# South Side Utility District # 1
# Water Quality Report-2024

**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 the South Side Utility District office located at 251 JMZ Drive in Gordonsville.

**What is the source of my water?**
Your water, which is surface water, is purchased from the Smith Utility District, and from the Hartsville Water Department. Smith Utility District collects and treats water from the Caney Fork River at mile 8.3. Hartsville Water Department collects and treats water from the Cumberland River at mile 278.6. 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 South Side Utility District sources rated as reasonably 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 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 (800-426-4791).

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

**For more information about your drinking water, please call us at 615-683-6464.**

**How can I get involved?**
The South Side Utility District Board meets on the 4th Thursday of each month at 4:00 pm at the district office. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The Commissioners of South Side Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Smith County Mayor from a list of three nominees certified by the Board of Commissioners to the Smith County Mayor to fill a vacancy. Decisions by 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. For more information contact Jim Massey @ 931-683-9900.

**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.

**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. Smith Utility District's and Hartsville Water Department'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 persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have under-gone 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).

**Water System Security**
Following the events of September 2001, we realize that our customers are concerned about the security 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 615-683-6464.

**Pharmaceuticals in Drinking Water**
Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Learn more about disposing of unused medicines at: https://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/

**Turbidity**
Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly.

**Lead in Drinking Water**
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The South Side Utility District #1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The South Side Utility District #1 at 615-683-6464. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Lead Service Line Inventory**
A Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed for our system and is accessible by contacting our office during regular business hours.

**W a t e r  Q u a l i t y  D a t a**

## 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.
- 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 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.
- Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – explained as a relation to time and money as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- 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.
- RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect on April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.
- LRAA- Locational running annual average (LRAA)- the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

| Contaminant | MCLG In CCR units | MCL in CCR units | Level found in CCR units | Range of detections | Violation | Date of Sample | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR) | 0 | TT trigger | 0 | | No | 2024 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity[1] | N/A | TT 95% <0.3 NTU | S 0.56 H .53 | .01-.56 NTU .04-.53 NTU | No | 2024 | Soil runoff |
| Chlorine | mrdlg= 4 | mcl =4 | 1.53 | 1.4-1.7 | No | 2024 | Water additive to control microbes |
| Sodium | N/A | N/A | S 12.3 ppm H 9.72 ppm | | No | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposit |
| *Copper | 0 | AL=1.3 Ppm | 0.0452 ppm @ 90th % | 0.0101-0.0505 | No | 2024 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride (Finished Water) Hartsville | 4 | 4ppm | .56 ppm Ave. | 0.35 – 0.71 ppm | No | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits; which promotes strong teeth: Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories |
| *Lead | 0 | AL=15 Ppb | 90th % ppb <2.00 | <2.00-<2.00 | No | 2024 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | 10 | .735 ppm | | | No | 2024 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Organic Carbon | N/A | | | | No | 2024 | | A measure of the concentration of organic carbon in water. |
| Total Trihalomethanes | N/A | 80ppb | 68.65 ppb LRAA | 24.00 – 113.00 ppb | No | 2024 | | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Haloacetic Acids | N/A | 60ppb | 40.43 ppb LRAA | 23.50 – 53.40 ppb | No | 2024 | | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

**S=Smith Utility District, H=Hartsville/Trousdale Co.**

*We had 0 site out of a total of 20 sites sampled to exceed the copper action level. We had 0 of 20 sites samples to exceed the lead action level.

** We met the Treatment Technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2024

S= 96.70% of samples were below the turbidity limit.

H= 99.70% of samples were below the turbidity limit.