

DUNLAP WATER SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022

THE DUNLAP WATER SYSTEM ROUTINELY MONITORS FOR CONSTITUENTS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER ACCORDING TO FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.

The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022, unless otherwise posted. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 results 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 contaminate, including synthetic and volatile 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The origin of the Sequatchie River begins in the Grassy Cove Community in Cumberland County. The river flows down the heart of the Sequatchie Valley where we draw our water east of Dunlap off Old York Highway.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program Report for untreated water sources. The report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. Our rating is moderately susceptible an explanation of the Tennessee Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptible scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed 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.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Dunlap Water System conducts monthly business during regular City Commission Meetings which are scheduled the 3rd Thursday of each month at 6:00pm.

CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE

Office423.949.2115
Treatment Plant.....423.949.3121

LEAD

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. The Dunlap Water System 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>

DUNLAP WATER SYSTEM

Meets and exceeds State and Environmental Protection Agency standards. More information can be obtained from the Water Treatment Plant at 423.949.3121.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG TAKE-BACK

The City of Dunlap Police Department has a Prescription Drug Take-Back box located at 119 Church Street. Drop off hours are 8:00am – 4:00pm Monday – Friday. Additional information can be obtained by calling 423.949.3319



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY TEST REPORT 2022 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Y / N	Typical source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	No more than 1 positive sample	0	0	yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	n/a	TT	0.45 Highest	0.02 - 0.45 Low - High	Yes	Soil run-off
Copper	1.3	AI = 1.3 ppm (Results from 2021)	90 th %= 0.08ppm	0.002 – 0.16 Low - High	yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	0	AI = 15 ppb (Results from 2021)	90 th %= 1.0 ppb	ND – 1.0 Low - High	yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	n/a	n/a	1.77 ppm		yes	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	.65 ppm Avg.	.20/1.10 Low - High	yes	Water additive for strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM's Trihalomethanes	n/a	80 ppb	43 ppb Avg. (LRAA)	12/81 Low – High	yes	Disinfection By-Products
Haloacetic Acids	n/a	60 ppb	36 ppb Avg. (LRAA)	11/65 Low - High	yes	Disinfection By-Products
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	n/a	TT	1.25 ppm Avg.	.599 – .770 Low - High	yes	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.44 ppm Avg.	0.32 – 2.2 Low – High	yes	Added Disinfectant

Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0	10 ppm	.614 ppm	n/a	yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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We met the treatment for turbidity with 99.998% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. Of 1,247 Turbidity samples collected throughout 2022, only 2 exceeded the 0.3 turbidity limit, both of which measured below 0.5NTU and thus were determined not to be a hazard to anyone’s health.

We monitor turbidity, which is a measurement of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning well.

During the most recent round of testing, 0 out of 20 sites sampled had a level exceeding the lead and copper action level.

The treatment technique for total carbon was met 100% in 2022

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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l)

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 (ug/l)

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 measurement of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

Nephelometric turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – (mandatory language)

The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – (mandatory language)

The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence hat addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

LRAA

Locational Running Annual Average

BDL

Below Detection Limit

ND

Non-Detectable

n/a – Not Applicable