

Pleasant View Utility District Water Quality Report 2025

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 Pleasant View Water Treatment Plant, 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/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html> 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 Stephen Ayres at 615-746-5315.

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

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)

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.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the District Office located at 6589 Highway 41-A at 3:00pm. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

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 (615-642-4521).



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. 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 the adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems. 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 the plumbing of 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 exposure. 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 you water tested, contact Pleasant View Utility District at 615-746-5315.

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>.

EPA's 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) set forth requirements that public water systems must comply with starting on October 16, 2024. These requirements include the initial service line inventory, notification to persons served of known or potential lead service line, Tier 1 public notification of a lead action level exceedance, and associated reporting requirements. Pleasant View Utility District has completed the initial service line inventory. If you would like information on the service line inventory contact PVUD at 615-746-5315

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. 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.

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.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from regulated sampling performed during the 2025 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 (RTCR) ¹	N	0	0	2025	Presence/Absence	0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ²	N	0.040 avg. (0.148)	0.021-0.148	2025	NTU	N/A	TT (95% <0.3 NTU)	Soil runoff
Chlorine	N	1.77 (highest RAA)	0.90-2.3	2025	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper ³	N	0.057 90 th percentile	0.001-0.091 ppm	2023	ppm	0	AL=90 th percentile >1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ³	N	BDL (90 th percentile <1ppb)	BDL (30 of 30 samples <1ppb)	2023	ppb	0	AL=90 th percentile >15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon ⁴	N	1.26 (max)	0.579-1.26	2025	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate ⁶	N	0.323	0.323	2025	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ⁶	N	6.48	6.48	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	30.4 (highest LRAA at site 1)	13.8-25.6	Quarterly 2025	ppb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination (Stage I & II)
Total Trihalomethanes ⁵	N	46.7 (highest LRAA at site 1)	15.1-49.8	Quarterly 2025	ppb	0	80.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination (Stage I & II)
2,4-D (Sampled Quarterly)	N	Under Detectable Levels	BDL	2025	ppb	0.70	0.70	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) is a chemical used as a herbicide to kill broadleaf weeds. Storm water runoff is a likely source

- 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 2025. Required removal 0%, average removal 21.0%-43.8%.
- ⁵ Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- ⁶ Nitrate and Sodium are tested once per year.

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, Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- **LRAA**-Locational Running Annual Average is calculated by adding the results of each of the four most recent quarters at each specific site and dividing the sum by four.
- **RTCR**- Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect on April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.
- **Level 1 Assessment**: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water systems.
- **Level 2 Assessment**: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected under UCMR 5 improves understanding of the prevalence and amount of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the nation's drinking water systems.

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 the 2025 UCMR5 testing for Pleasant View Utility District, we conducted quarterly testing during the 2025 calendar year and found no measurable amounts of the required contaminate list.

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 over 340 take back bins located across the state in all 95 counties, to find a convenient location please visit:

<http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>

