# *Brownsville Utility Department*
# *Water Quality Report for 2007*

## 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 8 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

## What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is ground water, comes from a sand aquifer. 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 water to 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 Brownsville Utility Department sources rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

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 www.state.tn.us/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 Floyd Stewart at 731-772-8845.

## How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Brownsville Utility Department which is located at 25 North Lafayette Street. 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

Due to all water containing dissolved contaminants, occasionally your water may exhibit slight discoloration. We strive to maintain the standards to prevent this. We at Brownsville Utility Department 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. Immuno-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, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 731-772-8845.

# W a t e r  Q u a l i t y  D a t a

## 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.
- 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.

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Found | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria[1] | No | 1 | | 5/07 | | 0 | <2 positive samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| Combined radium | No | 1.2 | 0.865-1.92 | 2004 | PCi/1 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper[2] | No | 0.33 90th% | | 2005 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride | No | 1.04 | 0.99-1.08 | 2007 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead[2] | No | <0.3 90th% | | 2005 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | No | 8.5 | 6.4-8.5 | 2005 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | No | AVG-5.0 | 4.1-7.52 | 2007 | ppb | n/a | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Found | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | No | AVG-1.56 | 1.21-1.99 | 2007 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Iron:** *Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as "red" or "rusty" water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.*

[1] In order to keep our customers informed and to comply with State and Federal Drinking Water Regulations, Brownsville Utility Department would like to inform you of a recent monitoring violation for bacteriological monitoring. During the month of May 2007, analysis on 1 sample was not completed. The sampling procedure was repeated and those samples were analyzed and those analysis results indicate the water met the regulations and was in compliance. If you need additional information, please contact Floyd Stewart at 731-772-8845**.**

[2]During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

The Brownsville Water Department failed to provide the State of Tennessee Division of Water Supply with a copy of the 2006 report by July 1, 2007. This is a reporting violation. The Division of Water Supply received a copy of the report on 7/23/07 and the system returned to compliance at that time.

# *Haywood County Utility District*
# *Water Quality Report for 2007*

## 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 7 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

## What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is ground water, comes from a sand aquifer which is purchased from Brownsville Utilities and the Stanton Water System. 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 water to 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 Haywood County Utility District sources 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 online at www.state.tn.us/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 Floyd Stewart at 731-772-8845.

## How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the conference room at the Haywood County Courthouse which is located at 1 North Washington Avenue in Brownsville. 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

Due to all water containing dissolved contaminants, occasionally your water may exhibit slight discoloration. We strive to maintain the standards to prevent this. We at Haywood 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. Immuno-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, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 731-772-8845.

# W a t e r  Q u a l i t y  D a t a

## What does this chart mean?

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- 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.
- 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.
- TT - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water in the northern part of the district, which comes from Brownsville

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Found | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | No | 0 | | 2007 | | 0 | <2 positive samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| Combined radium | No | 1.2 | 0.865-1.92 | 2004 | Pci/1 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper[1] | No | 0.33 $90^{th}$% | | 2005 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride | No | 1.04 | 0.99-1.08 | 2007 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead[1] | No | <0.3 $90^{th}$% | | 2005 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | No | 8.5 | 6.4-8.5 | 2005 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | No | 5.38 | | 2007 | ppb | n/a | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Found | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | No | AVG-1.45 | 1.1-1.7 | 2007 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Iron:** *Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as "red" or "rusty" water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.*

[1]During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

The Brownsville Water Department failed to provide the State of Tennessee Division of Water Supply with a copy of the 2006 report by July 1, 2007. This is a reporting violation. The Division of Water Supply received a copy of the report on 7/23/07 and the system returned to compliance at that time.

# W a t e r  Q u a l i t y  D a t a

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- 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.
- TT - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water in the southern part of the district, which comes from Stanton

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Found | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | No | 0 | | 2007 | | 0 | <2 positive samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| Combined radium | No | 1.18 | 0.799-2.74 | 2007 | PCi/1 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper[1] | No | 0.44 | | 2005 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead[1] | No | 10 | | 2005 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | No | 9.5 | | 2006 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | No | 7.9 | | 2007 | ppb | n/a | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Found | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | No | AVG-1.5 | 1.0-2.0 | 2007 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Iron:** *Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as "red" or "rusty" water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.*

During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 10 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

The Stanton Water System failed to provide the State of Tennessee Division of Water Supply with a copy of the 2006 report by July 1, 2007. This is a reporting violation. The Division of Water Supply received a copy of the report on 7/23/07 and the system returned to compliance at that time.

# *Stanton Water System*
# *Water Quality Report for 2007*

## 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 5 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

## What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is ground water, comes from a sand aquifer. 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 water to 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 Stanton Water System sources rated as moderately susceptible to potential contamination.

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

## For more information about your drinking water, please call Floyd Stewart at 731-772-8845.

## How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Stanton City Hall which is located at 8 Main Street. 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

Due to all water containing dissolved contaminants, occasionally your water may exhibit slight discoloration. We strive to maintain the standards to prevent this. We at Stanton Water System 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.

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| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Found | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | No | 0 | | 2007 | | 0 | <2 positive samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| Combined radium | No | 1.18 | 0.799-2.74 | 2007 | PCi/1 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper[1] | No | 0.44 $90^{th}$% | | 2005 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead[1] | No | 10 $90^{th}$% | | 2005 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | No | 9.5 | | 2006 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment |

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Found | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | No | AVG-1.57 | 0.95-1.9 | 2007 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Iron:** *Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as "red" or "rusty" water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.*

During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 10 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

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