

Pleasant View Utility District Water Quality Report 2015

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 daily analysis, 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. 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 <https://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment> or you may contact the Pleasant View 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 Jacob Smith at 615-792-9940.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

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 people, including people with cancer or undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 their drinking water, 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 (615-746-5315).



Unless otherwise noted the data presented in this table is from sampling performed during the 2015 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 | 0 | | 2015 | Presence/Absence | 0 | >1 positive sample monthly | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity ² | N | 0.05 avg. | 0.03-0.20 | 2015 | NTU | N/A | TT (95% <0.3 NTU) | Soil runoff |
| Chlorine | N | 2.51 avg. | 0.74-4.30 | 2015 | ppm | MRDLG =4 | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Copper ³ | N | 0.070 90 th percentile | | 2014 | ppm | 0 | AL=90 th percentile >1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead ³ | N | 0.0024 90 th percentile | | 2014 | ppm | 0 | AL=90 th percentile >0.015 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Organic Carbon ⁴ | N | TT | | 2015 | ppm | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Sodium | N | 3.9 | | 2015 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment |
| Total Haloacetic Acids | N | 31.4 avg. | 8.1-72.3 | Quarterly 2015 | ppb | 0 | 60.0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination (Stage I & II) |
| Total Trihalomethanes | N | 52.9 avg. | 15.0-75.2 | Quarterly 2015 | ppb | 0 | 80.0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination (Stage I & II) |

¹ Coliforms are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. No Fecal Coliform or E. coli were present in any routine sampling.

² 100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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 We met the treatment technique (TT) for Total Organic Carbon in 2015.

What does this chart mean?

- **AL** - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 (ug/l)** - 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.
- **BDL** - Below detection limit

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. Pleasant View 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 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:

-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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

-Microbial contaminants may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

-Microbial contaminants include viruses and bacteria.

-Inorganic contaminants can be naturally occurring or resulting from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Inorganic contaminants include salts and metals. Pesticides and herbicides 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 (active by-products of industrial and petroleum processes) can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

-Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil/gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, Environmental Protection Agency and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation enforce regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water and must provide the same protection for public health.

Data presented in this table is from sampling performed during the 2013 calendar year for unregulated contaminants.

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Range of Detection | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------|-----|---|
| Chromium | N | 0.1625avg | BDL- 0.90 | 2013 | ug/l | N/A | N/A | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium, Hexavalent | N | 0.1388avg | 0.10- 0.17 | 2013 | ug/l | N/A | N/A | Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation |
| Strontium | N | 90.25avg | 57-120 | 2013 | ug/l | N/A | N/A | Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions |
| Vanadium | N | 0.30avg | BDL- 0.50 | 2013 | ug/l | N/A | N/A | Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst |

*BDL for Chromium is any value <0.30ug/l

*BDL for Vanadium is any value <0.20ug/l

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791. During our testing for over twenty plus unregulated contaminants, these four were the only contaminants that were detectable.