

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

Our water is a surface water source from the Little River originating in the Great Smoky Mountains. A final source water assessment of our watershed has been completed by the Tennessee Division of Water Supply, which considers the untreated water source serving our system to be of moderate susceptibility to potential contamination. An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment program and the source water assessment for the Maryville system can be viewed online at <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html>.

SOURCE WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 waters are:

- 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, or 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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 health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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). For more about your drinking water, please call us at 865-982-7990.

DID YOU KNOW?

2025- The City of Maryville provided our customers with 1,474,214,000 gallons of drinking water. That is enough water to cover the Maryville High School football field 3,421 feet deep, or over half way up Mt. LeConte as measured from sea level.

WE DELIVER - The Maryville water system consists of over 315 miles of water distribution pipe. These lines deliver clean, safe, drinking water directly to you in your home 365 days a year! Our "in home" delivery of water saves you time, energy, and money, without adding to the plastic bottles filling our landfill.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY — An average Maryville home uses about 1 and 1/2 gallons per day for drinking water and more than 200 gallons of water per day in total water usage. Think what this would cost you as a homeowner if purchased anywhere else.

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 over 350 take back bins located across the state, to find a convenient location please visit: <http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>. You can dispose of medication at the Blount County Justice Center.

Address: 940 East Lamar Alexander Pkwy, Maryville, TN 37804.
Phone : 865-273-5149

IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. In 2025, we conducted thousands of tests for over a hundred contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart, we only detected some of these contaminants.

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



City of Maryville Water Quality Report 2026

Great People, Great Water

Maryville Water Filtration and Distribution operations continued to shine during 2025.

The most recent Sanitary Survey (2023) by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation rated the City of Maryville Water system with a score of 98 out of 100.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Water quality and operations decisions are made by the Water Department of the City of Maryville. If you have comments or concerns please contact Mike McClurg, Water Plant Superintendent, at 865-982-7990.

Major financial decisions and significant public issues are decided by the Maryville City Council. City Council meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm at the Maryville Municipal Center (400 W. Broadway). The meetings are announced in *The Daily Times* and the agendas are posted at, www.maryvillegov.com, the City website, prior to each meeting. We value your opinions, please feel free to participate in these meetings.

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (unit)	MCLG	Limits	Level Found	Range	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm) ¹	1.3	AL=1.3	90th percentile 0.14	0.02-0.63	No	7/24 - 8/24	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm) ²	4	MCL=4	0.213	0.15-0.28	No	Ongoing	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb) ¹	0.015	AL=15	90th percentile 0.5	<.09-25.6	Yes	7/24 - 8/24	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	MCL=10	0.212	n/a	No	2/4/25	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) ³	n/a	LRAA MCL=60	25.5	9.0-42.0	No	Ongoing	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) ⁴	n/a	LRAA MCL=80	58.8	15.1-87.4	No	Ongoing	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU) ⁴	n/a	TT=0.3 95% of samples to be ≤ 0.3 NTU in a given month	0.12 NTU maximum	0.01-0.12	No (TT)	Ongoing	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm) ⁵	TT	No MCL for 2025. We met the requirements for TOC removal	See Note 6		No (TT)	Ongoing	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant /Disinfectant	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.72	0.42-2.43	No	Ongoing	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	2.07	n/a	No	2/4/25	Erosion of natural deposits

About the data: The data presented in this table is from testing done between Jan and Dec 2025.

Note 1: During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 1 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. Repeat sampling resulted in a level of 1.3 ppb which is below the action level. Suspected sampling technique error.

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.

Note 2: For Fluoride, the level found is the average of the quarterly compliance samples and the range indicates the lowest and highest levels detected.

Note 3: HAA5 and TTHMs Levels Found are the highest running annual averages calculated for 2025. The range represents the highest and lowest individual values for the year. Maryville water meets the EPA's standard for trihalomethanes (TTHMs), however, 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, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Note 4: Annually we run more than 2,190 turbidity tests. 100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.

Note 5: We met the Treatment Technique for Total Organic Carbon in 2025.

WHAT DOES THIS CHART MEAN?

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

n/a: not applicable

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

Turbidity: 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.

LRAA: Locational running annual average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Units of Measure:

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000,000

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units - Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTUs is just noticeable to the average person.

≤ - Less than or equal to

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead can cause serious health effects in 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. The City of Maryville 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 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. 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 City of Maryville at 865-273-3322 for more information. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at : <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A Lead Service Line Inventory map is available on the City's website: <https://www.maryvillegov.com/lead>.