Harriman Utility Board
Water Quality Report – 2026

Is my drinking water safe?
Yes, our water meets all of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) health standards. In 2025, we conducted tests for over 50 contaminants that may be found in drinking water. The table on page 3 shows those contaminants that were detected January 1 through December 31, 2025, all of which were at safe levels. If you would like a complete list of all substances which we test, please call us at (865) 882-3242, ext. 229.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) 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.

What is the source of my water?
Your water comes from the Emory River, which is a surface water source within Morgan and Roane counties. The Emory River Watershed includes parts of Bledsoe, Cumberland, Fentress, Morgan, and Roane counties. A watershed can be defined as the entire land area that ultimately drains into a particular watercourse or body of water. We strive to protect our water from contaminants and work with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water supply to potential contamination. TDEC has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for bodies of water supplying surface water systems. Water sources have been rated with high, moderate, or low susceptibility based on the likelihood and character of releases from potential contaminant sources and human activities within the areas hydrologically upgradient of the raw water source. Our water source was rated as moderately susceptible. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water.

Information on Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, including the Source Water Assessment Report, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report submitted to EPA can be viewed online at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html or you may contact us to obtain copies of specific assessments.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

How can I get involved?
The Harriman Utility Board (HUB) typically meets at 5:30 p.m. on the last Monday of each month in the boardroom of the main office located at 200 N. Roane Street in Harriman. Meeting dates and times are subject to change. The public is encouraged to participate. The most up-to-date meeting schedule, agendas, and additional information are available on our website at www.hub-tn.com.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 nearly 100 take back bins located across the state. To find a convenient location please visit: https://www.tnpharm.org/patient-resources/disposing-of-unwanted-drugs/.

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. Harriman Utility Board 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 Harriman Utility Board (865) 882-3242, ext. 229. 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory
A Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed for our system and is accessible on our website at https://hub-tn.com/leadsurvey2024.html.

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of detections	Violation Yes/No	Date of sample	Typical source of Contaminant
Sodium[1] (ppm)	N/A	N/A	6.15	N/A	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	N/A	TT (95% <0.3)	0.27	0.12 – 0.27	No	2025	Soil runoff.
Total Organic Carbon[3]	N/A	TT	N/A	N/A	No	2025	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	1.50 Avg.	1.00 – 2.20	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.478 Avg.	0.346 – 0.590	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate[1] (ppm)	10	10	0.200	N/A	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead[4] (ppb)	0	AL=15	90th % = 1.00	BDL – 8.96	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper[4] (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	90th % = 0.235	0.0153– 0.414	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes][5], (ppb)	N/A	80	47.88 (highest LRAA at Ind. Site)	12.1 – 56.9	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
THAA'S [Total Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	N/A	60	40.73 (highest LRAA at Ind. Site)	10.7 – 55.7	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Barium	N/A	2	0.0281	N/A	No	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants[6]	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range of detections**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of sample**	**Typical source of Contaminant**
Bromodichloromethane[5] (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	0.00247	N/A	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform[5] (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	0.0105	N/A	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Notes:

1. We are only required to sample for this contaminant once per year.
2. We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
3. We met the Treatment Technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2025.
4. During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.
5. TTHM measurements are the sum of concentrations of chloroform (CHCl3), bromodichloromethane (BDCM), chlorodibromomethane (also known as dibromochloromethane DBCM), and bromoform (CHBr3).
6. 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. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Abbreviations and Terms Used in this Report:

AL – Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
BDL – Below Detection Limit.
HUB – Harriman Utility Board
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, or the highest level of 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, or 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.
MRL – Minimum Reporting Level is the lowest analyte concentration that meets Data Quality Objectives that are developed based on the intended use of this method.
TDEC – Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
TT – Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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:

ppm or mg/L – Parts per million or milligrams per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in $10,000.
ppb or µ/L – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in $10,000,000.
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5.0 NTUs is just noticeable to the average person.

For more information about your drinking water, please contact
Ryne Goldston, Chief Operator at the Harriman Water Treatment Plant at (865) 882-3242, ext. 229.