

Pleasant View Utility District Water Quality Report 2011

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted periodic tests for over 100 contaminants that may be in drinking water. We also conducted over 50 tests per day, including microbiological testing for water quality control.



What is the source of my water?

Your water, designated a surface source, comes from Sycamore Creek. At the Water Treatment Plant located at 1199 Floyd Hudgens Rd. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water supply to contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supplies serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to **potential** contamination. 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 Pleasant View Utility District source is rated as slightly susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed online at www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassess.php or you may contact the Pleasant Utility District or TDEC at 1-888-891-TDEC to obtain copies of the 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).

For more information about your drinking water, please call Wayne Evans at 615-792-9940.

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

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the District Office located at 6589 Hwy. 41-A at 3:00pm. 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 strive to meet all of these requirements. 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 could exhibit slight discoloration. We strive to maintain the standards to prevent this. We at Pleasant View 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 the treatment plant, pump stations, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 746-5315.

Water Quality Data

What does this chart mean?

- **AL** - Action Level, The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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 – 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.
- 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.

Unless otherwise noted the data presented in this table is from sampling performed during the 2011 calendar year.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹	N	P	2	2011	Sample	0	>1 positive sample	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ²	N	0.06 avg.	0.02-0.37	2011	NTU	N/A	TT (95% <0.5 NTU)	Soil runoff
Chlorine	N	1.73 avg.	.87-2.2	2011	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper ³	N	.056 90 th percentile		2011	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ³	N	0.5 90 th percentile		2011	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon ⁴	N	TT		2011	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	N	3.7		2011	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	38.3 avg	16.2-59.5	Quarterly 2011	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	N	57.9 avg.	27-60.7	Quarterly 2011	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

¹ Coliforms are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

² 95% or more of our samples were below the turbidity limit.

³ During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level for Lead or Copper

⁴ The treatment technique (TT) for Total Organic Carbon was met for the running annual averages.

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 Pleasant View 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 thirty seconds to two 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 in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or resulting 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 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the TN Dept. 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.