Town of Jasper Water System
Annual Water Quality Report 2024

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The Town of Jasper Water System is considered a Surface Water and Ground Water Under the Influence of Surface Water treatment facility. The water source used by the Town of Jasper Water System is the Sequatchie River and the Blue Spring. The Water System maintains a wellhead protection program for the Blue Spring and the Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation has prepared a source water assessment report that can be viewed at: https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html

Public Participation

The Town of Jasper Mayor provides operations and maintenance statuses, and system requirements on the 2nd Monday of every month, immediately following the regularly scheduled City Commission Meeting, beginning at 6:00pm.

More Information!

More information can be obtained from Bryson Helm at 423-942-2324 or the E.P.A.'s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contacts

City Hall:
Office: 423-942-3180
Fax: 423-942-3110

Water Treatment Plant:
423-942-2324

Internet Sites

www.epa.gov
www.awwa.org
www.state.tn.us/environment
www.nrwa.org

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur 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 varity of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residental uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetics and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Routine Monitoring

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and TDEC prescribe regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The following table shows results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2024, unless otherwise posted. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
- Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 (800-426-4791)

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and younger children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Jasper Water System 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 ia avaliable from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

Contaminant	MCLG in CCR Units	MCL in CCR Units	Level found in CCR Units	Range of Detections	Violations Y / N	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)[1]	0	TT Trigger	0		N	2024	Naturally present in environment
E-Coli[1]	0	TT	0	.	N	2024	Human or animal waste
Copper[2]	1.3	AL = 1.3 ppm 2024	90th % 0.056 ppm 2024	0.00124-0.151 ppm	N	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead[2]	0	AL = 15 ppb 2024	90th % 1.0 ppb 2024	1.0-3.99 ppb	N	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.2275 ppm Avg.	0.169 -0.321 ppm Low - High	N	2024	Water additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	n/a	n/a	1.74 ppm		N	2024	Petroleum & metal refineries discharge; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Haloacetic Acids	0	60 ppb	18.26 ppb LRAA	4.78 – 46.2 ppb	N	2024	Disinfection By-Products
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's	0	80 ppb	14.49 ppb LRAA	6.46 – 32.8 ppb	N	2024	Disinfection By-Products
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[3]	TT	TT	0.554 ppm Avg.	BDL– 0.554	N	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	4ppm	4ppm	1.70 ppm Quarterly max	0.3-2.2 ppm Low-High	N	2024	Added Disinfectant
Nitrate	0	10	1.31 ppm		N	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity[4]	n/a	TT (95%<0.5 NTU)	0.20 Max	0.03 – 0.20	N	2024	Soil Run Off

[1] System complies with E. Coli unless it has an E. Coli positive repeat sample for total coliform positive routine sample, total coliform positive repeat sample, or the system fails to test all positive samples for E. Coli.
[2]During the most recent round of testing 0 out of 20 sites sampled had a level exceeding the lead and copper action level.
[3]The Treatment Technique for Total Carbon was 100 % in 2024.
[4]We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. We monitor turbidity, which is a measurement of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning well.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l) - 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 (ug/l) - 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 measurement of the radioactivity in water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level – (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
BDL - Below Detection Limit
n/a - Not Applicable
RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect on April 1, 2016, and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.
LRAA- Locational Running Annual Average

Flushing unused or expired medications can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medications helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of Tennessee' waterways by disposing them in one of the state's pharmaceuticals take back bins. There are over 340 take back bins located across the state in 95 counties, to find a convenient location.
Please visit: http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/