

# West Overton Utility District

## Consumer Confidence Report 2025

### Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's Health Standards. In 2025 there was numerous tests for over 86 contaminants that may be in our drinking water were conducted by our suppliers. As you will see in the Water Quality Data charts on the next pages, only 9 of these contaminants were detected, and all of those were found to be within acceptable limits.

### What is the source of my water?

We purchase treated water from The City of Livingston, and The City of Algood which purchases treated water from The City of Cookeville. The Livingston Water Treatment plant has three surface water intakes. One is located on Carr Creek impoundment (city lake) a 52-acre surface reservoir, while the other is located on Roaring River to supplement the supply in the impoundment. In August 2009 Livingston started getting water from the Cumberland River as their main water source. The Livingston Water Treatment Plant serves a population of approximately 15,351 and is designed to treat 4 million gallons per day (MGD). In 2025 the average daily flow pumped to consumers was 3.5 MGD. Our Algood supply, which is surface water, comes from the Center Hill Lake (Mine Lick Creek). The City of Cookeville Water Treatment Plant is designed to treat 15 million gallons per day (MGD). In 2025 the average daily flow pumped to customers was 12.61 MGD. The 2025 average Total Hardness was 76.6 ppm or 4.47 grams/gallon with a PH of 7.38.

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 untreated water sources serving this water system. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible (high), moderately susceptible (moderate), or slightly susceptible (low) based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Livingston and Cookeville sources both rated as moderately susceptible to potential contamination. An explanation of Tennessee's SWAPS, 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 you may contact the City of Livingston or the City of Cookeville 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. Community water systems are required to release 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).

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

For more information about your drinking water, please call Tyler Copeland at 931-498-4144.

### How can I get involved?

If you have any concerns or questions please call or come by our offices. The Board of Commissioners meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 4:30 PM. The Commissioners of the West Overton Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment of the County Mayor / Executive. Decisions by the Board of Commissioner 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. A customer may submit a name for consideration by the Board for the list of nominees. To be considered the name must be mailed to the District's General Manager no later than one week before this Board meeting. If you have items that you wish to address, please call our Business office at (931) 498-4144 to be placed on the Board agenda. For more information about your drinking water, please contact the Office at (931) 498-4144.

### 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. For more information call EPA hot line at (800-426-4791).*

## **TASTE AND ODOR**

For the most part taste and odor problems are the result of iron, algae, and manganese. Our suppliers use additives such as hydrogen peroxide and activated carbon in an effort to eliminate these problems.

## **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).

## **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 615-896-9022

## **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://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>

## **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. West Overton Utility District 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 West Overton Utility District at 931-498-4144. 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>.

## **Lead Service Line Inventory**

A Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed for our system and is accessible by contacting our office during regular business hours.

Unregulated Contaminants: No unregulated contaminants were above the MRL.

MRL – Minimum Reporting Level is the lowest analyte concentration that meets Data Quality Objectives that are developed based on the intended use of this method.

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. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

# 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.

! Discretionary language regarding the use of averages to report levels of some contaminants.

## West Overton Utility District

Contaminant	Do We Meet The Standards	MCLG in CCR units	MCL in CCR Units	Level found in CCR Units	Range of detections	Units	Date of sample	Typical source of Contaminant
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria	YES	0	<2		Pos-Neg	#	*	Naturally present in the environment
0 of 120 distribution samples collected in 2025 none tested positive for Total Coliform Bacteria and E. Coli all repeat samples tested negative. We meet the treatment technique.								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper <sup>3*</sup>	YES	1.3	AL=1.3 PPM	0.196 PPM	.0106 to .552	PPM	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead <sup>4*</sup>	YES	0	AL=15 PPB	<2.0 PPB	<2.0 to 5.34	PPB	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Chlorine	YES	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.74	.90 – 3.40	PPM	*	Water Additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] <sup>6*</sup>	YES	N/A	80	66.88 AVG	30.50 to 89.80	PPB	*	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids <sup>5*</sup>	YES	N/A	60	59.05 AVG	28.7 to 78.20	PPB	*	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## City Of Algood

Contaminant	Do We Meet The Standards	MCLG in CCR units	MCL in CCR Units	Level found in CCR Units	Range of detections	Units	Date of sample	Typical source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbons	YES	n/a	TT	n/a	*	ppm	*	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity <sup>2</sup>	YES	n/a	TT	0.18	0.03 to 0.18	NTU	*	Soil runoff
Fluoride	YES	4	4	.13	0.07 to .13	ppm	*	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	YES	No ne	None	21.6		ppm	*	Sodium Hydroxide is added to the treatment process for corrosion control and water stabilization
Barium	YES	2	2	.0171	0 - 0.0171	ppm	*	Discharge from drilling waste, metal refineries and erosion from natural deposits.

**Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides**

The City of Cookeville is waived on these except Atrazine, 2, 4d, Picloram and they were below the Detection Limit.

## City of Livingston

Contaminant	MCLG in CCR units	MCL in CCR Units	Level found in CCR Units	Range of detections	Violation	Date of sample	Typical source of Contaminant
Turbidity <sup>2</sup>	N/A	TT	.20 NTU	.04 to .20 NTU	NO	01/01/25 to 12/31/25	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon <sup>1*</sup>	30% required	TT	30% removed	1.01 – 1.38 PPM	NO	01/01/25 to 12/31/25	Naturally present in the environment
Radium 226	0	3.0 pCi/L	0.83 pCi/L		NO	06/29/23	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride	4 PPM	4 PPM	.451 PPM AVG	.203 - .626 PPM	NO	01/01/25 to 12/31/25	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	n/a	n/a	5.67 PPM		NO	05/06/25	Sodium Hydroxide is added to the treatment process for corrosion control and water stabilization
Nitrate	10 PPM	10 PPM	.308 PPM		NO	04/11/25	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

- \* Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2025. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.
- 1\* We meet the TT requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2025. Cookeville was required to remove 27% and average removal was 64.6% based on 12 samples. Livingston met the Treatment Technique for Total Organic Carbon in 2025.
- 2\* 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.  
  
The Livingston Treatment Plant met the Treatment Technique with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.30 NTU.  
  
Turbidity samples taken by the City of Cookeville in 2025 numbered 2,190 individual samples. 100% of all monthly samples were less than or equal to 0.30 NTU. Turbidity is monitored continuously. Our average turbidity for 2025 was 0.04193 NTU.
- 3\* Lead and copper values are reported in the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile values. During the most recent round of lead and copper testing zero sites out of twenty sites exceeded the copper action level.
- 4\* Lead and copper values are reported in the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile values. During the most recent round of lead and copper testing zero sites out of twenty sites exceeded the lead action level.
- 5\* Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL of 60 PPB over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- 6\* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL of 80 PPB over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and have an increased risk of getting cancer. . **(You must drink at least 2 liters of water every day for 70 years and even then just one person in 10,000 may have a greater chance of getting cancer).**

**Abbreviations:** • CCR: Consumer Confidence Report • PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter • n/a: not applicable • NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water • pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) • AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. • TT: Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. • Avg: average. • MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. • MRDLG: maximum residual disinfectant level, or level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. • ND: Non-detect