

Moffat Water Supply Corporation



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 5:30p.m., at Moffat WSC office located at 5460 Lakeaire Blvd., Temple, Texas.

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

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



Greetings from your Water Supply

As I write this message, we are amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The current situation in our country is unprecedented and has impacted everyone to some degree. It has also highlighted the critical work water utilities perform every day in protecting public health. Drinking water regulations exist to prevent viruses and bacteria from causing waterborne illnesses. Our top priority is providing a safe, reliable, and affordable supply of drinking water to our customers.

In 2019 MWSC installed over 4,000 linear feet of eight-inch diameter waterline as a capital project for continued reliance to existing customers and future growth. Also, we expanded the organization by adding one full-time employee for efficient operations as a direct result from system growth and stringent regulations water utilities must comply with to ensure safe drinking water.

This Water Quality Report provides a year-end summary of our drinking water quality during 2019. As you view the tables and data within the report, you will see that Moffat Water Supply Corporation's water quality exceeds the minimum state and federal water quality standards. I also want to recognize our dedicated employees, who come to work each day to ensure our water system performs as it should. Our focus is on keeping our employees safe and healthy so they can remain on the job for you.

We hope you take the time to review this annual Water Quality Report. The requirements for providing this information do not always make it easy to read or understand, so please feel free to contact our office at Monday-Friday, 8:00-4:30 at (254) 986-2457.

Yours in service,

Damon B. Boniface
General Manager



Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

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

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

A source water assessment describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. Information on Moffat Water Supply Corporation source water assessment and availability of the assessment may be obtained by contacting our office (254) 986-2457. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Why provide a water quality report?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 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 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 byproducts 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.



2019 Test Results

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find some terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

| Contaminant (Unit) | Date Sampled | Moffat WSC | | Bluebonnet WSC | | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------|--|
| | | Average Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Average Detected | Range of Levels Detected | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb) | 2019 | 15.9 | 8.0-34.3 | 31 | 31.0-31.0 | NA | 60 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb) | 2019 | 17.3 | 5.2-49.1 | 18.1 | 18.1-18.1 | NA | 80 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2019 | 2.73 | 0.59-3.72 | 3.82 | 2.76-5.00 | 4 | 4 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorite (ppm) | 2019 | NA | NA | 0.437 | 0.298-0.608 | 0.8 | 1 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

** The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (Unit) | Date Sampled | Moffat WSC | | Bluebonnet WSC | | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------|--|
| | | Average Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2019 | 0.0589 | 0.0585-0.0589 | 0.0784 | 0.0784-0.0784 | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 2019 | 0.12 | 0.12-0.12 | <0.01 | <0.01-0.01 | 200 | 200 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2019 | 0.51 | 0.51-0.51 | 0.18 | 0.18-.018 | 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) | 2019 | 0.77 | 0.77-0.77 | 0.90 | 0.90-0.90 | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 2019 | <0.05 | <0.05 - 0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | 1 | 1 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

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) | 2017 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.11 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead (ppb) | 2017 | 0 | 15 | 1.9 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Radioactive Contaminants - Bluebonnet WSC

| Contaminant (Unit) | Date Sampled | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) | 2017 | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 | 0 | 5 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Turbidity - Bluebonnet WSC

| | Highest Level | Max Level | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest Single Measurement | 0.16 NTU | 1 NTU | No | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 100% | 0.30 | No | Soil runoff. |

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.

Coliform Bacteria

| Contaminant (Unit) | Date Sampled | Moffat WSC | | Bluebonnet WSC | | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | | | | |
| Total Coliform | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment. |

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. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. Moffat WSC 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>.

Tap vs. Bottled, Rethinking What You Are Drinking

When choosing the water you want to drink, it is often easy to be convinced that bottled water is healthier for you than tap water, but in truth is it? The answer, thanks to a study by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is not always. First, approximately 25 percent of bottled water is – in reality – bottled tap water. Additionally, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water; however, their testing standards are not as rigorous as the ones required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for tap water. Moreover, FDA oversight does not apply to water that is packaged and sold within the same state. According to the NRDC's report, this leaves approximately 60-70 percent of bottled water, including the contents of water cooler jugs, free of FDA regulation. It is estimated that people spend almost 5,000 times more per gallon of bottled water than they would for tap water. For those who get their recommended eight glasses of water a day, you could be saving over \$1,000 annually if you switched to tap water!

My immune system is compromised, should I be concerned?

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791.

Definitions:

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.

NA – not applicable

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).
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. Moffat Water Supply was not required to conduct a Level 1 assessment in 2019.

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. Moffat Water Supply was not required to conduct a Level 2 assessment in 2019.