

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

HPUD routinely tests for contaminants in your drinking water as require by Federal and State laws. Unless noted otherwise, the table shows the results of our monitoring for the period from January 1 – December 31, 2024. In this data, you may find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Below Detection Level (BDL) indicates parameter was below detection limits for the recognized detection method.

Contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water, which may or may not be harmful depending upon the concentration.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) is 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) is a measure of radioactivity in water.

Secondary Standards are guidelines pertaining to certain contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects, such as skin or tooth discoloration, or taste, odor, or discoloration in drinking water.

Treatment Technique (TT) is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) One part per million is equivalent 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 \$10,000,000.

HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

Our Board of Commissioners typically meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 p.m. at HPUD's main office, located at 3745 Cunningham Road. For a complete schedule of the monthly Board Meetings please visit www.hpud.org/board-meeting-schedule. Customers are always welcome to attend these meetings. Remember that your drinking water comes from area water bodies and it is important to safeguard our water supply.

The Commissioners of Hallsdale-Powell Utility District serve four-year terms. The remaining Commissioners make recommendations to the County Mayor after receiving input from the public. The Mayor selects Commissioners from a list submitted by the Board.

Decisions by the Board on customer complaints brought before them under the District's 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 the Tennessee Code Annotated.

WATER & PUBLIC HEALTH

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. We have consistently met all these requirements and continually strive to deliver a high quality product. Our water not only meets, but exceeds, all State and Federal Drinking Water Standards and is safe.

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 healthcare 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

ABOUT YOUR WATER SOURCE

The source of drinking water, (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, springs, reservoirs 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 are listed in the Table containing our Water Quality Data.

Currently, your public drinking water comes from two sources: The Melton Hill Water Treatment Plant is supplied by surface water taken from Melton Hill Lake in Anderson County. The Norris Water Treatment Plant is supplied by surface water taken from Norris Lake in Union County. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for all untreated water sources serving our water system.

According to the report, surface water from Melton Hill Lake is determined to be moderately susceptible to potential contamination. The surface water from Norris Lake water supply is determined to be low to moderately susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of TDEC's Source Water Assessment Program, susceptibility scorings and the overall report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may be viewed online at: <https://www.tn.gov/environment/programareas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html>

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information about the data in this report, or to answer specific questions about the quality of your drinking water, please contact Nick Jackson, Plants Manager at (865) 925-3929.

It's up to all of us to help protect our water. As a utility that provides water to this region, it is even a greater responsibility for HPUD. We take this responsibility very seriously, as this report indicates.

We depend on clean water to drink and for many of us our lakes and rivers are an important part of our quality of life, whether it is fishing, boating, swimming or just having a picnic near the water.

We're doing all we can to make sure that people can enjoy this same quality of life for generations to come.

TRANSLATION INFORMATION

Information is available for translation upon request. Please contact Hallsdale-Powell Utility District to request translated information.



2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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Microbiological Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Range or Max	Avg	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	No Detection	N/A	%	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	N	No Detection	N/A	%	N/A	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity (Melton Hill) ¹	N	0.01 - 0.13	0.03	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Norris) ²	N	0.02 - 0.07	0.03	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water.

² We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 95% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.

Disinfectants	Violation Y/N	Range or Max	Avg	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (Melton Hill)	N	1.2 -2.0	1.6	ppm	4	4	Used in water treatment to control microbes
Chlorine (Norris)	N	0.4-2.2	1.6	ppm	4	4	Used in water treatment to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum	N	None Detected	N/A	ppm	N/A	0.01	Erosion from natural deposits
Arsenic	N	None Detected	N/A	ppb	N/5	10	Erosion from natural deposits
Chloride	N	7.47 -9.2	8.335	ppm	N/A	250	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride	N	.01 -0.7	0.471	ppm	4	4	Erosion from natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (Melton Hill)	N	0.353	N/A	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Norris)	N	0.222	N/A	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Silver	N	None Detected	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	N	10.5 -14.2	12.35	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, used in water treatment
Sulfate	N	8.26 -14.6	11.43	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	N	124 -133	128.5	ppm	N/A	500	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	N	None Detected	N/A	ppm	N/A	5	Erosion from natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y/N	Range or Max	Avg	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (Water Plant)	N	0.00-0.93	0.41	ppm	0.8	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (Distribution System)	N	0.03-0.58	0.24	ppm	0.8	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes ³	N	Individual Site Range: 10-65 LRAA Max 44	N/A	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids ³	N	Individual Site Range: 6-43 LRAA Max 37	N/A	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

³ Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes or Haloacetic Acids 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.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Violation Y/N	Range or Max	Avg	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (raw)	N	1.34 - 3.17	2.32	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (tap) ⁴	N	0.74 - 1.8	1.3	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

⁴ We met the Treatment Technique Requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2024.

Radionuclides		Violation Y/N	Range or Max	Avg	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha (Melson Hill)		N	217 pCi/L	N/A	pCi/L	N/A	15 pCi/L	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha (Norris)		N	0.792 pCi/L	0.79	pCi/L	N/A	15 pCi/L	Naturally present in the environment
Combined Radium (226-228) (Melson Hill)		N	0.34 pCi/L	0.91	pCi/L	N/A	5 pCi/L	Naturally present in the environment
Combined Radium (226-228) (Norris)		N	None Detected	N/A	pCi/L	N/A	5 pCi/L	Naturally present in the environment
Lead and Copper		Violation Y/N	Range	Unit	90th%	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N		0.163-1.15	ppm	0.888	N/A	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ⁵	N		2.0-3.1	ppb	0.002	N/A	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

⁵ Lead can cause serious health effects for people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. HPD 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 in 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 lead exposure. 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. 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 replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact HPD. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/sofwater/lead>. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children 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 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.