SEVIER COUNTY
TENNESSEE

Sevier County Water Authority Water Quality Report 2024

This report is designed to inform you of the water quality that the Sevier County Water Department delivers to you and your neighbors. We would like you to understand the efforts that we make to supply you and your family with safe and dependable drinking water.

Our water is safe. Numerous water quality tests performed in the distribution system in 2024 revealed that the water meets and exceeds all State and Federal drinking water quality standards and that all drinking water constituents that were tested were at safe levels. The tables in this report show summaries of the test results. This year, the Sevier County Water Department purchased water from Newport Utilities, the City of Gatlinburg, the City of Pigeon Forge, and the Sevierville Water Department. If you live in east Sevier County along **Jones Cove**, **Pearl Valley**, **Dixon Branch**, **Cedar Bluff**, or **Nun's Cove**, your water comes from Newport Utilities. If you live along **Bird's Creek**, your water comes from the City of Gatlinburg. If you live along **Sugarloaf**, **Goose Gap**, **Sharp Hollow**, or **Wears Valley**, your water comes from the City of Pigeon Forge. If you live near **Boyd's Creek**, **Allensville**, **Lane Hollow**, **Jayell**, **Flat Creek**, **Sims**, or **Thomas Cross**, your water comes from the Sevierville Water Department.

Our Water Sources

Our water is surface water drawn from the French Broad River, West Prong of the Little Pigeon River, and Douglas Lake. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants, and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water sources 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*, *moderately susceptible*, or *slightly susceptible* based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The French Broad River is rated reasonably susceptible and Douglas Lake and West Prong of the Little Pigeon River are rated moderately susceptible to potential contamination.

For an explanation of Tennessee's SWAP, the Source Water Assessment summaries susceptibility scorings, and the overall TDEC report to EPA go to https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html

Information about Source Water

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. Types of contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- 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 may 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 can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Information about Drinking 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Regulations

The Tennessee State government and EPA require all water suppliers to sample, test, and report on water on a regular basis to ensure your safety. We have met all State and Federal requirements. Results of unregulated contaminants analysis are available upon request.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and TDEC prescribe regulations which limit the concentration of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Our water suppliers' treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

You Can Participate

The Sevier County Water Committee often meets on the first Thursday of the first full week each month at 3:00 p.m. at the Sevier County Courthouse, 125 Court Avenue, Room 100E. The meeting schedule is posted on the website. www.seviercountytn.org. Please feel free to attend these public meetings.

Vulnerability to Contaminants

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 not only their drinking water, but food preparation, personal hygiene, and precautions in handling infants and pets 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. Sevier County Water Department 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

For more information about your drinking water or about Water Committee meetings, please call Brent Shults, Sevier County Water Superintendent, at (865) 774-3852 or visit the website: https://www.seviercountytn.gov/government/departments/services/water_department.php

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: http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/

Water Quality Data

What do the charts 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 Recent Water Quality Information

Sevier County Water Department (All Water Customers)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0	0	2024	CFU/mL	0	1 Positive Sample	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	56.6 avg.	37-105	2024	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	36.3 avg.	28-49	2024	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	1.20 avg.	0.48-2.08	2024	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead	No	90^{th} % = ND Avg = ND	ND	2024	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	90^{th} % =0.032 Avg = 0.023	0.0033-0.122	2024	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Newport Utilities Water Quality Report 2024

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		2024	CFU/mL	0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[1]	No	0.11	0.01 - 0.11	2024	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper	No	90th%= 0.116		2024	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.584	0.46-0.76	2024	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead[2]	No	90th%= 1.0		2024	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	5.68		2024	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM[3] [Total trihalomethanes]	No	62	19-104	2024	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	28	9.75-34.9	2024	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon[4]	No	54% removal	54-66% removal	2024	ppm	TT	TT 35% removal	Naturally present in the environment.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.9	0.5-2.9	2024	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

About the Data:

1. 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 process.
2. During the most recent round of 2024 lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.
3. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for trihalomethanes, it does contain low levels. 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.
4. We met the Treatment Technique for Total Organic Carbon in 2024.

Cryptosporidium *is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of our source water indicated the presence of cryptosporidium in 3 out of 24 samples tested. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno- compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged* to *consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. For more information on Cryptosporidium, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline {800 -426-4791).*

City of Gatlinburg Water System Water Quality Report 2024

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		2024	CFU/mL	0	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[1]	No	0.30	0.03-0.29	2024	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Asbestos	No	BDL	0	2/27/2020	MFL	0	7	Decay of asbestos cement pipe; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	90% = 0.0399	ND-0.103	6/9/2023-6/15/2023	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.751 avg 4qtrs	0.701 to 0.810 ppm	2024	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	No	90% = ND	ND	06/09/2023-06/15/2023	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	ND	0	11/13/2024	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	5.82		1/02/2024	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM[2] [Total trihalomethanes]	No	35 avg	22-59	4 qtrs. 2024	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	28 avg	16-38	4 qtrs. 2024	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)[3]	No	ND	ND	2024	ppm	N/A	TT	Precursor for control of disinfection byproducts

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	2.0 avg	2.0 – 2.2	2024	ppm	4	4	Water additive disinfectant used to control microbes

About the Data:

Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2024. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for these contaminants the date of the last sample is shown in this table. The terms and abbreviations used in this report may be unfamiliar – we have provided definitions and explanations below.

1. Turbidity – To comply with the TT, 95% of turbidity samples must be less than 0.3 NTU. Our filter plant met this standard in 99.9% of samples taken during 2024.
2. TOC – Total Organic Carbon – During the calendar year 2024, our system was required to achieve a 35% reduction in TOC. We met the treatment technique for TOC.
3. Trihalomethanes – While our drinking water meets EPA standards for trihalomethanes, it does contain low levels. 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 cancer.

Below Detection Limit (BDL): Laboratory analysis indicates the constituent Is not present.
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: One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10 million dollars.
Million fibers per liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Although not posing any risk to health, we monitor turbidity as an indication that our filtration system is working properly.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin or safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
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.

City of Pigeon Forge Water System Water Quality Report 2024

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria[1]	No	Present (0 samples)	0 of 180	2024	CFU/mL	0	TT (5% positive monthly)	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity[2]	No	0.07 0.02 Avg	0.01 – 0.07	2024	NTU	N/A	TT (95% < 0.3)	Soil runoff
Copper	No	90%= 0.118	0.0113 – 0.2240	08/08/2023	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride[3]	No	0.38 Avg	0.06 – 0.73	Daily 2024	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead[4]	No	90% = 1.0	1.00 – 2.82	08/08/2023	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	10.1		4/17/24	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
TTHM[5] [Total trihalomethanes]	No	49.781 Avg.	35.3 - 73.0	4 qtrs. in 2024	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THAA Total Haloacetic Acids[6] (HAA5)	No	27.26 Avg.	18.5 - 38.7	4 qtrs. in 2024	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Organic Carbon[7]	No	51.0% Removal 1.06 Avg.	0.85 – 1.24	2024	ppm	N/A	TT	Precursor for control of disinfection by-products.
2,4-D	No	.12	.096 to .120	2024	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	2.80	1.00 – 2.80	2024	ppm	4	4	Disinfectants are necessary to control microbial contaminants.

About the Data:
Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2024. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for these contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in this table.
Our water system was required to test for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite, for a period of twenty-four (24) months. Testing began in October of 2016 and ended in September of 2018. 1 sample tested positive for cryptosporidium in CY2018. Bin concentration highest mean of 0.008, classification of 1.

1. Total Coliform Bacteria = 0 samples during 2024 were positive.
2. Turbidity = 0 samples during 2024 exceeded 0.3 NTU. We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. 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. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU's (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) is just noticeable to the average person.
3. TOC (Total Organic Carbon) = During calendar year 2024, our system was required to achieve a 35% reduction in TOC (Total Organic Carbon). Our annual average reduction for calendar year 2024 was 51.0%. With treated or source water TOC being <3.0mg/L, we met the Treatment Technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2024.
4. Fluoride = Tracer study executed in September of 2007 to perform IDSE, in compliance with LT2SWTR.
5. Lead = During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula fed and breast fed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in-home plumbing. The City of Pigeon Forge Water Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point and time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. (continued) Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring a replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. 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. The most recent service line inventory is available to the public upon request at the City of Pigeon Forge City Hall located at 3221 Rena Street, Pigeon Forge, TN 37863. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Pigeon Forge Water Plant at (865) 453-1275. Information on lead and drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
6. TTHM = Years average 49.781 PPB. Range = 35.3 to 73.0 PPB. 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.
7. THAA = Years average 27.26 PPB. Range = 18.5 to 38.7 PPB.

Unregulated Contaminants
UCMR 5 (Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5)
Pigeon Forge performed UCMR 5 testing August 2023, November 2023, February 2024, and May 2024 through Pace Analytical Laboratories. No detections of lithium or of the 29 contaminants of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) were found. Unregulated contaminates 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 regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800- 426- 4791.

City of Sevierville Water Department Water Quality Report 2024

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	No	0.020	0.012-0.63	2024	NTU	N/A	< 0.3	Soil runoff
Copper	No	90th % = 0.237	ND-0.946	2023	ppm	< 1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	0.42 (avg.)	0.01-1.35	2024	ppm	2.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	No	90th % = 0.00297 mg/L **	ND-3.2 ppb	2023	Specified with reported number	0 ppb	AL=15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	0.405	N/A	2024	ppm	0	10	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	8.27	N/A	2024	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	54.6 (LRAA)	26.1-92.0	2024	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	47.1 (LRAA)	26.6-67.3	2024	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Coliform	No	*0	N/A	2024	CFU/mL	0	5% positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorite	No	0.409 (Avg.)	0.183-0.823	2024	ppm	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination using chlorine dioxide
Iron	No	0.006 avg	0.000-0.020	2024	ppm	0	0.3	Naturally present in the environment.
Manganese	No	0.010 (Avg.)	0.000-0.036	2024	ppm	0	0.05	Naturally present in the environment.
Asbestos	No	0.19	N/A	2020	MFL	0	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	No	.452	Null	2020	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	No	.264	Null	2020	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid- (PFOS)	No	.0018	>.0010	2024	ug/L	N/A	N/A	One of 30 potential emerging contaminants surveyed under the UCMR5 program.
Perfluorohexanoic acid- (PFHxA)	No	.0019	>.0010	2024	ug/L	N/A	N/A	One of 30 potential emerging contaminants surveyed under the UCMR5 program.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.9 avg	0.91 - 2.36	2024	ppm	<4	4	Disinfectant added to water to inactivate microorganisms.
Chlorine Dioxide	No	386 (avg.)	30-740	2024	ppb	800	800	Disinfectant added to water to inactivate microorganisms, and as a sequestering agent for iron and manganese.

**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 regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.*

***Units are in ug or micrograms per liter (1/1000th of a milligram per liter). These two of nearly 30 potential emerging contaminants were the only ones found in a detectable concentration.*

About the data:

The data presented in this table is from testing done between Jan 1, 2024, thru Dec 31, 2024. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table. We met the treatment technique for turbidity, which is an indicator of filtration effectiveness, in 2024 with 100% of the samples less than 0.3 NTU. Out of 480 sites sampled for total coliform and E. Coli, we had 0 samples test positive in 2024. In our most recent round of lead and copper sampling, 0 out of 30 households exceeded the action level for lead, and 0 out of 30 households exceeded the action level for copper.