DUCK RIVER UTILITY COMMISSION
2024 WATER QUALITY DATA

QUALITY ASSURANCE

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations that require utilities to monitor regularly for numerous substances in the water it produces. An independent laboratory certified by the EPA and the State of Tennessee performs this testing. All testing is conducted in compliance with current regulations. **The water produced by the DRUC has never exceeded the limits for any regulated compound or substance as established by the State of Tennessee or U. S. EPA.**

TEST RESULTS – NONE DETECTED:

Analysis is routinely performed for the following list of substances. **NONE** were detected in the water.

PRIMARY ORGANICS	VOLATILE ORGANICS	VOLATILE ORGANICS	INORGANICS	SYNTHETIC ORGANICS	SYNTHETIC ORGANICS
Alachlor	Bromobenzene	Dichloropropane	Arsenic	Carbofuran	Metolachlor
Aldicarbs	Bromochloromethane	Dichloropropene	Antimony	Chlordane	Metribuzin
Benzene	Bromodichloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Beryllium	Dalapon	Oxamyl
CarbonTetrachloride	Bromomethane	Fluorotrichloromethane	Cadmium	Dicamba	PCB 1016
Dichloroethane	Butylbenzene	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	Chromium	Dieldrin	PCB 1221
Dichloroethylene	Chlorobenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Cyanide	Dinoseb	PCB 1232
Endrin	Chlorodibromomethane	p-Isopropyltoluene	Mercury	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	PCB 1242
Lindane	Chloroethane	Naphthalene	Nickel	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	PCB 1248
Methoxychlor	Chloromethane	n-Propylbenzene	Selenium	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	PCB 1254
Paradichlorobenzene	o-Chlorotoluene	Styrene	Thallium	Endothall	PCB 1260
Toxaphene	p-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethane	**SYNTHETIC ORGANICS**	Ethylene dibromide	Pentachlorophenol
Trichloroethane	Dibromomethane	Tetrachloroethylene	Aldicarb	Glyphosate	Picloram
Trichloroethylene	m-Dichlorobenzene	Toluene	Aldicarb Sulfone	Heptachlor	Propachlor
VinylChloride	o-Dichlorobenzene	Trichlorobenzene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Heptachlorepoxide	Simazine
2,4-D	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Trichloroethane	Aldrin	Hexachlorobenzene	**RADIONUCLIDES**
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dichloroethane	Trichloropropane	Butachlor	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Gross Alpha
ASBESTOS	Dichloroethylene	Trimethylbenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Radium 226
Asbestos Fibers	Dichloromethane	Xylene	Carbaryl	Methomyl	

TEST RESULTS – REQUIRED REPORTING OR DETECTED COMPOUNDS

The following water quality analysis and testing information is required reporting or are substances that were detected in the drinking water.
All of the substances that were detected are present at levels well below the U. S. EPA limits and do not pose a health risk to the general public.

Substance (units)	EPA Limit (MCL)	DRUC Maximum	DRUC Range	EPA Goal (MCLG)	Possible Source of the Contaminant
Microbial -Total Coliform	TT*	None	None	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
During the past year the Duck River Utility Commission met all treatment technique and monitoring and reporting requirements. No assessments or corrective action were required.					
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli (# Positive)	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)*	TT*	1.6	1.0 - 1.6	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)*	TT*	0.07	0.02 - 0.07	N/A	Turbidity does not present any risk to your health and is measured to assess the effectiveness of the filtration system.
* The Treatment Technique requirements for both Turbidity and Total Organic Carbon were met 100% of the year.					
Inorganic Compounds					**Substances of mineral origin**
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	2.10	1.38 - 2.10	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	19	10 - 19	800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.48	0.00 - 0.48	0.80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.90	0.61 - 0.90	4	Added to prevent tooth decay, natural erosion
Nitrate (ppm)	10	0.5	0.5	10	Agricultural runoff, natural erosion, sewage discharge
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	4.5	4.5	N/A	Natural erosion, component of water additives
Copper (ppm)	AL (Action Limit) = 1.3	0.09	0.09	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, - 2023 Data
Lead (ppb)	AL (Action Limit) = 15	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing, - 2023 Data
The DRUC is a wholesale only water authority and does not have individual customer services. Contact your local water provider for further information on your service line materials.					
Organic Compounds					**Natural or synthetic carbon-based compounds**
Haloacetic Acids Total (ppb)	60	10	10	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	80	14	14	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

DEFINITIONS: 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. 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. MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or 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, or 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 the disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow. TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. BDL: Below the Detection Limit. ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (explained in terms of money as one penny in $10,000,000.00. ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (explained in terms of money as one penny in $10,000.00. pCi/L: picocuries per liter. NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU becomes just noticeable to the average person. LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

USEPA NOTICE ON HEALTH EFFECTS: COLIFORMS are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If found, coliform bacteria indicate the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. **LEAD:** Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breasted), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Tullahoma Utilities Authority 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 TUA at (931)455-4515. 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.

No lead has ever been detected in samples of the water from Normandy Reservoir or the water leaving the DRUC Water Filtration Plant.