

**2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
SPRINGVILLE UTILITY DISTRICT**

**WE ARE PROUD TO REPORT THAT THE WATER PROVIDED BY THE SPRINGVILLE UTILITY DISTRICT MEETS  
OR EXCEEDS ESTABLISHED WATER QUALITY STANDARDS!**

**SUD Water Is Safe:** We are pleased to report to you, our customer, that our drinking water is safe. It meets daily quality tests and periodic additional tests with an approved laboratory based upon schedules given us by federal and state regulations. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

**Water Quality Data:** The following table shows test results currently on file for each respective parameter for calendar year 2024.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	Presence/ Absence	0	>1	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Copper	No	0.0272 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile  0.006 – 0.932 (range)	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Sodium	No	7.13	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Lead	No	0.2 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile  0.2 – 0.2 (range)	ppb	0	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	0.648(avg)  0.610 – 0.690 (range)	ppm	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	No	<0.1	ppm	10	10	Run-off from fertilizing activities; left-over nitrogen from septic systems
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>						
TTHM (Total trihalo-methanes)	No	4.680	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THAA (Total Haloacetic Acids )	No	ND <1.00	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Chlorine	No	0.930(avg)  0.700 – 1.100 (range)	ppm	<2.0	<4.0	Water additive used to control Microbes
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**Parts per million (ppm)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000

**Parts per billion (ppb)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. 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.

**Water Source:** SUD water is purchased from South Paris Water Co-op. This water originates as groundwater and is pumped from three wells dug deep into the McNairy Sand Aquifer. The Tennessee Dept. of Environment has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program Report to assess the susceptibility of untreated water sources to **potential** contamination. Water sources are rated based on geological factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. Our rating is reasonably susceptible. An explanation of the Source Water Assessment Program, assessment summaries, and susceptibility scorings can be viewed at <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html>. A Well Head Protection Plan is also required by EPA and TDEC of all water systems. The current copy of our plan can be viewed at the SUD office, 31 Wofford Lane, or at [www.springvilleutility.com](http://www.springvilleutility.com).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil/gas production, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides from 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 come from gas stations, stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and TDEC prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**Iron:** Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as “red” or “rusty” water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. We test for iron daily and it is usually less than 0.03 ppm. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.

**Lead and Copper:** During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 10 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level (the concentration which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow). The level of lead is the lowest the lab can detect accurately. Lead and copper testing is performed every three years according to state requirements.

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 Springville Utility District 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 Springville Utility District at 731-593-5663. Our office is located at 31 Wofford Lane, Springville, TN 38256. 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>.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

**Lead Service Line Investigation:** The Springville Utility District is committed to ensuring the safety and reliability of our water infrastructure. In adherence to the requirements set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), we have completed a thorough investigation of our service lines.

We are pleased to report that our investigation has confirmed that none of our service lines contain lead. This conclusion is based on a comprehensive review of the recorded plans housed at our Utility District Office, which indicate that all lines were installed after 1988. The year 1986 marks the implementation of the national ban on lead pipes, ensuring that no lead-containing materials were used in our infrastructure. Tennessee adopted the national ban in 1988 after states were given time to implement their own legislation.

Our commitment to maintaining the highest standards of water safety remains unwavering, and we will continue to monitor and maintain our service lines to ensure they meet or exceed all regulatory requirements.

**Contaminants and Potential Health Effects:** As shown in the table, our system had no violations. Tests do show that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**To Those More Vulnerable:** 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 systems 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**For More Info:** For more information about this report, you may contact Lisa Kist, Springville Utility District Office Manager, at 731-593-5663. Our regular board meetings are scheduled the second Thursday of January, April, July, and October at 5 p.m. at the utility office, 31 Wofford Lane, Springville.

**Our Board:** Board members serve four-year terms. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Henry County Mayor as directed by state law. Decisions by the board concerning customer complaints 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.