2017 Consumer Confidence Reports

District #1 and District #4

Please take a moment to determine which district you are located in.

District #4 consists of approximately 218 active customers located across Hurricane Bridge towards Silver Point and also at the Harbor Point area. Account numbers 002-1550-0 through 002-4270-0 make up District #4.

District #1 consists of all other customers not included in the above description.

Now that you have determined which district you are located in, scroll down until you come to the two page report for the district in which you are searching.

Should you have any questions, please call our office at 615-597-6490 and we will be glad to assist you.

DeKalb Utility District #1 Water Quality Report 2017

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 in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we only detected 9 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?
Your water is surface water.From January thru June 2017, DeKalb Utility District purchased water from the City of Smithville Water System.Water is now collected from the old Holmes Creek Boat Dock area on Center Hill Lake and treated in the new Dekalb Utility Water Treatment Plant. 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 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. The DeKalb Utility District #1 sources rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment Summaries, susceptibility scores 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

For more information about your drinking water, please contact Jon Foutch at 615-597-6490 or Andy Jacobs @ plant 615-215-2828.

Este informecontieneinformacionimportanteacerca de suagua potable.
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo
entienda.

How can I get involved?
Our Board meets on the first Thursday of each month at the DeKalb Utility District office at 3:00 PM. To request to be placed on the agenda, written notice of subject matter to be discussed must be received no later thanone weekprior to scheduled meeting. The commissioners of DeKalb Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the DeKalb, Smith, or Cannon County Mayor from a list of three nominees certified by the Board of Commissioners to the respective 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 TN code annotated. For more information, please contact Jon Foutch at 615-597-6490.

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 always met all of these requirements. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

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:

- **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.

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. Food and Drug Administration, (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 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 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 at (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. DeKalb 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 .

Water Quality Data

What does this chart mean?

- 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
- 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.
- Below Detection Level (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – explained in relation to time one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - explained in relation to time as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years..
- 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	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	0		2017		0	0 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[1]	NO	0.77	0.27 – 0.77	2017	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper*	NO	90th% =0.0345		2017	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	NO	90th%= 1.41		2017	ppb	0.015	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	NO	10.3		2017	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Totaltrihalomethanes]	NO	53.9 LRAA	18.2 – 85.4	2017	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NO	52.1 LRAA	24.0 – 82.5	2017	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon[2]	NO			2017	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Fluoride	NO	0.90	0.30 – 0.90	2017	ppm			
Chlorine	NO	1.29 Avg.	0.8 – 1.9	2017	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	.173		2017	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, only 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

[1]98.5% of our samples were below the turbidity limit. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
[2]We have met all treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon removal.

DeKalb Utility District had NO Violations for the year 2017.

DeKalb Utility District does not add fluoride to the water that it treats. Fluoride in this report is from water purchased from the City of Smithville.

DEKALB UTILITY DISTRICT #4
Water Quality Report 2017

Is my drinking water safe?
Yes, our water meets all of EPA's Health Standards. A copy of any test result can be obtained at DeKalb Utility District office.

What is the source of my water?
We purchase our water from the City of Baxter. The City of Baxter purchases from the City of Cookeville, which collects their surface water from Center Hill Lake and treats it at the Cookeville Water Treatment Plant. 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 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. The DeKalb Utility District #4 sources rated as moderately susceptible to potential contamination.

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For more information about your drinking water, please contact Jon Foutch at 615-597-6490.

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

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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 Detection Limit.
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTUs 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.
ppm or mg/L – Part per million or milligrams per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in $10,000.
ppb or micrograms /L – Part per billion or micrograms per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in $10,000,000.
LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average.

DeKalb Utility District #4
Water Quality Data 2017

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Date Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological contaminant								
Total Coliform Bacteria		0	1 positive sample	0		No	2017	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity ***	NTU	N/A	TT	0.66	.03 - .66	No	2017	Soil runoff.
Total Organic Carbon*	ppm	TT	TT	N/A	N/A	No	2017	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic contaminant								
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.073	0.03 - 0.73	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper**	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	.097=90th%		No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead**	ppb	0	AL=15	2.07=90th%		No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	22.2		No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.6 Avg.	1.2 - 1.9	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.016	0 -.016	No	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion on natural deposits
Organic Chemicals								
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	ppb	N/A	80	85.1 LRAA	38.7 -112	See Sites 102 & 104	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs site #102	ppb	N/A	80	86 LRAA	38.7 - 110	Yes	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs site #104	ppb	N/A	80	84.2 LRAA	39.1 - 112	Yes	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THAAs (Total Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	N/A	60	51.2 LRAA	25.8 - 59.3	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* We met the Treatment Technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2017.

**During the most recent round of lead and copper test, only 1 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

***At least 99.83% of the samples were below the turbidity limit. Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. They monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water.

About the data: Most of the data presented in this table is from testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2017. 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.

Violations

DeKalb Utility District # 4 had violations for trihalomethanes in year of 2017. Please read the following statement.

DUD had TTHM LRAA MCL violations in both third quarter and forth quarter of 2017 at two sites. DUD has returned to compliance in 2018. 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.