



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Sweetwater Utilities Board

2023

Water Plant

Sweetwater Utilities Board

Water Quality Report 2023

Is my drinking water safe?

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We are happy to report that our water met all of the EPA's health standards. This is the eighteenth installment of our annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report is available at our office or at, <https://sweetwaterutilities.com/WaterReport/subccr.pdf> At SUB, our goal is to provide the community a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring that the water we provide is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

Source Water: What does my water come from?

Our surface water source is Sweetwater Creek and Cannon Spring. Both water sources are combined at SUB's Water Treatment Plant. Customers on the east side of our service area also receive water from Tellico Area Services System. The Tennessee Dept. of Environment has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program Report for the untreated water sources. The 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 are rated as reasonably susceptible, moderately susceptible and slightly susceptible. Our rating is reasonably susceptible. An explanation of the Tennessee Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be can be attained by visiting <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html> or by contacting your local water supplier.

Are there contaminants 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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 of source water may include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic compounds, 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 compounds, 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 and the Tennessee Dept. of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants allowed to persist 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. Additionally, we have a wellhead protection plan available at our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

How can I get involved?

Our regularly scheduled board meetings are held on the last Monday of every month at 5:30 P.M. in the Sweetwater Utilities Board conference room located at 400 Hwy 322 E

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

The State and EPA require us to test and report on our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have met all of these requirements. Results of unregulated contaminant analysis are available upon request. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have under-gone 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 their personal sanitation, food preparation, handling infants and pets, and drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 activities at any utility facilities, including treatment plants, pumping stations, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to **(423) 337-5081**

Think before you flush!

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://www.tnpharm.org/patient-resources/disposing-of-unwanted-drugs/>

Water Quality Data

What does this chart mean?

- MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.
- MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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. 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.
- MRDL: 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 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Below Detection Level (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – explained as a relation to time and money as 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 - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect on April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.
- TT - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Most of the data in the following table was recorded between January 1 and December 31, 2021. Monitoring for certain contaminants occurs less than once per year. The most recent monitoring date for these contaminants is listed.

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Level Detection	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Substance
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	0	No	2023	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper¹	1.3	AL 1.3 ppm	90 th % 0.0588 ppm	0.0588-0.0822 ppm	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	4	4 ppm	0.636 ppm	0.414-1.00 ppm	No	Daily 2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead¹	0	AL 15 ppb	90 th % 0.001 ppb	0.001-0.001 ppb	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10 ppb	1.67 ppm	0.00-1.67 ppm	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	n/a	n/a	11.8 ppm	8.85-11.8 ppm	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity²	n/a	TT (95%<0.3)	0.15 NTU	0.02-0.15 NTU	No	Continuously 2023	Soil runoff
Chlorine	4	MRDL 4 ppm	1.9 ppm avg	0.9-2.2 ppm	No	Daily 2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Organic Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon³	TT	TT	1.04 ppm	0.59-1.20 ppm	No	Quarterly 2023	Naturally present in the environment.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	n/a	60	40.70 ppb	20.50-64.80 ppb	No	Quarterly 2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	n/a	80	43.84 ppb	22.10-73.60 ppb	No	Quarterly 2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Required Consumer Confidence Report statement addressing trihalomethanes in drinking water

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

¹ Zero out of 30 sites exceeded the action level for Lead and Copper.

² 100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

³ Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon were met.

Required Consumer Confidence Report statement addressing 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. Sweetwater Utilities Board 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 your potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead>

For more information about your drinking water, please call us at (423) 337-5081

