

Town of Trimble Water Quality Report for 2021

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 85 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As listed in the chart, we only detected 18 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is ground water, comes from a confined tertiary sand aquifer. 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 water to 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 Town of Trimble 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 www.state.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment or you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.

A wellhead protection plan is available for your review by contacting David Norsworthy at the Town of Trimble between 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. weekdays.

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 importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda..

For more information about your drinking water, please call David Norsworthy at 731-297-3955

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the first Monday of each month at Trimble City Hall 97 Pierce St. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

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.

Copyright © 2005 TAUD All rights reserved



- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm + water 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 storm water 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.

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).

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Town of Trimble 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>

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, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 297-3955

Water Quality Data

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. 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.
- **MRDL**: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	0		2021		0	< 2 positive samples	Naturally Present in the environment
Asbestos	NO	NFD		2014	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	90 th % = .0942		2021	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ⁴	NO	90 th % = 0	7.25	2021	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	NO	.489		2021	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories



Nitrate (as Nitrogen) ⁵	NO	2.18		2021	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	NO	22.0		2020	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM ⁶ [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	4.35		2021	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NO	ND		2021	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	1.93		2021	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Gross Alpha	NO	.95		2015	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	NO	1.67		2015	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Dibromochloromethane	NO	.701	.701	2017	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
HAA6Br	NO	4.13	2.15-4.13	2020	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bromodichloromethane	NO	.00176	.00176	2020	mpl	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bromoform	NO	.00115	.00115	2020	mpl	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	.00255	.00255	2020	mpl	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chloroform	NO	.000931	.000931	2020	mpl	n/a	n/a	n/a
Haa9	NO	5.47	2.69-5.47	2020	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
bromide	NO	67	62-67	2020	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Health Effects

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 around 0.02 ppm. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.

During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 10 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

Cross Connection and Backflow Prevention

Protecting your drinking water supply is also your responsibility!

What is a cross connection?

Cross Connection is a physical connection between a possible source of contamination and the public drinking water system piping. This connection, if not properly protected, can lead to the contamination of the drinking water system through a backflow event.

What is backflow?

Backflow is the reversal of water flow through a cross connection from a possible source of contamination into the public drinking water system. Backflow may be caused by either backpressure or backsiphonage. A loss of pressure in the public drinking water system may lead to backsiphonage through unprotected cross connections, or backpressure may be created when the water pressure of a facility's internal water system is elevated above the supply pressure of the public drinking water system resulting in backflow through unprotected cross connections.

What can you do to prevent backflow situations in your home or business?

- Be aware of and eliminate and/or isolate cross connections.
- Maintain air gaps on sinks and when using hoses.
- Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room, and on outside faucets/spigots).
- Install approved backflow prevention devices on lawn irrigation systems and on fire sprinkler system services.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.

Who is responsible?

- The responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while state regulatory agencies and public water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.
- Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing systems.
- It is the water customer's responsibility to ensure that unprotected cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow prevention devices are tested in accordance with state requirements and maintained in operable condition.

Why should you be concerned?

- Backflow may affect the quality of the drinking water at your facility and has the potential to create health hazards if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking or bathing.
- Backflow events occur more often than you might think although most do not create health hazards.
- Unprotected cross-connections with water supply plumbing or public drinking water piping systems are prohibited.

- You are responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate your drinking water and the drinking water of others. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating unprotected cross connections.

Who is responsible for having the backflow device tested?

- It is the responsibility of the property owner to have the backflow device tested by a qualified tester. It is also the responsibility of the property / business owner to schedule their own test appointment.

Who tests backflow devices?

- While any Tennessee licensed plumber can inspect plumbing or install a backflow device, only an Tennessee Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector (CCCDI) can test the device.

Where can I find a list of qualified testers in my area?

- Trimble Water Dept. does not endorse any specific testing company. Only hire plumbers with an Tennessee Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector (CCCDI) certification to test your backflow device.

I have an inground lawn sprinkler system at my residence. Am I required to have a backflow device and have it tested?

- Inground sprinkler systems are required to have a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device installed on the water line servicing the system. The backflow device must also be periodically tested in accordance with the state testing requirements.

Who pays for the testing and how much does it cost?

- It is the responsibility of the property owner to pay for any testing and/or required repairs to the backflow device. Cost will vary with existing device location conditions and type of device. Please review pricing requirements with the selected test company/tester before having the test performed.

Will this cause any disruption in my water service?

- Testing does require the flow of water to be stopped through the backflow device during the test process resulting in a short service interruption. The testing can be scheduled through the test company/tester for a time that will be convenient for the property owner.

How often do I have to have my backflow device tested?

- Backflow devices are required to be tested upon installation and at annual intervals thereafter.

Do I submit the test to Trimble water Dept or does the test company/tester do this for me?

- Usually the test company/tester submits the completed test form for their clients to the water company. If there is any doubt who will submit the test form, check with t