

Bedford County Utility District Water Quality Report 2017

Is my drinking water safe?

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

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from the Duck River. 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 Bedford County Utility District source rated as moderately 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 www.tn.gov/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml 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 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 (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 Willie West (931) 294-5117.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the utility office on Bethany Lane.. 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

We at Bedford County Utility District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 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 (931)294-5117

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. 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.
- 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

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	AVG .	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0				0	>1 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	N	0.3	0.02-0.80	0.08	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper ²	N	90% =.0597		N/A	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	.55	0.7-1.30	.655	ppm	1.4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead ³	N	90% = .00106		N/A	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	.556		N/A	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	n	.00030		N/A	ppb	3	1	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
Sodium	N	5.36		N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	40.04	12.6-78.4	40.04	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Ave.	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) site 205	y	63.1	18.2-121.0	63.1	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) site 103	n	36.3	18.2-121.0	36.3	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) site 101	n	53.5	18.2-121.0	53.5	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) site 204	n	54.3	18.2-121.0	54.3	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Chlorine	N	2.75 avg	0.2-3.7	2017	ppm	3.5	5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	N	1.55		1.55	ppm			Naturally present in the environment

All samples in graph above were sampled between Jan 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017.

¹ We met the treatment technique requirement for turbidity with 99.0% of our monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.

² During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing (August-September, 2017), 0 out of 30 household's sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level for both lead and copper.

³ 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. Bedford County Utility District 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 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

⁴ Treatment Technique for TOC was met.

5. During the October 1, 2016 – ,September 30, 2017 compliance period, our highest locational running annual average for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) were calculated to be 0.0064 mg/l , and also during January 1, 2017 through December 21, 2017 compliance period , our highest locational running annual average for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) were calculated to be 0.0063 mg/l. At site 205 , End Of Line Baptist Church Rd. These values exceeded the MCL of 0.060 mg/l set for this parameter. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

