ACWA

ANDERSON COUNTY
WATER AUTHORITY

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2025

Proudly Providing Safe, Reliable Drinking Water to Anderson County & Neighboring Communities

Anderson County Water Authority

2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

About This Report

The Anderson County Water Authority (ACWA) is pleased to present this **2025 Consumer Confidence Report**, which provides information about the quality of the drinking water delivered to you during the period **January 1 through December 31, 2025**.

ACWA routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state laws. The data presented in this report reflect results from required monitoring and show that **your drinking water met or exceeded all applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) standards**.

Source of Your Drinking Water

Anderson County Water Authority uses surface water from the Clinch River, which is treated at the ACWA water treatment facilities. ACWA also supplements water from the Norris Water Commission, Oliver Springs Water Department, and Halls-Dale Powell Utility District. Source water, like all-natural water, may contain naturally occurring or human-caused contaminants. Treatment and monitoring ensure the water delivered to customers is safe to drink. The source of the drinking water ACWA treats and distributes is the Clinch River, a “surface water” supply. TDEC has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for our section of the Clinch River. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of our untreated water source to potential contamination. Tennessee’s 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. TDEC has rated our section of the Clinch River as “reasonably susceptible” to potential contamination. An explanation of Tennessee’s Source Water Assessment Program, the SWAP summaries, susceptibility scorings, and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed online at the following website https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html, or you may contact ACWA to obtain copies of the Lower Clinch Watershed assessment.

Opportunities for Public Participation

The ACWA Board of Commissioners typically meets on the **third Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m.** at the ACWA main office: **1611 N. Charles Seivers Blvd., Clinton, TN**

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*Board members are appointed by the county mayor and serve four-year terms.

Customers are encouraged to attend. Decisions by the Board regarding customer complaints may be reviewed by the Utility Management Review Board of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation pursuant to T.C.A. § 7-82-702(7).

Water & Public Health Information

Drinking water regulations established by the EPA and TDEC limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish similar limits for bottled water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, including:

- Infants and young children
- Elderly individuals
- People with compromised immune systems

These individuals should seek advice from their healthcare providers. Information about reducing the risk of infection from microbial contaminants is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**.

Definitions

To better understand the data in this report, the following definitions are provided:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected health risk.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce contaminant levels.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of water clarity.
- **Parts per million (ppm):** Equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- **Parts per billion (ppb):** Equivalent to micrograms per liter (µg/L).
- One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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Detected Contaminants

The table below lists all drinking water contaminants detected in 2025. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate health risk. Not all samples are required each year, depending on the type and frequency.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Level Found	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	No detection	%	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	No	No detection	N/A	N/A	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity (WTP 1)	No	0.20 (max)	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity (WTP 2)	No	0.30 (max)	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. ACWA met the turbidity treatment technique requirement, with 96% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit. Test performed during 2025

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Range	Average	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Chlorine (System Samples)	0.3 – 2.8	1.6	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

*No Violation. *Test performed during 2025*

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Range	Average	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Fluoride	0.66 – 0.84	0.7	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
Nitrate	0.410 – 0.570	0.490	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; septic systems
Sodium	7.47 – 7.66	7.56	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water softeners

*No Violation. *Test performed during 2025*

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Contaminant	Range	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Arsenic	.02- .10	1	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from glass and electronic production waste.
Barium	0.0302-0.045	0.045	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste.
Beryllium	0.0003-.10	1	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries or coal-burning factories.
Cadmium	ND-0.0002	0.2	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits.

Test performed during 2024

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Range (LRAA)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	23 – 64 60.15 Avg	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	20 – 63 54.68 Avg	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*No Violation. *Test performed during 2025*

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes or haloacetic acids more than the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems and may have an increased risk of cancer.

ACWA met the Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon in 2025.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Range	90th Percentile	Unit	MCLG	Action Level	Likely Source
Lead	ND-2.3 ppb	2.3	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	0.00837 – 0.388	0.152	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Test performed during 2023

During the most recent monitoring period (2023), **0 of 30 sites exceeded the action level** for lead or copper. *Lead levels in drinking water are measured in parts per billion (ppb). One ppb is approximately equivalent to one drop of water in a backyard swimming pool. 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 behavioral problems

or exacerbate existing ones. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have an increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney problems, or nervous system problems.

Important Lead Information

Lead can cause serious health effects, especially for pregnant people, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

ACWA is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and for removing lead service lines, but cannot control materials used in private plumbing. You can reduce lead exposure by:

- Using cold water for drinking and cooking
- Flushing taps before use
- Using an ANSI-certified filter designed to reduce lead

For water testing or lead service line inventory information, or to update customer service line material contact:

Jeremiah Sweat

Email: jeremiah.sweat@acwatn.org

Phone: (865) 457-3033

Additional lead information is available at: https: www.epa.govsafewaterlead

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Contact Information

Anderson County Water Authority

1611 N. Charles Seivers Blvd.

Clinton, TN 37716

Phone: (865) 457-3033

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

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Compliance Statement

During 2025, Anderson County Water Authority **did not incur any violations** of drinking water standards. We are committed to providing safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water to our customers.