

# DUNLAP WATER SYSTEM

## WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023

### **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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023, 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

Office .....423.949.2115  
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 2023**  
**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	0.01 - 0.45 Low - High	Yes	Soil run-off
Copper	1.3	Al = 1.3 ppm	90 <sup>th</sup> %= 0.075ppm	0.004 – 0.15 Low - High	yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	0	Al = 15 ppb	90 <sup>th</sup> %= ND	ND – 8.23 Low - High	yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	n/a	n/a	2.06 ppm		yes	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	.70 ppm Avg.	.05/1.6 Low - High	yes	Water additive for strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM's Trihalomethanes	n/a	80 ppb	38 ppb Avg. (LRAA)	18/77 Low – High	yes	Disinfection By-Products
Haloacetic Acids	n/a	60 ppb	27 ppb Avg. (LRAA)	15/46 Low - High	yes	Disinfection By-Products
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	n/a	TT	1.08 ppm Avg.	.505 – 2.29 Low - High	yes	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.41 ppm Avg.	0.3 – 2.4 Low – High	yes	Added Disinfectant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0	10 ppm	.603 ppm	n/a	yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

We met the treatment for turbidity with 99.93% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. Of 1,501 Turbidity samples collected throughout 2023, only 1 exceeded the 0.3 turbidity limit, which measured below 0.5NTU and thus was 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 2023

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 that 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

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

## Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Dunlap Water System

**Dunlap Water System** violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the first and third quarters of 2023 we failed to monitor for Total Trihalomethanes and Total Haloacetic Acids per our Stage 2 LRAA Monitoring Plan and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not test according to our monitoring plan during a recent compliance period, how often we are supposed to sample, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples required	When samples should have been taken during week of	When samples were taken
Total Trihalomethanes	Quarterly	2	2/1/2023	2/23/2023
Total Haloacetic Acids	Quarterly	2	2/1/2023	2/23/2023
Total Trihalomethanes	Quarterly	2	8/2/2023	8/17/2023
Total Haloacetic Acids	Quarterly	2	8/2/2023	8/17/2023

### What is being done?

All water plant employees have been informed of the change in sample collecting schedule and are now collecting samples in the required window of time.

For more information, please contact Jacob Swanger at 423-949-3121 or P.O. Box 639 Dunlap, TN 37327.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by the Dunlap Water System.

State Water System ID#: TN0000205

Date Distributed: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_.

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

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\*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 1 – September 30 2023 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.\*

#### **What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

#### **What is being done?**

Dunlap Water system will be taking 40 more samples during the year of 2024 to ensure Lead and Copper levels are within compliance, and continue to be safe for our customers.

We completed our Lead and Copper sampling on December 28<sup>th</sup> 2023 and will continue to follow our required monitoring schedule.

For more information, please contact Jacob Swanger at 423-949-3121 or P.O. Box 639 Dunlap, TN 37327.

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