

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NORTHWEST FOREST MUD

Public Water System ID: TX1230086

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 informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (409-892-0889). Public Participation: Second Tuesday, 3:00 p.m., at Texas First Bank, 6363 Phelan Blvd., Beaumont, Texas 77706

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Phone: 409-892-0889

Sources of Drinking Water

NORTHWEST FOREST MUD purchases water from City of Beaumont Water Utility Dept. City of Beaumont provides purchased surface water from [Chicot Aquifer, Neches River] located in [Hardin County and Jefferson County].

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM CITY OF BEAUMONT	I/C WITH TX1230001	Surface water/Ground water	Yes	City of Beaumont Water Dept.

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:

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. NORTHWEST FOREST MUD 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 NORTHWEST FOREST MUD at 409-892-0889. 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed (nwfmud.org, Tram Road, Beaumont, Texas).

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
(Total) Chloramines	2025	1.75	ppm	0.56 - 3.00	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	2022 - 2024	0.0555	0 - 0.0669	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	0	0	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 (HAAS)	12885 TALLOW CIR, BEAUMONT	2025	20	5.3 - 31.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	12885 TALLOW CIR, BEAUMONT	2025	33	28.6 - 41	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	12/9/2025	10.1	0 - 10.1	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/24/2021	0.13	0.13	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	3/24/2021	0.06	0.06	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
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7/1/2025	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time
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There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

**BEAUMONT'S
DRINKING WATER**

2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Wholesalers

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has mandated that all Public Water Systems issue annual reports on the quality of the Drinking Water supplied to consumers. This report covers calendar year 2025. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) inspects the City's water system annually for compliance with the EPA's safe drinking water regulations. Beaumont's water system has received the highest rating (superior) given by the state of Texas since 1937. **BEAUMONT'S WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK.**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (409) 886-0026.

Where does the water come from? The City has two sources of water: 1) Well water is pumped from the Chicot Aquifer at three different well sites located in Hardin County and 2) Surface water from the Neches River, with one intake located upriver from Beaumont. Well water receives chloramination before it is pumped to the City. Surface water receives more complex treatment, including filtration and chloramination. The City of Beaumont checks and analyzes both sources of water daily to insure compliance with all Federal and State requirements. The Water Production Plant is manned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to give you the best water possible. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. Sometimes the City has water line breaks. When they occur, the color comes from iron and mineral deposits inside the pipe that become dislodged. When the water line has been repaired, the water will clear and you may run your faucet to clear the discolored water in your home's pipes. If you wish to report a water line break, please call 311. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. While the EPA establishes the regulations for public water systems, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes the limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Who can I call? If you have any questions concerning anything in this report or any other questions concerning your water, including taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact **Water Utilities Administration at (409) 886-0026**. The Water Utilities Department is part of the City government and follows not only Federal and State regulations, but also ordinances established by City Council. The City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday of the month at City Hall at 1:30 p.m. or you may contact them at (409) 880-3770.

Definitions Used in the Report:

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

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 were found.

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 *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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.

N/A - not applicable

NTU - nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

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

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

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, 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 (800) 426-4791. No *Cryptosporidium* has been detected in Beaumont's drinking water. In addition, the EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule requires sampling the raw water for *Cryptosporidium*. The two-year sampling is complete and no further treatment is required.

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Turbidity - A measure of cloudiness of the water. It is measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU's).	
Highest Single Measurement	0.22
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	100%
Turbidity Limits	0.3
Unit of Measure	NTU
Likely Source of Contamination	Soil Runoff

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in the consumer confidence report shown above. Anyone wishing to review the study can call (409) 880-3785.

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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 might have 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Many contaminants which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems called secondary contaminants. The Secondary Contaminant Limit (SCL) is developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and is not health based. Possible sources are erosions of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants	Results	Limit	Units
Aluminum	0.201	0.050-0.200	ppm
Manganese	0.09	0.0500	ppm
Chloride	34.2	300	ppm
Sulfate	46	300	ppm

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.