

HARRIS COUNTY MUD No. 23

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID # 1010649

Phone No: 281-350-0895

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, por favor llame al telefono 281-350-0895.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the following tables. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities concerning your water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings on the second Thursday of each month at 5:00 p.m., 7314 Shady Mill Drive, Houston, Texas, or you may contact Tarynn Fossati at TNG Utility Corp., phone # 281-350-0895, with any questions or concerns you may have.

Where do we get your drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The groundwater comes from water-bearing sands known as the Evangeline Aquifer. The surface water portion is obtained from the City of Houston.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Tarynn Fossati at 281-350-0895.

Water Sources: Other sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (i) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (ii) inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (iii) pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (iv) 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and (v) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater

NRDC website: www.nrdc.org/water

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

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 at (1-800-426-4791).

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

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement

As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, Harris County MUD 23 has completed a full inventory of service lines within the water distribution system, including the utility-owned and customer-owned portions of each service connection. Based on historical records, and material verification, no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement were identified. All service lines are confirmed to be made of non-lead materials such as copper, plastic, or other EPA- approved materials. If you have any questions regarding your service line material or would like to view our inventory, please contact Tarynn Fossati at 281-350-0895.



THE NEXT GENERATION OF
WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITY SERVICES

About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. US EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Abbreviations and Definitions

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/l - pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

N/A - not applicable

mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU - nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Harris County MUD No. 23 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramine (Total)	2025	2.76	ppm	1.02 – 3.80	4/4

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.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.113	0 - 0.264	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	1.83	0 - 3.54	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 COUNTY MUD 23 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 HARRIS COUNTY MUD 23 at 281-350-0895. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Harris County MUD No. 23 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	7223 WOODLAND WEST, HOUSTON	2025	9	1.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	8134 SWEETGUM TRACE, HOUSTON	2025	23	10.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	7223 WOODLAND WEST, HOUSTON	2025	12	1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	8134 SWEETGUM TRACE, HOUSTON	2025	25	19.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	1/30/2025	2.56	2.56	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	1/30/2025	1.4	1.4	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	1/30/2025	15	15	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	1/30/2025	16.3	16.3	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	1/30/2025	4.1	4.1	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
RADIUM-226	1/30/2025	2.56	2.56	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	4/6/2023	3.8	0 - 3.8	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
ATRAZINE	3/5/2025	0.2	0 - 0.2	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	4/6/2023	0.177	0.0489 - 0.177	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	1/17/2023	150	0 - 150	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	10/14/2025	3.6	0 - 3.6	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	1/17/2023	0.22	0.21 - 0.22	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	1/17/2023	0.002	0.0011 - 0.002	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	3/5/2025	0.91	0 - 0.91	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/5/2025	0.91	0.91	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SIMAZINE	3/5/2025	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff



Harris County MUD No. 23 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	7/1/2025	7.4	2.33 - 7.4		0	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR):

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. 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. As our customers, you have a right to know that these results are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Tarynn Fossati at 281-350-0895.

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L)	Health Information Summary
Perfluorobutanoic acid, PFBA	2024	0.0069	0.0064 - 0.0073	6	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
Perfluorohexanoic acid, PFHxA	2024	0.0041	0.0036 - 0.0045	3	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
Perfluoropentanoic acid, PFPeA	2024	0.0044	0.0036 - 0.0052	N/A	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
Lithium	2024	20.92	12.9 – 24.00	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations. The below violation has been resolved, and no further action is needed.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
12/30/2025 - 3/10/2026	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.



City of Houston - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Harris County MUD 23 purchases surface water from City of Houston, mandated under Harris Galveston Subsidence District from Lake Houston, Trinity River Canal and Lynchburg Reservoir located in Harris County and below are the constituent levels for the water they supply. For more water quality information, call the City of Houston Public Works and Engineering Department at 832-395-2500.

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2,4-D	11/18/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
ARSENIC	4/2/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	6.7	0 - 6.7	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
ATRAZINE	6/24/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.19	0 - 0.19	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	4/2/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.397	0.0349 - 0.397	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	3/5/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	40	0 - 40	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	3/5/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	2.2	0 - 2.2	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	3/5/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.6	0 - 0.6	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	12/2/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	3.4	0 - 3.4	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	11/18/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.71	0 - 0.71	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	3/4/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.0039	0 - 0.0039	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	3/5/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.79	0 - 0.79	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	11/4/2020	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.18	0 - 0.18	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	5/27/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	7.3	0 - 7.3	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SIMAZINE	3/5/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.09	0 - 0.09	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
THALLIUM, TOTAL	11/19/2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	0.85	0 - 0.85	ppb	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories



City of Houston – 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continued

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	30	17 - 33.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	30	15.8 - 31.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	28	16 - 38.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	31	14.9 - 34.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	35	19.7 - 40.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	5	0 - 2.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	32	17.5 - 35.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	29	14.3 - 33.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	29	18.1 - 33.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	34	14.5 - 42	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	32	21.7 - 33.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	30	11 - 33.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	28	15.4 - 35.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	27	13.6 - 36.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	41	18.1 - 55.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	14	2.8 - 30.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	38	24.1 - 45.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	31	22.7 - 38.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	30	18.4 - 40	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	43	25.6 - 45.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	44	25.8 - 47	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	7	0 - 3.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	41	24.4 - 30.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	43	23.6 - 46.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	36	26.1 - 42.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	42	25.2 - 46.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	36	25.4 - 42.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	34	15.7 - 40.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination



TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	38	23.6 - 47.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	32	19 - 38.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	40	26.3 - 43	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF HOUSTON	38	23.3 - 44.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

