HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 287
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID 1013385
2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Board of Directors of Harris County MUD No. 287 is pleased to give you this report about our drinking water based on 2015 test results. 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 following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. The Board believes that the most important information contained in the report is that the District's water supply was found to meet the requirements set by the state and federal governments for drinking water.

Please call the District's operator, Environmental Development Partners(EDP), at 832-467-1599 if you have any questions regarding this report.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistancia en enspañol, favor de llamar a Harris County MUD No. 287 al telefono 832-467-1599.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly each month typically at 12:00 PM on the third Monday of the month at 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2400, Houston, Texas. You may call 832-467-1599 or send your comments to:

Harris County MUD No. 287
Attn: Board of Directors
P.O. Box 690928
Houston, Texas 77269-0928

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system had no estimated water loss. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call the District operator at 832-467-1599.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Harris County MUD No. 287 obtained their water from an open interconnect with Harris County MUD 71. That district obtained its water from groundwater sources that draw water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact the District operator at 832-467-1599.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron), which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the District operator at 832-467-1599 or toll free at 1-866-467-1599.

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 at1-800-426-4791.

Interconnected Water Supplies

Harris County MUD No. 287 is supplied by wells owned by Harris County MUD 71. That District can receive water by interconnect from adjoining water districts during emergency situations and maintenance periods. The water source for these districts is from ground water wells drawing water from the same aquifer as Harris County MUD No. 71. If water was provided through the interconnect, water quality information for the supplying district is included in this report. For additional information about the water quality for any of these systems please call the District operator at 832-467-1599 or toll free at 1-866-467-1599.

Special Notice:

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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; 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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.

Protecting the Water You Drink

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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 as public water systems.

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 287
Public Water System ID 1013385
2015 Water Quality Report

Data contained in this report were collected in 2015 except where noted. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. Although the Water District samples your water for up to 97 substances we are listing only those substances that were detected in your water. For additional information about your water quality please contact our District operator, EDP, at 832-467-1599.

Regulated Substances

Year	Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2011	Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	6.4*	6.4 / 6.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
2011	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.12	0.12 / 0.12	No	Discharge of drilling wastes & from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.7 / 0.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
2014	Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	2.1	2.1 / 2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	2.1	2.1 / 2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

*While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

Year	Disinfectant (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Average Level	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)	4	4	1.95	0.31 / 3.9	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent (Units)	Action Level	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2011	Lead (ppb)	15	2.01	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.0863	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood Preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply 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.

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL	Action Level: The concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG	Action Level Goal: 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
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Avg	Average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running average of monthly samples.
Definitions	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
ppm	parts per million: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb	parts per billion: micrograms per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
na	not applicable
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
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liters
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter