

For Consumers Of The:

Pisgah Water Department
PWS ID: AL0000726
6100 County Road 88
Pisgah, AL 35765

By Order Of The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency & The Alabama Department of Environmental Management

2025 Water Quality Report

THE EPA WANTS YOU TO KNOW

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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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, is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. THE MERE PRESENCE OF A CONTAMINANT DOES NOT, NECESSARILY, INDICATE THAT THE 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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. EPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

call (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Shirley at (256) 451-3232 or come by our offices, located at 2351 County Road 58, Pisgah, AL 35765.

Pisgah Water Department is pleased to share our annual Water Quality Report with our customers.

This Water Quality Report is meant to describe, in full detail, the quality of the water provided to you between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025.

For this year, as in years past, our water system has surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Alabama and the U.S. EPA, which require all water suppliers to deliver this annual Water Quality Report.

GET INVOLVED IN YOUR WATER QUALITY

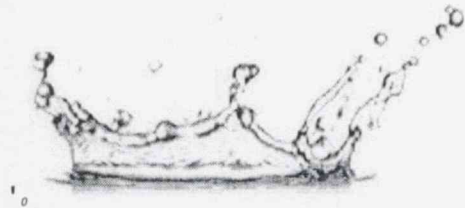
MEET WITH US

We want you, our valued customer, to be informed about your water utility. You can attend open Town Council meetings on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Town Hall.

Our water system is governed by the mayor and local town council.

These People are:

Mayor: Brandy Arnold
Water Operator: Jeffery Shirley
Council Member: David Gant
Council Member: Linda Smith
Council Member: Dwight Griffith
Council Member: Kathy Griffith
Council Member: Patrick Garrett



WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

For 2025, we are pleased to report that we have received no monitoring or safe water violations. That means your drinking water has been delivered to you in impeccable condition and, therefore, yields no cause for health concerns.

We would like to thank you, our customers, for your continued financial support to provide the best water quality possible.

ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER

With the recent issues in the news of lead and copper problems in US cities such as Flint, MI, we want to take this opportunity to assure you that we take great care to protect your water from being corrosive and creating these problems in our system. While lead and copper most often comes from the piping and fixtures in your home, our responsibility is to provide your home with water that doesn't leach those metals out of your plumbing.

We are pleased to report that this year, as in years past, our system has had no instance of a lead or copper problem either in our treatment plant, our distribution system, or any homes on our grid.

Learn more at www.epa.gov/lead-and-copper-rule

Our water system has enlisted the professional services of Alabama Rural Water Association as a 3rd party quality control specialist. ARWA works with our system throughout the year to assure that chemical monitoring is appropriate for us to deliver the highest quality water possible to our customers. ARWA has also prepared this custom report in accordance with state and federal law in order to provide you with the most pertinent information possible about the quality of your water.

www.alruralwater.com

You can visit the EPA website online at www.epa.gov/safewater or visit the ADEM website online at adem.alabama.gov/programs/water/drinkingwatermet for additional information on understanding your drinking water quality.

ABOUT YOUR SOURCE WATER In 2025 our water department distributed 42,564,000 gallons of water to our customers. Our water source is ground water pumped from the Pottsville Aquifer and is treated using chlorine disinfection, to remove or reduce harmful contaminants, and four iron and manganese filters in our new treatment plant.

ADEM (Alabama Department of Environmental Management) has required that all water systems complete a SWAP (source water assessment plan). The SWAP is composed of four distinct activities: delineation of the source water assessment area, contaminant inventory, susceptibility analysis and public awareness. Pisgah Water Department has completed each required component of the SWAP and ADEM has approved our plan. Our system has received a rating of NONE for susceptibility of contamination. You may view the SWAP at the water office during regular business hours.

JUST FOR YOU

The Town of Pisgah now has a web page where you can find information about our system as well as pay your water and garbage bill online with a credit card. You can find us at

www.townofpisgah.com

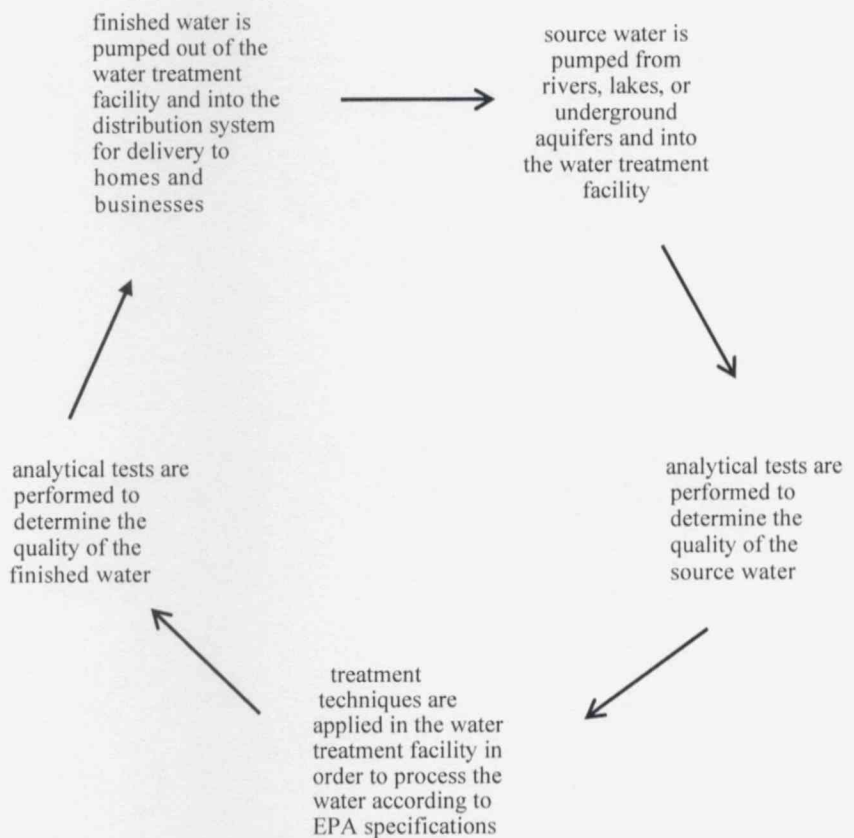
For water emergencies or service after hours please call our water manager, Jeff Shirley, at 256-451-3232.

At the close of 2025 all grants obtained by the Town of Pisgah for the upgrade of the water tank, installation of all new digital water meters and replacement of the main water lines have been completed.

We ask that you be considerate when accidents or Mother Nature hinder our efforts to supply your water. Regardless of the time or the weather, our water works personnel are on call and working to keep your water flowing. Please help us to protect our water sources, which are a vital part of our lives and our future.

The process of preparing source water for consumption in this country is not, necessarily, difficult, but it is highly regulated — nationally by the E.P.A. and locally by state environmental agencies. The chart below provides a general outline of

THE WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



PRIMARY LIST OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table provides a reference of those contaminants and their safe MCL.

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	UNITS
MICROORGANISMS			
Cryptosporidium	0.000	TT	ppm
Giardia lamblia	0.000	TT	ppm
Heterotrophic plate count	NA	TT	ppm
Legionella	0.000	TT	ppm
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform)	0.000	5	% total
Turbidity	NA	TT	ppm
Viruses (enteric)	0.000	TT	ppm
DISINFECTANTS			
Chloramines (as C12)	4.0	4.0	ppm
Chlorine (as C12)	1.84	4.0	ppm
Chlorine dioxide (as ClO2)	0.8	0.8	ppm
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS			
Bromate	0.000	0.010	ppm
Chlorite	0.800	1.000	ppm
Haloacetic acids (HAM)	NA	60	ppb
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NA	80	ppb
INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
Antimony	0.006	0.006	ppm
Arsenic	0.000	0.010	ppm
Asbestos (fiber >10 micrometers)	7.000	7.000	MFL
Barium	2.000	2.000	ppm
Beryllium	0.004	0.004	ppm
Cadmium	0.005	0.005	ppm
Chromium (total)	0.100	0.100	ppm
Copper	.952	AL=1.3	ppm
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.200	0.200	ppm
Fluoride	4.000	4.000	ppm
Lead	0.003	AL-0.015	ppm
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.002	ppm
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10.000	10.000	ppm
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	1.000	1.000	ppm
Total Nitrate + Nitrite	10.000	10.000	ppm
Selenium	0.050	0.050	ppm
Thallium	0.001	0.002	ppm
ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
Acrylamide	0.000	TT	ppm
Alachlor	0.000	0.002	ppm
Atrazine	0.003	0.003	ppm
Benzene	0.000	0.005	ppm
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.000	0.200	ppb
Carbofuran	0.040	0.040	ppm
Carbon tetrachloride	0.000	0.005	ppm
Chlordane	0.000	0.002	ppm
Chlorobenzene	0.100	0.100	ppm
2,4-D	0.070	0.070	ppm
Dalapon	0.200	0.200	ppm
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.000	0.200	ppb

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	UNITS
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (continued)			
o-Dichlorobenzene	0.600	0.600	ppm
p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0.075	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.000	0.005	ppm
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	0.007	ppm
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.070	0.070	ppm
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.100	0.100	ppm
Dichloromethane	0.000	0.005	ppm
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.000	0.005	ppm
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.400	0.400	ppm
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.000	0.006	ppm
Dinoseb	0.007	0.007	ppm
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.000	3.0E-08	ppm
Diquat	0.020	0.020	ppm
Endothall	0.100	0.100	ppm
Endrin	0.002	0.002	ppm
Epichlorohydrin	0.000	TT	ppm
Ethylbenzene	0.700	0.700	ppm
Ethylene dibromide	0.000	0.050	ppb
Glyphosate	0.700	0.700	ppm
Heptachlor	0.000	0.400	ppb
Heptachlor epoxide	0.000	0.200	ppb
Hexachlorobenzene	0.000	0.001	ppm
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.050	0.050	ppm
Lindane	0.200	0.200	ppb
Methoxychlor	0.040	0.040	ppm
Oxamyl (Nate)	0.200	0.200	ppm
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.000	0.0005	ppm
Pentachlorophenol	0.000	0.001	ppm
Picloram	0.500	0.500	ppm
Simazine	0.004	0.004	ppm
Styrene	0.100	0.100	ppm
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000	0.005	ppm
Toluene	1.000	1.000	ppm
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	ppm
Toxaphene	0.000	0.003	ppm
2A,5-TP (Silvex)	0.050	0.050	ppm
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.070	0.070	ppm
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.200	0.200	ppm
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.003	0.005	ppm
Trichloroethylene	0.000	0.005	ppm
Vinyl chloride	0.000	0.002	ppm
Xylenes (total)	10.000	10.000	ppm
RADIONUCLIDES			
Alpha particles	0.0	15.0	pCi/L
Beta particles and photon emitters	0.0	4.0	mrem/yr
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	0.0	5.0	pCi/L
Uranium	0.0	30.0	ppb

visit www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index for more information on the sources and health risks of contaminants in these lists

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	UNIT
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS			
aluminum	NA	0.2	ppm
calcium	NA	NA	ppm
carbon dioxide	NA	NA	ppm
chloride	NA	250	ppm
color	NA	15	units
corrosivity	NA	not corrosive	units
MBAs	NA	0.5	ppm
hardness	NA	NA	ppm
iron	NA	0.3	ppm
magnesium	NA	NA	ppm
manganese	NA	0.05	ppm
nickel	NA	0.1	ppm
odor	NA	3	units
pH	NA	NA	SU
silver	NA	0.1	ppm
sodium	NA	NA	ppm
specific conductance	NA	NA	umho/cm
sulfate	NA	250	ppm
total alkalinity	NA	NA	ppm
total dissolved solids	NA	500	ppm
zinc	NA	5	ppm
OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS			
bromoacetic acid	NA	NA	ppb
dibromoacetic acid	NA	NA	ppb
chloroacetic acid	0.07	NA	ppm
dichloroacetic acid	0	NA	ppm
trichloroacetic acid	0.02	NA	ppm
bromodichloromethane	0	NA	ppm
dibromochloromethane	0.06	NA	ppm
chloroform	0.07	NA	ppm
bromoform	0	NA	ppm

for more unregulated contaminants, please visit

epa.gov/safewater

In addition to the primary drinking water contaminants, this utility monitors regularly for some secondary and unregulated contaminants as required by ADEM. ADEM requires publication of all detections of these contaminants in the Annual Water Quality Report. The required monitoring of unregulated contaminants further insures the quality of your drinking water.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN YOUR WATER

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.

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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Pesticides & Herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural operations, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants: which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Your water system 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DEFINITIONS

MAX AMOUNT: the highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptable level. These levels could be the highest single measurement or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed by regulation in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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.

ACTION LEVEL (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements that a water system must follow.

RANGE: the lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for a contaminant during the specified period. If only one sample is taken there is no range to report for that contaminant.

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

NA: not applicable

ND: not detected

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion (micrograms per liter)

ppm: parts per million (milligrams per liter)

umho/cm: micromhos per centimeter

SU: standard unit

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 the 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 particular 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 provide 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.

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.

1 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, is more than one year old.

2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

3. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, and/or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of developing cancer.

4. IDSE results, if required, are included in the range but not the average for runoff and HAAS. Under the EPA Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. The locations selected for IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR beginning in 2012. Disinfection by-products are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in your source water. Disinfection by-products are grouped into two categories: total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfection by-products in drinking water, including both TTHM's and HAA5's.

WAIVER

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Therefore, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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.

Radon is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact the local Health Department. Note 300 Pci/l proposed MCL.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised individuals, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illnesses. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through other means than drinking water. We currently monitor for Cryptosporidium and have had none detected.

Some people who drink water contaminated with trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5's) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Since most surface water treatment plants use chlorine for disinfection, TTHMs and HAA5's has become a national problem. As you can see from the report we did not exceed the contaminate levels for TTHMs and HAA5s for 2024.

Lead in Drinking Water: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Lead Service Line Inventory: Our Lead Service Line Inventory was not completed and submitted by the deadline of October 16, 2024, was completed and submitted October 28, 2024, and a copy of it is in our office as required by EPA. If any would like to review it or have any questions, please feel free to contact our office.

Upon completing the lead service line inventory, Pisgah Water Department had 0 – Lead Service Lines, 0 – Galvanize Required Replacement Service Lines, 0 – Unknown, and 453 – Non- Lead Service Lines.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

This table represents all contaminants detected in your drinking water for the monitoring year. For more information on how these contaminants affect the overall quality of your water and your health, please call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

CONTAMINANT	MIN	MAX	AVG	UNITS	PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER			VIO	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
					running annual avg = 1.31	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4			
chlorine				ppm						N Water additive used to control microbes
turbidity	0.19	0.34	0.26	NTU						N Soil runoff
Lead (2023)	0.0005	0.000655	0.0006	ppm				0.015	0.015	N Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2023)	0.287	0.525	0.52	ppm				1.3	AL = 1.3	N Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
total trihalomethanes	9.6	11.5	10.55	ppb				0	80	N By-product of drinking water chlorination
total haloacetic acids	5.37	5.69	5.53	ppb				0	60	N By-product of drinking water chlorination
total organic carbon*	3.5	3.5	3.5	ppm				NA	TT	N Naturally present in the environment
arsenic*	ND	ND	ND	ppm				0	0.01	N Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
barium*	0.642	0.642	0.642	ppm				2	2	N Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
alpha particles*	14.40	14.40	14.40	pCi/L				00	15V	N Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
radium 228*	4.37	4.37	4.37	pCi/L				0.0	5.0	N Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER										
calcium*	27.1	27.1	27.1	ppm				NA	NA	N
carbon dioxide*	7.92	7.92	7.92	ppm				NA	NA	N
chloride*	5.48	5.48	5.48	ppm				NA	250	N
iron	0.170	0.170	0.170	ppm				NA	0.3	Y
magnesium*	4.26	4.26	4.26	ppm				NA	NA	N
manganese*	0.015	0.015	0.015	ppb				NA	NA	N
nickel*	ND	ND	ND	ppb				NA	NA	N
pH*	7.2	7.2	7.2	SU				NA	NA	N
phosphorus*	1.32	1.32	1.32	ppm				NA	NA	N
sodium*	11.1	11.1	11.1	ppm				NA	NA	N
specific conductance*	206	206	206	umhos/cm				NA	NA	N
sulfate*	7.39	7.39	7.39	ppm				NA	250	N
total alkalinity*	86.0	86.0	86.0	ppm				NA	NA	N
total dissolved solids*	100	100	100	ppm				NA	500	N
total suspended solids	2.49	6.0	4.23	ppm				NA	NA	N
zinc*	ND	ND	ND	ppm				NA	NA	N
OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER										
chloroform	5.0	6.2	5.6	ppb				NA	NA	N
dichloroacetic acid	2.7	3.0	2.85	ppb				NA	NA	N
dibromochloromethane	1.4	1.2	1.3	ppb				NA	NA	N

*data last obtained in previous year