

Town of Trimble Water Quality Report for 2024

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we only detected 100 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 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 **Error! Reference source not found.** 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

<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.

A wellhead protection plan is available for your review by contacting David Norsworthy at Trimble City Hall between 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 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 muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information about your drinking water, please call David Norsworthy 7312973955

How can I get involved?

Our City Board meets on the Second Monday of each month at Trimble City Hall at 5:30 PM. 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of 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 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.

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 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 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).

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 731 297 3955

Think before you flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of Tennessee's waterways by disposing in one of our permanent pharmaceutical take back bins. There are nearly 100 take back bins located across the state, to find a convenient location please visit: <https://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>

Lead in Drinking Water

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. **Error! Reference source not found.** 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 **Error! Reference source not found.** at 731 297 3955 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>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

A Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed for our system and is accessible by contacting our office during regular business hours.

W a t e r Q u a l i t y D a t a

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. 762
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **RTCR** – Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect on April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.
- **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 (RTCR)	NO	0		2024		0	< 2 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha	No	0.492		12/11/24	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	No	1.11		12/11/24	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	NO	NFD		6/07/23	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	90 th % .0645	.00269 0.0645	2024	ppb	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	.762	.50 -.762	2024	ppb	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead ⁴	NO	90 Th % 7 62	.50-.762	2024	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	NO	22.3		5/25/23	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	4.25		8/08/24	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM ⁶ [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	11.5		8/08/24	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	2.64		8/23/2024	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	NO	2.1		2024	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Bromodichloromethane	NO	0.739		2023	ppb	n/a		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment natural deposits; discharge from mines
Bromoform	NO	0.566		2023	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	0.001		2023	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 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

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⁴Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

WHAT IS A CROSS-CONNECTION?

A cross-connection is any actual or potential physical connection between a potable water line and any pipe, vessel, or machine containing a non-potable fluid, or has the possibility of containing a non-potable fluid, solid or gas, such that it is possible for the non-potable fluid, solid or gas to enter the potable water system by backflow.

Concept of Backflow The term “Cross-Connection Control” is referring to backflow prevention. A cross-connection is an arrangement of piping which could allow undesirable water or contaminants to enter the potable water system as a result of backflow due to a backpressure or backsiphonage situation. All cross-connections are prohibited except where BFP assemblies as specified by DEP are set. Cross-connections shall be protected to prevent backflow, which can be hard to detect. In any water distribution system, potential cross-connections and sources of contamination and pathogen intrusion can be varied and unpredictable. Backflow means any reversal in the flow of water from its intended direction of flow either by “backsiphonage” or by “backpressure”. When conditions are such that the water ceases to flow toward the customers’ various fixtures and outlets and begins to flow from the intended outlets toward the source of supply, the water supply can easily become contaminated through unprotected cross-connections. Backsiphonage is caused by a reduced or negative pressure being created in the supply piping. Major causes of backsiphonage are undersized piping and the interruption of the supply pressure. This will allow negative pressures to be created by water trying to flow to a lower point in the system causing a foreign substance to flow into the pipe. The entire potable water supply may become contaminated due to backsiphonage of contaminants into the potable water supply.

Examples of fixtures and equipment requiring backsiphonage protection include: ** Sinks ** Dishwashers ** Ice machines ** Potato peelers ** Garbage grinders Backpressure may cause backflow to occur where a potable water system is connected to a non-potable system of piping, and the pressure in the non-potable system exceeds that in the potable system. High pressures may be created by means of pumps, boilers, water heaters, elevated piping, private wells, pressurized containers, etc. There is a high risk of non-potable water being forced into the potable water system whenever backpressure conditions exist. Example: boilers and water heaters are a common source of backpressure backflow caused by thermal expansion.