

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 148
PWS ID No. TX1010938 Phone No: 281-895-8547

Public Participation Opportunities	En Español
Date: 2nd Tuesday of Each Month Time: 6:30 PM Location: 12402 Greensbrook Forest Dr Houston, Texas 77044 Phone No: 281-895-8547 To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.	Este reporte incluye información sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono. (281)895-8547.

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 informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

Sources of Drinking Water

The source of water for HARRIS COUNTY MUD 148 KINGSLAKE is purchased surface water from the City of Houston in Houston, TX, which gets water from Lake Conroe, Lake Houston and Lake Livingston.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - 11984 KINGSLAKE FOREST	12136 LAKE HOUSTON PARK	Ground water	NO	Houston, TX
2 - PLUGGED		Ground water	NO	Houston, TX
SW I/C WITH CITY OF HOUSTON		Surface water	NO	Houston, TX

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 at our system contact WWWMS, Inc. at 281-895-8547.

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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at 281-895-8547.

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.

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 148 KINGSLAKE 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 148 KINGSLAKE at 713-864-5466. 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>.

In the Water Loss Audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 2025 – December 2025, our system lost an estimated 18,115,683 gallons of water. Overall, our system accounted for approximately 86.97% of the water produced during that period. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 281.895.8547.

About The Following Pages

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:

Water Quality Test Results

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.

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
Chloramine	2025	2.40	mg/l	0-2.40	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	90 th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2021-2023	0.063	0-0.0769	ppm	0	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.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	11951 Drummond Park, Houston, TX	2025	7	7.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	12239 Kingslake Forest, Houston	2025	7	7.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	11951 Drummond Park, Houston, TX	2025	15	15.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	12239 Kingslake Forest, Houston	2025	14	13.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Atrazine	6/12/24	0.11	0.11	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	8/14/25	0.0594	0.0594	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	8/14/25	3.1	1.9-3.1	UG/L	0	0.06	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.49	0.41– 0.41	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

UCMR5

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L) (recommended, not required in the CCR)	Health Information Summary (recommended, not required in the CCR)
PCBA	2023	.0018	0-.0071		
PFBA	2023	0.005	0.0008-0.0071		
PFBS	2023	.0003	0-.0046		
PFHxA	2023	.0003	0-.0042		
PFPeA	2023	.0003	0-.0067		

***** In 2025, Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 148 purchased water through an open interconnect from City of Houston. The following tables contain all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in the City's 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.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of February, 2.71% of sample(s) returned as positive.	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Period	90 th 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	2024	0.251	0.00374-1.53	ppm	0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2024	0	15	ppb	15	5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		2025	26.2	1-18.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		2025	19.1	2.4-26.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2, 4-D	11/18/25	0.1	0-0.1	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Arsenic	4/2/25	6.7	0-6.7	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Atrazine	6/24/25	0.19	0-0.19	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Barium	4/2/25	0.397	0.0349-0.397	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	3/5/25	40	0-40	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel /metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate	3/5/25	2.2	0-2.2	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	3/5/25	0.6	0-0.6	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloromethane	12/2/25	3.4	0-3.4	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	11/18/25	0.71	0-0.71	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	3/4/25	0.0039	0-0.0039	MG/L	0	0.1	
Nitrate	3/5/25	0.79	0-0.79	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	1	0 – 0.95	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	5/27/25	7.3	0 – 7.3	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Simazine	3/5/25	0.09	0-0.9	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff.
Thallium, Total	11/19/25	0.85	0-0.85	ppb	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories..
Picloram	2023	0.2	0–0.2	ppb	500	500	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium 226/228	12/3/24	3.3	0-3.3	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Uranium	12/3/24	7.5	0-7.5	ug/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	12/3/24	8	0-8	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	12/3/24	13.1	0-13.1	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross beta particle activity	12/5/24	4.9	0-4.9	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium-226	12/3/24	1.91	0-1.91	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	12/3/24	1.4	0-1.4	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters	2023	10.1	0 –10.1	0	50	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	2023	19.8	0- 19.8	0	30	ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2021	1	0-1	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Toluene	2021	0.001	0-0.001	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2023	0.0006	0 – 0.006	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Turbidity

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.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occured	Sources	Level Indicator
96.00	12	NO	0.62	February	SWTP-EWPP 1 and 2-12555 Clinton	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.23	July	SWTP-EWPP-2300 Federal Road	Yes
99.00	12	NO	1.95	May	SWTP-NEWPP-12550 Water Works Way	Yes
99.00	12	NO	1.95	May	SWTP-NEWPP-12550 Water Works Way	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.14	May	SWTP-SEWPP-2600 Genoa	Yes

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 violation section.

TOC	Collectio Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
Carbon, Total	7/1/25	7.4	2.33-7.4	February	0	Naturally present in the environment.

