

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report for the Period 1/1/2025 – 12/31/2025)
Country Terrace Subdivision
Public Water Supply ID: TX1011260
281-426-1808

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that we provide our customers with. The analysis was made using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water. If you have questions about the report, please contact Country Terrace Water at 281-948-6626.

En Español - Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 281-426-1808.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES – The Baytown Area Water Authority monthly board meeting is the 3rd Wednesday of every month at 4:30 (except December) in the Council Chamber at 2401 Market Street, Baytown, Tx. To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please contact the Baytown Water Authority 281-426-3517.

Where Do We Get Our Water? – Country Terrace Subdivision purchases water from the Baytown Area Water Authority. The Baytown Area Water Authority provides Groundwater from the Trinity River via the Coastal Water Authority Canal in Baytown, Tx (Harris County). See the Baytown Area Water Authority's 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (CCR 2025) attached behind this Country Terrace Subdivision's report. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact us at the above number. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Viewer at the following URL: <https://dvw.tceq.texas.gov/>.

Water Sources - 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 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 microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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 some small amounts of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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 cause 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.

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.

About the following pages - The pages that follow list all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. 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.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level contaminant in drinking water below which there is no or expected health risk. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – All results are below the MRDL (No Violations)

Year (Range)	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2025	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.34	0.24	3.8	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant added to water to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts – All results are below the MCL (No Violations)

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	25	22	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	24	22.7	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper – All results are below the Action Level (No Violations)

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Range Low - High	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2024	Copper, Free	0.00303	0	0.00248-.00395	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
2022 - 2024	Lead	0	0	0	15	ppb	

90th Percentile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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. Country Terrace Subdivision is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Eric Drewa 713-526-9740. 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared for this system and shows the composition of your service line. You may request a copy by contacting Country Terrace Water at 281-426-1808.

Regulated Contaminants – All Results are below the MCL (No Violations)

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
01/29/2025	Barium	0.0488	0.0488	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
04/23/2025	Dibromochloro methane	4.8	0 – 4.8	0	0.06	µg/L	
01/29/2025	Fluoride	0.58	0.58	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

All listed violations have been resolved and are at RTC status (Returned to compliance: the violation has been resolved) on Drinking Water Viewer.

Violations – During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 – 1/23/2025	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to TCEQ
10/17/2024 – 1/23/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY - INITIAL	The initial LSL Inventory was not received by TCEQ by the deadline of 10/16/2024
10/17/2024 – 1/23/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY – REPORTING	The initial LSL Inventory was not received by TCEQ by the deadline of 10/16/2024

Our water is monitored for many kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

2025 Annual Quality Water Report
City of Baytown 281-420-5310
PWS ID #1010003

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281) 420-5310.

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2025.

This report is about the quality of water and services we deliver every day. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts made in continually improving the water treatment process and protecting our water resources.

The Baytown Area Water Authority operates the Fritz Lanham Water Treatment Facility, which was completed in 1980. The facility is located on a 68-acre tract of land located at 7425 Thompson Road. This facility is operated on a 24-hour basis and has been rewarded "Superior Water System" rating from the State of Texas. The Baytown Area Water Authority uses a conventional filtering system that uses Coagulation, Flocculation, Sedimentation, Filtration, and Disinfection, to reduce or remove possible harmful contaminants that may be in the source water. Ferric Chloride and Cationic Polymer provide coagulation and then pass through Flocculation and Sedimentation chambers to clarify the water. Then, the water is filtered by passing through anthracite coal, sand, and gravel. Chloramine disinfection, the addition of ammonia and chlorine, is used to disinfect the water. For more information regarding this report, please contact the Baytown Area Water Authority by calling 281-420-5310 or writing to 7425 Thompson Rd, Baytown TX 77521.

BAYTOWN AREA WATER AUTHORITY receives surface water from the Trinity River via the Coastal Water Authority Canal.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your 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 may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessment and protection efforts at our system, contact Baytown Area Water Authority at (281) 420-5310.

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 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 human activity.

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 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.

EPA Wants You To Know:

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. 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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causing for health concerns.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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; 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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. The City of Baytown 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Coliform Bacteria								
Coliform Bacteria	Year Sampled	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	2024	NA	5% of monthly samples are positive	14	TT		N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli	2024	NA	5% of monthly samples are positive		TT	1	N	Human and animal fecal matter.

Suspended Particle and Carbon Removal								
Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Violation (Yes / No)	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Turbidity ²	NTU	NA	TT / 0.3	0.04	0.08	NO	2025	Soil Runoff.

Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	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.	Naturally present in the environment
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Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Average Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Violation (Yes / No)	Year 1 Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Beta Emitters	pCi/L	0	50	4.9	4.9	NO	2024	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	0	5	1.5	1.5	NO	2021	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.046	0.049	NO	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4	0.66	0.66	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.44	0.44	NO	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos	MFL	NA	7	< detection limit	< detection limit	NO	2024	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Average Level Detected	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Violation (Yes / No)	Year 1 Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Atrazine	ug/L	3	3	0.19	0.18	0.20	NO	2025	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	ug/L	3	3	0.10	0.09	0.18	NO	2025	Herbicide runoff.

Volatile Organic Contaminants, Disinfectants and Disinfectant Byproducts

Cyanide	mg/L	200	200	.13	.09	.17	NO	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Chloramines	mg/L	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.75	1.0	4.00	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	NA	60	25.3	12.8	45.0	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ug/L	NA	80	33.7	6.0	67.9	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorite	mg/L	NA	1	0.02	< detection limit	0.02	NO	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Arsenic	mg/L	NA	0.01	< detection limit	< detection limit	< detection limit	NO	2025	Natural sources, such as rocks and soil, and from human activities, such as mining and industrial waste.

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. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table.

Substance	Unit	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	8.5	0-100	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	ug/L	23.4	0-100	2025	
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	2.9	0-100	2025	
Substance	Unit	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
PFBA	ug/L	.0101	.0075-.0146	2024	

PFBS	ug/L	.0049	.0055-.0057	2024	<p>PFOS was used in many consumer and industrial products, including carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture, non-stick cookware, and leather products. PFOS has also been present in some firefighting foams used at airports, firefighter training facilities, and military airfields.</p>
PFHpA	ug/L	.0032	.0032-.0037	2024	
PFHxA	ug/L	.0095	.0058-.0098	2024	
PFHxS	ug/L	.0045	.0036-.0051	2024	
PFOS	ug/L	.0059	.0048-.0060	2024	
PFPeA	ug/L	.0102	.0068-.0102	2024	
Lithium	ug/L	<MRL	13.4	2024	Metals that naturally occurs in rocks and soils.

Secondary and Physical Characteristics Results are from 2025 unless otherwise stated 1

Substance	Unit	Average Level Detected	Potential Source of Contamination
Alkalinity	mg/L	99	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Bicarbonate	mg/L	94	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.

Calcium	mg/L	39.5	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	mg/L	44.0	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Magnesium	mg/L	3.70	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	mg/L	0.010	Abundant naturally occurring element.
pH	units	7.58	Measure of corrosivity of water.

Sodium	mg/L	32.45	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	mg/L	41.5	naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	251.0	Total Dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Hardness	mg/L	112	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	mg/L	0.057	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

NOTES:

¹The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system

³Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort and anemia.

⁴The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (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 (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

ug/L (micrograms per liter): ppb (parts per billion) **mg/L**

(milligrams per liter): ppm (parts per million) **pCi/L**

(picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity.

mrem/year--millirems per year: a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.