To be #1, CUDRC is committed to providing quality water and wastewater service by using the most effective, innovative and efficient methods and the latest technologies available.

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) 895-4296.

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 through our 24-hour drive-up kiosk.

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:
We urge the public to report any suspicious activities at any utility facilities, including treatment plants, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 615-893-7225.

Pharmaceuticals In Drinking Water:
Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Learn more about disposing of unused medicines at www.tn.gov/environment/sustainable-practices_unwanted-prescriptions.shtml

Thank you Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce for the images you shared with us

Like our Facebook page: @CUDRC
Visit our website at www.cudrc.com

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.

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. Customers can submit the names of qualified nominees. The next appointment nomination will be held at CUD's September 22, 2020 Board meeting.

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.

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.

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

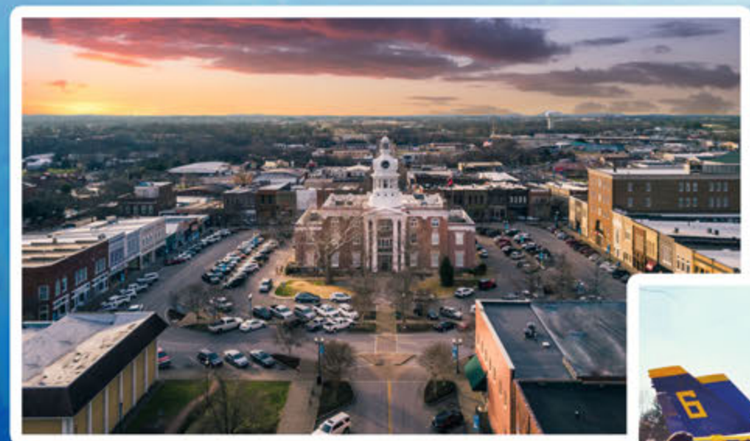
If you have any questions about this report or treatment/testing procedures, contact Chris Forte (Treatment Plant Manager) at 615-895-4296.
Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

CONSOLIDATED UTILITY DISTRICT

Rutherford County, Tennessee

2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Seated in the heart of downtown Murfreesboro, the Rutherford County Courthouse is one of only six antebellum courthouses in Tennessee that still serves its original purpose.

Decorated U.S. Marine Corps Captain Jeff Kuss is memorialized at this majestic landmark in Smyrna. Kuss graduated from the Navy Fighter Weapons School – known as TOPGUN – and served in Afghanistan before joining the U.S. Navy Blue Angels.

There are currently more than 1,300 members of the Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce. The chamber provides resources and services for area businesses, and Rutherford County is home to over 330,000 residents.

Statement About COVID-19

Delivery of safe water is essential to protecting public health during any situation involving an infectious disease outbreak or pandemic. The K. Thomas Hutchinson Water Treatment Plant works around the clock to ensure Rutherford County's water supply meets and exceeds state and federal standards. Public health is reliant on potable water, and CUD is an essential service to Rutherford County.

Regarding COVID-19, the Centers for Disease Control have noted that chlorine is effective in eliminating the virus through the disinfection process for drinking water. If any of our ratepayers have concerns about the safety of our drinking water, we offer these points ...

- According to the CDC, the COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking water.
- Conventional filtration methods used by water utilities either remove or inactivate the virus that causes COVID-19.
- CUD uses chlorine in its daily treatment processes. The COVID-19 virus is classified as an enveloped virus, which means it is less stable in the environment and more susceptible to disinfection through chlorine. Chlorine is highly effective in removing or inactivating viruses that are even more resistant than COVID-19.
- Tap water is more highly regulated than bottled water and is subject to more state and federal regulations. By the time treated water reaches ratepayers' homes, chlorine has removed a variety of viruses and bacteria.

"The level of chlorine we use kills viruses that are more resistant than coronavirus," says Chris Forte, manager of the K. Thomas Hutchinson Water Treatment Plant. "Our typical daily range is 2 - 2.5 parts per million, which prevents viruses from reproducing and eliminates them. Our state and federal regulatory standards ensure that tap water is even safer to drink than bottled water."

"Chlorine is part of our daily water supply protection regimen, and its use is continuously monitored," Forte explains. "We test at least 120 samples of water each month in compliance with state and federal law."

Respiratory droplets produced through coughs or sneezes are the main method of transmission for the COVID-19 virus. Frequent and proper hand washing hygiene is one of the most important measures for prevention of virus infection.

"At home, in the workplace, and during your everyday travel, we encourage our ratepayers to adhere to the advisories from the Centers for Disease Control," states Bill Dunnill, general manager of Consolidated Utility District. "Please know and adopt the guidance about hygiene and hand washing. We would recommend frequent hand washing when our customers are in the presence of others, especially outside of the home."

"More specifically, the CDC advises to wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds each time. If soap and water isn't available, use a hand sanitizer with at least 60 percent alcohol as a powerful disinfectant."

CUD has taken steps to protect our employees so that our utility can maintain its workflow and daily operations:

- Our cleaning personnel work continuously each day to sterilize and wipe down surfaces throughout our buildings.
- Some employees work remotely or on an alternating basis. Field employees work on an alternating basis or work exclusively out of their truck as much as possible.
- At-risk employees are allowed to work from home, if possible.
- Employees do not report to work if running a fever.
- All employees have adopted extra precautions by (1) practicing social distancing; (2) performing frequent hand washing hygiene (washing with soap and warm water for 20 seconds or clean hands with 60% alcohol-based hand sanitizer); (3) and regularly disinfecting work surfaces.

By observing these rules, our staff and employees are able to continue providing Rutherford County with an outstanding level of customer service.

PLEASE AVOID DOING THESE THINGS


grease down drain


Landscaping around covers


Dumping debris over fence


Flushing wipes

Guidance About Water Infrastructure at Ratepayers' Homes

"Home improvement stores are seeing heavy traffic with folks doing home and yard projects," says CUD Director of Operations Bryant Bradley. "Regarding yard projects, we offer this advice about maintaining proper function and access to STEP systems."

- Avoid dumping of grass cuttings and debris over the fences on the drip fields of STEP systems.
- Please avoid landscaping on top of STEP tanks and around the manhole risers, which makes it difficult to access the pumps.
- Please consider removing or re-positioning any large shrubs in front of the wastewater control panel at a residence.

"There should be a minimum of 20 feet cleared around STEP tank manholes," says Bradley. "Mulch is fine in these areas. However, there should be no shrubs or trees. While contractors believe that no tree is safe to plant close to a septic system, certain species are unsuitable. This includes elms, gum trees, cypress trees, maples, birches, walnut trees, poplars and willows."

Inside the home, CUD asks all ratepayers to keep paper towels, napkins, and disposable wipes out of toilets. These items can cause a blockage or an overflow in your home and may even impact your entire neighborhood. Toilet paper is the only manufactured product that should be flushed.

Also, CUD respectfully asks ratepayers to avoid pouring grease down their drains at home as that contributes to wastewater stoppages that can impact a neighborhood's STEP system.

It should be noted that without a functioning STEP system, many subdivisions in Rutherford County would not exist. Infrastructure is vital to residential and commercial development. CUD will continue to provide services and guidance about best practices for maintenance and protection of our county's water supply.

Consolidated Utility District 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

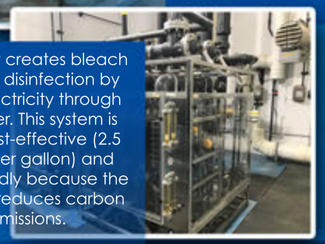
One of 12 new filters at the water treatment plant. Each is capable of filtering 1.5 million gallons per day.

Our new pipe gallery measures 320 feet in length and contains all the piping for the 12 new filters.

This centrifuge separates water out of the dirt that is filtered out of the water coming into the plant

In this overhead view of the plant's expansion, you can see the settling basins, flocculators, flash mix, surge basin, backwash basin, sludge basin and the carbon silo.

The four bleach tanks can each hold 9,600 gallons of bleach used for disinfection, and the generators in the background can produce 20 gallons per minute of bleach.



The plant creates bleach used for disinfection by firing electricity through saltwater. This system is both cost-effective (2.5 cents per gallon) and eco-friendly because the process reduces carbon emissions.

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 near 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.

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.

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).

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 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.

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.

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.

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 personal sanitation, food preparation, handling infants and pets, personal lifestyle, bottled and tap drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detection	Range	Sources	Violation
Lead **	6/20/17 - 7/19/17	ppb	AL=15	0	0.5 (90th percentile)	0.5 to 3.91	Erosion of natural resources, household plumbing corrosion	NO
Copper **	6/20/17 - 7/19/17	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	.156 (90th percentile)	0.0035 to 0.513	Household plumbing corrosion,erosion of natural deposits, leaching of wood perservatives	NO
Fluoride	Monthly	ppm	4	4	0.252 Average	0 to 0.665	Erosion of natural resources, additive to promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Nitrate	10/7/19	ppm	10	N/A	Not Detected	N/A	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Sodium	7/2/19	mg/l	N/A	N/A	9.12	N/A	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 100% below .3 NTU (highest level detected was .29 NTU)	.03 to 0.29	Natural river sediment. Turbidity is a measurement of water clarity, which aids in determining the effectiveness of our treatment process*	NO
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Quarterly	ppb	80 4 Quarter Locational Running Annual Average	N/A	47.0 Highest Locational Running Annual Average	15.9 to 47.0	By-products of water chlorination	NO
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	Quarterly	ppb	60 4 Quarter Locational Running Annual Average	N/A	42.8 Highest Locational Running Annual Average	5.9 to 42.8	By-products of water chlorination	NO
Chlorine	Daily	mg/l	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.58 Annual Average	0.2 to 3.8	Disinfectant added to kill pathogens	NO
Total Organic Carbon ▲	N/A	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Chlorine Dioxide	Daily	mg/l	0.8	MRDLG=.8	0.11 Average	0.02 to 0.49 Daily Range at WTP	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Chlorites	Daily & Quarterly	mg/l	1	0.8	0.575 Distribution Sample Average	0 to 1.00 Daily Range at WTP	By-products of water disinfection	NO
Coliform	Total Coliform:Tested Daily (MCL = 5% of total monthly samples)			0	Highest monthly # of positive total coliform samples. 2 of 120, July	0 to 1.67%	Naturally present	NO
	E. Coli: (MCL = 0% samples)			0	0	N/A	Animal or human fecal waste	NO
	100% of samples tested negative for E. Coli. Highest percentage of monthly positive total coliform samples was 1.67%. CUD immediately resampled above, below and at the same sites where the positive coliform samples were collected. All repeat samples tested negative for Total Coliform and E. Coli bacteria.							

* Tubidity is a measure of cloudiness in the water. We monitor turdidity because it determines the effectiveness of our filtration system.

▲ CUD met the treatment technique required for Total Organic Carbon in 2019.

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

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 contaminnts in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791. Our results are as follows:

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detection	Range	Sources	Violation
Bromodichlorsomethane	2/6/19	mg/l	N/A	0	0.00306	N/A	Discharge from industry	NO
Chloroform	2/6/19	mg/l	N/A	0	0.00826	N/A	Discharge from industry	NO
Chlorodibromomethane	2/6/19	mg/l	N/A	0	0.000746	N/A	Discharge from industry	NO
HAA5 Halogenated Acetic Acids	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	13.57 Average	3.7 - 25	By-products of water chlorination	NO
HAA6Br Bromochloroacetic Acids	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	3.9 Average	2.24 - 4.9	By-products of water chlorination	NO
HAA9 Halogenated Acetic Acids	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	17.31 Average	5.94 - 29.58	By-products of water chlorination	NO
Manganese	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	1.65 Average	0.9 - 2.4	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Germanium	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Not Detected	N/A	Industrial waste / runoff	NO
Alcohols: 1-Butanol 2-Methoxyethanol 2-Propen-1-ol	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Not Detected	N/A	Industrial waste / runoff	NO
SVOC's: Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA) o-Toluidine Quinoline	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Not Detected	N/A	Industrial waste / runoff	NO
SVOC's (Pesticides): Chlorpyrifos, Total Permethrin, Alpha Hexachlorocyclohexane, Dimethipin, Oxyfluorfen Profenofos, Tebuconazole Tribufos, Ethoprop	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Not Detected	N/A	Agricultural waste / runoff	NO
Bromide (River)	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Not Detected	N/A	Industrial waste / runoff	NO
TOC (River)	1/8/19 & 4/9/19	ug/L	N/A	N/A	4800	2300-7300	Naturally present in the environment	NO

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 watezr. 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.
ng/L (parts per trillion) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l), explained in terms of money as one penny in $10,000,000,000.
TT: (Treatment Technique) Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
HAL: (Health Advisory Level) EPA's health advisory levels were calculated to offer a margin of protection against adverse health effects to sensitive populations.

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.

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.

Cryptosporidium:
Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of our source water did not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium.

While the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal, the treatment techniques employed at our water treatment facility minimizes the probability of Cryptosporidium oocyst in your drinking water. 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 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 http://www.tn.gov/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml or you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.**