



2024 Water Quality Report

IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be present in drinking water. As shown in the chart below, only 8 of these contaminants were detected.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

Your water is true groundwater, and comes from a limestone aquifer in the area and Carson Springs. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water source to potential contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) and Savannah Valley Utility District (SVUD) have prepared a *Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)* Report including a Wellhead Protection Plan for 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. SVUD sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to the EPA can be viewed online following the link to TDEC's website: <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html> or you may contact Mike Scott at Savannah Valley Utility District at (423) 344-8440 Ext. 113 between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. Monday through Friday, or TDEC at (888) 891-8332 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. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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, please call Mike Scott at (423) 344-8440 Ext. 113

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Our Water Board meets on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at our office located at 10700 Hwy 58. To be placed on the agenda please call ahead. The Commissioners of Savannah Valley Utility District serve four-year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Hamilton Co. Mayor from a list provided by the remaining Commissioners. 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OUR OPERATIONS?

The State and EPA require SVUD 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.

OTHER INFORMATION

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 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 voltaic organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or 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 amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Our water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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 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.

WHAT ABOUT 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. SVUD 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 SVUD. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://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.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires water systems to prepare and maintain an inventory of service line materials from the water main to the foundation of the building. SVUD's service line material is documented from the water

main to the meter. SVUD needs your help identifying plumbing materials from the water meter to the foundation of any homes built before 1989. A survey can be found at www.svud.org. Select the Update Lead and Copper button to submit your information. A copy of the Service Line Inventory can be requested at our office.

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 treatment plants, pumping stations, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to (423) 344-8440.

Abbreviations and Definitions

- **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.
- **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.
- **AL** - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **BDL** – Below detectable level.
- **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.

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Yes/No	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCLG	MCL	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	2024	No	0	0	0	< 2 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	Daily	No	Avg 1.18 ppm	0.6 – 2.0 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM - (Total Trihalomethanes)	Quarterly	No	Avg 5.5 ppb	3.6 to 8.2 ppb	N/A	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (1)	Daily	No	Avg 0.05 NTU	0.02 - 0.65 NTU Range	.3	TT	Soil Runoff
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	Quarterly	No	Avg 1.5 ppb	0.5 to 3.0 ppb	N/A	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	Daily	No	Avg 0.69 ppm	0.08 – 1.4 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	2023	No	Avg 3.88 ppm	3.44 - 4.32 ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Lead (2)	2024	No	90th % 1.8 ppb	< 0.09 to 40.8 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2)	2024	No	90th % 1.05 ppm	0.020 to 1.51 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppb	AL = 1.3 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cryptosporidium (raw water)	2015/2017	No	0				

(1) 99.95% of our samples were below the turbidity limit.

(2) During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 2 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action levels. 1 on copper and 1 on lead.