Town of Jonesborough Consumer Confidence Report 2024

TOWN OF JONESBOROUGH
123 BOONE STREET
JONESBOROUGH, TN 37659
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This report contains very important information. Please translate it or speak to someone who understands it well.
Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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.

What is the source of my water?
Your water, which is surface water, comes from the Nolichucky River. 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, based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Town of Jonesborough 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
You may contact the Town of Jonesborough 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 Randy Jones at 423-753-1099*****

How can I get involved?
Our BMA meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:00pm at Town Hall: 123 Boone St.
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, 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.
***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. The town of Jonesborough 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
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. The Town Jonesborough's water system 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 https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water

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 423-753-1099 or 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 are nearly 100 take back bins located across the state, to find a convenient location please visit: https://www.tnpharm.org/patient-resources/disposing-of-unwanted-drugs/

Key terms and definitions for understanding the chart:

- 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.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- 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.
- 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.
- TT - Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 90th Percentile: 90% of the samples are equal to or less than the numbers on the chart
- N/A: Not Applicable

Water Quality Data Chart:

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range Of Detections	Date Of Sample	Unit Of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0%	0	2024	N/A	0	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water Turbidity	No	0.21	0.02 to 0.21	2024	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	0.916	0.720 to 1.28	2024	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper	No	0.2 (Action Level)	0.0010 to 0.0091	2024	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride	No	0.37 (Average)	0.2 to 0.9	2024	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Lead	No	1.3 (90th Percentile)	0.0022	2024	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination/Disinfection								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	0.033 (Running Annual average)	0.0136 to 0.0766	2024	ppb	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	0.357 (Running Annual average)	0.0164 to 0.0414	2024	ppb	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Unregulated Substances Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants								
Sodium	No	1.3 (Average)	13	2024	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occuring
Disinfectant								
Chlorine	No	1.2 (Running Annual average)	0.3 to 2.3	2024	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes