ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

The Texas commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our system and determined that our water meets federal drinking water standards. This analysis is based on the data in the attached tables. If your water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing boiled water or point of used devices.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

Our drinking water comes from the districts water wells located at 5511 Summit Lodge, 5707½ Round Robin and 19003 Golden Wave Dr., which pump from the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts visit Drinking Water Viewer at **www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/dmv** or contact H_2O Consulting at **281-861-7265**.

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. Harris County MUD No. 167 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 piping 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 No. 167 at **281-861-7265**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

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 prior to 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 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.
- **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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

LEAD AND COPPER SERVICE LINES

Harris County MUD No. 167 has completed an inventory of our water service lines and determined that our water system does not have any lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines. Harris County MUD No. 167 has found no evidence of the use of lead service lines (1) in the system records, including distribution maps and drawings, (2) when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities during normal system operations, or (3) during any visual inspection of the service lines. Harris County MUD No. 167 service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at **https://hcmud167.com**.

WATER LOSS

Our water system submitted to the Texas Water Development Board a Water Loss Audit for the 2025 calendar year. The system lost an estimated 45,485,957 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please contact our regulatory department at **281-861-7265** or email us at **regulatory@h2oconsulting.net**.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Board of Directors of Harris County MUD No. 167 meet at 6:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month at Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Harris County MUD No. 167
Attn.: Board of Directors
5870 Highway 6 North, Suite 101
Houston, TX 77084

Email **regulatory@h2oconsulting.net** or call **281-861-7265**

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 167
5870 Highway 6 North, Suite 101 • Houston, TX 77084
281-861-7265

H2O CONSULTING

2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 167

PWD ID#: 1012842
https://hcmud167.com

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 immuno-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: **1-800-426-4791**.

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**.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

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 H_2O Consulting at **281-861-7265**. 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. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

QUESTIONS?

If you would like to talk to a District representative about your Water Quality Report, please call **281-861-7265**. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

En español: *Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono* ***281-861-7265****.*

DEFINITIONS AND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

AL	Action Level – The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.
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..
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment	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 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.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
mrem/yr	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	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), 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)
RAA	Running Annual Average
TT	Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

ABOUT THE TABLES

The attached tables 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. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federal allowed levels. 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.

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 167 – Lead and Copper (Regulated at the Customer's Tap)

Year	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	90th Percentile	Range of Sampled Results	No. Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.093	0.0033–0.178	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
2024	Lead	15	15	0.5	0–0.9	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 167 (19202 GOLDEN WAVE, KATY) – Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest LRAA	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1]	0	0	60	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[1]	10	9.6	80	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 167 (5519 SUMMIT LODGE, KATY) – Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest LRAA	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1]	0	0	60	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[1]	0	0	80	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 167 – Regulated Contaminants[2]

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2025	Arsenic[3]	3.4	3.4–3.4	10	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes
2025	Barium	0.17	0.17–0.17	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Dibromochloromethane	3.5	0–3.5	0	0.06	µg/L	No	
2024	Fluoride	0.32	0.32–0.32	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 167 – Unregulated Contaminants[4]

Year	Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Lithium	21.5	19.0–24.0	NA	NA	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 167 – Disinfectant Residual

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Chlorine	1.98	0.48–3.91	4	4	mg/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes

[1] The value in the Highest Level column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.
[2] In the table, 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.
[3] 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.
[4] 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.