

SOUTH CUMBERLAND UTILITY DISTRICT WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. In 2025, the City of Crossville conducted over 10,000 tests for more than 85 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, they did not detect any of these contaminants at any levels that surpassed the strict regulations of the State of Tennessee and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is purchased from the City of Crossville, is surface water from Meadow Park 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. The City of Crossville sources are rated as low 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 EPA can be viewed online at www.tn.gov/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml or you may contact the Tennessee Division of Water Supply at 1-888-891-8332.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small trace 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit them on the Web at www.epa.gov. Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information about your drinking water, please call South Cumberland Utility at 931-788-2612.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the third Monday of each month at 5:00 pm. at our business office. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The Commissioners of the board serve four-year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Cumberland Co. Mayor from a list of three nominees certified by the Board of Commissioners to the Cumberland Co. Mayor and City of Crossville 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.

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.

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 naturally occur 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 naturally occur 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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Crossville'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.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 also 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).

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. South Cumberland Utility 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 System Security

Following the events of September 2001, we realize that our customers are concerned about the safety 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 931-788-2612

What does this chart mean?

WATER QUALITY DATA

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. **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** – explained in terms of money as a single penny in \$10,000. **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - explained in terms of money, as a single penny in \$10,000,000. **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - **nephelometric turbidity unit** is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. **TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level and Range Detected		Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Likely Source of Contamination
		Meadow Park Lake						
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0		2025		0	<2 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity*	No	0.15 (highest) 97% of samples were below 0.3NTU		2025	NTU	N/A	TT=5NTU	Suspended matter in water
Total Organic Carbon*	No	Avg -1.6		2025		N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Copper	No	0.0735 (90 TH %) 0.00381 - 0.408		2024	PPB	1.3	1.3 = AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.45 avg 0.30 - 0.52		2025	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Lead	No	0.001 (90 TH percentile) All 30 samples below AL		2024	PPB	0	0.015=AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N/A	10.6	13.1	2025	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] **	No	54.55	28.10- 58.60	2025	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) **	No	34.93	21.10- 43.60	2025	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	1.19 Avg	0.5 1.8	2025	PPM	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes

* The treatment technique requirement for total organic carbon and turbidity was met in tests conducted by the City of Crossville

****Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids**: compounds formed when natural organic compounds from decaying vegetation and soil react with chlorine. South Cumberland U.D.'s violation occurred during the 10/1/13 through 9/30/14 compliance period. The District's Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for HAAs at sites #206 and #207 calculated to be 0.095 mg/L and 0.073 mg/L respectively, exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 0.060 mg/L. During 1/1/14 through 12/31/14 the District's LRAA for HAAs exceeded the MCL of 0.060 mg/L at sites #206 & #207 calculated to be 0.094 mg/L and 0.075 mg/L respectively. During the 4th qrt of 2014, the District's TTHMs at site #206 was 0.081 mg/L exceeding the MCL of 0.080 mg/L. **CROSS CONNECTION**: Warm weather brings people outdoors to work in their yards and gardens and filling swimming pools. We would like to make our customers aware of the dangers associated with these activities. A garden hose is a common way to contaminate a water supply when the hose is submersed in any liquid or attached to certain devices used to spray pesticides or herbicides. This forms a cross connection which is a situation where a possible source of contamination is directly linked to our public water system. If the end of your hose is connected to a chemical container, swimming pool or other contaminant during a water main break or fire, the substance can be siphoned back into the water system. This condition, known as back siphonage, could cause public health hazard. Devices are available to prevent this problem; however, the best solution is to always be careful how you use your water hose. Please help us provide a safe supply of water to all our customers. Remember never place your water hose in anything you would not want to drink. *****Cryptosporidium** is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring results indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in 1 out of 24 samples tested. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at a greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illnesses. 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 Hotline (800-426-4791).