

2026 Shelbyville Water Quality Report

The Shelbyville Water Board of Directors Meet the 4th Tuesday Each Month
Location 308 South Main Street: Time 5:00pm. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

IS OUR DRINKING WATER SAFE? YES

Our water meets all of EPA Health standards. Test results for 2023 and 2025 are included in this report

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF OUR WATER?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from the Duck River. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants, and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water supply to contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supplies serving this system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to **potential** contamination. 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 Shelbyville Water System 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 www.state.tn.gov/enviroment/program-ares/wr-water-resoures/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html or you may contact the Water System or TDEC at 1-888-891-TDEC to obtain copies of specific assessments.

The State and EPA requires testing and reporting on the quality of our water 24 hours a day while the plant is in operation to ensure its safety. Shelbyville Water System flushes main lines and dead-end water mains on a routine schedule to keep water fresh and clean as possible.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 our drinking water call Dennis Rankin at 684-5998 or 684 7171.

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 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 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 storm-water 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.

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people 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 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).

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - 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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 5.0 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - (MRDL) - A level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - (MRLDG) - A maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment and for which no known or anticipated adverse effect on human health would occur, allowing for an adequate margin of safety.

Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between January and December 2025. And Lead test 2023

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Max Level	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source Of Contamination
Total Coliform	NO	0	0	0	>5%	Naturally Present in the environment
Turbidity NTU 100% < .30	NO	.06	.06	N/A	TT	Soil Runoff
Strontium	NO	65	65	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring element and is used as strontium carbonate pyrotechnics, in steel production as a catalyst and a lead scavenger
Barium	NO	.0206	.0206	2	2	Erosion of natural decay
Fluoride	NO	0 - .34	.34	.7	1.3	Added to prevent tooth decay
Copper 2023 PPB Range	NO	90%=0.0629	13.0	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing erosion
Lead 2023 PPB Range	NO	0 90 th %	0	.150	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing erosion
Nitrate PPM As Nitrogen	NO	.799	.799	10	10	Agricultural runoff, natural erosion
Sodium	NO	5.16	5.16	N/A	N/A	Natrually present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	NO	.93 – 1.5	1.5	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Chorine RAA	1 st – 3.19	2 nd – 3.0	3 rd – 3.0	4 th – 3.0		MRDL – 4.0 Min. - .02
TTHM LRAA PPB	NO	19 -51	51	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 LRAA PPB	NO	14 -35	35	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unregulated Contaminants

- Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of these contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	MDL	MCLG	MRL	Found in items ranging from cookware and paper food packaging to personal care products, carpeting and firefighting foam, and provides stain resistance
PFPeA	NO	.0033	1.1	0	.0030	
PFBS	NO	.0074	.5	0	.0030	
PFOA	NO	.0079	.8	0	.0040	
PFOS	NO	.0059	.5	0	.0040	
NETFOSAA	NO	.70	.6	0	.60	
PFHxS	NO	1.3	.4	0	2.1	
PFNA	NO	1.0	.6	0	2.1	
PFBA	NO	.0058	1.1	0	.0050	
PFHxA	NO	.0038	.5	0	.0030	

** The Treatment Technique requirements (25% reduction) for Total Organic Carbon were met in 2025.

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.

***Public Water Systems using surface water shall continuously chlorinate and maintain a free chlorine residual of 0.2 mg/l in all parts of the distribution system. The residual disinfectant level in the distribution system must be measured at the same time as total coliforms are sampled. Of all 2025 distribution disinfectant

samples: Average = 2.97 ppm Range = 1.1 to 3.5 ppm

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We tested for Cryptosporidium in our source water and have not detected any this test period. Total Trihalomethanes THM,s) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes (THM,s) 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems in people of all ages , especially for pregnant people ,infants(both formula-fed an breast fed)and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Shelbyville Power Water and Sewer is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time,lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect led 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 and 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 line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your and wish to have your water tested contact Shelbyville Water system (Dennis Rankin) (931 684 7171) Information on lead in drinking water , testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at .<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> As of now (2025) we Shelbyville water system have not found any lead service line in our distribution system and we are still searching . We also are continuously sending info to our customers and if a customer wants any info they can call (684 7171) or come to the main office at (308 south main street in Shelbyville and request it.

During the most recent Lead and Copper testing (tests performed in 2023) none of the 30 sites exceeded the state regulations. Special notice of the availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring results: UCMR sampling has been completed as required. Some of the PFA,s were above non detect. For further information concerning these monitoring results contact Dennis Rankin @ 931-684-5998.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. For Additional Information call the Safe drinking water Hotline at *

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. 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.

Volatile Organic Chemical sampling and Analytical requirements have been completed in conjunction with the "Vulnerability Assessment" process. All listed contaminants were found to be below detection limits.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que io entienda bien.

Please call our office if you have any questions: 931-684-7171 or 931-684-5998

**SHELBYVILLE WATER SYSTEM
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PHONE: 931-684-7171 OR 931-684-5998**