

Tracy City Public Utility Water Quality Report 2025

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 132 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we only detected 9 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water comes from a surface water source the Big Fiery Gizzard Lake, located right off Highway 41, near the old Hines pond. 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 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 Tracy City Public Utility sources rated as moderately susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of the Tennessee Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to the 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.

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).

For more information about your drinking water, please call Tommy McFarland, General Manager, at 931-592-2787 ext. 4. Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

How can I get involved?

The Tracy City Water Board meets on the third Monday at 6:00 p.m. at the utility office. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The Commissioners of the Tracy City Public Utility serve six-year staggering terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Tracy City Mayor and Board of Alderman. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints brought before the Board of Commissioners under the Utility's customer complaint policy may be reviewed by the Utility Management Review Board of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation pursuant to Section 7-82-702(7) of Tennessee Code Annotated.

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 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 storm water 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 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. Tracy City Public Utility water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. 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

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. Tracy City Public Utility 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 formulas, 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 Tracy City Public Utility at 931-592-2787. 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>. To maintain compliance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rules Revisions (LCRR) requirement, we completed an initial Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) and we are continuing to update and maintain it. If a customer needs access to this inventory please contact Tracy City Public Utility at 931-592-2787 ext. 4.

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, pumping stations, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 931-592-2787.

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: <http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>

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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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.
- **ND**– Non Detect
- **LRAA**– Locational running annual average (LRAA) is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria RTCR ***	No	0		2025		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	No	0.09 NTU	0.02 - 0.09 NTU	2025	NTU	N/A	TT (95% <.3 NTU	Soil runoff
Copper*	No	90% = 0.2100 ppm	0.0028 - 0.2940 ppm	2023	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	No	90% = 0.7 ppb	0.2 – 4.3 ppb	2023	ppb	15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ⁴	Yes		Only one sample taken	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM System ²	Yes	86.6 - site 250 ppb	16.3 – 122.0 ppb	2025	ppb	N/A	80 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 System ³	Yes	62.32- site 220 and 73.2- site 250 ppb	19.0 – 68.0 ppb	2025	ppb	N/A	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	1.72 ppm Avg.	0.59 – 2.81 ppm	2025	ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	MRDL = 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Organic Carbons **	No	1.87 ppm Avg.	1.47 – 3.22 ppm	2025	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.

* During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 20 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

**The Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon were met in 2025.

¹ We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.30 NTU.

² The 1st quarter LRAA at Site #250, at Flush Hydrant, has been calculated to be 0.0724 mg/L. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.080 mg/L set for Total Trihalomethanes.

² The 2nd quarter LRAA at Site #250, at Flush Hydrant, has been calculated to be 0.0809 mg/L. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.080 mg/L set for Total Trihalomethanes.

² The 3rd quarter LRAA at Site #250, at Flush Hydrant, has been calculated to be 0.08383 mg/L. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.080 mg/L set for Total Trihalomethanes.

² The 4th quarter LRAA at Site #250, at Flush Hydrant, has been calculated to be 0.08486 mg/L. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.080 mg/L set for Total Trihalomethanes.

² TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

³ The 1st quarter LRAA at site #250, at Flush Hydrant, has been calculated to be 0.0724 mg/L. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.060 mg/L set for Total Haloacetic Acids.

³ The 2nd quarter LRAA at site #220, at Matthew Melton, has been calculated to be 0.06232 mg/L. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.060 mg/L set for Total Haloacetic Acids.

³ The 2nd quarter LRAA at site #250, at Flush Hydrant, has been calculated to be 0.07315 mg/L. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.060 mg/L set for Total Haloacetic Acids.

³ The 3rd quarter LRAA at site #250, at Flush Hydrant, has been calculated to be 0.06825 mg/L. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.060 mg/L set for Total Haloacetic Acids.

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring Requirements Not During 2025

We violated a drinking water requirement. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

**We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. During 2025, we did not monitor for sodium and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. The sample was collected at the proper time, but was not analyzed by the laboratory.*

What This Means

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample (frequency) and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been analyzed	When samples were analyzed
Sodium	One Sample per calendar Year	2025	January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025	February 4, 2026

Steps We Are Taking

We will continue to sample once per year as required. We will work with the laboratory to ensure all testing is complete. We will also work with the state to ensure all results are received.

For more information, please contact **Tommy McFarland at 931-592-2787 ext. 4.**