Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 191 (Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 191)

Public Water System ID: TX1012362

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, **for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.** This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. *Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 281-353-9809, correo electrónico Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com)*

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Sources of Drinking Water

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 191's sources of drinking water are: (1) ground water produced by HARRIS COUNTY MUD 191 from a water well (Gulf Coast Aquifer) located in Harris County, Texas at 7150 Paragon Ct., Houston, Texas 77069; and (2) surface water purchased from the NORTH HARRIS COUNTY REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY, sourced from Lake Houston (on the San Jacinto River), treated at the City of Houston's Northeast Water Purification Plant, through the water system of the NORTH HARRIS COUNTY REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY, to an interconnection with HARRIS COUNTY MUD 191's water system (at 7150 Paragon Ct., Houston, Texas 77069), all located in Harris County, Texas.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name (per TCEQ; and location)		Type of Water	Report Status*	Location (where assessment report can be viewed)
1 - 7150 PARAGON CT (water well)	7150 PARAGON CT (Houston, Harris County, Texas 77069)	Ground water (water well, Gulf Coast Aquifer)	Yes (completed, apparently for ground water source)*	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1012362
SW FROM NORTH HARRIS COUNTY RWA (surface water)	I/C WITH TX1013298 (interconnection located at 7150 Paragon Ct., Houston, Harris County, Texas 77069)	Surface water (purchased through surface water interconnection from North Harris County Regional Water Authority)	Yes (completed for NHCRWA's ground water sources; may not apply to HCRWA surface water sources)*	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/1013298

*The TCEQ's completed assessments of source water indicated above, and results indicate that some of such sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. Consumers are notified that this information is available on the TCEQ website at "Location (where for source water assessment)" indicated above or by contacting H_2O Innovation Operation & Maintenance LLC (operating company, system business office), phone (281) 353-9809, email *Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com.*

Information about 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 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 stormwater 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 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.
Radioactive Contaminants – which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
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.

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 (800) 426-4791.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 191 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 191, c/o H_2O Innovation Operation & Maintenance LLC (operating company, system business office), phone (281) 353-9809, email *Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com.* 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.

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761). There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at the offices of H_2O Innovation Operation & Maintenance LLC (operating company, system business office), 27335 W Hardy Rd., Ste 101, Spring, TX 77373, phone (281) 353-9809, email Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com. The inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. See, also, the "Lead and Copper" table, below. Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review at the offices of Hays Utility North Corporation (operating company, system business office) located at 375 Lake Meadows Drive, Montgomery, Texas 77316, phone 936-588-1166.

Opportunities for Public Participation

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water include attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors of HARRIS COUNTY MUD 191, usually held on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 6:30 PM, but sometimes meetings are rescheduled (or special meetings are called). The current meeting place is the Champions MPC Clubhouse, 13719 Champions Centre Drive, Houston, Texas 77069, but the place may be changed. For specific information on Board meetings, consult notice(s) posted on the bulletin board at the Champions MPC Clubhouse, 13719 Champions Centre Drive, Houston, Texas 77069 or on the internet at *https://hcmud191.org/meetings/*. You may contact H_2O Innovation Operation & Maintenance LLC (operating company, system business office), at (281) 353-9809, email *Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com*, for information about water quality and Board meetings and to provide input into decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Definitions, Terms, Abbreviations

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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.
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 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.
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.

Minimum reporting level or MRL: Defined or referred to by EPA in 40 CFR § 141.40 as: (i) the "quantitation limit achievable, with 95 percent confidence, by 75 percent of laboratories nationwide, assuming the use of good instrumentation and experienced analysts;" (ii) the "value and unit of measure at or above which the concentration of the contaminant must be measured using the approved analytical methods;" and (iii) "the minimum concentration of each analyte that must be reported to EPA."
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable.

(report continues on next page)

Water Quality Test Results

Water quality test results are show in the tables below.

Test Results for Mixtures of Ground Water (produced by HARRIS COUNTY MUD 191) and Surface Water (purchased from NHCRWA) Combined in the Water System of HARRIS COUNTY MUD 191 (data from TCEQ CCR generator or chemical results, accessed by Drinking Water Viewer for Water System TX1012362, available at https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov, except for Disinfectant Residual)

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
TOTAL CHLORINE*	2025	2.49	ppm	0.71 - 4.70	4/4

*Chloramines are used by HARRIS COUNTY MUD 191 to disinfect drinking water.

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 (within five years).

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	2022 - 2024	0.122**	0 - 0.243	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	1.8**	0 - 3.32	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*From samples collected on customer premises at homes/buildings. Consumers are notified that complete lead tap sampling data are available for review at H_2O Innovation Operation & Maintenance LLC (operating company, system business office) phone (281) 353-9809, email *Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com* and may be accessed by contacting that office at that phone number or email address. See additional information about lead—including the availability of a service line inventory, under "Information about Drinking Water," above.
**This is apparently the 90th percentile concentration of the most recent round(s) of sampling.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	13427 HIGHLAND PARK CT, HOUSTON	2025	6 (rounded)	6.3 (one sample)	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	13427 HIGHLAND PARK CT, HOUSTON	2025	13 (rounded)	13.4 (one sample)	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	10/9/2025	0.114	0.114	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE*	8/20/2025, 10/9/2025	2.7	1.2 - 2.7	ug/l (ppb)	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	8/17/2023	0.14	0.14 (one sample)	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE [MEASURED AS NITROGEN]	2024	0.4	0.4 – 0.4	ppm	10	10	
NICKEL**	10/9/2025	0.0012	0.0012	MG/L	0	0.1	

*This compound is part of a contaminant group (Total Trihalomethanes, or TTHM) sampled and included in “Disinfection Byproducts;” see that table, above. It is also reported in the "Unregulated Contaminants" table, below, as “CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE.”

**Reported by TCEQ CCR generator, but apparently not listed as a regulated contaminant in 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart O, Appendix A.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	8/6/2024	1.8	1.8	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
ATRAZINE	08/19/2021	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

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. The unregulated contaminants displayed in the table below are those: (i) which were detected at levels at or above MRL, and (ii) for which monitoring is required by 40 CFR §141.4 and 30 TAC §290.275(4), Appendix D (except *Cryptosporidium).*

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date(s)	Average	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MRL	Units
CHLOROFORM	8/20/2025, 10/9/2025	4.2	6.8	1.6 – 6.8	1.0**	ug/l (ppb)
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	8/20/2025, 10/9/2025	2.7	3.9	1.5 – 3.9	1.0**	ug/l (ppb)
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE (dibromochloromethane, TCEQ analyte 2944)	8/20/2025, 10/9/2025	1.95	2.7	1.2 - 2.7	1.0**	ug/l (ppb)

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Test Results for Surface Water Purchased from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority
(data provided in part by NHCRWA and in part by TCEQ's CCR generator
available at https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov for Water System ID TX1013298)

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.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	HC MUD 202: 5502 BOUREGEOIS RD, HOUSTON	2025	15	14.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	17018 SPRING CRK FRST DR, SPRING	2025	18	17.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE*	6/26/2025	2.7	2.7	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE (Analyte Code 1040)	6/26/2025	0.5	0.5 (one sample)	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE (Analyte Code 1038)	6/25/2024	0.27	0.27 (one sample)	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

**This compound is part of a regulated contaminant group (Total Trihalomethanes or TTHM) reported in "Disinfection Byproducts"; see that table, above. Apparently, it is also listed as an "Unregulated Contaminant" (as "chlorodibromomethane") in 30 TAC §290.275, Appendix D.

Test Results for Water Provided by City of Houston
(data provided in part by NHCRWA from data available on TCEQ's Drinking Water Viewer on https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov
for Water System ID TX1010013)

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.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	MCL	Average Level Detected	Min - Max Level Detected	MCLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
Radioactive Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)								
Combined Radium	pCi/L	2024	5	1.41	0 - 3.3	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	2025	15	2	2 - 2	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	pCi/L	2025	50	8.2	8.2 - 8.2	0	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	2025	30	13	13 – 13	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides								
2,4-D	ppb	2025	70	0.02	0 - 0.1	70	Yes	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Atrazine	ppb	2025	3	0.08	0 - 0.19	3	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	ppb	2025	400	0.1	0 - 2.2	400	Yes	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ppb	2025	6	0.03	0 - 0.6	0	Yes	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Simazine	ppb	2025	4	0.01	0 - 0.09	4	Yes	Herbicide runoff.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2025	N/A	1.56	0 - 7.6	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	ppb	2025	N/A	4.4	0 - 27	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2025	N/A	0.69	0 - 2.9	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Manganese	ppm	2025	N/A	0.01	0 - 0.071	N/A	Yes	Abundant naturally occurring element.
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.								
Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)								
Arsenic	ppb	2025	10	1.81	0 - 7	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass, and electronics production wastes.

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.								
Barium	ppm	2025	2	0.17	0.035 - 0.397	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	ppb	2025	200	14.67	0 - 90	200	Yes	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	ppm	2025	4	0.12	0 - 0.71	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	2025	10	0.13	0 - 0.79	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	ppb	2025	50	1.2	0 - 7	50	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium	ppb	2025	2	0.04	0 - 1	.5	Yes	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	In Compliance	Typical Source
Highest Single Measurement	1.95 NTU	1 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	96%	0.3 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.

* All levels detected were below the MCLs.