HARRIS COUNTY M.U.D. 551

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present 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 informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.)

Sources of Drinking Water
Our water source(s) and source assessment information are listed below:

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 551 receives water from Heatherloch MUD. Heatherloch MUD provides ground water and surface water. The ground water comes from the Gulf Coast aquifer, some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface. Surface water is supplied by the North Harris County Regional Water Authority on a year round basis as a permanent water supply and is treated water from Lake Houston. No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for your water system.

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 regarding this report, on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact: Natalia Espitia at (281) 353-9809.

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM HEATHERLOCH MUD	I/C WITH TX1010548	Surface Water	No	

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 through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or USEPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, 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; and
- **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, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:
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 District's operator, H2o Innovation (281) 353-9809

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 provider. 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).

Our drinking water is delivered by wells from underground aquifers that are protected from many of the sources of contamination described.

Public Participation Opportunities:
The Harris County MUD 551 Board of Directors meet at 11:30 A.M. on the second Monday of each month at 1330 Post Oak Blvd, Suite 2650, Houston, TX 77056. You may contact Natalia Espitia or Cody Wright with H_2O Innovation at 281-353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have.

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About the Following Tables

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:

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.
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.
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.

Harris County M.U.D. 551 TX1013688
2025 Drinking Water Quality Report:

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

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine Disinfectant	2025	2.07	ppm	0.70 - 3.90	4/4

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.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility level were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 2023	0.00393	0 - 0.00401	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 2023	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 551 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 551** at 281-353-9809. 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 Statement -
A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed: https://h2ocustomers.com/the-districts/harris-county-m-u-d-551/

HC MUD 551 completed a Lead Service Line Inventory - As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, **HC MUD 551** has completed a full inventory of service lines within our water distribution system, including both the public (utility-owned) and private (customer-owned) portions of each service connection.

Based on a thorough review of historical records, customer outreach, and material verification, no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement were identified on either the public or private side of our system. All service lines are confirmed to be made of non-lead materials such as copper, plastic, or other EPA-approved materials.

Although no lead service lines were found, we remain proactive in maintaining accurate records and ensuring ongoing compliance with all regulatory requirements. If you have questions about your service line material, would like to view our inventory, or are interested in voluntary water testing, please contact us at Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com or by phone at 281-353-9809.

Organic Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	14718 ASPEN PEAK DR, HOUSTON	2025	13	5.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	14718 ASPEN PEAK DR, HOUSTON	2025	17	9.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM / HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLORO-METHANE	09/23/2025	3.2	1.7 - 3.2	UG/L	0	0.06	By-product of drinking water disinfection
NITRATE	02/13/2020	0.78	0.14 - 0.78	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	02/13/2020	0.78	0.78	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
There are no additional required health effects notices or violations.

During 2025, M.U.D. 551 received water from Heatherloch M.U.D. TX1010548
The following water quality information was provided by Heatherloch M.U.D.

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.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility level were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.0877	0.0049 - 0.215	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	1.6	0 - 5.27	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	15210 ROSE COTTAGE, SPRING	2025	15	15.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	5127 WEIGHTMAN CT, HOUSTON	2025	12	12	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Organic Contaminants								
Disinfection Byproducts	**Sample Point**	**Period**	**Highest LRAA**	**Range**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
TTHM	15210 ROSE COTTAGE, SPRING	2025	16	15.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	5127 WEIGHTMAN CT, HOUSTON	2025	17	16.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants							
Regulated Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Value**	**Range**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
ATRAZINE	02/06/2025	0.12	0.12	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	03/14/2023	0.0705	0.0705	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMO-CHLOROMETHANE	04/10/2025	4.1	1.5 - 4.1	UG/L	0	0.06	By-product of drinking water disinfection
NICKEL	03/14/2023	0.0013	0.0013	MG/L	0	0.1	Leaching of plumbing materials, including stainless steel, nickel-plated taps, and other metal fixtures
NITRATE	02/06/2025	1.02	1.02	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

During 2025, Harris County M.U.D. 551 received surface water from North Harris County Regional Water Authority. The Following is the water quality information provided by the North Harris County Regional Water Authority:

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 tables refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Organic Contaminants								
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 from drinking water disinfection
TTHM	17018 SPRING CRK FRST DR, SPRING	2025	18	17.5	ppb	80	0	By-product from drinking water chlorination

Organic Contaminants							
Regulated Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Value**	**Range**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Source of Constituent**
DIBROMOCHLORO-METHANE	06/26/2025	2.7	2.7	UG/L	0	0.06	By-product from drinking water disinfection
NITRATE	06/26/2025	0.5	0.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	06/25/2024	0.27	0.27	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants*					
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure	Violation
2025	Chloroform	10.50	10.50 - 10.50	ppb	N
2025	Bromochloroacetic Acid	2.90	2.90 - 2.90	ppb	N
2025	Dichloroacetic Acid	13.60	13.60 - 13.60	ppb	N
2023	Monochloroacetic Acid	3.70	0.00 - 13.2	ppb	N
2025	Trichloroacetic Acid	1.10	1.10 - 1.10	ppb	N
2025	Bromodichloromethane	4.30	4.30 - 4.30	ppb	N
2025	Dibromochloromethane	2.70	2.70 - 2.70	ppb	N

*Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Turbidity**							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	Monthly Limits	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2024	Turbidity	1.22	0.00 - 1.22	0.3	NTU	N	Soil runoff.

*Information Statement: 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 system and disinfectants.

*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 organism. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Arsenic*	5.20	0.00 - 5.20	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Barium	0.052	0.052 - 0.052	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2023	Cyanide	120	0.00 - 120.00	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
2024	Fluoride	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
2023	Selenium	15.6	0.00 - 15.60	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries.
2023	Thallium	0.28	0.00 - 0.28	2	0.5	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites.

*While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard's 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.

Unregulated Contaminants*						
Year	Constituent	Average of All Levels Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference Concentration	Units of Measure	Violation
2024	Lithium	23.8	13.7 - 33.9	10	ug/L	N

Organic Contaminants								
Year	**Constituent**	**Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Units of Measure**	**Violation**	**Source of Constituent**
2023	*Beta/photon emitters	10.10	0.00 - 10.10	50	0	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2023	Combined Radium 226/228	2.80	0.00 - 2.80	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	7.30	0.00 - 7.30	15	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Uranium	19.80	0.00 - 19.80	30	0	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.