

CENTER GROVE-WINCHESTER SPRINGS UTILITY DISTRICT

Water Quality Report 2024

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 81 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we only detected 14 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 under the influence of surface water, comes from Cleek Spring on Hurricane creek. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we have implemented a wellhead protection plan to protect the spring and recharge area from contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving 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. Center Grove-Winchester Springs source is rated as reasonably susceptible.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to the Environmental Protection Agency (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 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).

For more information about your drinking water, please call David Stafford at 931-967-3939.

How can I get involved?

The CGWSUD board meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 5:00PM at the business 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 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

The Commissioners of CGWSUD serve four-year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are elected by the water customers. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints brought before the Board of Commissioners under the District's customer complaint policy may be reviewed by the Utility Management Review Board of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation pursuant to Section 7-82-702(7) of Tennessee Code Annotated.

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 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 facility including treatment plants, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 931-967-3939 or the Franklin sheriff's office at 931-962-0123.

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.
- RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect on April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment
 - AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
 - 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.
 - BDL-Below detection limit.
- 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
 - pCi/L (picocuries per liter)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		2024		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	No	.15	.03-.15	2024	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper*	No	90 th = .0698		2023	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate	No	2.46		2024	ppm	0	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks sewage and erosion of natural deposits.
Lead*	No	90 th = 1.0		2023	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	8.04		2023	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	9.9425	BDL 16.7	2024	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	7.39	BDL 13.2	2024	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ²	No	ND	ND	2024	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine	No	2.8	.7-2.8	2024	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Atrazine	No	.153	ND-.153	2024	PPB		3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Chloroform	No	2.43		2023	PPB		80	By product of drinking water chlorination
Chloride	No	7.72		2023	PPM		200	Antibacterial agent used in soap, hand wipes, & personal care products
Barium	No	.0213		2023	PPM	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits

During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, only 0 out of 20 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding **the action level**.

¹100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit.

²We met the treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) in 2024.

The sources of the drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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 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 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 agriculture, 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 run-off, 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 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

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Center Grove-Winchester Springs Utility District System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in 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 exposures. 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 formulas, 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 your water tested, contact Center Grove-Winchester Springs Utility District 931-967-3939. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791

Lead Service Line Inventory

A Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed for our system and is accessible by contacting our office during regular business hours.

THE WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK

Center Grove-Winchester Springs Utility District is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Center Grove-Winchester Springs Utility District does not discriminate against anyone because of race, creed, religion, or color in the providing of service.

Cross Connection-any pipe, valve, fixture etc. in a drinking water plumbing system that may allow the drinking water within the system to become contaminated or questionable in quality. Cross connection can either be eliminated or protected by an air gap or mechanical back flow preventers. Unprotected cross connections are prohibited by state regulations, plumbing codes and local codes. Consult your local water Utility for proper methods of cross connection control.

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 340 take back bins located across the state, to find a convenient location please

Visit: <http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/> or take to the Franklin County Sheriff's Department at 420 Wilton Circle Winchester, TN 37398

For more information, please contact David Stafford at Center Grove-Winchester Springs Utility District 931-967-3939 or by mail 40 Pleasant Grove Road Estill Springs, TN 37330

Center Grove-Winchester Springs Utility District has no lead lines or lead service lines in our system.

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