IREDELL WATER CORPORATION

2026 Consumer Confidence Report

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(704) 876-0672
www.iredellwater.com

For the Reporting Year 2025
Public Water System ID NC149025

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High-Quality Water Every Single Day

Dear Customer,

We are pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, which details our monitoring of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what the source water and drinking water contain, and how they compare to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Iredell Water Corporation's water system serves the communities of Union Grove, Harmony, Olin, Turnersburg, Central, Scotts Creek, Fairview, Cool Springs, and Wayside Area.

Our constant goal is to provide our customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water because it is critical to the success of our communities. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Iredell Water is committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Danny Sloan at 704-876-0672.**

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more about Iredell Water's management of the water system, we invite you to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 571 Jennings Rd in Statesville, North Carolina, at 6:00 pm on the third Tuesday of every month.

Danny Sloan

Danny Sloan
General Manager/Chief Executive Officer
Iredell Water Corporation

Important Information about Your Water

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Iredell Water Board of Directors

Ed Bissell, President
Bobby Davidson, Vice President
Lorne Cook, Secretary/Treasurer
Wayne Smith
Matt Moorefield
Franklin Rash
Scotty Harris
Eric Patterson
Kent Blackwelder

The Iredell Water Board of Directors, all of whom are members of the corporation, make policy decisions such as adopting the annual budget, rates, and fees; approving resolutions and ordinances regarding our services, plans, and water regulations; and approving line extensions and future projects. Regularly scheduled board meetings are held at 571 Jennings Road on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm.

What the EPA Wants You to Know

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. 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 (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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

What the EPA Wants You to Know (continued)

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
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 stormwater 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, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

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 worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney, or nervous system problems.

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. Iredell Water Corporation is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but it cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Iredell Water Corporation at 704-876-0672**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead in Drinking Water (continued)

Iredell Water has identified service line materials throughout the water system and prepared a searchable inventory. We are proud to report we've identified every water line and found no lead or galvanized pipes requiring replacement. The water that enters our mains and is delivered to homes and businesses contains no lead.
To access Iredell Water's inventory, visit our Lead-Safe Community page at: https://lead-service-line-inventory-iredellwater.hub.arcgis.com.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is groundwater, and our 36 wells are located throughout our water system. We also have interconnections for purchasing water; two with the City of Statesville and one with Energy United Water Corporation.

The City of Statesville annual report can be viewed at: https://www.statesvillenc.net/water-quality-report/

The Energy United Water Corporation annual report can be viewed at: www.energyunitedwater.com/pdf/waterQualityReport.pdf

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information, and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate, or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for **Iredell Water Corporation** was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Wells: 05,11,25,27,29,30,35,36,38,39	Lower	September 2020
Wells: 01,04,06,12,13,14,15,16,18,19,20,21,22,23,26,28,,31,32,33,37	Moderate	September 2020
Wells #2,10,34	Higher	September 2020

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results (cont'd)

The complete SWAP Assessment report for **Iredell Water** may be viewed on the Web at www.ncwater.org/?page=600. Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared.

If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate the system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address, and phone number. If you have questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. We have implemented the following source water protection actions: **Iredell Water Local Wellhead Protection Plan**. This Wellhead Protection Plan was last updated and approved by NCDEQ in 2021. You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: (examples: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.). To learn more about our Wellhead Protection Plan, you may visit http://iredellwater.com/documents/431/IWCWHPBrochure2016.pdf

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, we are pleased to announce that Iredell Water Corporation received no monitoring violations. All water samples met or exceeded the primary drinking water standards set forth by the US EPA and NC DEQ.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Herbicide – Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions (continued)

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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Pesticide – Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Not-Applicable (N/A) – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025.**

The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

The table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at **info@iredellwater.com**.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	6/11/24 to 6/14/24	ND	0	ND	ND	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	6/11/24 to 6/14/24	ND	0	ND	ND	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs): Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	44	0	52	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	41	0	52	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low	Range High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.01	0.22	1.94	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	10/18/2025	N	ND	ND	ND	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/15/25 to 10/18/25	N	1.17	0	8.17	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/15/25 to 10/18/25	N	0	0	0	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate: ***Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.***

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	6/9/25 to 10/14/25	N	0	0	0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	6/9/25 to 10/14/25	N	7.5	N/A		0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	6/9/25 to 10/14/25	N	1.0	0	2.7	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	6/9/25 to 10/14/25	N	0	0	0	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	7/8/25	N	0.19	0	0.19	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants, Including Pesticides & Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	1/15/25 to 10/14/25	N	0.05	0	0.7	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	1/15/25 to 10/14/25	N	0.1	0	0.87	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli (presence or absence)	N	0	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli* Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are *E. coli* positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range Low	Range High
PFHpA (ppb)	3/2024 - 1/2025	0.000184	0	0.0099
PFOA (ppb)*	3/2024 - 1/2025	0.000845	0	0.0188
PFOS (ppb)*	3/2024 - 1/2025	0.000422	0	0.0049
PFPEeA (ppb)	3/2024 - 1/2025	0.001328	0	0.0606
PFHxA (ppb)	3/2024 - 1/2025	0.000862	0	0.0305
PFBS (ppb)*	3/2024 - 1/2025	0.000353	0	0.0062
PFHxS (ppb)*	3/2024 - 1/2025	0.000171	0	0.0036
PFBA (ppb)	3/2024 - 1/2025	0.000275	0	0.0147
Lithium (ppb)	3/2024 - 1/2025	0.119210	0	9.06

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at **info@iredellwater.com**

In April 2024, the EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS. The EPA established legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA (GenX) as contaminants with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (GenX), and PFBS using a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water. Beginning in 2029, public water systems that have PFAS in drinking water which violates one or more of these MCLs must take action to reduce levels of these PFAS in their drinking water and must provide notification to the public of the violation. For more information, visit the EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas#Summary.

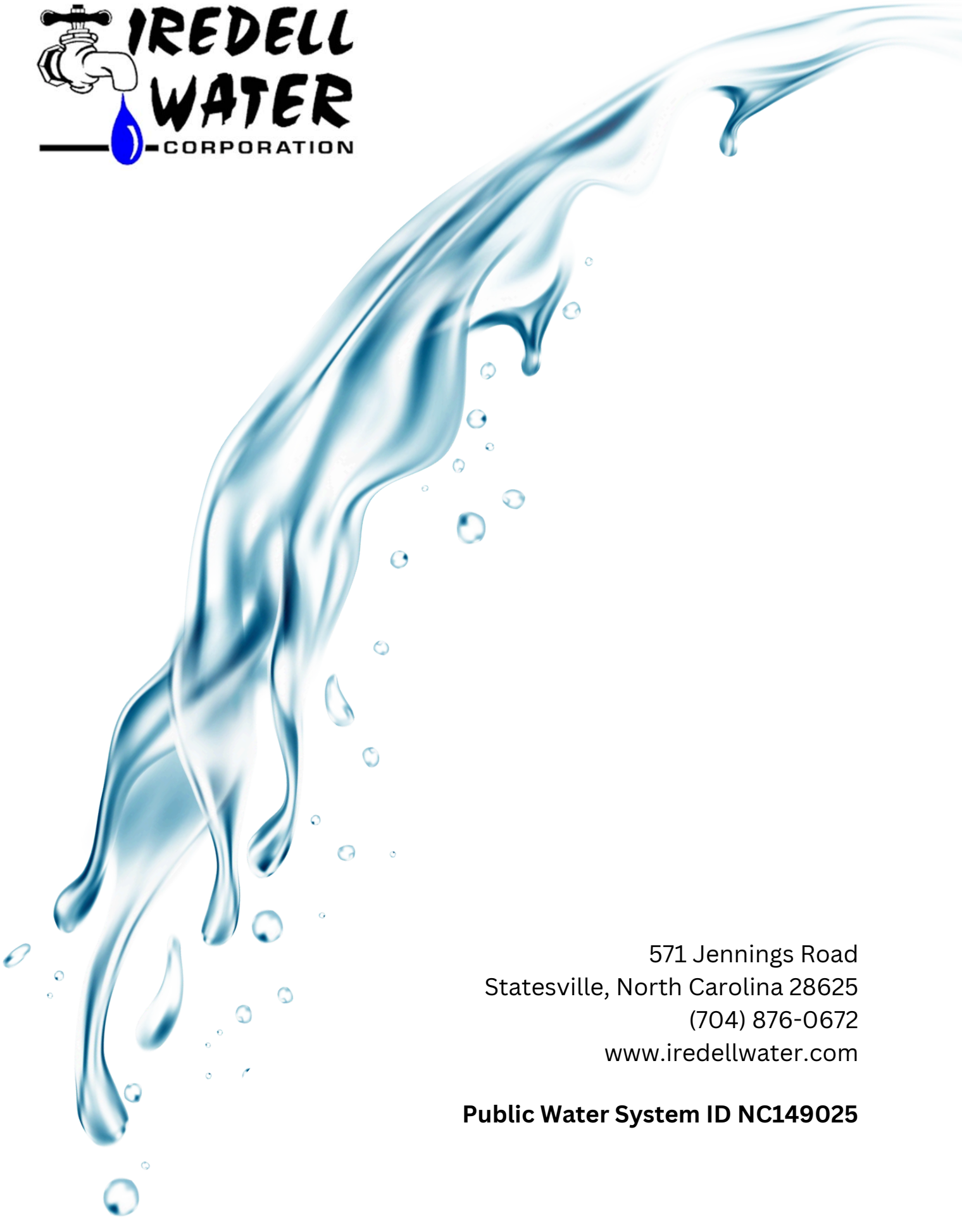
Although these standards are not enforceable until 2029, Iredell Water Corporation remains committed to providing safe, high-quality drinking water and transparency as the regulations evolve, and we are proactively evaluating future compliance strategies. In addition, we are a participating party in national litigation seeking to hold PFAS manufacturers accountable for the costs and damages imposed on water systems.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	3/4/25 to 10/14/25	2.7	0	6.32	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	3/4/25 to 10/14/25	0.158	0.02	0.24	0.05
Sodium (ppm)	7/8/25 to 10/14/25	10.05	8.6	11.5	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	7/8/25 to 10/14/25	22	17.3	26.7	250
pH	7/8/25 to 7/14/25	7.6	6.85	8.04	6.5 to 8.5

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

IREDELL WATER CORPORATION



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