2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System MULTI-COUNTY WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2025

NOTICE

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 bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

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).

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 we 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.

Information about your Drinking Water

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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en Espanol, favor de llamar al telefonon (254)865-2269.

For more information regarding this report contact:
Name: Denton Dick
Phone: (254) 865-2269

OPPORTINITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DECISIONS THAT MAY AFFECT THE QUALITY OF WATER:

Monthly Board Meetings are generally held the 3rd Thursday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the office location of 4095 West US Hwy 84, Gatesville, Texas 76528.

Information about Source Water

MULTI COUNTY WSC purchases water form CITY OF HAMILTON. CITY OF HAMILTON provides purchased surface water from Upper Leon Water Supply located in Comanche County.
UPPER LEON RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT – TX 0470015 CITY OF HAMILTON – TX0970001 MULTI COUNTY WSC – TX0500044

TCEQ complete a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact MULTI COUNTY WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION at (254) 865-2269.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2025	0.00601-0.272	1.3	0.215	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0-34	15	2.35	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Multi County Water Supply Corporation has developed an inventory of both corporation-owned and member-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please contact the office at (254) 865-2269.

Multi County Water Supply Corporation

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	4095 US 84, Gatesville	2025	26	18.9	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	Midway Church:1955 CR 3640, Copperas Cove	2025	30	40	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	4095 US 84, Gatesville	2025	71	79.3	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Midway Church: 1955 CR 3640, Copperas Cove	2025	89	170	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG		Typical Source

DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	**12/15/2025**	**57.3**	**12.2 – 57.3**	**Ug/l**	**0**	**0.06**		
Nitrate	3/4/2025	0.42	0.42	PPM	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	12/3/2020	0.31	0.31	Ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2025	1.92	.52 – 4.08	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2024-2/18/2025	02/18/2025	Failed to meet content, deliver, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification.

Violations

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2025	3/31/2025	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL.
MCL, LRAA	10/1/2025	12/31/2025	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL.

Additional Required health Effects Language:
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years many experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased rick of getting cancer. Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels in your homes' water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 second to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Unregulated Contaminant	Result ug/L	Date Collected	Health-Based Reference Concentration ug/L
PFBA	**0.0146**	**8/30/2023**	**N/A**
PFHxA	**0.0038**	**8/30/2023**	**N/A**
PFPeA	**0.0046**	**8/30/2023**	**N/A**
PFBA	**0.0154**	**11/27/2023**	**N/A**
PFBA	**0.0095**	**12/18/2023**	**N/A**

City of Hamilton

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	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	2024	0.228	0.0333 – 0.237	ppm	1.3	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2024	2.03	0 – 3	ppb	15	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1011 East Boyntons, Hamilton	2025	26	18.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	1011 East Boyntons, Hamilton	2025	70	72.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG		Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2/12/2025	.044	0.44	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	11/9/2020	.029	0.29	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	11/12/2025	24.4	22.2 – 24.4	UG/L	0	0.016		

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2024	2.41	0.08 – 5.49	4	4	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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

Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR)

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/Availabiltiy/Content	07/1/2025	07/01/2025	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Leak and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2024	02/24/2025	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of January, 1 sample(s_ returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Upper Leon Municipal Water District

2025 Water Quality Test Results

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 a annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	90th Percentile:90% of your water utility levels less than	Range of Samples Results (low – high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper,Free	2022-2024	0.368	0.0571-0.373	ppm	1.3	O		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservitives.
Lead	2022-2024	4.05	0-4.45	ppb	15	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Off FM 2318 on Broken Arrow, DeLeon	2025	22	14	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	Off FM 2318 on Broken Arrow, DeLeon	2025	53	39.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Unit	MCL	MCLG		Typical Source
Barium	2/27/2025	0.0749	0.0749	Ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2/27/2025	90	90	ppb	0	200		Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Cyanide	2/27/2025	90	90		4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Dibromochloromethane	6/11/2025	23.4	3.5 – 23.4	UG.L	0	0.06		
Fluoride	2/27/2025	.014	0.14	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nickel	2/27/2025	0.002	0.002	MG/L	0	0.1		Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Nitrate	2/27/2025	0.35	0.35	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**		**Typical Source**
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2/14/2024	9.4	9.4	pCi/L	50	0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

TOC	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**Unit**	**TT**			**Typical Source**
Carbon, Total	**4/1/2025**	**8.15**	**5.4- 8.15**		**0**			**Naturally present in the environment**

**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.

Turbidity

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	**Months Occurred**	**Violation**	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Month Occurred**	**Sources**	**Level Indicator**
100.00	11	NO	0.43	May	Membrane Plant-LK Proctor	Yes
100.00	11	NO	0.43	May	SWTP Conventional Plant-LK Proctor	Yes

Information Statement: 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 system and disinfectants.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
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.
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 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.
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.
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)