



GALLATIN PUBLIC UTILITIES



Water Quality Exceeds Mark:

Gallatin Public Utilities provides water service to approximately 14,000 customers through approximately 206 miles of water distribution mains. We are proud to announce that our water system meets or exceeds all water quality standards, as established by State and Federal regulatory agencies. This brochure is a summary of the high quality of water provided to our customers last year, and represents the dedication of our employees to provide our customers with water that is absolutely safe.

This brochure contains information about where your water comes from, what your water contains, how this water complies with Federal and State regulatory standards, and how customers may obtain more information.

Customer Comments Welcome:

If you are interested in learning more about the water department and water quality issues, you may call the Gallatin Public Utilities at 451-5922. The Gallatin Water Department operates as an entity of the City of Gallatin, and reports to the Mayor and City Council. The Gallatin City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at Gallatin City Hall. City Council Committee Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Gallatin City Hall. All meetings are open to the public.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Gallatin's drinking water, which is surface water, is pumped through an intake on Old Hickory Lake. 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 our water system. The SWAP Report assessed the susceptibility of 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, moderately susceptible, or slightly susceptible based on geographic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Gallatin Water Department sources rated as reasonably susceptible to *potential* contamination.

As explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings, and the overall TDEC report to the USEPA can be viewed online at www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassess.php or you may contact Gallatin Public Utilities to obtain copies of specific assessments.

Important Health Information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control 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 QUALITY REPORT

Listed below are 12 contaminants detected in Gallatin's drinking water in 2007. All are below allowed levels. Not listed are the hundreds of other contaminants for which we tested, but were not detected. The Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon were met in 2007.

Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between **January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007**. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, for these contaminants, the last sample date is shown in the table.

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Date	Sources of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS:							
Total Coliform	<5% Positive Samples	0	Positive		mpn	August 8, 2007	Naturally present in the environment
			Positive			September 7, 2007	
			Positive			October 2, 2007	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:							
Barium	2	2	0.023		ppm	Sep-02	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	AL=1300	1300	270(AVG)	20-420	ppb	Aug-05	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride	4	4	0.9975(AVG)	0.976 - 1.03	ppm		Water additive for strong teeth
Lead	AL=15	0	4.3(AVG)	BDL - 6.4	ppb	Aug-05	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate	10	10	0.38		ppm	Jan-07	Runoff from fertilizer use
Turbidity	TT (99.95% <0.3 NTU)	TT	0.05(AVG)	0.03 - 0.36	NTU		Soil runoff
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.92(AVG)	1.58 - 2.11	ppm		Water additive for disinfection
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:							
Sodium			7.5		ppm	Mar-07	Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:							
TTHM	80	0	47(AVG)	27 - 58	ppb		By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	60	0	40(AVG)	27 - 80	ppb		
TOC	TT	N/A	1.6(AVG)	1.4 - 1.9	ppm		Naturally occurring in environment

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ppm - one part per million

ppb - one part per billion

ND - Not Detected

pCi/L - Picocuries per Liter is the measure of radioactivity in water.

mpn - most probable number.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that trigger treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk. Out of 30 samples collected we had zero (0) exceed the lead or copper Action Level.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

HAA5: Halo Acetic Acids

TOC: Total Organic Carbon

Why Are There Contaminants in My Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water (FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water), may reasonably expect to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, springs, streams and wells, proved sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) and in Gallatin's case it is the Cumberland River. As water travels across the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals, and can be polluted by animal and human activity. Contaminants that can be expected in *untreated* source water include:

Biological Contaminants - such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from septic systems, sewage treatment plants, livestock, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants - such as metals, salts and turbidity, which may be naturally occurring or the result of storm run-off, industrial/domestic wastewater, farming, etc.

Organic Chemicals - such as synthetic and volatile organics which are the result of industrial activity, storm run-off, septic systems, etc.

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.

Water's Trip To Your Tap

Gallatin's water goes through several steps, to ensure its quality, on its trip to your tap. First the water is pumped from an intake on the Cumberland River to the Water Treatment Plant. Once the water reaches the treatment plant it is pre-chlorinated and PAC (polyaluminum chloride) is added to aid in settling, then the water proceeds through areas called flocculation basins and begins the sedimentation process (where larger particles are formed and allowed to sink to the bottom), the water then flows into the plants filtration system and becomes crystal clear. At this point the water receives post chlorination (to prevent bacteria from developing), aquadene (for corrosion control), and fluoride (to help in preventing tooth decay). The treated water flows into a clear well and is then pumped into the water distribution system.

For more information about the quality of your drinking water or this report, please call our offices at (615) 451-5922 or you may also visit our website at www.gallatinutilities.com.



GALLATIN PUBLIC UTILITIES

239 Hancock St

Gallatin, Tennessee 37066

Phone (615) 451-5922 - Fax (615) 452-0568

Office Hours: 7:30 AM - 4:30 PM - Monday - Friday

Visit Us On The Web: www.gallatinutilities.com

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2007