Waynesboro Water System 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 see in the chart on the back, we only detected 13 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?
Your water, which is a combination of surface water and groundwater, comes from the **Green River & Geissler Spring's Well**. 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 Waynesboro Water System sources are 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.

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 the Waynesboro City Hall at 931-722-5458.

How can I get involved?
City Council meetings are held on Every 1st Monday of the Month at 6 p.m. at the Waynesboro City Hall which is located at the corner of Dexter L. Woods Memorial Blvd. and Public Square E. Please feel free to participate in these meetings to address any questions or concerns that you may have.

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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Waynesboro Water System's 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. The Waynesboro Water System 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 City Hall at 931-722-5458. 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. **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

Water System Security
Following the events of September 2001, we realized that our customers were concerned about the security of their drinking water. To ensure the safety of the community's 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 the City of Waynesboro at 931-722-5458 or Call **911**.

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 is a disposal bin currently located at the **Waynesboro City Hall** at 122 Public Square E. There are also nearly 100 take back bins located across the state, to find a convenient location please visit: https://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/

Water Quality Data

What does this chart mean?

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 (ug/L) - 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 NTUs 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 Trigger- Treatment Technique Trigger, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Level 1 Assessment – A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment – A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Detection Range	Year	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Contaminant Information
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	ND		2024		ND	TT Trigger	Bacteria naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli Bacteria	No	ND		2024		ND		Human or animal wastes. Fecal Matter.
Turbidity[1]	No	0.157	0.015-0.157	2024	NTU	< 0.1 NTU	> 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff. See Foot Note 1
Copper[2]	No	90th%= 0.0903		2024	ppb	ND	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. See Foot Note 2

Lead[2]	No	90th%= 0.00100		2024	ppb	ND	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. See Foot Note 2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	780		2024	ppb	< 1,000 ppb	10,000 ppb	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	784		2024	ppb	< 10,000 ppb		Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment.
Atrazine	No	ND		2024	ppb	ND	3 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on raw crops.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[3]	No	67.3	24.5-67.3	2024	ppb	ND	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. See Foot Note 3
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	49.7	26.22-49.7	2024	ppb	ND	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon[4]	No	647		2024	ppb	ND	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment. See Foot Note 4
Chlorine	No	2.51	0.36-3.60	2024	ppm	MRDLG < 3.0 ppm	MRDL= 4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
Arsenic	No	ND		2022	ppb	ND	10 ppb	Cancer-Causing Mineral in High Concentrations

During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, (0) out of (20) households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. The next round of Lead and Copper testing will be conducted in 2024.

This year, the EPA added new rules for Lead & Copper in the State of Tennessee's Water Systems. Our water system was to make a Lead Service Line Inventory of all Lead, Copper, & Galvanized Service lines that are in our water system. Observation of the City's records and the physical inspections of our water system's service lines were completed. The Lead Service Line Inventory Report is available on the City of Waynesboro's website at cityofwaynesboro.org

[1]100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our sedimentation & filtration systems.

[2] 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.

[3] While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for Trihalomethanes, it does contain low levels. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL 80 over many years, may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[4]The Waynesboro Water System met all treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon removal. Required removal is 35% or greater.