



This report is designed to inform you on the water quality that the Sevier County Water Department delivers to you and your neighbors. We would like for 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 tests for over 80 possible contaminants detected only 10 contaminants in our water. The test results showed all 10 of these contaminants to be at safe levels. The table toward the end shows a summary of the test results.

Our Water Source

This year the Sevier County Water Department has purchased water from Newport Utilities. Our water is surface water drawn from the French Broad River. 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*, *moderately susceptible*, or *slightly susceptible* based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. Our water source rated *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 online at www.tn.gov/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml or TDEC call at 1-888-891 TDEC (8332) to obtain copies.

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. 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.

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

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. Our water supplier's 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

Our Water Committee meets on the first Tuesday of the first full week each month at 3:30 p.m. at the Sevier County Courthouse, 125 Court Avenue, Room 100E, Sevierville. Please feel free to participate in these 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 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 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, please call Roger Sims, Sevier County Water Superintendent, at (865) 774-3623 or visit the website at www.seviercountyttn.org.

Definitions

- **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.
- **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.
- **TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Most Recent Water Quality Information

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	1		2011	Single Sample	0	<2 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	No	0.15	0.03-0.15	2011	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper	No	90th% = 0.015		2009	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.88	0.74-0.88	2011	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead ²	No	90th% = <3.0		2009	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	13		2011	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] ³	No	78.5 avg	57.5-100	2011	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	27avg	23.3-31	2011	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ⁴	No	50% removal	37 - 67% removal	2011	ppm	TT	TT 35% removal	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	No	1.01	0.82-1.28	2011	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

¹ 100% of the 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 2009 Lead and Copper testing, 1 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your house's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for thirty (30) seconds to two (2) minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 Our water supplier met the treatment technique for Total Organic Carbon.

Cryptosporidium: Our water supplier, like other surface water plants across the nation, has been monitoring for cryptosporidium which is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Our source water has been monitored before treatment and monitoring indicated the presence of cryptosporidium in only 1 out of 24 samples tests.

PLEASE NOTE: The EPA determined that the presence of cryptosporidium at the concentration level reported in the source water is **insignificant**, based on the level of treatment that is currently provided. Information on cryptosporidium: 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 people 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 at 1-800-426-4791.