HARRIS COUNTY M.U.D. No. 8

PWS ID # 1010712

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Phone No: 281-350-0895

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistancia 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 Wednesday of each month at 10:30 a.m., Young & Brooks, 10000 Memorial Drive, Suite 260, Houston, Texas 77024-3430. 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 surface water sources. It is provided by the City of Houston.

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts of our system, feel free to call us at 281-350-0895.

Water Sources: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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 from 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 (800- 426-4791). Also, see
EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater and
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 (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 Inventory Statement

As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, HCMUD 8 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. 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.

TNG

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. USEPA 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 treat- ment 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 M.U.D. No. 8 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine, Total	2025	3.35	Ppm	0.90 – 4.0	4/4

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of December, 2 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

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	2021 - 2023	0.066	0.00509 - 0.112	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	2.77	0 - 4.95	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	11/11/2025	2.9	1.2 - 2.9	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	6/23/2025	0.98	0.35 - 0.98	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/23/2024	0.5	0.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Harris County M.U.D. No. 8 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	12575 LA ROCHELLE, HOUSTON	2025	37	16.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	12735 LABELLE, HOUSTON	2025	30	15.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	12575 LA ROCHELLE, HOUSTON	2025	37	30.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	12735 LABELLE, HOUSTON	2025	39	33.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead in Drinking Water:

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 8 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 8 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.

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 contaminants 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 @ 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
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, PFOS	2023	0.0046	0.0046 - 0.0046	0.00002	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid, PFHxS	2023	0.003	0.003 - 0.003	N/A	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
Perfluorobutanoic acid, PFBA	2023	0.0177	0.0177 - 0.0177	N/A	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFHxA	2023	0.0036	0.0036 - 0.0037	N/A	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFPeA	2023	0.004	0.0039—0.004	N/A	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

Harris County M.U.D. 8 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 is the constituents 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

Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of February, 2.71% of sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

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	2024	0.251	0.00374 - 1.53	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2024	5	0 - 56.7	ppb	15	5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1619 DOLLY WRIGHT, HOUSTON	2025	28	16	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3415 LUTON PARK, HOUSTON	2025	5	1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	6014 MOONMIST, HOUSTON	2025	30	11	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	8611 COTTAGE GATE, HOUSTON	2025	27	13.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	9481 KEMPWOOD DR, HOUSTON	2025	41	18.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1619 DOLLY WRIGHT, HOUSTON	2025	30	18.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3415 LUTON PARK, HOUSTON	2025	7	2.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6014 MOONMIST, HOUSTON	2025	34	15.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	8611 COTTAGE GATE, HOUSTON	2025	32	19	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	9481 KEMPWOOD DR, HOUSTON	2025	40	26.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Harris County M.U.D. No. 8 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2,4-D	11/18/2025	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
ARSENIC	4/2/2025	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	0.19	0 - 0.19	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	4/2/2025	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	40	0 - 40	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	3/5/2025	2.2	0 - 2.2	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	3/5/2025	0.6	0 - 0.6	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	12/2/2025	3.4	0 - 3.4	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	11/18/2025	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	0.0039	0 - 0.0039	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	3/5/2025	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	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	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	0.09	0 - 0.09	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
THALLIUM, TOTAL	11/19/2025	0.85	0 - 0.85	ppb	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	12/3/2024	3.3	0 - 3.3	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	12/3/2024	7.5	0 - 7.5	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	12/3/2024	8	0 - 8	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	12/3/2024	13.1	0 - 13.1	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	12/5/2024	4.9	0 - 4.9	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
RADIUM-226	12/3/2024	1.91	0 - 1.91	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	12/3/2024	1.4	0 - 1.4	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
96.00	12	NO	0.62	February	SWTP - EWPP 1 AND 2 - 12555 CLINTON	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.23	July	SWTP - EWPP 3 - 2300 FEDERAL RD	Yes
99.00	12	NO	1.95	May	SWTP - NEWPP - 12550 WATER WORKS WAY	Yes
99.00	12	NO	1.95	May	SWTP - NEWPP - 12630 WATER WORKS WAY	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.14	May	SWTP - SEWPP - 2600 GENOA	Yes

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

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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.

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.

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.