Cunningham Utility District - Water Quality Report 2023

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes. Our water meets all State and EPA health standards. Our water facility test on an average of 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 (931-387-3387)

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

How can I get involved?

Our Board of Commissioners meets on the third Thursday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the District's Main 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 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	0.05 ntu avg.	.03 - .10 ntu	N	Daily	soil runoff
Sodium	N/A	N/A	8.46 ppm		N	7/6/2022	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.0 ppm avg.	.9 - 3.6 ppm	N	Daily	Water Additive used to control microbes
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3 ppm	.117 ppm 90th percentile	.001 - .092 ppm	N	Jul. 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
[2] Lead	0	AL=15 ppb	4.2 ppb 90th percentile	1 - 120 ppb	N	Jul. 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
HAAs Haloacetic Acids	0	60 ppb 4 Quarter LRAA	54 ppb Highest LRAA	11 - 75 ppb	N	Quarterly 2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
[3] TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	0	80 ppb 4 Quarter LRAA	88 ppb Highest LRAA	23 - 121 ppb	N	Quarterly 2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
[4] Finished TOC	N/A	TT	1.3 ppm	1.08 - 1.51 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, 2022 thru December 31, 2022. 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 2022 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.

Informational Statement on 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 Cunningham-East Montgomery Water Treatment Plant 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.*

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, is 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, EPA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) 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/

Monitoring Violations

The Cunningham Utility District (CUD) violated the drinking water requirements for the testing of **Atrazine** during the 2022 monitoring period. The CUD is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets current health standards, We were required to sample for Atrazine between April 1, 2022 and June 30, 2022. We collected an Atrazine sample on March 23, 2022, which was out of the compliance period. There was no Atrazine detected in the laboratory results for the sample collected on March 23, 2022. Due to the testing not being performed during the required monitoring period, we cannot be sure of the quality of the water during this monitoring period. The CUD management has posted the monitoring requirements for this system in plain view in the Bacteriological Lab in an attempt to prevent this from happening again in the future. The CUD notified its customers, by direct mailing of the notice of the violation as required by TDEC. The violation was also posted on the CUD website.

Atrazine is a herbicide of the triazene class. It is used to prevent pre-emergence broadleaf weeds in crops such as corn. It is generally monitored because of agricultural run-off.

The Cunningham Utility District (CUD) violated drinking water requirements by exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for **Total Trihalomethanes** (TTHM). These violations occurred during the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2022. The CUD notified its customers of each incidence by direct mailing of the notice of violation as required by TDEC. The violation was also posted on the CUD website.

The District initiated an aggressive flushing routine and consulted with experts on the removal of TTHM's from our system.

Total Trihalomethanes are disinfection by-products derived from the use of chlorine used to disinfect drinking water.