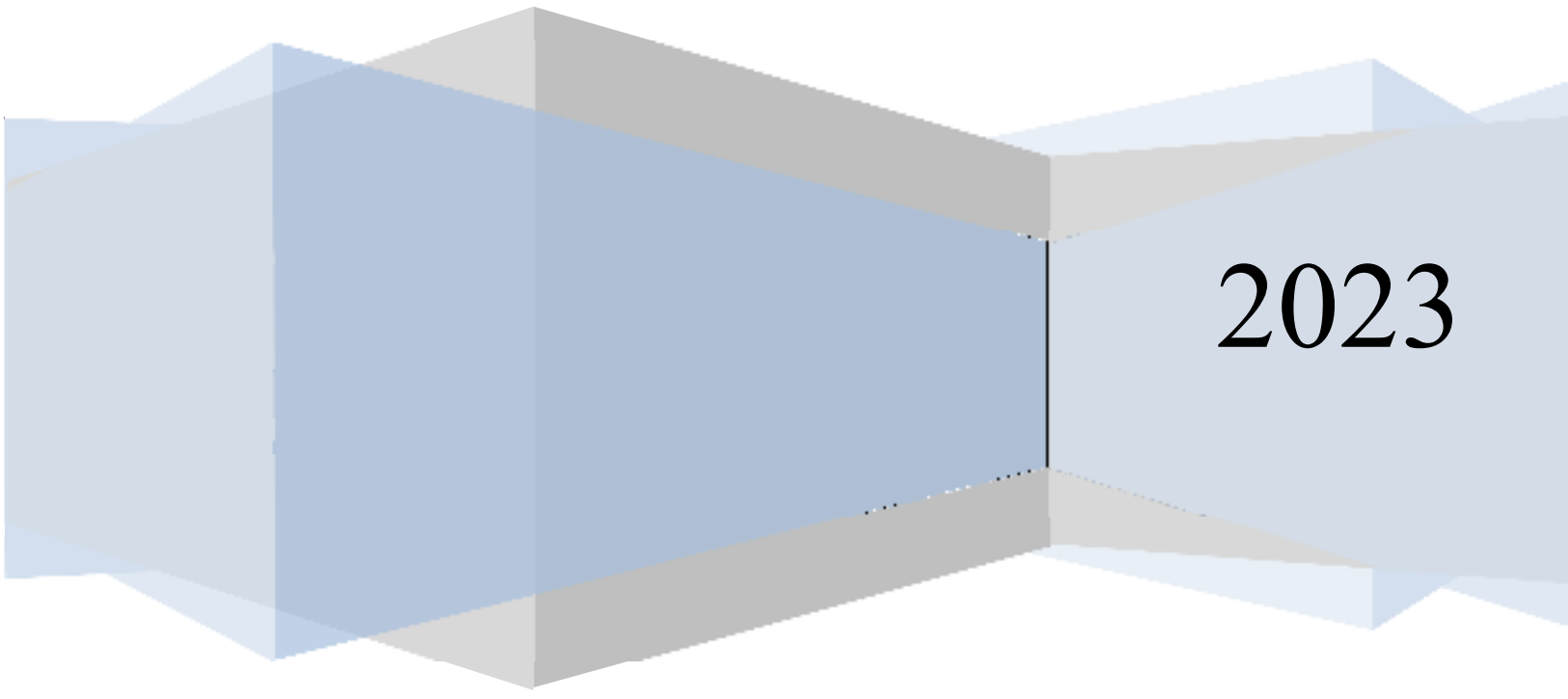
Tellico Area Services System

WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the reporting period of
January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022



2023

TELLICO AREA SERVICES SYSTEM
WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023
FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD OF January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

IS MY WATER SAFE?

Yes, our water meets all the health standards of the State of Tennessee Environmental Protection Agency. As you will see in the chart, out of the numerous tests that were conducted, only a few contaminates were detected and they were found to be at safe levels.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from the Tellico Lake. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water source to potential contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible (high), moderately susceptible (moderate) or slightly susceptible (low) based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The TASS Water System source is rated as (reasonably) susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed on line at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html or you may contact the Tellico Area Services System to obtain copies of specific assessments.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINATES IN MY WATER?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. Contaminants that may be present in source 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations which 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 at (800-426-4791).

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

"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. Tellico Area Services 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 drinking 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 https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY

Following the events of September 2001, we realize that our customers are concerned about the security of their drinking water. We urge the public to report any suspicious activity at any utility facility, including treatment plants, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 865-856-3530.

PHARMACEUTICALS IN DRINKING WATER

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of Tennessee's waterways by disposing in one of our permanent pharmaceutical take back bins. There are nearly 100 take back bins located across the state, to find a convenient location please visit: https://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dion Shults (General Manager) (423) 884-6400 or 865-856-3530.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact our office in advance to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. These meetings are held at 12:00 noon on the third Wednesday of each month in the TASS Office Board Room located at 505 Clearview Road, Maryville, TN 37801.

OTHER INFORMATION

The TASS Board is made up of three (3) Commissioners from Monroe County and three (3) Commissioners from Loudon County. The Commissioners are appointed by the Monroe and Loudon County Mayors to serve a three-year term. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints brought before the Board under the TASS Customer Complaint Policy may be reviewed by the Utility Management Review Board of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation pursuant to section 7-82-702(7) of Tennessee Code Annotated.

Visit our website at ***www.tassonline.org***

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Detection Units	MCLG in CCR units	MCL in CCR Units	Level found in CCR Units	Range of detections	Violation	Date of sample	Typical source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	Positive or Negative	0	1 Positive Sample	0		No	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ***	NTU	N/A	TT	0.09	0.02 NTU to 0.09 NTU	No	2022	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (90th %) *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3 ppm	0.0822 ppm		No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
2-4-D	ppb	70	70	ND		No	2021	Runoff from Herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	ppb	0	2	ND		No	2021	Runoff from Herbicide used on row crops
Fluoride	ppm	4	4 ppm	0.471 avg	0.368 ppm to 0.594 ppm	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (90th %) *	ppb	0	AL=15.0 ppb	ND		No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10 ppm	ND		No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	7.53		No	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Contaminants								
Trihalomethanes (THMs)	ppb	0	80ppb	50.05	23.50 - 62.00	No	2022	By- product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacitic Acid	ppb	0	60ppb	44.23	19.20 – 49.90	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon **	ppm	N/A	TT	0.45 ppm avg	0.30 ppm to 0.45 ppm	No	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	ppm	Mrdlg 4 ppm	Mrdl 4 ppm	2.00 ppm avg	1.4 ppm to 2.20 ppm	No	2022	Disinfectant used in water treatment to inactivate microbial contaminants.

*During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 1 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

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** TASS met the treatment technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon

*** TASS met the treatment technique requirement for Turbidity 100% of our samples met the treatment technique for turbidity. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water.

Source water link

https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html

Lead in drinking water (EPA)

https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water

Pharmaceuticals

https://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/

WHAT DOES THIS CHART MEAN?

MCLG: Maximum Contaminate Level Goal, or the level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminate Level, or the highest level of contaminate that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TURBIDITY: We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly. Turbidity does not present any risk to your health.

ABOUT THE DATA: Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between the January 1, 2022– December 31, 2022. We monitor for some contaminates less than once per year and for those contaminates, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.

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

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminates.

ABBREVIATIONS

ppb:	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppm:	Parts per million or milligrams per liter
N/A:	Not applicable
NTU:	Nephelometric turbidity unit, used to measure cloudiness in water
pCi/L:	Pico curies per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water
AL:	Action level, or the concentration of a contaminate which, when exceeded, Triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
TT:	Treatment technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of Contaminate in drinking water.
<:	Less than
BDL:	Below detection limit
RTCR:	Revised Total Coliform Rule