



**DRINKING
WATER**
QUALITY REPORT



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report which is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The constant goal of the Water Division of Trussville Gas and Water is to provide customers with a consistent, reliable supply of drinking water that can be used with confidence at the lowest possible cost while maintaining the highest quality. Our employees monitor your water supply 24 hours a day, seven days a week to ensure that the water delivered from our facilities meets these priorities. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2025.

Our water sources are eight groundwater wells produced from Tusculumbia-Fort Payne chert and Bangor limestone aquifers that service approximately 13,000 customers. Our distribution system contains thirteen tanks, with a combined finished water storage capacity of 13,852,600. We treat your water using coagulation, flocculation, chlorination, filtration, fluoridation and corrosion control/pH adjustment.

Trussville Gas and Water became one of the first water systems in the state to develop a Wellhead Protection Program to ensure that the water supply is protected. In addition to the Wellhead Protection Program, the Source Water Assessment Plan has been delineated and approved by ADEM. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. All the potential contaminants cited in our study area were rated as either low, moderate, or highly susceptible to contaminating the water supply. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee. Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source of water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Alan Long at 205-655-3211 or 1-800-755-3211. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are generally held on the fourth Monday of each month at 8:30 am in the Board Room at 127 Main Street in Trussville. Please confirm before attending. See this report and other information about our water system on our website at www.trussville.com.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, 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.



The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.



CONTAMINANTS MONITORED

DATE MONITORED

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Inorganic Compounds | 2025 |
| Lead and Copper | 2023 |
| Microbiological Contaminants | Current |
| Nitrates | 2025 |
| Radioactive Contaminants | 2017-2021 |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides) | 2024 |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | 2023 |
| Disinfection By-products (TTHM and HAA5) | 2025 |



TABLE OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

RADIOLOGICAL

| CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED |
|-------------------------|------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | < 5% | ND | Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr) | 4 | ND |
| Turbidity | TT | 0.19 | Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 15 | 1.0 |
| | | | Combined radium (pCi/L) | 5 | ND |

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

| CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 2,4-D | 70 ppb | ND | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 7 ppb | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 50 ppb | ND | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 70 ppb | ND |
| Acrylamide | TT | ND | Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 100 ppb | ND |
| Aalachlor | 2 ppb | ND | Dichloromethane | 5 ppb | ND |
| Atrazine | 3 ppb | ND | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 ppb | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene[PAHs] | 200 ppt | ND | Ethylbenzene | 700 ppb | ND |
| Carbofuran | 40 ppb | ND | Ethylene dibromide | 50 ppt | ND |
| Chlordane | 2 ppb | ND | Styrene | 100 ppb | ND |
| Dalapon | 200 ppb | ND | Tetrachloroethylene | 5 ppb | ND |
| Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 400 ppb | ND | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 70 ppb | ND |
| Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates | 6 ppb | ND | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 200 ppb | ND |
| Dinoseb | 7 ppb | ND | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 ppb | ND |
| Diquat | 20 ppb | ND | Trichloroethylene | 5 ppb | ND |
| Chloramines | 4 ppm | ND | TTHM | 80 ppb | 8.4 |
| Chlorite | 1 ppm | ND | Toluene | 1 ppm | ND |
| HAA5 | 60 ppb | ND | Vinyl Chloride | 2 ppb | ND |
| Endothall | 100 ppb | ND | Xylenes | 10 ppm | ND |
| Endrin | 2 ppb | ND | TOC | TT | 0.73 |
| Epichlorohydrin | TT | ND | Chlorine | 4 ppm | 1.74 |
| Glyphosate | 700 ppb | ND | | | |
| Heptachlor | 400 ppt | ND | INORGANIC | | |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 200 ppt | ND | Antimony | 6 ppb | ND |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 1 ppb | ND | Arsenic | 10 ppb | ND |
| Lindane | 200 ppt | ND | Barium | 2 ppm | 0.014 |
| Methoxychlor | 40 ppb | ND | Beryllium | 4 ppb | ND |
| Oxamyl [Vydate] | 200 ppb | ND | Cadmium | 5 ppb | ND |
| PCBs | 500 ppt | ND | Chromium | 100 ppb | 0.009 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 1 ppb | ND | Copper * | AL=1.3 ppm | 0.28 |
| Picloram | 500 ppb | ND | Cyanide | 200 ppb | ND |
| Simazine | 4 ppb | ND | Fluoride | 4 ppm | 1.2 |
| Toxaphene | 3 ppb | ND | Lead * | AL=15 ppb | 1 |
| Benzene | 5 ppb | ND | Mercury | 2 ppb | ND |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 5 ppb | ND | Nitrate | 10 ppm | 0.56 |
| Chlorobenzene | 100 ppb | ND | Nitrite | 1 ppm | ND |
| Dibromochloropropane | 200 ppt | ND | Selenium | 50 ppb | 0.001 |
| O-Dichlorobenzene | 600 ppb | ND | Thallium | 2 ppb | ND |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | 75 ppb | ND | | | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 ppb | ND | | | |

*90th percentile of the most recent sampling event.



TABLE OF UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

| CONTAMINANT | LOW RESULT, PPM | HIGH RESULT, PPM | CONTAMINANT | LOW RESULT, PPM | HIGH RESULT, PPM |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1,1 - Dichloropropene | ND | ND | Chloroform | 0.0044 | 0.0044 |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | ND | Chloromethane | ND | ND |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | ND | Dibromochloromethane | 0.0013 | 0.0013 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | ND | Dibromomethane | ND | ND |
| 1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene | ND | ND | Dicamba | ND | ND |
| 1,2,3 - Trichloropropane | ND | ND | Dichlorodifluoromethane | ND | ND |
| 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene | ND | ND | Dieldrin | ND | ND |
| 1,3 - Dichloropropane | ND | ND | Hexachlorobutadiene | ND | ND |
| 1,3 - Dichloropropene | ND | ND | p-Isopropylbenzene | ND | ND |
| 1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene | ND | ND | M-Dichlorobenzene | ND | ND |
| 2,2 - Dichloropropane | ND | ND | Methomyl | ND | ND |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | ND | ND | MTBE | ND | ND |
| Aldicarb | ND | ND | Metolachlor | ND | ND |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | ND | ND | Metribuzin | ND | ND |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | ND | ND | N - Butylbenzene | ND | ND |
| Aldrin | ND | ND | Naphthalene | ND | ND |
| Bromobenzene | ND | ND | N-Propylbenzene | ND | ND |
| Bromochloromethane | ND | ND | O-Chlorotoluene | ND | ND |
| Bromodichloromethane | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | P-Chlorotoluene | ND | ND |
| Bromoform | ND | ND | P-Isopropyltoluene | ND | ND |
| Bromomethane | ND | ND | Propachlor | ND | ND |
| Butachlor | ND | ND | Sec - Butylbenzene | ND | ND |
| Carbaryl | ND | ND | Tert - Butylbenzene | ND | ND |
| Chloroethane | ND | ND | Trichlorfluoromethane | ND | ND |



TABLE OF SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

| PARAMETERS | MCLG | MCL | LOW RESULT | HIGH RESULT | PARAMETERS | MCLG | MCL | LOW RESULT | HIGH RESULT |
|---------------------|------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------|------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| pH | 7 | Monitored | 7.0 | 7.8 | Aluminum | 0 | 0.2 | 0.025 | 0.025 |
| Color, APHA (units) | N/A | 15 | ND | ND | Copper | N/A | 1 | ND | ND |
| Odor | N/A | 3 | ND | ND | Iron | 0 | 0.3 | ND | ND |
| Foaming Agents | N/A | 0.5 | ND | ND | Manganese | 0 | 0.05 | ND | ND |
| TDS | 0 | 500 | 224 | 224 | Silver | 0 | 0.1 | ND | ND |
| Fluoride | N/A | 2.0 | ND | ND | Zinc | 0 | 5 | ND | ND |
| Sulfate | 0 | 250 | 7.74 | 7.74 | Total Hardness | 0 | Monitored | 205 | 205 |
| Chloride | N/A | 250 | 8.55 | 8.55 | Corrosivity | N/A | N/A | Non Corrosive | Non Corrosive |

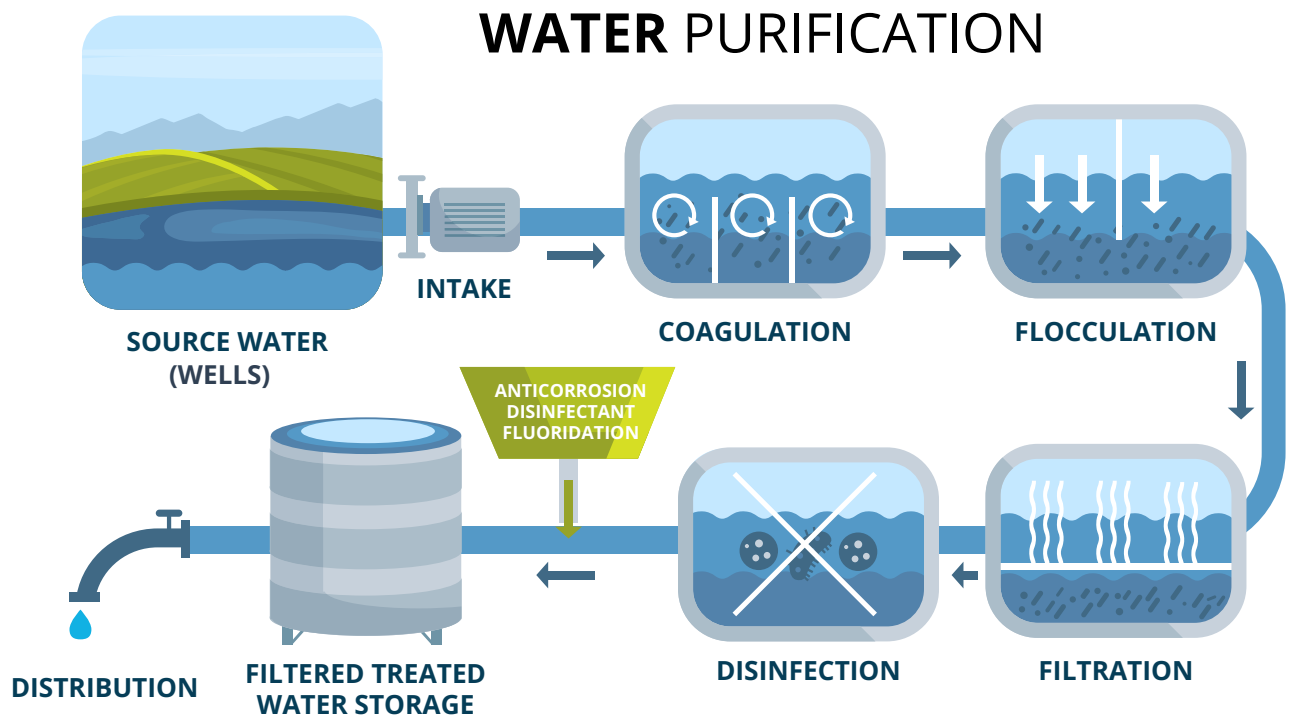




TABLE OF DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL | RANGE DETECTED | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|-------------|---------|-------------|----------------|---|
| Turbidity | N/A | TT | 0.02 - 0.19 | Soil Runoff |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 ppm | 0 - 1.2 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha | 0 | 15 pCi/l | 1.0 - 1.0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 ppm | 0.56 - 0.56 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | 2 | 2 ppm | 0.014 - 0.014 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 1.3 | AL= 1.3 ppm | ND - 0.39 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead | 0 | AL= 15 ppb | ND - 4.0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 0.1 ppm | 0.1 ppm | 0.09 - 0.09 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHM | N/A | 80 ppb | ND - 8.8 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 | N/A | 60 ppb | ND - ND | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TOC | N/A | TT | 0.73 - 0.73 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 ppm | 1.0 - 1.74 | Drinking water additive for bacterial disinfection |

The current enforceable action level for lead is 15 ppb, this will be reduced to 10 ppb by 2027 under new EPA Lead and Copper Rule Improvements. No Lead or Copper sample exceeded the action level.

Water Systems are selected by The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR) program to collect nationally representative data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water. These contaminants do not have regulatory standards. The monitoring period is between 2023 - 2025. This monitoring is used by the EPA to understand the frequency and level of occurrence of unregulated contaminants in the nation's public water systems. Every five years the EPA develops a new list of UCMR contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The detection of a UCMR contaminant does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself. All UCMR data results are retained on file and available for public access. Current UCMR 5 data is also available via the EPA data finder.

<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder>

Trussville Gas and Water has completed additional testing for PFAS in 2025, as required by Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). Those results are also included in this table.



TABLE OF DETECTED UCMR 5 CONTAMINANTS AND PFAS

| CONTAMINANT | MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL/UG/L) | REFERENCE CONCENTRATION (UG/L) | RANGE DETECTED | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUNA) | NA | ug/L | ND - 0.0012 | No MCL established |
| Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid | NA | ug/L | ND - 0.00063 | A MCL of 0.010 ug/L |
| Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid | NA | ug/L | ND - 0.0018 | Final Health Advisory Limit for PFBS is 2.0 ug/L |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid | NA | ug/L | ND - 0.0007 | No MCL established |
| Perfluorooctansulfonic Acid (PFOS) | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | A MCL of 0.0040 ug/L |
| Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | A MCL of 0.0040 ug/L |
| Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | A MCL of 0.010 ug/L |
| Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeDA) | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| NMeFOSSA | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| NEIFOSAA | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| HFPO-DA | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | A MCL of 0.010 ug/L |
| 9CI-PF3ON | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| 11CI-PF3OUDS | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| ADONA | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |
| Lithium-UCMR5 | NA | ug/L | ND - ND | No MCL established |

Note: EPA has introduced maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for PFOA and PFOS. The maximum contaminant level for PFOS is 0.0040 ug/L and for PFOA is 0.0040 ug/L. The maximum contaminant level goal or MCLG is 0. The EPA has also introduced an MCL for PFHxS. The maximum contaminant level for PFHxS is 0.010 ug/L. The mixture of two or more: PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS has a hazard index of 1.

THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) WANTS YOU TO KNOW:

The EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All 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. MCL's defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

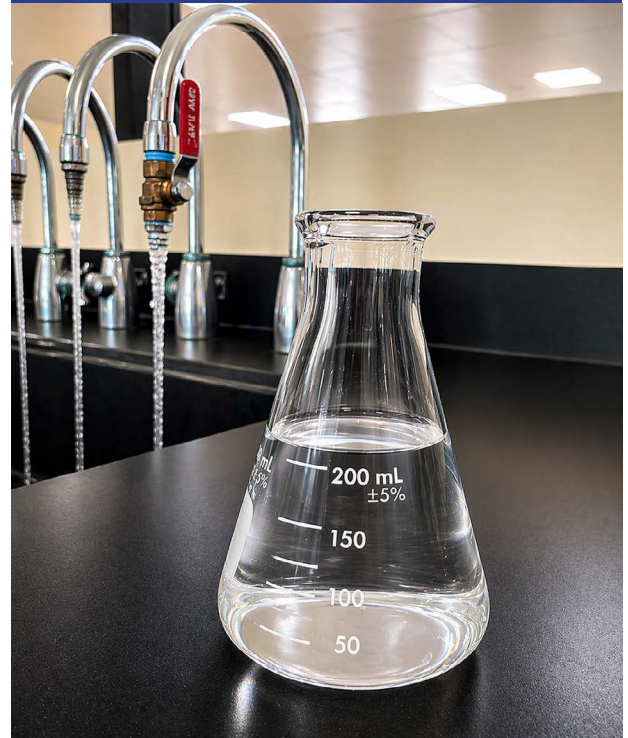
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER 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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD:

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. Trussville Gas and Water is 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 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 Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. As required by the EPA Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), Trussville Gas and Water has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) and has found no lead services, and no galvanized requiring replacement or unknown. The Lead Service Line Data is available via our website at <https://trussville.com/lead-service-line-info/>. Current Lead and Copper testing results are available on request and via Drinking Water Watch <http://dww.adem.alabama.gov/DWW/>.



Notes: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Although no lead or copper sample exceeded the action level, there is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects in infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. Children of people exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney and nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Based on a study conducted by The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.



UCMR DEFINITIONS

The following definitions and abbreviations will help you have a clearer understanding of the UCMR4 chart included in this report.

UCMR MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL): The minimum concentration that may be reported by a laboratory as a quantified value for a method analyte following analysis. The MRLs were established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as “significant” or “harmful”.

UCMR REFERENCE CONCENTRATION: The reference concentrations are based on publicly available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables [i.e., Health advisories (HA)] and the CCL 4 Contaminant Information Sheets [i.e., Health Reference Levels (HRLs)]. The primary sources of health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer-reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference Concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards.

HEALTH REFERENCE LEVELS (HRL): The CCL process derives HRLs for screening purposes using available data and can be used in the Regulatory Determination process as risk-derived concentrations against which to evaluate the occurrence data to determine if contaminants may occur at levels of public health concern. HRLs are not final determinations about the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is necessary to protect any population and, in some cases, are derived prior to development of a complete exposure assessment using the best available data. HRLs are not legally enforceable federal standards.

HEALTH ADVISORIES (HA): Has provided information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA’s health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to State agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies and treatment technologies to assist with risk management decisions.



DEFINITIONS

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 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.

ACTION LEVEL (OR AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement, a water system shall follow.

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

NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS (NTU): A measure of clarity.

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

NON-DETECT (ND): Not detectable at testing limits.

PARTS PER MILLION (PPM): milligrams per liter (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

PARTS PER BILLION (PPB): micrograms per liter (ug/l). One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PARTS PER TRILLION (PPT): nanograms per liter (nanograms/l). One part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000. Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

MILLIREMS PER YEAR (MREM/YR): Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

STANDARD UNITS (S.U.): pH of water measures the water’s balances of acids and bases. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

N/A: Not applicable

FDA: Food and Drug Administration.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.



GENERAL MANAGER

Mike Strength

BOARD MEMBERS

Ed Smith, *Chairman*

Jeremy Tuggle, *Vice Chairman*

Buddy Aydelette, *Director*

Kenny Click, *Director*

Alan Taylor, *Director*

Ben Horton, *City Council Liaison*

2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are proud to report *Trussville Gas and Water* Has met or exceeded all federal and state standards for drinking water during the 2025 reporting period.

Public Water System State ID# AL 0000761

