

Water and Wastewater Authority of Wilson County

DeKalb Supply Water Quality Report 2017

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 will see in the chart on the back, we detected only 9 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water comes from Center Hill Lake. From January thru June 2017 it was treated at the Smithville Water Treatment Plant and is now collected from the Holmes Creek Boat Dock area and treated in the new DeKalb Utility Treatment Plant and delivered to the Water and Wastewater Authority of Wilson County by DeKalb Utility District #1. 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. Our source is 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 <http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment> or you may contact the Water Authority 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 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 Chris Leauber at 615-449-2951.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets Quarterly except for special called meetings at the Water Authority 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. 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).

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Water Authority 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 449-2951.

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 Levels are set at very stringent levels. 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.
- **AL - Action Level,** or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **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.
- **TT - Treatment Technique,** or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **BDL- Below Detection Limit**
- **ND- Non-Detects-**laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- **mrem/yr-** Millirems per year- measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **MRDL-Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level-**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 disinfectants.
- **MRDLG – Maximum residual disinfection level goal.** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Unless otherwise noted data presented in table is from sampling performed by the City of Smithville or DeKalb UD during the 2017 calendar year.

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria ¹ | No | 0 | N/A | 2017 | 0 | 5% positive samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity* | No | 0.77 NTU avg | 0.27 – 0.77 NTU | 2017 | N/A | TT | Soil run-off |
| HAA (Haloacetic Acids) | No | 52.1 ppb avg | 24.0 – 82.5 ppb | 2017 | N/A | 60 ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Copper ¹ 0 out of 30 sites exceeded action level | No | 90 th %= 0.186 ppm | N/A | 2015 | 1.3 ppm | AL=1.3 ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead ¹ 0 out of 30 sites exceeded action level | No | 90 th %= 1.04 ppb | N/A | 2015 | 0 ppb | AL=15 ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | No | 10.3 ppm | N/A | 2017 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment |
| TTHM** (Total Trihalomethane) | No | 53.9 ppb avg. | 18.2 – 85.4 ppb | 2017 | N/A | 80 ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TOC*** Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | No | N/A | N/A | 2017 | TT | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine ¹ | No | 1.45 ppm avg | 0.4 – 2.4 ppm | 2017 | MRDLG 4 ppm | MRDL 4 ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Fluoride | No | 0.90 ppm | 0.30-0.90 ppm | 2017 | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | Erosion on natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | No | 0.173 ppm | N/A | 2017 | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

¹ Sampling performed by the Water and Wastewater Authority of Wilson County.

***Turbidity:** Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly. 98.5% of the samples were below the turbidity limit.

****TTHM's:** 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.

***We met Treatment Techniques for Total Organic Carbon in 2017.

DeKalb Utility District does not add fluoride to the water it treats. Fluoride in this report is from water treated by City of Smithville.

About the data: Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2017. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.