

# Ocoee Utility District

## Water Quality Report for 2007

### 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 10 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 Carpenter Spring located off of Rymer Road. Wildwood Spring located off of Trewitt Road. A small portion is purchased from Cleveland Utilities 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 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 highly susceptible, reasonably susceptible, moderately susceptible or slightly susceptible based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Ocoee Utility District water sources rated as follows in terms of potential contamination: Carpenter Springs has not yet been rated. Wildwood Springs rated as highly susceptible. Cleveland Utilities rated as reasonably susceptible. Eastside Utility District rated as reasonably susceptible. A well head protection plan is available for your review by contacting Tim Lawson or Ben Goss at the Ocoee Utility District between 8:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. weekdays.

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.us/environment/dws/dwassess.php](http://www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassess.php).

### 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. Community water systems are required to disclose the detection of contaminants; however, bottled water companies are not required to comply with this regulation. 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).

### How can I get involved?

Our Board of Commissioners meet on the third Wednesday of each month at 12:00 P.M. at the Ocoee Utility District. Please contact the office at 423-559-8505 if you wish 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

Due to all water containing dissolved contaminants, occasionally your water may exhibit slight discoloration. We strive to maintain the standards to prevent this. We at Ocoee Utility District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

### 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).

### What's New at the Ocoee Utility District?

At the Ocoee Utility District, we are committed to providing our customers with the best service and highest quality water 365 days per year. Ocoee Utility District water and sewer bills can now be paid on-line at our website: [www.ocoeutility.com](http://www.ocoeutility.com). This service is fast, convenient, and will save customers time when paying their bill. We would like to invite everyone to take a look and try out our site, as there are a lot of facts and information in the site as well.

### 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 423-559-8505.

**Call before you dig!**  
**It's the law! Call 811 to**  
**Request a dig/locate request.**



# 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.

### Discretionary language regarding the use of averages to report levels of some contamination

- **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.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0		01/07 Thru 12/07		0	presence of coliform bacteria in <2 of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N	0.46	0.02-0.46 99.63% <0.3 ntu	Daily	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Nitrate	N	1.20	0.51-1.20	11/07	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	90 <sup>th</sup> /0=0.088	0-0.22	09/06	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	90 <sup>th</sup> /0=1.3	0-6.2	09/06	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Trihalo-methanes	N	36 avg	25-44	2007	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	22 avg	16-28	2007	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
Fluoride	N	1.55	0.00 To 1.55	Daily EUD & CU	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chlorine	N	1.9 avg	0.4 - 2.5	Daily	ppm	MRDL G=4	MRLDL=4	Water additive used to control Microbes.
Sodium	N	8.3	2.7-8.3	11/07	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Total Organic Carbons**	N	^^		2007	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment

\*\* ^^ The Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon were met in 2007.

Also please note: Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly.

### Other Information

During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. Please note: Infants 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 your tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The Commissioners of the Ocoee Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by the vote of the remaining Commissioners in office. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints brought before the Board of Commissioners under the District'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.

