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.

Other Information:
Water is considered the universal solvent and can be affected by anything 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 shall meet all regulations set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. If you have any questions about this report or treatment/testing procedures, contact Chris Forte (Treatment Plant Manager) at (615) 893-4296.

If you need a water meter and bill each customer every month, in the event of an abnormal high meter reading, we will attempt to alert the customer. Payment may be made at our drive-up window, or by mail, by bank draft, personal check or debit/credit card via phone, online at www.cudrc.com or by night deposit.

Consolidated Utility District receives no tax revenue from the City of Murfreesboro, State of Tennessee, or federal government. The CUD rate setting can be found at www.tn.gov/environment/sustainable-practices/energy-savings.shtml

Consolidated Utility District of Rutherford County
709 New Salem Highway, P.O. Box 249,
Murfreesboro, TN 37133-0249

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

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615-893-4296; Fax: 615-225-3341

Learn more >>>

2018 Water Quality Report
Consentor Confidence Report

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 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 east of the Tennessee River (on the Kentucky side). Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants, and we are working with the State to determine the various sources of our water source to potential contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) report the water sources serving this water system. The SWAP report assesses the susceptibility of impacted 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 on a reasonable likelihood or moderately susceptible or slightly susceptible based on geologic factors and human activities. Consolidated Utility District’s sources rated as reasonably likelihood of 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.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain contaminants. The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate these contaminants have reached levels that pose a threat to human health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established standards for contaminants in drinking water, which are called drinking water standards or regulations. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that your water poses a health risk. This is why it is important to know what is in your water and take action if necessary.

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 HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, infants, and other persons with severe immune system problems (such as those receiving chemotherapy for cancer therapy) are at increased risk from infections. These people should seek advice about protecting their health by drinking water during their illness. EPA/ACE guidelines on appropriate measures to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microorganisms contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Online (800-424-4791).

Cryptosporidium: Cryptosporidium is a microscopic parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Outbreaks of our source water do not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium.

While the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal, the treatment techniques are effective in removing most microorganisms. The effectiveness of Cryptosporidium present in your drinking water. Symptoms of infection include nausea, vomiting, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the infection with a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe and life-threatening infections. 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 Online (800-424-4791).

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Potentially hazardous chemicals that have not been regulated by EPA are monitored annually at each water intake. The results of these analyses are reported in the Consumer Confidence Report. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the presence of a health risk. The only way to know for sure is by testing. The information is reported to the safety department at each public water system.

Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in the water. The turbidity is used to determine the effectiveness of filtration system.

Key to Understanding the Table:

- AL: (Action Level) The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water which, 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. MCLs are set as close as possible to the MCLG so as to protect public health.
- MCLG: (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) 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.
- MRDL: (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) The level of a disinfectant residual allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that exposure to these concentrations may be harmful to some groups of people.
- MRDLG: (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) The level of a disinfectant residual allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that exposure to these concentrations may be harmful to some groups of people.

Note: None of the homes tested for lead and copper exceeded the action level.