**Our Drinking Water is Regulated**

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. 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. This report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is your water quality report for the results of the most current water testing from 2021 through 2025.

**Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?**

Chimney Hill MUD (CHMUD) provides groundwater from one well located within Harris County. The well draws ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer when water usage is in high demand. Chimney Hill MUD purchases ground water and surface water from City of Houston. The District has interconnecting valves with Spencer Road PUD and Harris County MUD 130.

**Source of Drinking Water**

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. 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: -Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. -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. -Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. -Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients and People with 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 immunocompromised 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Public Participation Opportunities**

Chimney Hill MUD meets at 6:30 pm on the second Wednesday of each month at the Wastewater Treatment Plant, 13450 Traders Village Dr., Houston, Texas, and at 12:30 pm on the fourth Friday of the month at 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas. Any last minute cancellations will be posted at the Chimney Hill Water Plant No. 1, 13255 Firebrick. Call Water District Management (WDM) at (281) 376-8802 for directions.

**Water Sample Results**

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 this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in our system contact Water District Management
at (281) 376-8802.

En Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281) 376-8802.

**Table Information**

The tables below and on the following pages contain chemical constituents which have been detected in your drinking water. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water systems to test for up to 97 constituents. Only ten regulated constituents were detected in CHMUD's drinking water, none of which exceeded the MCL or MCLG.

| Regulated Contaminants | Date Sampled | Highest Value | Range | Unit of Measure | MCL | MCLG | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atrazine | 2/13/25 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ppb | 3 | 3 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Barium | 2/13/25 | 0.0542 | 0.0542 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Dibromochloro-methane | 4/2/25 | 10.4 | 0 - 10.4 | ppb | NA | 0.06 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Fluoride | 4/27/23 | 0.21 | 0.21 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nickel | 2/13/25 | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | ppm | NA | 0.1 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of plumbing; Discharge from electroplating factories, metal refineries, or mining operations. |
| Nitrate | 2/13/25 | 1.03 | 0 - 1.03 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 1/31/24 | 0.72 | 0.64 - 0.72 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Disinfection By-Products | Sample Point | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 13222 Firebrick Dr, Houston | 2025 | 34 | 13.5 - 54.2 | ppb | 60 | 0 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 7935 Chateau Point Lane, Houston | 2025 | 22 | 2.3 - 37.9 | ppb | 60 | 0 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 13222 Firebrick Dr, Houston | 2025 | 50 | 28.8 - 83.8* | ppb | 80 | 0 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 7935 Chateau Point Lane, Houston | 2025 | 30 | 3.4 - 52.3 | ppb | 80 | 0 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**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 Residual | Year | Average Level | Range | Unit | Violation | MRDL/MRDLG Goal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Chlorine | 2025 | 1.70 | 0.5 - 4 | mg/L | No | 4/4 |

**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 | 7/1/25 | 7.4 | 2.33 - 7.4 | mg/L | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |

| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sampling conducted through an EPA study for emerging contaminants of concern, including 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances and lithium. Listed below are sample results that were detected. | | | | | | | | |
| **Unregulated Contaminants** | **Date Sampled** | **Average Level** | **Minimum Level** | **Maximum Level** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Unit of Measure** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Lithium | 2025 | 11.3 | 0 | 21.8 | NA | NA | ppb | Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and inorganic syntheses. |
| PFHxA | 2025 | 1.5 | 0 | 4 | NA | NA | ppt | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. |
| PFPeA | 2025 | 1.74 | 0 | 4.5 | NA | NA | ppt | |
| PFBA | 2025 | 1 | 0 | 5 | NA | NA | ppt | |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead and Copper** | **Date Sampled** | **MCLG** | **Action Level (AL)** | **90th Percentile** | **Range of Sampled Results** | **# Sites Over AL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Copper | 2025 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.139 | 0.116 - 0.142 | 0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2025 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Required Additional Health Information for Lead**

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. CHIMNEY HILL MUD 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 CHIMNEY HILL MUD at 281-376-8802. 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.

## Lead Service Line Inventory

A lead service line inventory was conducted and no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines were documented. A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at https://wdmtexas.com/districts-served/chimney-hill-mud/.

### Turbidity of Surface Water from Continuous Sampling at the Surface Water Plant

Turbidity has no health effects but it is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the surface water plant filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a place for microbial growth. High turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Your water is also tested monthly for disease-causing bacteriological microbes.

| Turbidity in Purchased Surface Water for 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|
| Highest single measure of NTUs | 1.95 | Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. This is measured at the surface water production plant in NTUs and is caused by soil runoff. 95% of samples tested each month must be less than or equal to the limit of 0.300 NTUs. |
| Lowest monthly % samples meeting NTU limits | 98% | |

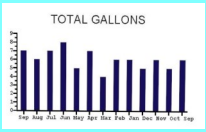
**Reseller Violations**

During the 2025 calendar year, the water system that we purchase water from had the below noted violations of drinking water regulations.

| Water System | Type | Category | Analyte | Compliance Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TX1010013 (City of Houston) | SINGLE COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/ LT1) | TT | TURBIDITY | 5/1/2025 - 5/31/2025 |
| TX1010013 (City of Houston) | MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | MON | CHLORITE | 9/1/2025 - 9/30/2025 |

## Track Your Water Usage

Your water bill contains helpful information on a 12-month chart. You can also compare your water usage to other residents in the District. In the middle column at the top of your bill is the average of CHMUD's 1,743 homes water usage for the month. Average monthly usage in CHMUD for 2025 is 5,677 gallons.




**Stay Informed!**

Receive important messages from Chimney Hill MUD by signing up at https://chimneyhillmud.portal.finalsiteconnect.com/

**Visit the Chimney Hill Website**

CHMUD maintains a website with useful information located at www.chimneyhillmud.com

https://wdmtexas.starnik.net/RP_default.aspx

| Definitions and Abbreviations Used In This Report | |
|---|---|
| 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| RAA: | Running Annual Average. |
| LRAA: | Locational Running Annual Average. |
| 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 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. |
| 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. |
| MFL | million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) |
| mrem: | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| na: | not applicable. |
| NTU | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| ppb: | micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. |
| ppm: | milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |