



Fort Campbell Water Quality Report

Tennessee PWSID # 0000820
 Kentucky PWSID # 0241001
 Monitoring Period January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024

Is my drinking water safe?

Your water meets all Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for contaminants that may be in drinking water and all were below actionable limits. Those contaminants and the levels detected are listed in the chart on the back of this page.

What is the source of my water?

Your water comes from a ground water aquifer located on Post and our goal is to protect that water from contaminants. We are continually working with the State of Kentucky and the State of Tennessee to determine the vulnerability of your water source to potential contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the

untreated water source serving this water system. This report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. Water sources are 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 Fort Campbell water source has been rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems are required to routinely test and treat their water. 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> or you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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. It may also pick up substances resulting from human activity and the presence of animals. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for regulations establishing limits for contaminants in bottled water, providing the same protection for public health. 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 at 800-426-4791.

Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. This initial inventory was completed prior to the deadline of October 16th, 2024.

Preliminary findings include:

- Estimated number of lead service lines: 0
- Estimated number of galvanized required replacement (GRR) service lines: 0
- Estimated number of service lines with unknown material: 45
- Estimated number of non-lead service lines: 4544

If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact the Water Department at 931-431-5677.

Other Information

We at Fort Campbell work around the clock to provide top quality water at every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. The changing mission of the 101st Airborne Division and an increase in tenant units has resulted in growth in both the number of personnel served as, well as geographic spread from the original 1940's construction. Both the plant and distribution system have grown and managed to meet these challenges. Efforts are constantly ongoing to improve treatment processes, the water distribution system, and water storage facilities across the Post.

In September 2003, the water system was privatized with ownership transferring from the U.S. Army to JACOBS. The management team at JACOBS is proud of the professionalism and dedication of its staff. Currently there are four certified operators of which 2 are Grade IV level, the highest grade achievable in the State of Tennessee. The staff is also active in both the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Tennessee Association of Utility Districts (TAUD) to maintain its knowledge of water issues and regulatory changes.

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 drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other

microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Is my water system secure?

We understand that our customers are concerned about the security of their drinking water. Unlike many municipal utilities, our water source is located on the Post and protected by Post Security, however, we urge all residents of Fort Campbell to report any suspicious activities at any of our utility facilities, including the Water Treatment Plant, pumping stations, storage tanks and fire hydrants to 270-798-7111, 270-798-7112, 270-798-7113 or 931-431-5677.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

If you need more information about your drinking water, please feel free to call Anthony Black, the Facilities Supervisor for the Ft. Campbell Water Treatment Plant, at 931-249-5836.

How can I get involved?

Contact the Water Department at 931-431-5677 for more information on how you can get involved.



Water Quality Data Table

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Contaminant		Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity ¹		No	0.2	0.02 – 0.2	2024	NTU	NA	TT	Soil Runoff
Barium		No	0.04	NA	2023	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride		No	0.6 (Average)	0.4 – 0.8	2024	ppm	4	4	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)		No	0.9	NA	2024	ppm	10	10	
Sodium		No	6.5	NA	2024	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Sodium is not a regulated contaminant and has no direct impact on health. It is being included for additional information about the quality of your drinking water.									
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Disinfectant or Contaminant		Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		No	RAA=1.9	1.2 – 2.3	2024	ppm	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive to control microbes
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)		No	LRAA=16.7	7.2 – 24.3	2024	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		No	LRAA=13.3	4.3 – 20.5	2024	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant		TT Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Year Sampled	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon		No	Less than 2.0	NA	2023	NA	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
LEAD ² AND COPPER									
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	90th Percentile Result	No. of samples above the Action Level	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Unit of Measurement	Action Level	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	0.513	0 of 30	0.02 – 0.8	2024	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Contaminant	Level Detected	Range of Results	Unit Measurement	Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants
Perfluorobutane sulfonate	0.0036	NA	ppb	Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants in January 2024. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. The results of detected contaminants are listed in this table. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results further, please contact Anthony Black at (931) 431-5677, or Anthony.Black@Jacobs.com . This notice is being sent to you by the Fort Campbell Water System, PWSID#: <u>TN0000820</u> .
Perfluorohexanoic acid (ppb)	0.0072	NA	ppb	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (ug/L)	0.0336	NA	ppb	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (ppb)	0.0057	NA	ppb	
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (ppb)	0.0263	NA	ppb	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (ppb)	0.0055	NA	ppb	

Water Quality Data

What does this chart mean?

- AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ND- Non-Detect or concentration level deemed lower than method detection limit.
- LRAA- Locational Running Annual Average is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- NA – Not applicable
- 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. 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 (70 –years) to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

- 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.
- MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL, or 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 - Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, or 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.
- Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- 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.
- 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.
- RAA- Running Annual Average

- TT - Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Footnotes

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of our turbidity samples meeting the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.2 NTU. Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

² Lead was not detected during sampling in 2024. 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. We are 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 Anthony Black at (931) 431-5677, Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WHAT IS BACKFLOW PREVENTION?

Backflow is the undesirable reversal of flow of fluids, chemicals, or any other foreign material into the public drinking water system. There are two forms of backflow. (1) Backsiphonage - usually caused by a loss of pressure in the drinking water system. (2) Backpressure - caused by pumps, piping systems elevation, or thermal expansion from a heat source.

Backflow can cause our drinking water to become polluted or contaminated. Pollution reduces the quality of drinking water. It does not create a public health hazard, but adversely affects the aesthetics of taste, odor, and appearance. However, when the drinking water is contaminated, there is concern for public health if the water is consumed. This creates a threat of illness or, in extreme cases, human mortality.

We at Fort Campbell work hard to ensure that the water we bring to your home is the safest, purest available. That is why we are constantly on the alert for any situation that would degrade that purity. Our cross-connection prevention program is one way that our staff ensures that the water you and your family drink is always the best. We believe, however, that every water customer should know about backflow. Even a lawn sprinkler system or a water hose connected to a pesticide or fertilizer sprayer can be a potential source for contamination. If water main pressure is reduced due to a water main break or nearby firefighting, a back siphonage effect could be created that could draw water from your garden hose into your home water supply. So, if you have pesticide or fertilizer sprayer attached to your garden hose, the chemicals can contaminate your water supply. You can prevent backflow by an air gap (disconnect the hose when not in use) or installing an inexpensive backflow preventer on your spigots.

