



Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you if needed.

About North West Utility District

North West Utility District was formed after Soddy Daisy Falling Water Utility District, Mowbray Mountain Water District and Sale Creek Water District merged as one consolidated utility district. The office is located on Dayton Pike in Soddy Daisy, Tennessee. The district employs approximately twenty-three professionals between the filter plant, the maintenance department and the office and administrative staff. The District is governed by a seven-member board. The North West Utility District Board of Commissioners' terms are staggered with all members serving a 4-year term. Meetings will be held on the 3rd Tuesday of every month. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are appointed by the Hamilton County Mayor. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints brought before the Board of Commissioners under the District's customer complaint policy may be reviewed by the Tennessee Board of Utility Regulation, a division of the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury pursuant to Section 7-82-702(7) of Tennessee Code Annotated.

John "Jack" Cain

President, 4-year term thru January 2029

Bill McGriff

Vice President, 4-year term thru January 2028

Jim Farmer

Secretary, 4-year term thru January 2026

Phyllis Marr

Commissioner, 4-year term thru January 2026

Jeffrey Templeton

Commissioner, 4-year term thru January 2030

Hugh Coulter

Commissioner, 4-year term thru January 2028

Kenny Rose

Commissioner, 4-year term thru January 2029

How to Contact Us

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brady Anderson, NWUD Plant Manager at 423-332-1339. For questions about your water bill, please call our Customer Service Office at (423) 332-2427.

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not customers of North West Utility District. Additional copies of this report are available by contacting us at 423-332-2427 or you may request a copy at our office.

Water Security

Following the events of September 11th, 2001, we realize that our customers are concerned about the security of their drinking water. We urge the public to report any suspicious activities at any utility facilities, including treatment plants, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 423-332-2427 or contact 911.

Source Water Information

North West Utility District customer's water is surface water and comes from Soddy Lake, northeast of town. Our customers that reside in the Trojan Run Subdivision receive water from Hixson Utility District. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants, and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water to potential contamination. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. 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. The Soddy Daisy source is rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

The Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report 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 the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.

Protecting Our Water Supply – Backflow Prevention

North West Utility District has a backflow prevention program that ensures proper installation and maintenance of hundreds of backflow prevention devices throughout our system. These devices ensure hazards originating on the customer's properties and from temporary connections do not impair or alter the quality of water in our distribution system. For more information about North West Utility District's Backflow Prevention Program please contact our office at 423-332-2427.

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Learn more <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/opsp-policy-and-sustainable-practices/community-programs-and-services/unwanted-household-pharmaceuticals-takeback-program.html>

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 may 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 (800) 426-4791.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations which limit amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. North West Utility District's water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern.

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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 include:

- **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 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, 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 may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Information Sources

- **North West Utility District:** <https://www.nwud.net/>
- **Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation:** www.tn.gov/environment
- **United States Environmental Protection Agency:** www.epa.gov/safewater
- **Safe Drinking Water Hotline:** (800) 426-4791
- **American Water Works Association:** <https://www.awwa.org/>
- **Hixson Utility District:** <https://www.hixsonutility.com>

How to Read the Water Quality Data Table

North West Utility District conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2025, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the "Table Definitions" section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2025 or year prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means that the government requirement was met. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Table Definitions and Abbreviations

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **BDL:** Below Detection Limit
- **LRAA (Local Running Annual Average):** Average of the past four most recent quarterly data
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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 disinfectant routinely allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of 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 contamination.
- **mrem/year:** Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **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.
- **ppm (parts per million) or mg/L (milligrams per liter):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000.
- **ppb (parts per billion) or µg/L (micrograms per liter):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000,000.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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.
- **pCi/l (picoCuries per liter):** The concentration of radon gas is not measured directly but rather by the radioactivity it produces. It is expressed in **picoCuries per liter of air**, or "pCi/L". A Curie is a unit of radioactivity equivalent to 1 gram of radium and the prefix "pico" means a trillionth.

Water Quality Statement

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations which limit amounts 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.

During the past year, the water delivered to your home or business met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the tables, showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2024. We feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA (PWS ID # TN0000169)

North West Utility District –

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
E.Coli ¹	Jan. 2025 – Dec. 2025	0	TT	0	0 to 1	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2025	NA	TT	0.03	0.02 to 0.05	Yes	Soil runoff
Chlorine ³ (ppm)	2025	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	1.5 (avg)	1.1 to 2.0	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate (ppm)	4/15/2025	10	10	1.09	1.09	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	4/15/2025	NA	NA	6.79	6.79	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
HAA5 (Total Halo acetic Acids) (ppb)	2025	NA	60	54.6	ND-77.4	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2025	NA	80	56.4	ND-71	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination

North West Utility District

¹ System is in compliance for E.Coli MCL unless it has E.coli positive repeat sample for total coliform positive routine sample, total coliform positive repeat sample for an E.coli positive routine sample, system fails to collect all required routine samples, or system fails to test all positive total coliform samples for E.Coli.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

³ Chlorine levels as measured in the distribution system.

* Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illnesses. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. For more information on Cryptosporidium, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

** Disinfection by-products value reported for “amount detected” is the maximum Locational Running Annual Average. The range includes all samples analyzed during 2025. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes more than the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

North West Utility District- Unregulated Contaminants

¹ Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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.

² North West Utility district tested 29 different PFAS chemicals at entry point as part of the EPA's UCMR5 program. All tests were below the reporting limit.

Hixson Utility District (Trojan Run Subdivision Customers) –

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹	2025	0	5%	1	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	NA	TT	0.48	0.1 – 0.7	Yes	Soil runoff
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	4	4	1.15	0.7-1.4	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.831	0.522 to 0.831	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	1.25	1.19 to 1.25	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	Quarterly 2025	4	4	.738	0.58 to 0.84	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2025	NA	80	5.75	4.49 to 5.75	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2025	NA	60	1.49	1.38 to 1.49	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.025	0.0132 to 0.025	Yes	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	2023	0	15	.628	0.143 to 0.628	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	2023	0	5	0.574	0.106 to 0.574	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Hixson Utility District

¹ 840 samples were taken for the year with 1 positive initial sample and 0 positive repeat samples. No more than 5% of samples taken each month can be positive

² During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of the 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

Hixson Utility District (Trojan Run Subdivision Customers)- Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range	Typical Source
PFBS (ppb)	Sept 2025	.0066	.0032-.010	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.

¹ Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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.

² Hixson Utility District tested for 29 different PFAS chemicals at entry point as part of the EPA's UCMR% program. PFAS not listed in the above table were below the reporting limit.

³ For more information on PFAS in drinking water visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

Lead and Copper Sampling¹ North West Utility District –

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90 th %tile)	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0794 ppm	0.00457 – .283 ppm	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	15	1 ppb	BDL – 3.96 ppb ⁶	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of the 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

Hixson Utility District (Trojan Run Subdivision Customers)–

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90 th %tile)	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.575	0.114 to 0.723 ppm	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15 ppb	0	2.20	BDL – 6.20 ppb	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead in Drinking Water: 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.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We take steps to reduce the potential for lead to leach from your pipes into the water. This is accomplished by adding a corrosion inhibitor to the water leaving our treatment facilities. There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. North West Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 formulas, 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 North West Utility District at 423-332-2427. 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

North West Utility District completed our survey of lead service lines across our service area in October 2024 and we are happy to announce there is no existence of any lead service lines. For interested consumers, a copy of the inventory can be requested in our office or by email from erin@nwud.net.

Lead Educational Statements

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. North West Utility District 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 formulas, 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 Erin Hale via email at erin@nwud.net or calling our office at (423) 332-2427. 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 Health Effects

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.

Sanitary Survey

NWUD's water system scored 100% on the 2025 State of Tennessee Sanitary Survey conducted by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. This is a thorough annual inspection by our Division of Water Resources Inspectors and covers all areas of water operations and lets us all know we are operating efficiently and within published guidelines. We appreciate our inspectors' help and guidance in our everyday operations. We commend our staff for their efforts.

Serv-Line Water Bill / Line Protection

On 7/1/2024, NWUD revised the water loss protection plan for residential water bills up to \$2,500 per occurrence. The plan currently allows for two leak adjustments per year. Irrigation meters and commercial accounts are not covered in the plan. The initial water bill protection plan is \$1.80/mo. If you opt out of this program, you will no longer be eligible for a leak adjustment.

You may also purchase a water service line plan from Service Line Warranties of America (slwofa.com) that will cover the cost of replacing your water line up to \$8,500 for \$5.75 per month.

Title VI Compliance

The District does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), disability, age, or sex in the administration of its programs or activities and does not intimidate or retaliate against any individual or group because they have exercised their rights to participate in or oppose actions protected/ prohibited by 40 C.F.R. Parts 5 and 7, or for the purpose of interfering with such rights.

The District's nondiscrimination coordinator is responsible for coordination of compliance efforts and receipt of inquiries concerning nondiscrimination requirements implemented by 40 C.F.R. Parts 5 and 7 (Nondiscrimination in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency), including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; and Section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (hereinafter referred to collectively as the federal nondiscrimination laws).

If you have questions about this notice or any of The District's nondiscrimination programs, policies, or procedures, you may contact our nondiscrimination coordinator: Adam Chrnalogar, General Manager, at 423-332-2427, or adam@nwud.net.

Water Conservation and Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and reduced flow of water.
- Kitchen sink and drain- Hand washing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink, and black colored slime

growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly and flush with hot water.

- Water filtration & treatment devices- A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time so regular filter replacement is important.