Consolidated Utility District

Rutherford County, Tennessee

Water Quality Report 2010

Is my drinking water safe?
Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. Thanks to the hard work and dedication of the employees of the K. Thomas Hutchinson Water Treatment Plant, our water meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements for drinking water.

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.

Where is the source of my water?
The high quality and quantity surface water source is located at the 0.75 mile marker of East Fork of the Stones River (J. Percy Priest Lake). 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) 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. Consolidated Utility District's sources rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

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, agri cultural 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 runoff 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. Consolidated Utility District's 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.

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 the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

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 materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Consolidated 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 (800-426-4791)** or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*

Trihalomethanes:
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, although this has NOT been proven by any means.

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).**

*** An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed online at www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml or you may contact the Water System or TDEC at 1-888-891-TDEC to obtain copies of specific assessments.**

Consolidated Utility District 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detection	Range	Sources	Violation
Copper	7/23/08-8/12/08	ppb	AL=1300	1300	500 (90th percentile)	120 to 820	Household plumbing corrosion, erosion of natural deposits, leaching of wood preservatives	NO
Fluoride	Monthly	ppm	4	4	.96 average	.7 to 1.1	Erosion of natural resources, additive to promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Lead	7/23/08-8/12/08	ppb	AL=15	0	2.1 (90th percentile)	.5 to 4.2	Erosion of natural resources, household plumbing corrosion	NO
Sodium	7/6/10	mg/l	n/a	n/a	11	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrates	10/6/10	ppm	10	10	0.1	N/A	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Turbidity	Continuous	NTU	At least 95% of monthly samples must be below .3 NTU	n/a	Lowest monthly percentage was 99.46% below .3 NTU (highest level detected was .67 NTU)	.02 to .67	Natural river sediment. Turbidity is a measurement of water clarity, which aids in determining the effectiveness of our treatment process*	NO CUD met the treatment technique for turbidity with 99.9% of monthly samples below the limit of .3 NTU
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Quarterly	ppb	80 4 Quarter running average	n/a	33 Highest Running Annual Average	1.1 to 109.5	By-products of water chlorination	NO
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	Quarterly	ppb	60 4 Quarter running average	n/a	40 Highest Running Annual Average	11 to 120	By-products of water chlorination	NO
Chlorine	Daily	mg/l	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	2.4 Annual Average	.8 to 4.1	Disinfectant added to kill pathogens	NO
Total Organic Carbon	Monthly	ppm	TT	n/a	2 Average	1.4 to 2.3	Naturally present in the environment	CUD met the Treatment Technique for TOC in 2010
Chlorine Dioxide	Daily	mg/l	0.8	0	.016 Average	0 to .76	By-products of water chlorination	NO
Chlorites	Daily	mg/l	1	0	0.013 Average	0 to .77	By-products of water disinfection	NO
Chlorites	Quarterly	mg/l	1	0	0.215 Average	.01 to .52	By-products of water disinfection	NO
Coliform	Total Coliform: Tested Daily (MCL = 5% of total monthly samples) 5 Samples tested positive for Total Coliform out of 1888 samples.			0%	5	0 to 1	Naturally present	NO
	E. Coli: (MCL = 0% samples)			0%	1	0 to 1	Animal or human fecal waste	YES **
	99.95% of samples tested negative for E. Coli. Highest percentage of monthly positive total coliform samples was 1.89% in October.							
UNREGULATED VOC's								
Bromodichloromethane	5/6/10	mg/l		0	0.0032	N/A	Discharge from industry	NO
Chloroform	5/6/10	mg/l		0	0.0303	N/A	Discharge from industry	NO
All other Unregulated VOC's tested Below Detection Limit								

Key to Understanding the Table

AL: **(Action Level)** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

BDL: **(Below Detection Limit)**

MCL: **(Maximum Contaminant Level)** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **(Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: **(Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)** 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 health risk. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NTU: **(Nephleometric Turbidity Units)** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity does not present any risk to your health.

pCi/L: **(picocuries per liter)** A measure of radioactivity.

ppm: **(parts per million)** Milligrams per liter (mg/l), explained in terms of money as a single penny in $10,000.

ppb: **(parts per billion)** or Micrograms per liter (ug/L), explained in terms of money as a single penny in $10,000,000.

TT: **(Treatment Technique)** Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Table Footnotes:

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

** On 10/28/10 a leak was repaired at 1641 Highway 41-A. This leak was at the end of the water line on this road. After disinfecting and flushing, a bacteriological sample was collected, it tested positive for E. coli bacteria. The line was re-flushed, disinfected and resampled. Three repeat samples were taken, one at the same site, one below, and one above the repair. The sample collected below the repair tested positive for Total Coliform. This line was disinfected and flushed again. Three repeat samples were taken. All repeat samples tested negative for Total Coliform and E. coli bacteria. The second positive Total Coliform sample, following a positive E. coli positive sample, is a violation of the Total Coliform Rule for bacteria.

There were six households affected by this repair. As directed by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, CUD employees immediately delivered letters and notified these individuals in person of the bacteriological contamination. CUD employees also acted in a prompt and timely manner to correct this health threat.

E. coli bacteria can make you sick. They are a particular concern for people with weakened immune systems. The presence of fecal coliforms and E. coli bacteria indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems. Microbial contaminants, such as E. coli bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

To provide safe drinking water for all residential, industrial and governmental agencies, meeting and exceeding all federal and state standards at the lowest possible cost with high quality, efficiency and integrity.

Other Information:
Water is considered the universal solvent and can be affected by anything that it contacts. As the body of knowledge grows about the world around us, new regulations and techniques to gauge and guard water purity are inevitable. Consolidated Utility District has and shall meet all regulations set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

CUD reads every water meter and bills each customer every month. In the event of an abnormally high meter reading, we will attempt to alert the customer. Payment may be made at our drive-up window, payment counter, by mail, by bank draft, personal check or debit/credit card via phone, online at ***www.cudrc.com*** or by night deposit.

CUD receives no tax revenue from City, State or Federal governments, but relies solely upon our rates and fees for operational funding.

Water System Security:
Following the events of September 2001, customers may be concerned about the security of their drinking water. We urge the public to report any suspicious activities at any utility facilities, including treatment plants, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 615-893-7225.

How can I get involved?
Our Water Board meets at 1:00 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of every month (unless otherwise advertised) at the utility office located at 709 New Salem Highway. Please feel welcome to attend.

Customer Complaints:
Any customer or potential customer of CUD shall have the right to voice a complaint and shall receive courteous consideration. If a customer is dissatisfied with a decision of District employees, staff and/or management, the customer may appeal to CUD's Board of Commissioners at the regular scheduled monthly board meeting. The Commissioners of Consolidated Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Rutherford County Mayor from a list of three nominees certified by the Board of Commissioners to the Rutherford 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 Tennessee Code Annotated.

Consolidated Utility District of Rutherford County
709 New Salem Highway, P.O. Box 249, Murfreesboro, TN 37133-0249
615-893-7225 Fax: 615-225-3341
Visit our website at www.cudrc.com

If you have any questions about this report or treatment/testing procedures, contact Chris Forte (Treatment Plant Manager) at 615-895-4296.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.