

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HARRIS COUNTY FWSD 27

Public Water System ID: TX1010261



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 reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (832) 771-4246.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: LaWanda Weiss

Phone: 832-942-1041

Sources of Drinking Water

HARRIS COUNTY FWSD 27 provides purchased surface water from Bay Area Water Authority for which receives surface water from the Trinity River via the Coastal Water Authority Canal in Harris County.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - 5534 WADE / PLUGGED	5534 WADE	Ground water	No	
SW FROM BAYTOWN AREA WA	CC FROM TX1011742 BAYTOWN AREA WATER AUT	Surface water	Yes	lweiss@iuowater.com or 5534 Wade Rd., Baytown TX 77521
SW FROM BAYTOWN AREA WA	CC FROM TX1011742 BAYTOWN AREA WATER AUT	Surface water	Yes	lweiss@iuowater.com or 5534 Wade Rd., Baytown TX 77521

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 by contacting LaWanda Weiss, Innovative Operations, lweiss@iuowater.com or 832-942-1041.

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 FWSD 27 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 FWSD 27 at . 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 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:

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
Chloramines	2025	2.49	ppm	1.99 – 2.63	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 levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.0605	0.0059 - 0.2829	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	1.3	0 - 1.7	ppb	15	0	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)	4017 MCLEAN LOT C, BAYTOWN, TX	2025	37	18.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	5534 WADE ROAD, BAYTOWN, TX	2025	38	18.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	4017 MCLEAN LOT C, BAYTOWN, TX	2025	48	26.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	5534 WADE ROAD, BAYTOWN, TX	2025	43	28	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	9/12/2025	2.7	1.7 - 2.7	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	5/1/2025	0.66	0.64 - 0.66	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	1/15/2020	0.27	0.27	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

**2025 Annual Quality Water Report
Baytown Area Water Authority
281-420-5310
PWS ID #1011742**

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	2025	NA	5% of monthly samples are positive	1	TT	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	2025	NA	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	TT	0	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 ¹ Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
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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

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	0.47	0.69	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	4	4	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	3.09	2.4	4.4	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	NA	60	30.0	30.0	30.0	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ug/L	NA	80	19.4	19.4	19.4	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	9.2	0-100	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	ug/L	41.0	0-100	2025	
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	1.4	0-100	2025	
Substance	Unit	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
PFBA	ug/L	.0101	.0075-.0146	2024	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.
PFBS	ug/L	.0049	.0055-.0057	2024	
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 or most recent data ¹			
Substance	Unit	Average Level Detected	Potential Source of Contamination
Alkalinity	mg/L	99.0	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.

Bicarbonate	mg/L	94.0	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
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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.