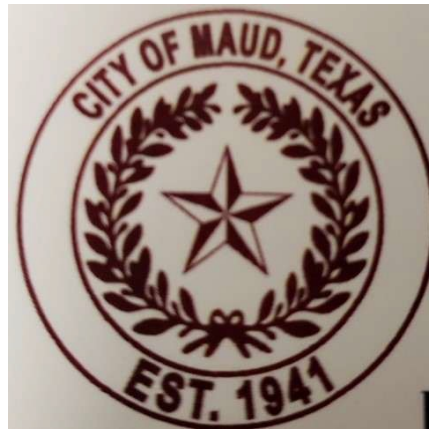


2025
Annual Drinking Water
Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)



903-831-0091

Texas Public Water System ID TX0190007

The City of Maud is pleased to present to you our 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts we make to provide safe drinking water for our customers. We hope this information will help you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE - Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. People at particular risk of infections include: some elderly, infants, immuno-compromised people such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, organ transplant recipients, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. **No Cryptosporidium has been detected in either of Texarkana's water sources.**

Where do we get our drinking water?

The City of Maud purchases water from Texarkana Water Utilities (TWU). TWU has two surface water sources: **Wright Patman Lake** located in northeast Texas and **Millwood Lake** located in southwest Arkansas. This report provides information about water from both lakes and water treatment plants, as well as the City of Maud water distribution system.

TYPES OF WATER SOURCES: 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 materials and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in our source (lake) water include: microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture, livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants such as minerals and metals, 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 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 are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and/or mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Public Participation Opportunities

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Eli Hunt, Director of Operations, at 903-831-0091. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Source Water Assessments

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of Lake Wright Patman and results indicate that it is 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 may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts on our system contact Eli Hunt, Director of Operations, at 903-831-0091.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point-of-use devices. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead and Drinking Water

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. TWU 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

We have developed a lead service line inventory for our water distribution system. To access the inventory, please visit:

Maud City Hall at 135 Main Street, Maud, TX. 75567

You can also contact **Eli Hunt at (903) 831-0091** or elihunt@rwr.org for more information.

Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents such as calcium, sodium and iron are often found in drinking water and can cause taste, color and odor problems. These taste and odor constituents are called secondary contaminants and are regulated by State regulatory agencies, not the EPA. These constituents are not cause for health concerns however, they can greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About the Following Table

Riverbend Water Resources District routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to State and Federal laws. The following table lists the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for over 100 contaminants. The following table shows results for the monitoring period of January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025. In the following table, you might find terms and abbreviations that are not familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level:	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.
Average (Avg.)	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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 (MCL):	The highest level of 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 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 (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.
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.
MFL:	Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	Not applicable.

NTU:	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	Parts per million or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppq:	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ):	The regulatory agency for drinking water in the state of Texas.
Treatment Technique (TT):	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source of water, and the results indicate that some of our 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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts on our system contact Eli Hunt at (903) 831-0091. ***Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 831-0091.***

Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
E. COLI	No positive sample.	MCL: A Routine Sample and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E. Coli Positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
COLIFORM (TCR)	No positive sample.	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

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	0.00796	0.00133-0.0103	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 (HAA5)	414 Lamar St., Maud, TX	2025	31	23.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	311 Houston Dr., Maud, TX	2025	41	37	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	11/3/2025	2.24	0 - 2.24	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	7/8/2025	0.0934	0.0934	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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	1.79	Mg/L	0.21-3.6	4/4

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 Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	NO	0.29	May	SWTP - Millwood	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.29	May	SWTP - WRIGHT PATMAN	Yes

Regulated Contaminants	Source	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	Wright Patman	4/14/2025	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	Wright Patman	4/14/2025	0.043	0.012 - 0.043	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	Millwood	10/08/2025	0.0138	0-0.0138	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	Wright Patman	1/15/2025	57.9	0 - 57.9	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	Wright Patman	11/5/2025	4.07	0 - 4.07	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	Wright Patman	4/14/2025	0.0193	0 - 0.0193	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
FLUORIDE	Millwood	10/08/2025	0	0-0.0193	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	Millwood	10/08/2025	0.12	0.12	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	Wright Patman	4/14/2025	0.255	0.152 - 0.255	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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 violations section.

TOC	Source	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	Millwood	2/4/2025	9.89	3.17 - 9.89		0	Naturally present in the environment
CARBON, TOTAL	Wright Patman	5/14/2025	7.27	2.13 - 7.27		0	Naturally present in the environment

DEFINITIONS

TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

ADH - Arkansas Department of Health

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – unenforceable public health goal; 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 (MRDL) - the highest level of disinfectants 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 contaminants.

NA – not applicable

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – a unit of measurement for the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per million (ppm) – a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TWU - Texarkana Water Utilities