Argyle Water SUPPLY CORP.

(940) 464-7713 www.argylewsc.com

WATER QUALITY REPORT

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS

This report is a summary of water quality information for January 1 to December 31, 2025. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached page. As evidenced by the Water Quality Table attached to this page, you can see that AWSC had no violations in contaminant level or water quality standards. AWSC is recognized by the state as a "Superior Public Water System", and our continuing goal is to not only meet but exceed all water quality standards as set by state and federal standards. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by AWSC to provide safe drinking water.

WATER SOURCES

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

-Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

-Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 may 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 by-products 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.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources (wells) Trinity Aquifer located in Denton County, and from treated surface water purchased from the Upper Trinity Regional Water District Regional Water Treatment Plant. UTRWD Regional Water Treatment Plant provides surface water from Lewisville/Chapman Lakes located in Denton, Delta, and Hopkins Counties. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact AWSC at (940) 464-7713.

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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. 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, 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Our water sources and source assessment information are listed below:

Full Assessment of Ground Water is located at https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/0610019

Full Assessment of Purchased Water is located at https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/0610213

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1-Old Justin Rd	Old Justin Rd	Ground Water	Yes	713 Old Justin Rd
3- Harpole Rd	Harpole Rd	Ground Water	Yes	1027 Harpole Rd
5- Country Club Rd	Country Club Rd	Ground Water	Yes	314 Country Club Rd
6- Fincher Rd	Fincher Rd	Ground Water	Yes	10640 Fincher Rd
7- Hwy 407	Hwy 407	Ground Water	Yes	825 FM 407 W
8- Old Taylor Rd/ Knob Hill	C Taylor	Ground Water	Yes	200 C Taylor Rd
9- 509 Frenchtown Rd	Frenchtown Rd	Ground Water	Yes	509 Frenchtown Rd
SW From Upper Trinity Regional WD	CC From TX0610213 UTRWD Regional Water	Surface Water	Yes	900 N Kealy Ave Lewisville, TX 75067

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 464-7713.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, and odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact our Water Office at (940) 464-7713.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact our office at (940) 464-7713 and our staff will be happy to assist you. We want you to be informed. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held on the third Thursday of every month at the Corporation's office, 825 West FM 407, Argyle Texas 76226 at noon.

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Water Quality Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Gabrielle Ramirez at (940) 464-7713.

Additional Health Information for Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Argyle WSC is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of

dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Argyle WSC at 940-464-7713. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. 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 at (800-426-4762).

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by calling our office to have it emailed or mailed to you, or by coming by the office for a printed copy.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

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

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2025	ARSENIC * In the event of a violation, you will be notified.	0.001	0.001-0.001	0.01	0.01	MG/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2025	BARIUM	0.061	0.02 - 0.061	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharges from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	CYANIDE	0.02	0.02	n/a	n/a	MG/L	No	Discharge frpm plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel / metal factories.
2025	CHROMIUM	1.6	0 - 1.6	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2025	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	5.81	0 - 5.81	0	0.06	UG/L	No	
2025	FLUORIDE	0.211	0 - 0.211	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2025	NICKEL	0.0016	0 - 0.0016	0	0.1	MG/L	No	
2025	NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)	0.497	0.-0.497	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	NITRITE (measured as Nitrogen)	0.01	0.01	1	1	MG/L	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	SELENIUM	0.005	.005-.005	0.05	0.05	MG/L	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2025	THALLIUM	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	MG/L	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta pa

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2025	BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	4	4	50	0	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2025	COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	1	1	5	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (including pesticides & herbicides)	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2025	ATRAZINE	0.1	0 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2025	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.05	0 - 0.5	6	0	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2025	SIMAZINE	0.06	0-0.06	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
YEAR	VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2025	XYLENES	0.5	0.5-0.5	10	10	MG/L	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
2025	ETHYLBENZENE	0.5	0.5-0.5	0.7	0.7	MG/L	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL - All public water sytems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

YEAR	DISINFECTANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAX LEVEL	MRDLG & MRDL	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2025	CHLORAMINE RESIDUAL	2.3	0.9	3.3	4 & 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

YEAR	DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	Sample Point	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2025	HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)*	3	5.5	60	0	ppb	417 Old Justin Rd Argyle, TX 76226	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2025	HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)*	7	5.9	60	0	ppb	8260 Tudor Ln Argyle, TX 76226	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2025	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TThm)*	4	0	80	0	ppb	417 Old Justin Rd Argyle, TX 76226	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2025	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TThm)*	20	12	80	0	ppb	8260 Tudor Ln Argyle, TX 76226	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

LEAD AND COPPER

YEAR	LEAD & COPPER	THE 90TH PERCENTILE	# OF SITES Over AL	ACTION LEVEL	UNIT OF MEASURE	MCLG	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2023	LEAD	1.67	2	15	ppb	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	COPPER	0.311	0	1.3	ppm	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED (No associated adverse health effects)

YEAR OR RANGE	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	SECONDARY LIMIT	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2025	ALUMINUM	0.00625	0.005	0.008	0.2	mg/L	Abundant naturally occuring element.
2025	CALCIUM	25.2	No MCL for this Analyte			mg/L	Abundant naturally occuring element.
2024	CHLORIDE	45.3	No MCL for this Analyte			mg/L	Abundant naturally occuring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	HARDNESS as Ca/Mg	76.8	No MCL for this Analyte			mg/L	Naturally occuring calcium and magnesium.
2025	MAGNESIUM	2.9	No MCL for this Analyte			mg/L	Abundant naturally occuring element.
2025	MANGANESE	0.0084	No MCL for this Analyte			mg/L	Abundant naturally occuring element.
2025	P. ALKALINITY as CaCO3	18.7	No MCL for this Analyte			mg/L	Naturally occuring soluble mineral salts.
2025	pH	8	7.4	8.6	N/A	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2025	SODIUM	120	No MCL for this Analyte			mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	SULFATE	65	No MCL for this Analyte			mg/L	Naturally occuring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	TOTAL ALKALINITY as CaCO3	202	No MCL for this Analyte			mg/L	Naturally occuring soluble mineral salts.
2025	ZINC	0.005	0	5	5	mg/L	Moderately abundant naturally occuring element used in the metal industry.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMITS	TURBIDITY LIMITS	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2024	TURBIDITY	Less than Detection Level	100	60	NTU	SOIL RUNOFF

TOTAL COLIFORM Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of December, 1 sample returned as positive.	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the enviroment.

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:

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.MCLs are 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 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.

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 the contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

RAA - Running annual average.

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average.

TURBIDITY - A MEASURE OF WATER'S CLARITY. HOW CLEAR THE WATER IS CAN INDICATE HOW MANY PARTICLES ARE IN IT. THE GOAL IS TO PRODUCE WATER WITH TURBIDITY LEVELS AS LOW AS POSSIBLE

PICOCURIES PER LITER pCi/L - PICOCURIES PER LITER IS A MEASURE OF RADIOACTIVITY IN WATER

NTU - NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS. THIS IS THE UNIT USED TO MEASURE WATER TURBIDITY.

MFL - MILLION FIBERS PER LITER (A MEASURE OF ASBESTOS)

ppm - MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (mg/L) OR PARTS PER MILLION - OR ONE OUNCE IN 7,350 GALLONS OF WATER

ppb - MICROGRAMS PER LITER (ug/L) OR PARTS PER BILLION - OR ONE OUNCE IN 7,350,000 GALLONS OF WATER.

ppt-PARTS PER TRILLION, OR NANOGRAMS PER LITER **(ng/L)**

ppq- PARTS PER QUADRILLION, OR PICOGRAMS PER LITER

mrem - MILLIREMS PER YEAR (A MEASURE OF RADIATION ABSORBED BY THE BODY)

na - NOT APPLICABLE

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Violations
Public Notification Rule

Violation Type	Analyte	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/ CONTENT	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	7/1/2025	7/1/2026	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time.
NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	7/1/2025	7/1/2026	Lead and Copper Rule Revisions

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