

NORRIS WATER COMMISSION

Water Quality Report

Is my drinking water safe?

Norris Water Commission is proud to report to the public that our drinking water is safe and meets all State and Federal standards.

What is the source of my water?

Norris Water Commission's Water Treatment Plant source is the Clear Creek Spring, a ground water source that is protected by 2700 acres of Watershed area.

The Norris Water Commission / Water System

Source rated as moderately susceptible to potential contamination. The assessment summaries can be viewed online at <https://www.tn.gov/environmental/article/wr-wg-source-water-assessment> or you may contact the water system to obtain copies of specific assessments.

Wellhead Protection: The Tennessee Division of Water Resources has approved the Norris Water Commission Wellhead Protection Plan. A certificate for successfully completing all submittals for implementation in protecting our ground water source. The Wellhead Protection Plan is available for public review at the Norris City Office. If you have any questions, please contact Tony Wilkerson, Water Manager at (865) 494-7645.

Why 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. Your source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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 animal 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 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, 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. Norris Water Commission water treatment process is designed to reduce any set substances to levels well below any health concern. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante acerca de su agua Potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien Que lo entienda.

Statement - 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. Norris Water Commission 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 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 at

<http://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family%23water%23water>

How can I get involved?

Norris Water Commission, Board of Commissioners meets on the third Monday of each month at 5 PM at the Norris Community Building, 20 Chestnut Drive, Norris, TN.

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

The State of Tennessee, Division of Water Resources, and EPA requires drinking water providers to test and report on our water on a regular basis to ensure safety and water quality. Norris Water Commission meets the requirements set forth by the regulatory agencies. Norris Water Commission and the employees respect the regulatory requirements and work extremely hard to observe all rules and regulations governing water treatment and distribution operation on a daily basis.

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 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 11, 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, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. To the Norris City Office (865) 494-7645 or the Norris Police Department (865) 494-0880.

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 medication out of Tennessee's waterways by disposing of at Norris Police / Fire Department. <http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/sp-unwanted-pharmaceuticals>

For more information about your drinking water, please call us at (865) 494-7645

**Tony Wilkerson
Water & Sewer Superintendent**

2022 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.

Contaminant	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							
Turbidity	N/a	TT	.30	.01-.20	No	2022	Soil runoff
Copper*	1.3	AL=1.3 ppm	.169 ppm	90 th %	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	0	AL=15 Ppb	2.74 ppb	90 th %	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	NA	NA	0.673 ppm		No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Trihalomethanes	0	80 ppb	15.6 ppb	.0-15.6 ppb	No	2022	Bi-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	MRDLG= 4 ppm	MRDL= 4 ppm	AVG	(1.00-2.26)	No	2022	Drinking water disinfection
Chloride	0	250	3.22 ppm		No	2022	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Haloacetic Acid (HAA)	N/A	60 ppb	10.8 ppb	1.66-10.8 ppb	No	2022	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
* Nitrate	10.0	N/A	.0576 Mg/l		No	2022	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2.0	2.0	Qtr Avg .476	.0 -.70	No	2021	

Turbidity: Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. 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. No more than 5% of the samples exceeded the 0.3 standard.

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 drinking water • MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration. • AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant 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 a contaminant in drinking water. BDL-Below Detection Limit • ND: Not Detected

About the data: Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2021. 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.

Lead/Copper No sample exceeded the action level. *0 out of 11 sites sampled had a level exceeding the lead action level and 0 exceeded the copper action level.

TTHM: Norris Water Commission started 11/13/2013 Stage 2 Disinfection by Product Rule (4) samples in a year completed quarterly monitoring in 2005 and qualified for reduce monitoring –(1) sample per treatment plant per year.

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 drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfections to control microbial contaminants.