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 Tuscumbia-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.

Monitoring Data

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

List of contaminants monitored and their respective monitoring dates.

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

Bacteriological contaminants in primary drinking water.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.19

RADIOLOGICAL

Radiological contaminants in primary drinking water.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	1.0
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	ND

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Organic chemical contaminants in primary drinking water.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND
Atrazine	3 ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene[PAHs]	200 ppt	ND
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates	6 ppb	ND
Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND
Diquat	20 ppb	ND
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND
Chlorite	1 ppm	ND
HAA5	60 ppb	ND
Endothall	100 ppb	ND
Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
PCBs	500 ppt	ND
Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Simazine	4 ppb	ND

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND
Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
TTHM	80 ppb	8.4
Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
TOC	TT	0.73
Chlorine	4 ppm	1.74

INORGANIC

Inorganic contaminants in primary drinking water.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Antimony	6 ppb	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND
Barium	2 ppm	0.014
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND
Chromium	100 ppb	0.009
Copper *	AL=1.3 ppm	0.28
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.2
Lead *	AL=15 ppb	1
Mercury	2 ppb	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.56

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	0.001
Thallium	2 ppb	ND

*90th percentile of the most recent sampling event.

TABLE OF UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated drinking water contaminants.

CONTAMINANT	LOW RESULT, PPM	HIGH RESULT, PPM
1,1 - Dichloropropene	ND	ND
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	ND	ND
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropane	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropene	ND	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND
2,2 - Dichloropropane	ND	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ND	ND
Aldicarb	ND	ND
Aldicarb Sulfone	ND	ND

CONTAMINANT	LOW RESULT, PPM	HIGH RESULT, PPM
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND	ND
Aldrin	ND	ND
Bromobenzene	ND	ND
Bromochloromethane	ND	ND
Bromodichloromethane	0.0015	0.0015
Bromoform	ND	ND
Bromomethane	ND	ND
Butachlor	ND	ND
Carbaryl	ND	ND
Chloroethane	ND	ND
Chloroform	0.0044	0.0044
Chloromethane	ND	ND
Dibromochloromethane	0.0013	0.0013
Dibromomethane	ND	ND
Dicamba	ND	ND
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ND
Dieldrin	ND	ND
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND
p-Isoprpylbenzene	ND	ND
M-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND
Methomyl	ND	ND

CONTAMINANT	LOW RESULT, PPM	HIGH RESULT, PPM
MTBE	ND	ND
Metolachlor	ND	ND
Metribuzin	ND	ND
N - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Naphthalene	ND	ND
N-Propylbenzene	ND	ND
O-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND
P-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND
P-Isopropyltoluene	ND	ND
Propachlor	ND	ND
Sec - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Tert - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Trichlorfluoromethane	ND	ND

TABLE OF SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Secondary drinking water contaminants.

PARAMETERS	MCLG	MCL	LOW RESULT	HIGH RESULT
pH	7.0	Monitored	7.0	7.8
Color, APHA (units)	N/A	15	ND	ND
Odor	N/A	3	ND	ND
Foaming Agents	N/A	0.5	ND	ND

PARAMETERS	MCLG	MCL	LOW RESULT	HIGH RESULT
TDS	0	500	224	224
Fluoride	N/A	2.0	ND	ND
Sulfate	0	250	7.74	7.74
Chloride	N/A	250	8.55	8.55
Aluminum	0	0.2	0.025	0.025
Copper	N/A	1	ND	ND
Iron	0	0.3	ND	ND
Manganese	0	0.05	ND	ND
Silver	0	0.1	ND	ND
Zinc	0	5	ND	ND
Total Hardness	0	Monitored	205	205
Corrosivity	N/A	N/A	Non Corrosive	Non Corrosive

WATER PURIFICATION

Diagram illustrating the water purification process, starting from source water (wells), through intake, coagulation, flocculation, filtration, disinfection, anti-corrosion/ disinfectant/fluoridation, filtered treated water storage, and finally distribution.

TABLE OF DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Detected primary drinking water contaminants with their MCLG, MCL, range detected, and likely source of contamination.

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	RANGE DETECTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity	N/A	TT	0.02 - 0.19	Soil Runoff

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	RANGE DETECTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
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

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	RANGE DETECTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
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.

TABLE OF DETECTED UCMR 5 CONTAMINANTS AND PFAS

Detected UCMR 5 contaminants and PFAS with minimum reporting level, reference concentration, range detected, and additional information.

CONTAMINANT	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL)	REFERENCE CONCENTRATION (RCL)	RANGE DETECTED	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFUNA)	NA	ug/L	ND - 0.0012	No MCL established
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	NA	ug/L	ND - 0.00063	No MCL of 0.010 ug/L
Perfluorononanoic acid	NA	ug/L	ND - 0.0018	Final Health Advisory limit for PFBS is 2.0 ug/L

CONTAMINANT	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL)	REFERENCE CONCENTRATION (RCL)	RANGE DETECTED	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	NA	ug/L	ND - 0.0007	No MCL established
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	A MCL of 0.0040 ug/L
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDoA)	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	No MCL established
Perfluorooctanoic acid	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	A MCL of 0.0040 ug/L
Perfluorodecanoic acid	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	No MCL established
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	No MCL established
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	A MCL of 0.010 ug/L
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	No MCL established
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	A MCL of 0.0040 ug/L
Perfluorobutanoic acid	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	No MCL established
NFEOSA	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	No MCL established
HFPO DA	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	A MCL of 0.010 ug/L

CONTAMINANT	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL)	REFERENCE CONCENTRATION (RCL)	RANGE DETECTED	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
SCI-PFSON	NA	ug/L	ND - ND	No MCL established
PFAS ADONA	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 PFOA is 0.0040 ug/L and for PFOS is 0.0040 ug/L. The maximum contaminant level goal or MCLG is 0. The EPA has also introduced no MCL for PFHxS. The maximum contaminant level for PFHxS is 0.010 ug/L. The mixture of two or more PFOA, PFOS, 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. 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 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, 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/.

Image of a laboratory beaker with water and an EPA logo, illustrating water quality testing.

Note: 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 can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. At all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula fed and breastfed), and young children (under 6 years of age), even small amounts of lead can cause serious health problems. Children of people exposed to lead during pregnancy may have developmental problems. The effects of lead are often irreversible. 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.

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 cyanide has been issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, a good indicator of the effectiveness of 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 UCMR analysis. Defined by the MRLs established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as “significant” or “harmful”.
- **UCMR REFERENCE CONCENTRATIONS:** The reference concentrations are based on publicly available health information found in the UCMR4 skills and tools developed by the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables (i.e., Health Advisories (HAs)) and the CCL Determination 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 LEVEL (HRL):** The MCL process defines HRLs as screening purposes using available data in an area based in the UCMR4 skills and tools developed by the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables (i.e., Health Advisories (HAs)) and the CCL Determination 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 ADVISORIES (HA):** Has provided information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA 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, Director

2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

Trussville Gas and Water

Introduction

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.

Water Sources and Treatment

Our water sources are eight groundwater wells produced from Tuscumbia-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.

Source Water Protection

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.

Contact Information and Public Participation

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.

Monitoring Data

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

List of contaminants monitored and their respective monitoring dates.

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

Water Purification Process

The water purification process involves several steps to ensure the water is safe for consumption. The process flows as follows:

1. **Source Water (Wells):** Water is drawn from the source via an intake.
2. **Coagulation:** Chemicals are added to the water to cause particles to clump together.
3. **Flocculation:** The water is gently mixed to form larger clumps called floc.
4. **Filtration:** The water passes through filters to remove the floc and other impurities.
5. **Disinfection:** Disinfectants are added to kill bacteria and other microorganisms.

6. **Anticorrosion, Disinfectant, Fluoridation:** Additional treatments are applied before storage.
7. **Filtered Treated Water Storage:** The treated water is stored in tanks.
8. **Distribution:** The water is distributed to homes and businesses.

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/.

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.