

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report for the Period 1/1/2025 – 12/31/2025)
Corbello Water System
Public Water Supply ID: TX1010077
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 – None Scheduled. To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at the above number.

Where Do We Get Our Water? - Our drinking water is obtained from Groundwater sources. It comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifer and is located in Houston, Tx (Harris County). An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water. 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://dww.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	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)</p> <p>ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p>ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter</p> <p>ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter</p> <p>NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units</p> <p>MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)</p> <p>pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)</p>

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	0.5	0.22	1.51	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
2023 - 2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Not detected	Not detected	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023 - 2025	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Not detected	Not detected	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
2023 - 2025	Copper, Free	0.00429	0	0.00342–0.00445	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
2023 - 2025	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. Corbello Water System 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 281-948-6626.

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

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
02/07/2025	Barium	0.135	0.135	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
09/16/2020	Nitrate-Nitrite	0.06	0.06	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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.