

Metro Moore Utility Department Water Quality Report 2025

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we only detected 10 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from Tims Ford Lake. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants, and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water source to **potential** contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving this water system. 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 Error! Reference source not found.** sources rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, 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.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information about your drinking water, please call Chief operator at 931-759-7858.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the Tuesday at 6:00 p.m. at the utility office. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

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 met all of these requirements. Results of unregulated contaminant analysis are available upon request. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

Other information

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.

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. Metro Moore County Utilities water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. 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 not only their drinking water, but 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 (800-426-4791).

Water System Security

Following the events of September 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, pumping stations, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 615-896-9022

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://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>

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. Metro Moore County Utilities Department 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,



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 Metro Moore Utility Department 931-759-4297. 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

Metro Moore County Utility Department has completed a service line inventory and found no lead service lines or undetermined materials of construction. You can contact Metro Moore County Utility at (931) 759-4297 for further information on your service line.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
- **MRDL**: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **AL** - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Below Detection Level (BDL)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- **Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - explained as a relation to time and money as 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** - explained as a relation to time and money as 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 measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **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.
- **TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **LRAA**-Locational running annual average is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detection s	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	NO	0.0%	<5% Positive	2025		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	NO	0.03 – Avg.	0.02 – 0.44	2025	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper	NO	90%= 0.029	0.023 – 0.348	2025	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.60 Avg.	0.10 – 1.04	2025	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead ⁴	NO	90%= <0.1	0.09 – 0.54	2025	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) ⁵	NO	<0.100	0.05 – 10	2025	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Sodium	NO	5.01		2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Organic Compounds	Violation Yes/No	LRAA	Range	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	EPA Goal	EPA Limit	
TTHM ⁶ [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	43 LRAA	19-60	2025	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NO	34 LRAA	20-50	2025	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.65 Avg.	0.92 – 2.2	2025	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Organic Carbon ⁸	NO	1.51	1.29 – 1.76	2025	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.

During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 20 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

¹99.9% of our samples were below the turbidity limit. 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.

⁴Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

⁵Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

⁶ While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for trihalomethanes, 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, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

⁸We have met all treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon removal.

Health Effects

Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Lead. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, Immunocompromised persons, 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPE/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

HAA [Haloacetic Acids]. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

METRO UTILITY DEPARTMENT #2

(Cobb Hollow, Ledford Mill, Ridgeville, and Tankersley Ridge Area Residents Only)

2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT

UTILITY INFORMATION

The Metro Utility Department #2 distributes drinking water supplied by the Duck River Utility Commission through the Tullahoma Utilities Authority. The DRUC is a regional water authority that provides ultra-pure and plentiful water to nearly 70,000 people in Manchester, Tullahoma and portions of the surrounding counties. The DRUC is a government agency formed in 1976 and operates a state-of-the-art water filtration plant and other water supply facilities. The DRUC system is operated twenty-four hours a day by State certified personnel producing up to twelve million gallons of pure water each day. Certified employees of the MUD#2 operate and maintain the distribution system.

WATER SOURCE

The DRUC water treatment plant withdraws surface water from Normandy Reservoir, constructed by TVA in 1976, which is filled by flow from the Duck River. The DRUC, TVA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) are actively working to protect the reservoir from sources of pollution and assess vulnerability to potential contamination. The DRUC has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) report that assesses the susceptibility of Normandy Reservoir to *potential* contamination and it has been rated as reasonably susceptible (moderate) based on geological factors and human activities in the vicinity of the reservoir. An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scoring and the overall TDEC report to the USEPA can be viewed online or you may contact TDEC at 1-888-891-TDEC to obtain copies of specific assessments. In addition, the DRUC has implemented a number of security measures, including 24-hour surveillance and alarms at our facilities to protect against vandalism and other forms of attack.

THE TREATMENT PROCESS

The DRUC water treatment plant utilizes advanced water treatment technology to remove both particulate matter and dissolved compounds from the water before it is disinfected and pumped to the MUD#2 distribution system. The reservoir water entering the facility is first oxidized and disinfected by the injection of chlorine dioxide. Traditional pretreatment with gaseous chlorine was discontinued in 1988 in favor of chlorine dioxide that does NOT create certain regulated byproducts. After oxidation and disinfection, particulate matter is coagulated using polyaluminum chloride. The coagulant causes the particles in the water to stick to each other, increasing the overall size and weight of the particles. The water then moves into settling basins where these new larger particles sink to the bottom and are removed. The clarified water then travels into the filtration building where the water is vacuumed through hollow fiber ultrafiltration membranes and then flows through eight huge granular activated carbon contactors. These new filters are designed to remove any remaining particulate matter, even particles smaller than bacteria or viruses. The GAC contactors adsorb any remaining organic compounds that could cause objectionable tastes and odors. After charcoal filtration, the water is pH neutralized and a disinfectant residual is added before the water is pumped to the community. Fluoride is also added to prevent tooth decay at the CDC/ADA recommended level of 0.7 parts per million. A corrosion inhibitor is also applied to the water to prevent any corrosion of distribution lines and customer piping.

CUSTOMER COMMITMENT

The MUD#2, TUA and DRUC are committed to producing safe and reliable water for all of our customers' water needs. The MUD#2, TUA and DRUC are proud to report that the water produced by the DRUC filtration plant met all federal and state standards for drinking water during 2025. In fact, the MUD#2, TUA and DRUC have never exceeded any USEPA or State standard or regulation since it was formed in 1976.

The Commission is also very proud of the 99.6% average score achieved on inspections by the Tennessee Division of Water Resources over the last 25 years. The MUD#2 and DRUC both employ a full-time staff to manage, operate and monitor both source and product water quality including environmental engineers, biologists/chemists and certified water treatment plant and distribution system operators. Thousands of tests are conducted each month on water samples at the treatment plant and throughout the distribution systems to ensure that the water remains safe and pure at all times. Over the past thirty years, the DRUC has invested over \$17,000,000 in state-of-the-art technology and upgrades to the treatment facilities, improving both water quality and reliability. The DRUC also operates a USEPA and State certified laboratory at the water treatment plant, analyzing water samples for the utilities as well as the general public.

REQUIRED INFORMATION FROM THE US EPA

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both bottled water and tap water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, ponds, 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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 that limit the amount 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.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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 food preparation, sanitation and handling of infants or pets as well as drinking water 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 toll free at (800-426-4791) or on the Internet at www.epa.gov

ATENCIÓN

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT

For more information about this report or other water quality questions, contact the MUD#2 at (931) 695-5362 or DRUC at (931) 455-6458 or on the Internet at www.druc.org or by email at manager@druc.org. The Moore Utility Department #2 meets on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 pm at the MUD#2 offices at 705 Fayetteville Highway, Lynchburg, Tennessee. The Public is always welcome to participate.

METRO UTILITY DEPARTMENT #2

(Cobb Hollow, Ledford Mill, Ridgeville, and Tankersley Ridge Area Residents Only)

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA

QUALITY ASSURANCE

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations that require utilities to monitor regularly for numerous substances in the water it produces. An independent laboratory certified by the EPA and the State of Tennessee performs this testing. All testing is conducted in compliance with current regulations. **The water supplied to MUD#2 by the TUB from DRUC has never exceeded the limits for any regulated compound or substance as established by the State of Tennessee or U.S. EPA.**

NOTICE: In 2025, MUD#2 received a CCR reporting violation due to information missing from the report relating to the number of lead and copper samples collected and the associated results. The correct information is that none of the five samples collected exceeded the action limit. This information has been added to the report.

TEST RESULTS – NONE DETECTED: Analysis is routinely performed for the following list of substances. NONE were detected in the water.

PRIMARY ORGANICS	VOLATILE ORGANICS	VOLATILE ORGANICS	INORGANICS	SYNTHETIC ORGANICS	SYNTHETIC ORGANICS
Alachlor	Bromobenzene	Dichloropropane	Arsenic	Carbofuran	Metolachlor
Aldicarb	Bromochloromethane	Dichloropropene	Antimony	Chlordane	Metribuzin
Benzene	Bromodichloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Beryllium	Dalapon	Oxaryl
Carbon Tetrachloride	Bromomethane	Fluorotrichloromethane	Cadmium	Dicamba	PCB 1016
Dichloroethane	Butylbenzene	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	Chromium	Dieldrin	PCB 1221
Dichloroethylene	Chlorobenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Cyanide	Dinoseb	PCB 1232
Endrin	Chlorodibromomethane	p-Isopropyltoluene	Mercury	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	PCB 1242
Lindane	Chloroethane	Naphthalene	Nickel	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	PCB 1248
Methoxychlor	Chloromethane	n-Propylbenzene	Selenium	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	PCB 1254
Paradichlorobenzene	o-Chlorotoluene	Styrene	Thallium	Endothal	PCB 1260
Toxaphene	p-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethane	SYNTHETIC ORGANICS	Ethylene dibromide	Pentachlorophenol
Trichloroethane	Dibromomethane	Tetrachloroethylene	Aldicarb	Glyphosate	Picloram
Trichloroethylene	m-Dichlorobenzene	Toluene	Aldicarb Sulfone	Heptachlor	Propachlor
Vinyl Chloride	o-Dichlorobenzene	Trichlorobenzene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Heptachlorepoixide	Simazine
2,4-D	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Trichloroethane	Aldrin	Hexachlorobenzene	RADIONUCLIDES
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dichloroethane	Trichloropropane	Butachlor	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Gross Alpha
ASBESTOS	Dichloroethylene	Trimethylbenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Radium 226
Asbestos Fibers	Dichloromethane	Xylene	Carbaryl	Methomyl	

TEST RESULTS – REQUIRED REPORTING OR DETECTED COMPOUNDS

The following water quality analysis and testing information is required reporting or are substances that were detected in the drinking water. All of the substances that were detected are present at levels well below the U.S. EPA limits and do not pose a health risk to the general public.

Substance (units)	EPA Limit (MCL)	MUD#2 Maximum	MUD#2 Range	EPA Goal (MCLG)	Possible Source of the Contaminant
Microbial - Total Coliform	TT*	None	None	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
* During the past year the Metro Utility Dept. met all treatment technique and monitoring and reporting requirements. No assessments or corrective action were required.					
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli (# Positive)	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)*	TT*	1.6	1.3 - 1.6	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)*	TT*	0.09	0.02 - 0.09	N/A	Turbidity does not present any risk to your health and is measured to assess the effectiveness of the filtration system.
* The Treatment Technique requirements for both Turbidity and Total Organic Carbon were met throughout the year.					
Inorganic Compounds	EPA Limit	Maximum	Range	EPA Goal	Substances of mineral origin
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	0.71	0.67 - 0.71	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	280	0 - 280	800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.20	0.00 - 0.20	0.80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.75	0.69 - 0.75	4	Added to prevent tooth decay, natural erosion
Nitrate (ppm)	10	0.3	0.3	10	Agricultural runoff, natural erosion, sewage discharge
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	4.6	4.6	N/A	Natural erosion, component of water additives
Lead and Copper Testing	EPA Regulation	90th Percentile	Range	EPA Goal	
Copper (ppm)	AL (Action Limit) = 1.30	0.06	0.01 - 0.09	1.30	Corrosion of household plumbing, - 2023 Data
Lead (ppb)	AL (Action Limit) = 15.0	1.5	0 - 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing, - 2023 Data
The MUD has completed a service line inventory and found no lead, galvanized, or undetermined materials of construction. Contact MUD at (931)695-5362 for further information on your service line.					
Organic Compounds	EPA Limit	LRAA	Range	EPA Goal	Natural or synthetic carbon-based compounds
Haloacetic Acids Total (ppb)	60	22	22	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	80	50	50	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

DEFINITIONS: **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 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, 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 the disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **AL:** Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if 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. **LRAA:** Local Running Annual Average (LRAA) is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters. **ppb:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000,000.00). **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000.00). **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter. **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU becomes just noticeable to the average person. **LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. **Locational running annual average (LRAA)** is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

USEPA EDUCATIONAL NOTICE:

COLIFORMS are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If found, coliform bacteria indicate the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

LEAD: 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 MUD 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 the MUD at (931)695-5362. 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>.

No lead has ever been detected in samples of the water from Normandy Reservoir or the water leaving the DRUC Filtration Plant.

METRO UTILITY DEPARTMENT #2: 2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CUSTOMER COMMITMENT

The MUD#2, TVA and DRUC are committed to producing safe and reliable water for all of our customers' water needs. The MUD#2, TVA and DRUC are proud to report that the water produced by the DRUC filtration plant met all federal and state standards for drinking water during 2025. In fact, the MUD#2, TVA and DRUC have never exceeded any USEPA or State standard or regulation since it was formed in 1976.

The Commission is also very proud of the 99.6% average score achieved on inspections by the Tennessee Division of Water Resources over the last 25 years. The MUD#2 and DRUC both employ a full-time staff to manage, operate and monitor both source and product water quality including environmental engineers, biologists/chemists and certified water treatment plant and distribution system operators. Thousands of tests are conducted each month on water samples at the treatment plant and throughout the distribution systems to ensure that the water remains safe and pure at all times. Over the past thirty years, the DRUC has invested over \$17,000,000 in state-of-the-art technology and upgrades to the treatment facilities, improving both water quality and reliability. The DRUC also operates a USEPA and State certified laboratory at the water treatment plant, analyzing water samples for the utilities as well as the general public.

REQUIRED INFORMATION FROM THE USEPA

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both bottled water and tap water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, ponds, 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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 that limit the amount 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.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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 food preparation, sanitation and handling of infants or pets as well as drinking water 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 toll free at (800-426-4791) or on the Internet at www.epa.gov.

ATTENTION

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

METRO UTILITY DEPARTMENT #2 (Cobb Hollow, Ledford Mill, Ridgeville, and Tankersley Ridge Area Residents Only)

2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT

UTILITY INFORMATION

The Metro Utility Department #2 distributes drinking water supplied by the Duck River Utility Commission through the Tallahoma Utilities Authority. The DRUC is a regional water authority that provides ultra-pure and plentiful water to nearly 70,000 people in Manchester, Tallahoma and portions of the surrounding counties. The DRUC is a government agency formed in 1976 and operates a state-of-the-art water filtration plant and other water supply facilities. The DRUC system is operated twenty-four hours a day by State certified personnel producing up to twelve million gallons of pure water a day. Certified employees of the MUD#2 operate and maintain the distribution system.

WATER SOURCE

The DRUC water treatment plant withdraws surface water from Normandy Reservoir, constructed by TVA in 1976, which is filled by flow from the Duck River. The DRUC, TVA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) are actively working to protect the reservoir from sources of pollution and assess vulnerability to potential contamination. The DRUC has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) report that assesses the susceptibility of Normandy Reservoir to potential contamination and it has been rated as reasonably susceptible (moderate) based on geological factors and human activities in the vicinity of the reservoir. An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scoring and the overall TDEC report to the USEPA can be viewed online or contact TDEC at 1-888-891-TDEC to obtain copies of specific assessments. In addition, the DRUC has implemented a number of security measures, including 24-hour surveillance and alarms at our facilities to protect against vandalism and other forms of attack.

THE TREATMENT PROCESS

The DRUC water treatment plant utilizes advanced water treatment technology to remove both particulate matter and dissolved compounds from the water before it is disinfected and pumped to the MUD#2 distribution system. The reservoir water entering the facility is first oxidized and disinfected by the injection of chlorine dioxide. Traditional pretreatment with gaseous chlorine was discontinued in 1988 in favor of chlorine dioxide that does NOT create certain regulated byproducts. After oxidation and disinfection, particulate matter is coagulated using polyaluminum chloride. The coagulant causes the particles in the water to stick to each other, increasing the overall size and weight of the particles. The water then moves into settling basins where these new larger particles sink to the bottom and are removed. The clarified water then travels into the filtration building where the water is vacuumed through hollow fiber ultrafiltration membranes and then flows through eight huge granular activated carbon contactors. These new filters are designed to remove any remaining particulate matter, even particles smaller than bacteria or viruses. The GAC contactors adsorb any remaining organic compounds that could cause objectionable tastes and odors. After charcoal filtration, the water is pH neutralized and a disinfectant residual is added before the water is pumped to the community. Fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay at the CDC/ADA recommended level of 0.7 parts per million. A corrosion inhibitor is also applied to the water to prevent any corrosion of distribution lines and customer piping.

INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT

For more information about this report or other water quality questions, contact the MUD#2 at (931) 695-5362 or DRUC at (931) 455-6458 or on the Internet at www.druc.org or by email at manager@druc.org. The Moore Utility Department #2 meets on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 pm at the MUD#2 offices at 705 Fayetteville Highway, Lynchburg, Tennessee. The Public is always welcome to participate.