RPM WSC ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for period January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Message from the General Manager:

With pleasure, we are honored to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025.

We constantly strive and dedicate ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually are seeking to adopt cost effective new methods for producing and delivering the best quality drinking water to our customers, all at a reasonable cost.

New challenges are constantly presented to us with respect to source water protection, water conservation, and community education. For the last few years, our growth has been modest, but we are anticipating some growth in the near future. We have meet these new challenges while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Last year, 2025, we collected more than 200 samples from various points in our distribution system. This continuous sampling process meets all state and federal water quality regulations.

To further protect your water quality, RPM WSC has stepped up enforcement of its state-mandated Cross Connection Control Program. Cross Connection Control will require some customers to install approved backflow devices.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

PWS ID #2340016

For more information regarding this report contact: Robert Young (903) 852-3115

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 852-3115

Sources of 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.

Contaminates 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, 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.

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 bottled 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.

A service line inventory is in the process of being prepared and will be available in the office for your review.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): 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.
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 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.
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.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable.

Information About Source Water Assessment

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your 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 may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Robert Young (903) 852-3115.

For more information about your source of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/

Source Water Name	Type of water	Report status	Location
Plant 1 (well #1)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox
Remote SH 64 (well #2)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox
Plant 2 (well #3)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox
Remote Plant 2 (well #4)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox
Remote Plant 1 (well #5)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox
Remote Plant 2 (well #6)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead & Copper	Date sampled		Action Level (AL)	90th percentile	# sites over AL	units	Range	Likely source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2024		1.3	0.166	0	ppm	0-0.219	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024		15	0	0	ppb	0	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Sample Point	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	15	15.2	0	60	ppb	200 VZCR 4913 Ben Wheeler	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	**2025**	**14**	**14**	**0**	**80**	**ppb**	**14742 FM 2010 Chandler**	**By-product of drinking water disinfection**

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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units		Likely source of Contamination
Barium	8/31/2023	0.046	0.021-0.046	2	2	ppm		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	2/25/2025	7.63	0 – 7.63	0.06	0	Ug/l		
Fluoride	8/31/2023	0.288	0.147-0.288	4	4	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	8/31/2023	0.0054	0 – 0.0054	0.1	0	Mg/l		
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2/25/2025	0.0342	0 – 0.0342	10	10	ppm		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - Nitrate	8/16/2021	0.0686	0.0575 – 0.0686	10	10	ppm		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination

Combined Radium 226/228	**08/16/2021**	**1.5**	**1.5-1.5**	**0**	**5**	**pCi/L**	**N**	**Erosion of natural deposits**

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure		Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Free	2025	1.14	0.54	1.81	4	4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 - 6/30/2025	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
7/1/2025 - 2/4/2026	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

RPM Water Supply Corporation has not completed the state required service line inventory public notice as of June 30, 2026. We are currently working on submitting the LCRI to TCEQ. Should you be interested in accessing this inventory once available, please contact Robert Young at 903 852 3115

RPM Water Supply Corporation has made corrections for The Consumer Confidence Rule Report dated July 1, 2025 – February 4, 2026.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Robert Young. Public Water System Number: TX 2340016 Date

Distributed: July 1, 2026