

Cunningham Utility District - Water Quality Report 2025

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes. Our water meets all State and EPA health standards. Our water facility test on an average 50 water samples daily, including microbiological testing, to ensure that water quality remains at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water comes from the Cumberland River south of Clarksville. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the 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 (high), moderately susceptible (moderate) or slightly susceptible (low) based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Cunningham-East Montgomery Water Treatment Plant source is rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

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).

For more information about your drinking water, please call us at (931-362-4105)

Este informe contiene información muy importante.

Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

How can I get involved?

Our Board of Commissioners meet on the third Thursday of each month at 9:00 p.m. at the Cunningham Utility District. Please feel free to attend.

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 these requirements. This management would like you to be aware that we take great pride in our water quality and treatment facility. We adhere to all applicable rules, guidelines and current trends in the water industry.

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 their personal sanitation, food preparation, handling infants and pets, and drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data							
Contaminant	MCLG in CCR Units	MCL in CCR Units	Level Found in CCR Units	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	>1 positive sample	0	N/A	N	Daily	Naturally present in the environment
¹ Turbidity	n/a	TT	0.04 ntu avg.	.03 - .10 ntu	N	Daily	soil runoff
Sodium	N/A	N/A	9.93 ppm		Y	8/8/2023	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.5 ppm avg.	1.0 - 4.8 ppm	N	Daily	Water Additive used to control microbes
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3 ppm	0.0772 ppm 90th percentile	.0027 - .0934 ppm	N	Jul. 2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
² Lead	0	AL=15 ppb	1.00 ppb 90th percentile	1.0 - 6.28 ppb	N	Jul. 2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
HAA's Haloacetic Acids	0	60 ppb 4 Quarter LRAA	47 ppb Highest LRAA	20.2 - 62.8 ppb	N	Quarterly 2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
³ TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	0	80 ppb 4 Quarter LRAA	83.2 ppb Highest LRAA	35 - 125 ppb	Y	Quarterly 2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
⁴ Finished TOC	N/A	TT	1.5 ppm	1.2 - 1.9 ppm	N	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment

About the data: Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1, 2024 thru December 31, 2024. We monitor for contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants the date of the last sample is shown in the table.

Abbreviations

- MCL:** The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered at the free flowing outlet of the ultimate user of a public water system, except in the case of turbidity where the maximum permissible level is measured at the point of entry to the distribution system. Contaminants added to the water under circumstances controlled by the user, except those resulting from corrosion of piping and plumbing caused by water quality, are excluded from this definition.
- MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water at which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL:** Maximum Residual 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 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.
- NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water
- AL:** Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Turbidity:** A physical characteristic of water making the water appear cloudy. The condition is caused by suspended matter. Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator that the filtration process is functioning properly.
- LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average
- TT:** Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- PPB:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- PPM:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- PPT:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
- pCi/l:** pico Curies per liter, a measure of radioactivity

Other Information:

- ¹ Representative Turbidity samples of a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of measurements taken each month. We were in compliance for the 2024 calendar year.
- ² During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 2 out of 30 homes tested exceeded the action level for lead and 1 out of 30 exceeded the action level for copper.
- ³ Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- ⁴ The Cunningham-East Montgomery Water Plant met the Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries 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>

The Cunningham-East Montgomery Water Plant is considered HIGH susceptibility.

Updated lead educational statement:

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 Cunningham Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the 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 Cunningham - East Montgomery Water Plant at 931-362-4105. 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>.

Updated lead health effects language:

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 risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Information on sources of Drinking Water

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 storm water 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 agricultural, 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, the 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.

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 locate a convenient location please visit: <http://https://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirement Not Met for the Cunningham-East Montgomery Water Plant

The Cunningham-East Montgomery Water Plant violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, you as a customer have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2024 Calendar year, we did not monitor for **Sodium** and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

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The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of valid samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Sodium	1 time per year	0	2024	1/28/2025

What happened? What is being done?

The Sodium sample bottle received from the lab accidentally got knocked off behind some lab equipment and did not get noticed. A list of monitoring requirements has been posted in the lab to help prevent this from happenig again. A **Sodium sample** was collected on 1/28/2025 with the results being **8.24 mg/L**.

For more information, please contact Danny Keaton at 931-362-4105.

Total Trihalomethanes MCL Violation At Cunningham Utility District

The Cunningham Utility District recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as a customer, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results from the 4th quarter of 2024 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Total Trihalomethanes. The standard for Total Trihalomethanes is .08 mg/L. It is determined by averaging all the samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months. The level of Total Trihalomethanes for one of our system's locations were as follows:

Site 101 Budds Creek Rd. @ Hwy. 13 .0832 mg/L

What should I do?

There is nothing that you need to do unless you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant or are elderly. These people may be at increased risk and should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. If the situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. We will announce any emergencies on the local ABC, CBS, FOX and NBC affiliates as well as Clarksville area radio stations.

What does this mean?

THIS IS NOT AN EMERGENCY. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

People who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL, over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What is being done?

The Board of Commissioners and Management of the Cunningham Utility District, along with the District Engineers are in contact with the Plant Manager of our water treatment facility and are continuing to formulate actions. We are implementing flow regulations that can possibly reduce the level of TTHM in your drinking water.

For more information, please contact John M. Atkins at 931-387-3387 or by mail at Cunningham Utility District, P.O. Box 90, Cunningham TN 37052.

Total Trihalomethanes are the result of a reaction between the chlorine used for disinfecting tap water and natural organic matter in the water.