

# Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400

## 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

DEAR CUSTOMER:

We are pleased to present you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al tel. 832-467-1599.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) generally include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally- occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the district's operator, Inframark.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Harris Co. Municipal Utility District No. 400 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.

Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Inframark at 281-579-4500.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Harris Co. Municipal Utility District No. 400 West, PWS ID 1013310, public water supply system serves the Canyon Gate, Canyon Lakes and Canyon Village subdivisions. Harris Co. MUD 400 West has one groundwater well located within Harris County which draws water from Gulf Coast Aquifers and purchases surface water from the City of Houston whose source is Lake Houston. Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 East, PWS ID 1013416, public water supply serves the Balmoral, Etteridge and Park Lakes East subdivisions. Harris Co. MUD 400 East has one groundwater well located within Harris County which draws water from Gulf Coast Aquifers and purchases surface water from the City of Houston whose source is Lake Houston.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in the Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact the district's operator, Inframark, at 832-451-4035.

Public input concerning the water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings, generally held at 12:00 PM on the 4th Monday of the month at 1300 Post Oak Blvd, Suite 2500, Houston, TX 77056. You may also contact Chelsea Downum, Inframark, at 832-451-4035 with any concerns or questions you may have regarding this report.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by emailing [LCRR@inframark.com](mailto:LCRR@inframark.com) or by phone at 1-800-874-6333.

Our water system submitted to the Texas Water Development Board a Water Loss Audit for the 2025 calendar year. Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 West lost an estimated 18,503,777 gallons of water for and Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 East lost an estimated 21,019,327 gallons of water. If you have any questions about water loss, please call Inframark at 832-467-1599.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR): Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 West, serving Canyon Gate, Canyon Lakes and Canyon Village subdivisions, has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. The EPA sampled for 30 unregulated chemical contaminants and those contaminants detected in the District's source water are in the data table of the Unregulated Contaminants section of this report.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Avg:** Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**RAA:** Running Annual Average.

**LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average.

**mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

**ppb:** micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm:** milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**na:** not applicable.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 West public water supply services the Canyon Gate, Canyon Lakes and Canyon Village subdivisions.  
Water Quality Results are Listed Below

**Regulated Contaminants**

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	MCL	Average Level Detected	Min - Max Level Detected	MCLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
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**Unregulated Contaminants**

Manganese	ppm	2023	N/A	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	N/A	Yes	Abundant naturally occurring element.
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Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

**Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)**

Barium	ppm	2023	2	0.349	0.349 - 0.349	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide**	ppb	2023	200	130	130 - 130	200	Yes	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.

\*\*Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Fluoride	ppm	2023	4	0.25	0.25 - 0.25	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic*	ppb	2023	10	5.7	5.7 - 5.7	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass, and electronics production wastes.

\*While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	MRDL	Average Level Detected	Min - Max Level Detected	MRDLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
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**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Chlorine Residual	ppm	2025	4.0	2.46	2.14 - 3.04	4.0	Yes	Disinfectants are water additive used to control microbes.
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All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	90th % Value: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Min - Max Level Detected	EPA Action Level	Results above Action Level	MCLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
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**Lead and Copper (Regulated at Customers Tap)**

Copper	ppm	2025	0.0411	0.00312 – 0.0821	1.3	0	1.3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	2025	1.68	0 – 4.41	15	0	N/A	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 West participated in the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) UCMR 5 sampling. The EPA sampled for 30 unregulated chemical contaminants and those contaminants detected in the District’s source water are in the table below. More information on UCMR 5 is available at URL: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Unregulated Contaminant	Year	Average Level Detected (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L)	Health Information Summary
Lithium	2025	19.1	18.3 – 19.9	10	This data is part of UCMR 5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 East public water supply services the Balmoral, Etteridge and Park Lake East subdivisions.  
Water Quality Results are Listed Below

**Regulated Contaminants**

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	MCL	Average Level Detected	Min - Max Level Detected	MCLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
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**Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)**

Nitrate	ppm	2025	10	0.39	0 - 0.99	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
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**Disinfectant Byproducts**

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	2025	60	4.78	3.7 - 6	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2025	80	8.43	6.6 - 10.9	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	MRDL	Average Level Detected	Min - Max Level Detected	MRDLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
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**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Chlorine Residual	ppm	2025	4.0	2.7	2.33 - 3.05	4.0	Yes	Disinfectants are water additive used to control microbes.
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All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	90th % Value: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Min - Max Level Detected	EPA Action Level	Results above Action Level	MCLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
<b>Lead and Copper (Regulated at Customers Tap)</b>									
Copper	ppm	2025	0.0843	0.00298 – 0.0861	1.3	0	1.3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	2025	0.541	0 – 0.937	15	0	N/A	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

**Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 East Violations**

Violation Type	Violation Period
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	01/01/2023 - 12/31/2025

**Health Effects**

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper plumbing materials.

**Explanation**

Failed to comply with follow-up or routine tap monitoring requirements related to lead and copper. See public notice attached below under Important Information About Your Drinking Water.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**  
**Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 East**  
**Servicing the Balmoral, Etteridge and Park Lake East subdivisions**

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 East has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 1<sup>st</sup> – September 30<sup>th</sup> 2025 we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for lead and copper, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples will be taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Will Be Taken
Lead and copper tap water sampling	20	19	June 1 – September 30 2025	June 1 – September 30 2026
Lead and Copper entry point sampling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water quality parameters	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**What is being done?**

We are working to correct the problem as one of the lead and copper samples taken during June 1<sup>st</sup> - September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2025, was improperly listed on the TCEQ form resulting in a rejection of the sample and TCEQ issuing this violation. We have verified all sample site addresses on the TCEQ form to ensure they will be listed properly when submitted to TCEQ. For more information, please contact Inframark, the operator for Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 East, at our 24-hour customer Service Line at 832-467-1599. Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 East. Public Water System Number: TX1013416  
Date Distributed: 05/27/2026

City of Houston provided water to Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 400 West and Harris County Municipal Utility District No. East public water supply systems through open interconnects in 2025. Water Quality Results are Listed Below

**Regulated Contaminants**

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	MCL	Average Level Detected	Min - Max Level Detected	MCLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
<b>Radioactive Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)</b>								
Uranium	ug/L	2025	30	13	13 - 13	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	2025	15	2	2 - 2	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	pCi/L	2025	50	8.2	8.2 - 8.2	0	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>								
2,4-D	ppb	2025	70	0.02	0 - 0.1	70	Yes	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Atrazine	ppb	2025	3	0.08	0 - 0.19	3	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	ppb	2025	400	0.1	0 - 2.2	400	Yes	Discharge from chemical factories Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. Herbicide runoff.
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ppb	2025	6	0.03	0 - 0.6	0	Yes	
Simazine	ppb	2025	4	0.01	0 - 0.09	4	Yes	
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2025	N/A	1.56	0 - 7.6	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection. By-product of drinking water disinfection. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	ppb	2025	N/A	4.4	0 - 27	N/A	Yes	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2025	N/A	0.69	0 - 2.9	N/A	Yes	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	ppm	2025	N/A	0.01	0 - 0.071	N/A	Yes	
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)</b>								
Arsenic*	ppb	2025	10*	1.81	0 - 7	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass, and electronics production wastes.

\*While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Barium	ppm	2025	2	0.17	0.035 - 0.397	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	ppb	2025	200	14.67	0 - 90	200	Yes	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	ppm	2025	4	0.12	0 - 0.71	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	2025	10	0.13	0 - 0.79	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	ppb	2025	50	1.2	0 - 7	50	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium	ppb	2025	2	0.04	0 - 1	.5	Yes	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	In Compliance	Typical Source
Highest Single Measurement	1.95 NTU	1 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting limit	96%	0.3 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.