2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

GREETINGS FROM YOUR WATER SUPPLY:

Dear Valued Customer,

The Moffat Water Supply Corporation (MWSC) is committed to delivering safe, reliable drinking water at a conservative rate that meets current needs while continuing to reinvest in the system for long-term sustainability for decades to come.

The 2025 Water Quality Report contains important information related to lead and copper regulations and explains how MWSC's drinking water meets or exceeds all requirements established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These standards are closely regulated by both the EPA and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). I encourage you to read the report in its entirety, as it also includes additional information about our water quality and the fiscal responsibility required to manage and maintain the water system.

The most valuable asset at MWSC is our team of dedicated employees who remain committed to delivering safe drinking water to our customers. Rain or shine, and through both hot and cold temperatures, they truly serve as first responders within our community. Most importantly, the team performs every task with safety as the number one priority.

Highlights completed by the MWSC team during the year include:

- Started implementation of the new billing software system.
- Purchased two acres of land on Water Supply Road adjacent to the existing pump station. The property is intended for future capital improvements to enhance system resiliency.
- Replaced several inoperable isolation valves to improve system operations and management.
- Recoated the elevated storage tank located on S. Whitehall Road.
- Improved water quality by installing a new mechanical mixer in the 1.0-million-gallon ground storage tank on S. Whitehall Road.
- Repaired 70 water leaks, with more than twenty identified through the annual system-wide acoustic leak detection program.
- Replaced more than 100 water meters ("cash registers") that were identified as non-functioning or reading below industry standards.
- Pumped 98% of MWSC's permitted groundwater capacity. (Note: The permitted groundwater capacity was increased by 25% in October 2023, further reducing the amount of purchased surface water from our wholesale supplier.)

Multiple development applications requesting water service were submitted to MWSC for feasibility studies. The studies determined that adequate water capacity was available to serve each applicant, and these developments are expected to be online by the end of 2026.

On the topic of development, I want to emphasize that MWSC **does not subsidize development at the expense of the existing membership.** Developers are responsible for paying 100% of the costs associated with obtaining water service. This generally includes feasibility studies, engineering and legal fees incurred by MWSC, and all capital improvements constructed in accordance with MWSC specifications. Upon completion, those improvements must be dedicated to the water supply system.

Finally, it is important to recognize the hard work and dedication of the MWSC Board of Directors. The Board meets monthly and reviews detailed information necessary to make informed decisions that keep the water supply in a strong fiscal position. Board meetings are held every third Monday at 5:30 p.m. at the Moffat Community Center, and we encourage customers to attend to learn more about current and future projects taking place within the system.

Respectfully,

Damon B. Boniface

Damon Boniface
General Manager

CONTACT

(254) 986-2457

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custserv@moffatwsc.com

www.moffatwatersupply.com

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The source of drinkingwater forMoffat 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.

HOW CAN I LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER?

Community participation: You are invitedto 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

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 conuna persona bilingue en espanol.

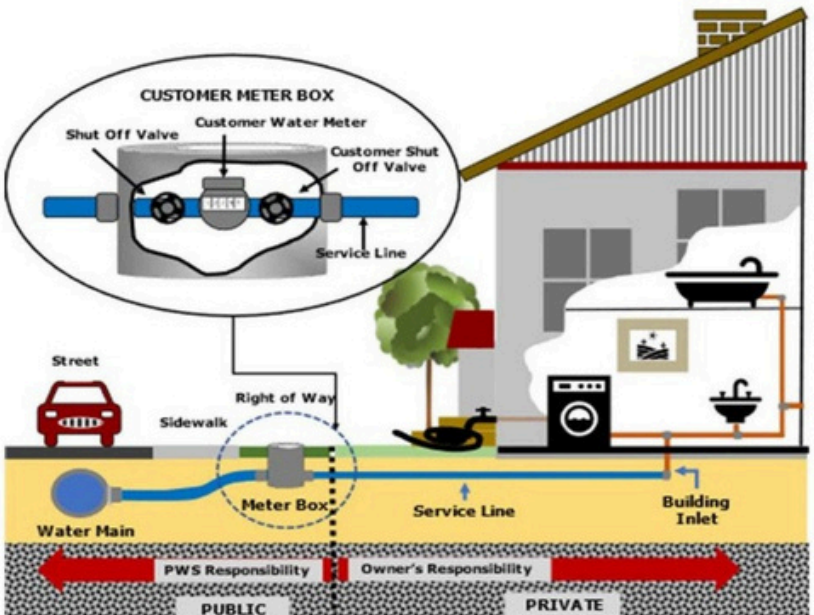
REVISED LEAD AND COPPER RULE

On December 16, 2021, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) introduced the Revised Lead and Copper Rule to enhance regulations on lead in drinking water. A key requirement is for utilities to develop an inventory of both utility-owned and customer-owned service lines and make it public by October 16, 2024. Using EPA guidance, the Moffat Water Supply Corporation has created an inventory of over 1,800 utility-owned service lines with zero lead service lines identified.

For more information on the Revised Lead and Copper Rule and access to the lead service line inventory, please email a request to custserv@moffatwsc.com.

A SERVICE LINE INVENTORY HAS BEEN PREPARED AND CAN BE ACCESSED AT: HTTPS://WWW.MOFFATWATERSUPPLY.COM/LEAD-SERVICE-LINE-INVENTORY

EXAMPLE OF SERVICE LINE DISTINCTION BETWEEN MOFFAT WSC AND CUSTOMER



WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSTITUENTS & CONTAMINANTS

Thesourcesof drinking water (both tap and bottled 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,suchasvirusesand 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 colatile 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.

HEALTH INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead can be harmful. If present, elevatedlevelsof 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 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

Youmay bemore 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.

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 (ug/L) or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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

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

MRL- Minimum reporting level

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS
MOFFAT WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date sampled	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5)*(ppb)	2025	15	6-15	0	60	NONE	-By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**(ppb)	2025	14	7-18	0	80	NONE	-By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (mg/L)	2025	2.38	0.39-4.01	4	4	NONE	-Water additive to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	0.8	1	NONE	-By-product of drinking water disinfection

*THE VALUE IN THE HIGHEST LEVEL OR RANGE 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 RANGE DETECTED COLUMN IS THE HIGHEST AVERAGE OF ALL TTHM SAMPLE RESULTS COLLECTED AT A LOCATION OVER A YEAR.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS
MOFFAT WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date sampled	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Asbestos (mfl)	2021	0.197	0.197	7	7	NONE	-Decay of asbestos cement water mains: Erosion of natual deposits
Barium (ppm)	2025	0.0359	0.0355-0.0359	2	2	NONE	-Discharge of drilling waste: metal refineries: natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2025	30	30	200	0	NONE	-Discharge from steel/metal factories: plastic/fertilizer factories
Dibromochloro-methane (ug/L)	2025	2.4	1-2.4	0.06	0	NONE	-By-product of drinking water disinfection
Flouride (ppm)	2025	1.06	1.06	4	4	NONE	-Erosion of natural deposits: additive to promote strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (mg/L)	2025	0.0013	0.0012-0.0013	0.1	0	NONE	-Industrial emissions: weathering of rocks
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2025	0.15	0.14-0.15	10	10	NONE	-Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tank: erosion of natual deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES) MOFFAT WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date sampled	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	0.1	0.1-0.1	3	3	NONE	herbicide used on row crops

LEAD AND COPPER MOFFAT WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites AL	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.237	0	NONE	-Erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives: corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (ppb)	2023	0	15	3.71	0	NONE	-Corrosion of household plumbing system: erosion of natual 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	2025	0	0	0	0	NONE	-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	NONE	-Decay of natural and man-made deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (PFAS)
MOFFAT WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date sampled	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	MRL	Likely source of contamination
PFOA	2025	<MRL	<MRL	0	4.0 ppt	0.004 ppb	industrial applications, environmental sources
PFOS	2025	<MRL	<MRL	0	4.0 ppt	0.004 ppb	-Consumer products, industrial applications, environmental sources
PFNA	2025	<MRL	<MRL	10 ppt	10 ppt	0.004 ppb	-Consumer products, industrial applications, environmental sources
PFHxS	2025	<MRL	<MRL	10 ppt	10 ppt	0.003 ppb	-Consumer products, industrial applications, environmental sources
HFPO-DA	2025	<MRL	<MRL	10 ppt	10 ppt	0.005 ppb	-Consumer products, industrial applications, environmental sources
PFBS	2025	<MRL	<MRL	2,000 ppt	2,000 ppt	0.003 ppb	-Consumer products, industrial applications, environmental sources
Lithium	2025	84.6 ug/L or ppb	31.2-84.6	NA	NA	NA	-Metal: pharmaceutical

The EPA has proposed regulations that will require public water systems to monitor and notify customers about PFAS levels in drinking water, ensuring informed choices about water consumption. these regulations aim to enhance public health protection by clearly communicating the potential health risks associated with PFAS exposure.

AS YOU CAN SEE IN THE TABLE ABOVE, OUR WATER TESTED BELOW THE MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL FOR PFAS.

For more information, visit US EPA: final-virtual-pfas-explainer-508.pdf

DEFINITIONS

PFOA (PER-FLUOROALKYL ACID)
PFOS (PER-FLUOROALKYL SULFONATE)
PFNA (PER-FLUOROALKYL NITRATE)
PFHXS (PER-FLUOROALKYL SULFONIC ACID)
HFPO-DA (HYDROFLUORO-PER-FLUOROALKYL POLYOXYLATE)
PFBS (PER-FLUOROALKYL BIPHENYL)

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS
BLUEBONNET WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date sampled	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5)*(ppb)	2025	12	12.4	0	60	NONE	-By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**(ppb)	2025	16	15.5	0	80	NONE	-By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (mg/L)	2023	4.7	2.7-4.7	4	4	NONE	-Water additive to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2024	0.441	0.0335-0.441	0.8	1	NONE	-By-product of drinking water disinfection

*THE VALUE IN THE HIGHEST LEVEL OR RANGE 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 RANGE DETECTED COLUMN IS THE HIGHEST AVERAGE OF ALL TTHM SAMPLE RESULTS COLLECTED AT A LOCATION OVER A YEAR.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS
BLUEBONNET WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date sampled	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Asbestos (mfl)	2022	0.197	0.197	7	7	NONE	-Decay of asbestos cement water mains: Erosion of natual deposits
Barium (ppm)	2025	0.0588	0.0588	2	2	NONE	-Discharge of drilling waste: metal refineries: natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2023	10	10	200	200	NONE	-Discharge from steel/metal factories: plastic/fertilizer factories
Dibromochloro-methane (ug/L)	2025	3.7	1.9-3.7	0.06	0	NONE	-By-product of drinking water disinfection
Flouride (ppm)	2024	0.1	0.14	4	4	NONE	-Erosion of natural deposits: additive to promote strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (mg/L)	2025	0.0025	0.0025	0.1	0	NONE	-Industrial emissions: weathering of rocks
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	1	0.54-0.54	10	10	NONE	-Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tank: erosion of natual deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES) BLUEBONNET WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date sampled	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	0.11	0.11	3	3	NONE	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	2025	0	0	0	0	NONE	-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	0	50	NONE	-Decay of natural and man-made deposits

TURBIDITY BLUEBONNET WSC

	Highest level	Max level	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Highest single measurement	0.07	1 NTU	NONE	-Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	NONE	-Soil runoff

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON BLUEBONNET WSC

	Date sampled	Highest level detected	Range	TT	Likely source of contamination
Carbon, total	2025	5.24	3.03-5.24	0	-Naturally present in the environment

WATER LOSS AUDIT

The Moffat Water Supply Corporation (MWSC) carefully monitors monthly water loss by identifying where water is being lost throughout the system. Some water loss occurs while maintaining safe drinking water and meeting state and federal regulations. Other losses result from leaking water lines and water meters that are not functioning properly.

Using the Texas Water Development Board's reporting method, MWSC reported a 20% water loss in 2025, equal to 40,842,146 gallons. This represents a 4% improvement compared to 2024 and was achieved through proactive efforts such as replacing aging and failing water lines, identifying and replacing non-working water meters, and conducting annual system- wide leak detection surveys.

To continue reducing water loss, MWSC recently applied for a grant through the Texas Water Development Board. If awarded, the grant would help replace identified sections of failing water lines made from outdated materials that no longer meet today's industry standards. The grant application also includes funding to upgrade MWSC's water meter system. The proposed metering system would use non-mechanical ultrasonic meters with a 20-year warranty that are capable of notifying MWSC when a meter stops working. In addition, customers would have access to an online portal to better monitor and manage their water usage, helping encourage water conservation.

Since implementing annual system-wide acoustic leak detection surveys in 2023 to identify hidden underground leaks, MWSC has reduced water loss by 8%. These surveys continue to play an important role in MWSC's water conservation and water loss control programs.

Simply put, water loss increases operating costs. The MWSC Board of Directors and team of employees remain committed to using every available resource to reduce water loss, protect water resources, and provide customers with safe, reliable drinking water.

If you believe you have identified a possible water leak, such as standing water or unusual vegetation growth near a water line, please report it to MWSC at (254) 986-2457.

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and 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 detections of these contaminants will be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in our system, contact Moffat WSC at (254) 986-2457. Our SWA report can be viewed at https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/0140028