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# 2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## GREETINGS FROM YOUR WATER SUPPLY:

The Moffat Water Supply Corporation is committed to delivering safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water to its members. We are proud to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for drinking water standards. The 2024 Consumer Confidence Report is a summary of the quality of water we provide for our members. The analysis was made by using the required EPA and TCEQ drinking water test methods.

The Corporation's greatest asset is its dedicated team of highly skilled administrative professionals and state licensed water operators, who work tirelessly to provide the best customer service while ensuring the delivery of safe drinking water. Additionally, we appreciate the selfless time and dedication of the Board of Directors, which are essential for functioning as the elected governing body of the water supply, fulfilling the responsibility of ensuring the Corporation remains fiscally sound for continued reliable service to the membership. If you would like more information about Moffat's water quality, please call Moffat's business office at (254) 986-2457, Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

*Best regards,  
Damon Boniface, General Manager*

## WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The source of drinking water for Moffat Water Supply Corporation is Ground Water from the Lower Trinity Aquifer blended with purchased Surface Water from Bluebonnet Water Supply which diverts water from Lake Belton and is located within the Brazos River Basin.

### En Espanol

Este informe contiene informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al (254) 986-2457 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

## HOW CAN I LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER?

Community Participation: You are invited to participate in our monthly board meetings. We meet on the third Monday of each month, beginning at 5:30 P.M., at Moffat Community Center located at 13410 Kuykendall Mtn. Rd., Temple TX 76502.



# WATER QUALITY REPORT

## CONSTITUENTS & CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As the 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:

- Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage 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 run off, 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 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.

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 may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminant does not necessarily indicate that 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 (800) 426-4791.

## SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, or 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 causes for health concern.

Lead can be harmful. 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. We are 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may request to have your water tested.

Information on lead testing, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## SPECIAL NOTICE FOR 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 transplant; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

## TO LEARN MORE:

Contact us or visit our website to find more information about water conservation in our area, including the stage we are currently in and the water restrictions it requires.

[www.moffatwatersupply.com](http://www.moffatwatersupply.com)  
(254) 986-2457  
[custserv@moffatwatersupply.com](mailto:custserv@moffatwatersupply.com)

## DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

**90th percentile-** 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

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

**Avg-** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**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 (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.

**Million Fiber per Liter (MFL)-** A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**NA-** Not applicable.

**NTU-** Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

**Parts per billion (PPB)-** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**Parts per million- (PPM)-** Milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**pCi/L-** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).



<div> <div>DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS</div> <div>MOFFAT WSC</div> </div>							
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5)*(ppb)	2024	14	3 - 22.5	NA	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**(ppb)	2024	16	2.2 - 26.9	NA	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloramines (ppm)	2023	3.98	0.21 - 3.98	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	0.8	1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<div> <div>*THE VALUE IN THE HIGHEST LEVEL OR RANGE DETECTED COLUMN IS THE HIGHEST AVERAGE OF ALL HAAS SAMPLE RESULTS COLLECTED AT A LOCATION OVER A YEAR.</div> <div>**THE VALUE IN THE HIGHEST LEVEL OR RANGE DETECTED COLUMN IS THE HIGHEST AVERAGE OF ALL TTHM SAMPLE RESULTS COLLECTED AT A LOCATION OVER A YEAR.</div> </div>							

<div> <div>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</div> <div>MOFFAT WSC</div> </div>							
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos (mfl)	2021 / 2022	0.197	0.197 - 0.197	7	7	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2022 / 2023	0.0636	0.0513 - 0.636	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	2023	40	40 - 40	200	200	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories, and steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	0.3	0.22 - 0.3	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES)							
MOFFAT WSC							
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
LEAD AND COPPER - MOFFAT WSC							
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites of AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.237	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system.
Lead (ppb)	2023	0	15	3.71	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
COLIFORM BACTERIA - MOFFAT WSC							
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal or E. Coli MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2024	0	0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS - MOFFAT WSC							
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L*)	2024	5.5	5.5 - 5.5	0	50	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

<div> <div>DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS</div> <div>BLUEBONNET WSC</div> </div>							
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5)*(ppb)	2024	30	29.6 - 29.6	NA	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**(ppb)	2024	17	16.9 - 16.9	NA	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloramines (ppm)	2023	4.7	2.7 - 4.7	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite (ppm)	2024	0.441	0.0335 - 0.441	0.8	1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<div> <div>*THE VALUE IN THE HIGHEST LEVEL OR RANGE DETECTED COLUMN IS THE HIGHEST AVERAGE OF ALL HAAS SAMPLE RESULTS COLLECTED AT A LOCATION OVER A YEAR.</div> <div>**THE VALUE IN THE HIGHEST LEVEL OR RANGE DETECTED COLUMN IS THE HIGHEST AVERAGE OF ALL TTHM SAMPLE RESULTS COLLECTED AT A LOCATION OVER A YEAR.</div> </div>							

<div> <div>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</div> <div>BLUEBONNET WSC</div> </div>							
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos (mfl)	2021 / 2022	0.197	0.197 - 0.197	7	7	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2024	0.0426	0.0426 - 0.0426	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	2023	10	10 - 10	200	200	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories, and steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	0.1	0.14 - 0.14	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	1	0.54 - 0.54	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

**SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (INCLUDING  
PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES)**  
*BLUEBONNET WSC*

Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2024	0.13	0.13 - 0.13	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

# COLIFORM BACTERIA - *BLUEBONNET WSC*

Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal or E. Coli MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment.

# RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS - *BLUEBONNET WSC*

Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L*)	2023	5.6	5.6 - 5.6	0	50	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

# TURBIDITY - *BLUEBONNET WSC*

	Highest Level	Max Level	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.21	1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	100%	0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

