West Wilson Utility District

Consumer Confidence Report 2019

West Wilson Utility District

P.O Box 97 • Mt. Juliet, TN 37121

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

For more information about your drinking water, contact:

Mike Patton,
Water Plant Manager
(615) 758-2840

Office / Customer Service
(615) 758-5682

Michael Clay,
Public Information Officer
(615) 405-3309

Brian Causey,
Backflow / Cross Connections
(615) 754-1521

Filtration Plant
(615) 758-2840

After Hours Emergency
(615) 758-2840

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, in 2019, we conducted many tests for contaminants that could possibly be in our drinking water. The enclosed chart shows the contaminants that were detected.

What is the source of my water?

The West Wilson Utility District water source is surface water taken from Old Hickory Lake, which is part of the Cumberland River system. It is then pumped to our treatment plant where we work with State officials to determine the vulnerability of our water supply to contamination. We have copies available upon request of our source water assessment. The West Wilson Utility District water system source is rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk.

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:

- 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 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), the source water assessment summaries, susceptibility scoring 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 water system to obtain copies of specific assessments.

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 100 take back bins located across the state, to find a convenient location, please visit: http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/.

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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water as well as food preparation and personal hygiene 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 at this number:

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791

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

The State of Tennessee and Environmental Protection Agency require us to test the quality of the water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. It is our goal to meet or exceed all of these requirements.

West Wilson Utility District

WATER QUALITY DATA

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	DATE OF SAMPLE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform RTCR	N / A	TT	TT	N / A	NO	Jan. - Dec. 2019	Naturally present in environment.
Fecal Coliform	0.0	0	0	0	NO	Jan. - Dec. 2019	Human and animal waste.
TURBIDITY (ntu)		TT = 1 NTU TT = 95% OF SAMPLES < 0.3 NTU	.09 100%	.02 - .09 100%	NO	Jan. - Dec. 2019	Soil runoff.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Lead*** (ppb)	0.0	AL = 15	0***	N / A	NO	JUNE 2017	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper*** (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	.25***	N / A	NO	JUNE 2017	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	.61 AVG.	.55 - .78	NO	2019	Water additive, for strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10.0	10.0	.436	N / A	NO	2019	Runoff of fertilizer use.
Sodium (ppm)	N / A	NONE	.362	N / A	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	2.2 AVG.	.6 - 2.8	NO	Jan. - Dec. 2019	Disinfection of drinking water.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0.0	80.0	48 LRAA	24 - 65*****	NO	Jan.- Dec. 2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0.0	60.0	39 LRAA	27 - 48*****	NO	Jan.- Dec. 2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Organic Carbons *	N / A	25% Required Removal	*TT 38% to 42% Removal	N / A	NO	Jan.- Dec. 2019	Naturally present in environment.

2019 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	LRAA	RANGE OF DETECTION
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	2.4	1.4-3.0
BROMODICHLOROACETIC ACID	2.6	1.1-3.3
CHLORODIBROMOACETIC ACID	.38	0-.50
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	.60	.39-.60
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	22	12-26
HAA9 GROUP	52	32-59
TOTAL BROMINATED HAAS	5.6	2.6-7.7
HALOACETIC ACIDS (TOTAL)	47	29-54
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	.94	.49-.94
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	23	16-25
MANGANESE	2.3	2.3
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID	2.5	2.5

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.**

What does this chart mean?

- **MCLG:** **M**aximum **C**ontaminant **L**evel **G**oal, 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:** **M**aximum **C**ontaminant **L**evel, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Averages are used for samples taken more than once a year.
- **MRDL:** **M**aximum **R**ecommended **D**osage **L**evel
- **MRDLG:** **M**aximum **R**ecommended **D**osage **L**evel **G**oal
- **TURBIDITY:** Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator of how our filtration system is functioning. We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.

ABBREVIATIONS:

- **PPB:** **P**arts **P**er **B**illion or Micrograms per liter
- **PPM:** **P**arts **P**er **M**illion or Milligrams per liter
- **N/A:** **N**ot **A**pplicable
- **NTU:** **N**ephelometric **T**urbidity **U**nit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.
- **MFL:** **M**illion **F**ibers per **L**iter, used to measure asbestos concentration.
- **AL:** **A**ction **L**evel, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a system must follow.
- **TT:** **T**reatment **T**echnique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **pCi/L:** (picocuries per liter)
- **BDL:** **B**elow **D**etection **L**evel
- **RTCR:** **R**evised **T**otal **C**oliform **R**ule
- **LRAA:** **L**ocational **R**unning **A**nnual **A**verage

ABOUT THE DATA: All the data presented in this table is from testing done between January, 2019 - December, 2019. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.

* West Wilson Utility District has met the Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon.

** Any fecal coliform-positive repeat sample or E-coli-positive repeat sample, or any total coliform-positive repeat sample following a fecal coliform-positive or E-coli-positive routine sample constitutes a violation of the MCL for total coliforms.

*** Lead and copper values are 90th percentile values (0 out of 30 sample sites exceeded the lead & copper action levels).

**** All repeat samples and additional samples were negative for fecal coliform.

***** 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.

Lead and Copper

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. West Wilson 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, 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***.

How can I get involved?

Our Board of Commissioners meets on the second Thursday of each month at 2:00 p.m. at the District Office, located at 10960 Lebanon Road, across from the Little League ballpark. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Tennessee Code Annotated 7-82-402©6 requires West Wilson Utility District to notify its customers how Commissioners are appointed and how customer complaints may be reviewed by the Utility Management Review Board.

The Commissioners of West Wilson Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Wilson County Mayor from a list of three nominees certified by the Board of Commissioners to the Wilson County Mayor to fill a vacancy. 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 the Tennessee Code Annotated.