CUMBERLAND HEIGHTS UTILITY DISTRICT
WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR MONITORING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2024 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2024

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes. Cumberland Heights Utility District and Cunningham Utility District, from whom we purchase our water, are proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all State and EPA health standards. On average 50 water samples are tested each day between the two Districts, including microbiological testing, to ensure that our water quality remains at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Our water comes from the Cumberland River south of Clarksville. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants, and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability to contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving our water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contaminants. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible (high), moderately susceptible (moderate) or slightly susceptible (low) based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Cunningham-East Montgomery Water Treatment Plant is rated as reasonably susceptible (high) to potential contamination. The Source Water Assessment summaries 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.

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. 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). 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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 may result from storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of our source water indicated the presence of cryptosporidium in 0 out of 9 samples tested. **No Cryptosporidium were detected in finished water samples.** Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. For more information on Cryptosporidium, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

FACTS ABOUT 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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cumberland Heights 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 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

How can I get involved?

The Board of Commissioners meet on the first Thursday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at 925 Briarwood Rd. Please feel free to attend these meetings.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operation?

The State and EPA require us to test and report on our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have always met these requirements. The management would like you to be aware that we take great pride in our water quality. We adhere to all applicable rules, guidelines and current trends in the water industry.

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 their personal sanitation, food preparation, handling infants and pets, and drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of contaminants are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

For more information about your drinking water contact Steve Davis, Manager, Cumberland Heights Utility District (931-648-2365).

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

WATER QUALITY DATA ON BACK OF THIS/NEXT PAGE….

Contaminant	MCLG in CCR Units	MCL in CCR Units	Level Found in CCR Units	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	>1 positive sample	0	N/A	Y	Four Samples Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
[1]Turbidity	N/A	TT	0.05 ntu avg.4	.03- .10 ntu	N	Daily	Soil runoff
Sodium	N/A	N/A	9.93 ppm		N	8/8/2023	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.5 ppm avg	1.0-4.8 ppm	N	Daily	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3 ppm	0.051 ppm 90th percentile	.01-.051ppm	N	July 2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	0	AL=15 ppb	1.0 ppb 90th percentile	Not detected-1ppb	N	July 2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
HAAs Halo acetic Acids	0	60 ppb 4 Quarter LRAA	46 ppb highest LRAA	15-64 ppb	N	Quarterly 2024	By product of drinking water chlorination.
[2]TTHMs (total trihalomethanes)	0	80 ppb 4 Quarter LRAA	68 ppb highest LRAA	28-90 ppb	N	Quarterly 2024	By product of drinking water chlorination.
[3]Finished TOC	N/A	TT	1.5 ppm	1.2-1.9 ppm	N	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment.

About the data: Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants the date of the last sample shown in the table.

Abbreviations:

MCL: The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered at the free-flowing outlet of the ultimate user of a public water system, except in the case of turbidity where the maximum permissible level is measured at the point of entry to the distribution system. Contaminants added to the water under circumstances controlled by the user, except those resulting from corrosion of piping and plumbing caused by water quality, are excluded from this definition.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water at which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Turbidity: A physical characteristic of water making the water appear cloudy. The condition is caused by suspended matter. Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator that the filtration process is functioning properly.

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

PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter

PPT: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

pCi/l: pico Curies per liter, a measure of radioactivity

1. Representative Turbidity samples of a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of measurements taken each month. We were in compliance for the 2024 calendar year.
2. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
3. We met the treatment technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2024.
4. During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, none of the 20 homes tested exceeded the action level for either lead or copper.

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/

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. CHUD 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 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 your water tested, contact CHUD manager Steve Davis at (931)648-2365. 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. 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 these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems. CHUD has completed a survey of all service lines in our system and found no lead service lines. This survey can be viewed at our office.