Abstract: Marginally outer-trapped surfaces (MOTSs) are found for a family of space-like hypersurfaces described by the Brill–Lindquist initial data. These hypersurfaces contain a singular ring characterized by its radius, mass and charge. Due to the ring character of the singularity, these surfaces are natural candidates for MOTSs with toroidal topology. By adjusting and employing the numerical method of geodesics, we indeed localize MOTSs of both spherical and toroidal topology, and compare the results with those obtained previously by Jaramillo & Lousto.