

## IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE?



**YES**, our water meets all of EPA's Health Standards. Algood is a purchaser of water from the City of Cookeville who in 2024, conducted 6,041 analyses while Algood conducted an additional 139 analyses for contaminants that may be found in drinking water. We were in compliance with all federal and state standards for 2024. For Quality Control purposes the Water Treatment Plant is manned around the clock.

## WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY DRINKING WATER?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from Center Hill Lake (Mine Lick Creek). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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.

Our goal is to protect our water from contaminates 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 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 (high), moderately susceptible (moderate) or slightly susceptible (low) based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Cookeville Water Department system sources rated as moderately susceptible to potential contamination. An explanation of Tennessee's 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 City of Cookeville Water Department to obtain copies of specific assessments.

The City of Cookeville Water Treatment Plant is designed to treat 15 million gallons per day (MGD). In 2024 the average daily flow pumped to customers was 12.85 MGD. The 2024 average Total Hardness was 76.5 ppm or 4.47 grains/gallon with a PH of 7.59.

## Think Before You Flush

Flushing unused or expired medications 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 them in one of our permanent pharmaceutical take back bins. There are over 385 take back bins located across the state in all 95 counties, to find a convenient location please visit: <https://tdeonline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>

## WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING 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).

## HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

If you have any questions or concerns, please call or come by our offices at City Hall. The City Council meets on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of each month at the Algood Municipal Building in Algood at 6pm and you may come to address the council with any concerns. Our telephone number is (931) 537-9545 if you wish to be placed on the council agenda.

## IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OUR OPERATIONS?

The State and EPA require us to test and report our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have always met all of these requirements. We want you to know that we pay special attention to all of the rules.

## TASTE AND ODOR

For the most part taste and odor problems are the result of iron, algae, and manganese. We 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 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 their personal sanitation, food preparation, handling infants and pets, and drinking water 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).

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 City of Cookeville 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. 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**For more information about your drinking water, please call City Hall in Algood at (931) 537-9545 or come by City Hall located at 215 West Main Street in Algood, Tennessee.**

**City of Algood  
2025 Consumer Confidence Report**

Visit Our Website at [www.Algood-Tn.com](http://www.Algood-Tn.com)

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.
- \* Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between Jan 1-Dec 31, 2024. 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.
- \*\* We meet the TT requirement for Total Organic Carbon. We were required to remove 26% and average removal was 65.0% based on 12 samples.
- \*\*\* 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 of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity samples taken in 2024 numbered 2191 individual samples. 99.954% of all monthly samples were less than or equal to 0.30 NTU. Turbidity is monitored continuously. Our average turbidity for 2024 was 0.0363 NTU.

Abbreviations • ppb or micrograms/L: parts per billion or micrograms per liter explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000,000 • ppm or mg/l: parts per million or milligrams per liter explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000 • N/A: not applicable• BDL: Below Detection Limits• NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units-Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTUs is just noticeable to the average person • 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. • MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal: 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 or 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. • RTRC 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. • CCR: Consumer Confidence Report

Footnotes for Table at right:

1. None of the 121 samples tested positive for total coliform and 0 tested positive for E. Coli. We met the treatment technique requirement for Total Coliform.
  - a. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
2. Lead and copper values are reported in 90<sup>th</sup> percentile values. During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, one of the 20 households tested contained concentrations of lead or copper exceeding the action level.
3. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL 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 locational running annual average for all locations was 54.85 ppb for THM and 45.0 for THAA. This is not an immediate risk. For more information on potential health effects, you can call the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791)

Contaminant	MCLG in CCR Units	MCL in CCR Units	Level found in CCR Units	Range of Detection	Units	Violation	Date of Sample*	Typical source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria <sup>1</sup>	0	TT Trigger	0	N/A	#	No	01-01-24 to 12-31-24	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbons	N/A	TT	N/A	**	ppm	No	*	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity***	N/A	TT	0.36	0.02 to 0.36	NTU	No	*	Soil runoff
Lead <sup>2</sup>	0	AL=15	BDL	BDL	ppb	No	June '23	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper <sup>2</sup>	1.3	AL=1.3	0.12	0.00777 to 0.12	ppm	No	June '23	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.11	0.06 to 0.11	ppm	No	*	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Sodium	None	None	23.7		ppm	No	*	Sodium Hydroxide is added to the treatment process for corrosion control and water stabilization
Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.24 Avg.	0.7 to 3.1	ppm	No	*	Water Additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] <sup>3,4</sup>		80	54.85	29.8 to 122.0	ppb	No	*	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids <sup>4</sup>		60	45.0	25.0 to 76.1	ppb	No	*	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium	2	2	0.0171	0 to 0.0171	ppm	No	*	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.								