

Cleveland Utilities

WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2020

Water Sources and Protection

Sources of Cleveland's drinking water include surface water from the Hiwassee and Tennessee Rivers, and ground water from limestone aquifers in the area (Waterville Spring). Cleveland Utilities also purchases water from other area utilities to ensure an adequate water supply to the service areas of Cleveland and Bradley County. These utilities include the Hiwassee Utilities Commission and Eastside Utility District.

Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water sources to potential contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) and Cleveland Utilities have prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report including a Wellhead Protection Plan for susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. To insure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. CU sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. An explanation of Tennessee's source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and 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 contact Cleveland Utilities at 423-559-5277 or 423-478-0698, Monday – Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

Water Operations and Testing

Cleveland Utilities operates 3 water treatment plants which are staffed with state licensed operators. The operations staff is responsible for overseeing the treatment operation and performing quality control checks over all of the water produced by these plants. The Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Department is responsible for ensuring that the quality and protection of the drinking water is maintained and is compliant with stringent State and Federal regulations.

Contaminant Information

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Health Information

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 drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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. Cleveland Utilities 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>.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. and comes from animal waste and run-off. When ingested, it can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. Cryptosporidium is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. For more information on Cryptosporidium, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water systems to give consumers an annual report on the quality of their drinking water. CU provides consumers current water quality information by calling 423-559-5277 or 423-478-0698 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Monday – Friday or on our web site at www.clevelandutilities.com.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The Board of Public Utilities of the City of Cleveland generally meets on the fourth Friday of each month at 12:30 p.m. at Cleveland Utilities in the Tom Wheeler Training Center, 2455 Guthrie Avenue, NW, Cleveland, Tennessee.

2020 WATER QUALITY DATA

REGULATED AT THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ENTRY POINT (WATER TREATMENT FACILITY)

Contaminant (unit)	Level Detected					Level Detected		M C L	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
	Analyzed	Violation Yes/No	C F P	W A T	H U C	Analyzed	E U D			
Turbidity (ntu) ①	2020	No	0.35	0.44	0.26	2020	0.22	TT	NA	Soil runoff.
	Range		0.01 - 0.35	0.01 - 0.44	0.01 - 0.26	Range	0.02 - 0.22			
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	No	0.346	0.969	0.362	2020	0.390	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	2020	No	0.67 ④	NR	0.67 ④	2020	0.91 ④	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
	Range		0.50 - 0.59	NR	0.51 - 0.64		0.75 - 1.07			
Sodium (ppm)	2020	No	2.29	1.95	2.28	2020	3.46	NA	NA	Erosion natural deposits; Used in water treatment.

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND CUSTOMER TAP

Contaminant (unit)	Level Detected					Level Detected		M C L	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
	Analyzed	Violation Yes/No		CU	HUC	Analyzed	E U D			
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	2020 ②	No	Highest LRAA	57.5	57.0	2020	40.2	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
			Range	3.7 - 68.0	41.8 - 57.0	Range	24.0 - 55.2			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2020 ②	No	Highest LRAA	44.1	34.5	2020	19.1	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
			Range	1.0 - 55.9	24.2 - 34.5	Range	12.1 - 23.1			
Total Coliform (mpn/100ml)	2020	No	Daily	0	(Weekly) 0	Daily 2020	1	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
E.Coli (mpn/100ml)		No		0	0		0			
Lead (ppb)	2020 ③	No	90 th percentile	< 2.0	< 2.0	2020	90 th % = < 2.0	AL = 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
			Range	All Sites < 2.0	All Sites < 2.0	Range	< 2.0 - 2.63			
Copper (ppm)	2020 ③	No	90 th percentile	0.092	0.0027	2020	90 th % = 0.175	AL = 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
			Range	0.01 - 0.24	0.0016 - 0.0027	Range	0.0074 - 0.956			
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	No	Highest RRA	1.7	2.1	2020 Avg.	1.87	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
			Range	0.5 - 2.3	2.0 - 2.1	Range	0.80 - 2.13			
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	No	Highest RRA	0.67	0.73	2020	0.72	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
			Range	0.15 - 0.67	0.15 - 0.68	Range	0.60 - 0.83			

UNREGULATED AT THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ENTRY POINT AND CUSTOMER TAP

Contaminant (unit)	Level Detected				Level Detected		Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)
	Analyzed		CU	WAT	Analyzed	E U D	
Strontium (ppb)	2015	Average	29.7	26.2	2015	68.4	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 regulation is warranted. UCMR minimum reporting levels (MRLs) were established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful." In fact, the UCMR MRLs are often below current "health reference levels" (to the extent that HRLs have been established).For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
		Range	23 - 42.3	22.4 - 35.1		22 - 77.3	
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	Average	0.273	0.346	2015	0.221	
		Range	<0.2 - 0.39	<0.2 - 0.42		<0.2 - 0.31	
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	Average	0.164	0.218	2015	0.076	
		Range	0.08 - 0.25	0.05 - 0.26		0.035 - 0.15	
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	Average	21.6	ND	2015	146.8	
		Range	<20 - 32.9			<20 - 190.4	
1,4 - Dioxane (ppb)	2015	Average	ND	ND	2015	0.089	
		Range				<0.07 - 0.103	
Contaminant (unit)	Level Detected					Level Detected	
	Analyzed		CU	WAT	HUC	Analyzed	E U D
Manganese (ppb)	2018-19	Average	0.77	ND	5.5	2018-19	3.5
		Range	0.46 - 1.04	----	NA		2.24 - 4.57
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6) (ppb)	2018-19	Average	3.31			Not Reported	
		Range	0.30 - 7.13				
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ppb)	2018-19	Average	39.9			Not Reported	
		Range	0.63 - 86.1				

The table above indicates 'contaminants' that were detected (No Total Coliform/Ecoli Detections) in Cleveland's water supply and are required to be reported. Not indicated are additional 'contaminants' for which tests were conducted and not detected. "Contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water including chemicals used during treatment.

① = 99.9% of CFP samples were ≤ 0.3 NTU. 100% of WAT samples were <0.5 NTU. 100% of HUC samples were ≤ 0.3 NTU. 100% of EUD samples were ≤ 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

② = Average is the maximum quarterly value from locational running annual averages (LRAA). Compliance with the MCL is based on the locational running annual average. Range is the minimum to maximum for individual samples from all locations and are not averages.

③ = Analysis must be performed again prior to the end of 2023 (3 yr cycle). HUC Analysis must be performed again prior to the end of June 30, 2021. 100% of the sites tested for Lead and Copper in the CU and HUC systems were below the Action Level.

④ = Plants have met the TT requirements for TOC in 2020. Average is the maximum quarterly average from running annual averages of treated water. Range is the minimum to maximum of individual samples.

***MCL Definition for E.Coli:** Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) = 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) = 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) = The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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.

TT (Treatment Technique) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL (Action Level) = The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

ppm = part per million, **ppb** = part per billion, **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (Measure of Water Clarity), **MPN** = Most Probable Number, **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, **RRA** = Running Annual Average, **ND** = Not Detected, **NR** = Not Required, **NA** = Not Applicable

CU = Cleveland Utilities (Distribution System)

HUC = Hiwassee Utilities Commission (Surface Water)

WAT = Waterville Springs (Ground Water)

EUD = Eastside Utility District (Surface Water)

CFP = Cleveland Filtration Plant (Surface Water)

Cleveland Utilities

WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2020 CONSUMER INFORMATION

Backflow Prevention

Cleveland Utilities makes every effort to ensure that our customers enjoy a continuous supply of safe drinking water. We also need the help of our customers in this regard, particularly with controlling cross connections.

A cross connection is a link with the public water supply and can cause the water system to become contaminated. An example of a cross connection would be a garden hose submerged in a source of contamination such as a car radiator, swimming pool, or other liquid. Should a water main break occur or a fire pumper use a nearby hydrant while the hose was submerged in a source of contamination, the contaminant could be sucked back into the public water supply. This is called backflow, and it can be prevented easily.

One simple way to avoid backflow is to create an air gap between the end of your hose and any other liquid source. For example: if you're filling a pool, arrange your hose so that the end is at least six inches above the top rim of the pool. The air gap will prevent the contaminant from being sucked back into the water supply.



Wrong Way

Right Way

Another way to prevent backflow with a garden hose is to use a device known as a vacuum breaker. Vacuum breakers are available at hardware and home improvement stores. They are simple, inexpensive, and screw right onto your outside faucet to prevent contaminants from being siphoned back into your plumbing and the public water system.



Vacuum Breaker

Cross connections that are more hazardous and that have permanently installed plumbing, such as irrigation systems, require more sophisticated devices known as reduced pressure backflow preventers. These more protective devices must be tested annually to ensure they are operating properly. Any residence with an irrigation system must be equipped with this type of device.



Example Installation of Irrigation Backflow Preventer

For more information on preventing cross connections, installing backflow devices and protecting your water supply, please feel free to contact our compliance department at 423-478-0698.

Unused Pharmaceutical Disposal

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 over 340 take back bins located across the state in all 95 counties, to find a convenient location please visit:

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

The "Take Back" bin in Bradley County is located at:
Bradley County Sheriff's Office
2290 Blythe Avenue SE
Cleveland, TN
423-738-7349
8-4; M-F

