2025 Drinking Water Quality *Consumer Confidence Report*

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 8:30 AM on the second Friday on odd months at 1330 Post Oak Blvd. Suite 2650, Houston, Texas 77056. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 537
Attn.: Board of Directors
9826 Whithorn Dr.
Houston, Texas 77095
Or Call: (281) 807-9500

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our water comes from the City of Houston located in Harris County. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water supply on a year round basis, City of Houston, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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

Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

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 and farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

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

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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 lmmuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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).

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT N0. 537

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 system's business office.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Abbreviations and Definitions

PPQ - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PPM - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
PPT - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant level (MRDL)-The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant in necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level - 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
MREM/year- millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
NA - not applicable
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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
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.

En Espanol
Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Espanol, favor de Hamar al telefono (832) 490-1635.

If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, TCEQ recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). TCEQ considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. To learn more about your water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

The State of Texas monitors some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Your Water	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	31.3	31.3 - 31.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	42.5	42.5 - 42.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	0.45	0.31 - 0.45	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2025	Chloramine	0.75	2.52	4.3	4	< 4.0	ppm	Disinfectant added to control microbes

Lead and Copper

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Harris County MUD 537 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead/ Copper	Year	MCLG	Action Level	The 90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Was This a Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2021 - 2023	1.3	1.3	0.087	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021 - 2023	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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 in plumbing materials.

The Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed, and no lines were found to contain lead. Results of the survey can be accessed by contacting our customer service department at cyp.customerservice@sienviro.com or 281-807-9500.

Total Coliform- None detected
Fecal Coliform-None detected
Turbidity – Not Required
Organic Contaminants – Not tested for or not detected
Unregulated Contaminants – Not tested for or not detected
E.coli – none detected

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.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Units
Chloroform	2025	30.2	30.2	30.2	ppb
Bromodichloromethane	2025	10.2	10.2	10.2	ppb
Chlorodibromomethane	2025	2.1	2.1	2.1	ppb

City of Houston Contaminants

Katy Addicks (EP055), Spring Branch (EP082), & EWPP3 (EP101)

Monitored at Water Plants

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	EP055	EP082			EP101	MIN	AVG	MAX
				1	2	3				
ATRAZINE (UG/L)	3	3	ND	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.11	ND	0.106	0.15
BARIUM (MG/L)	2	2	N/A	0.0446	N/A	N/A	0.058	0.0446	0.051	0.058
CYANIDE (MG/L)	0.2	0.2	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	0.02	0.04
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE (UG/L)	400	400	ND	2.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.44	2.2
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE (UG/L)	6	0	ND	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.12	0.6
FLUORIDE (MG/L)	4	4	N/A	0.19	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	0.095	0.19
NITRATE (MG/L)	10	10	ND	0.79	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	0.263	0.79
SIMAZINE (UG/L)	4	4	ND	0.09	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.018	0.09

Secondary Standards

CONTAMINANT	SCL	EP055	EP082	EP101	MIN	AVG	MAX
ALUMINUM (MG/L)	0.2	N/A	0.0312	0.0589	0.0312	0.045	0.0589
CHLORIDE (MG/L)	250	N/A	37	41	37	39	41
COPPER, FREE (MG/L)	1	N/A	N/A	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029
FLUORIDE (MG/L)	2	N/A	0.19	ND	ND	0.095	0.19
MANGANESE (MG/L)	0.05	N/A	0.0061	0.0536	0.0061	0.0298	0.0536
PH (SU)	8.5	N/A	8	7.9	7.9	7.95	8
SULFATE (MG/L)	250	N/A	36	31	31	33.5	36
TDS (MG/L)	500	N/A	231	237	231	234	237
ZINC (MG/L)	5	N/A	ND	0.0156	ND	0.0078	0.0156

EWPP3

Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU: **100%**

Yearly Maximum [NTU]: **0.23 Jul-25**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
# of Monthly Turbidity Samples	186	168	186	180	186	180	186	186	180	186	180	186
# of samples above 0.3 NTU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Turbidity [NTU]	0.07	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.10
Max Turbidity Reading [NTU]	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.20
% ≤ 0.3 NTU	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%