

# Metro Utility Department 2007 Water Quality Report

## Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our treated water meets all of EPA's health standards. In 2006, we conducted tests for over a dozen contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we detected only a few contaminants and found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

## What is my water source?

The Tennessee Dept. of Environment has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program Report for untreated water sources. The 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 geological factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. Our rating is slightly susceptible. An explanation of the Tennessee Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed at [www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassass.shtml](http://www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassass.shtml) or you may contact the water system to obtain copies of specific assessments. Your water comes from Tims Ford Lake and Mulberry Creek. We are working hard to protect our water from contaminants. The Source Water indicates a low susceptibility for Mulberry Creek intake and a high susceptibility for Tims Ford intake.

## 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. Community water systems are required to disclose the detection of contaminants; however, bottled water companies are not required to comply with this regulation. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

## How can I get involved?

Our Utility Board meets every 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday night of the month at 6:30 p.m. at the Utility office, 705 Fayetteville Hwy.

## Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

The State and EPA require us to test and report on our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have always met all of these requirements. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

## 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 under-gone 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 their drinking water, and also food preparation, personal hygiene, and precautions in handling infants and pets from their health care providers. 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 at (800)426-4791.

**Cross Connection control is everyone's responsibility.**

**A copy of the Source Water Assessment is available at the Utility Office. For more information about your drinking water, please call our office at (931)759-4297.**

**Note in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

# M.U.D.

# 2006 Water Quality Data

## What does this chart mean?

- 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MRDLG: Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level Goal
- MRDL: Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level

Contaminant	EPA Limit (MCLG)	EPA Limit (MCL)	Level Found In M.U.D. Samples	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Date Of Samples	Typical Source Of Contaminants
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b>	0	>1 Positive	0	0	No	2006	Naturally present In the environment
<b>Turbidity (NTU)</b>	N/A	0.3	0.05 AVG	NTU .03-.15	No	2006	Soil run off
<b>Copper* (ppm)</b>	1.3	AL 1.3	90 <sup>th</sup> %=0.092 ppm		No	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Lead* (ppb)</b>	0	AL=15 ppb	90 <sup>th</sup> %=<1.0 ppb		No	2006	Same as above & corrosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	N/A	N/A	2.0		No	2006	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries, erosions of natural deposits, and discharge from mines
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	4ppm	4ppm	0.81 AVG	0.56-0.89	No	2006	Water additive for strong teeth, corrosion of natural deposits
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b>	MRDLG 4ppm	MRDL 4ppm	2.0 AVG	0.7-3.0	No	2006	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Trihalomethanes (ppb)</b>	N/A	80	29	19-37	No	2006	Disinfection by-product
<b>Haloacetic Acids (ppb)</b>	N/A	60	35	9-37	No	2006	Disinfection by-product
<b>Total Organic Carbon**</b>	N/A	TT	1.0		No	2006	Naturally present in the environment

\*During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 20 sites sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. \*\* We met the treatment technique for total organic carbon. Compliance value achieved if value is  $\geq 1.0$ . Turbidity does not present risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness in drinking water, because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly. Abbreviations: PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter. PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter. N/A: not applicable. NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water. MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration. AL: Action level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. About the data: Most of the data in this table is from testing done between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2006. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for these contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.