

Bon Aqua-Lyles Utility District Water Quality Report for 2025

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we only detected 10 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from the Piney River and The Water Authority of Dickson. 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 this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of 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 geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Bon Aqua-Lyles Utility District 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 <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?

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).

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

For more information about your drinking water, please call Todd Cash at 931-670-3142.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the Third Thursday at 6:00 p.m. at the utility office. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

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 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. Bon Aqua-Lyles Utility District's water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. 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 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).

Dangers of Cross Connections

Over the next few months, the warm weather will bring people outdoors to working in their yard and gardens and begin getting swimming pools ready. Bon Aqua-Lyles Utility District would like to ensure that our customers are aware of the dangers of associated with these activities. A garden hose submersed in any liquid or attached to certain devices used to spray (pesticides or herbicides) forms a cross connection, a situation where a possible source of contamination is directly linked to our public water system. If the end of your hose is connected to a chemical container, swimming pool or other contaminate during a water main break or fire, the substance can be siphoned back into the water system. This condition, known as siphonage, could cause a public health hazard. Devices are available to prevent this problem; however the best solution is to always be careful how you use your hose. Please help us provide a safe supply of water to all customers. Remember; never stick your hose in anything you wouldn't want to drink. For information on cross connections and how to protect against them, call David Conner at 931-670-4718.

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. Bon Aqua-Lyles 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 Bon Aqua-Lyles Utility District at 931-670-3142. 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.

Board of Commissioners

The Commissioners of the Bon Aqua-Lyles Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by the Hickman County Mayor from a list of three nominees certified by the Board of Commissioners under the Districts 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.

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. 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.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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. 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.
- AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- 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 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- TT - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- RTCR – 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.
- 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.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		2025		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	No	0.10	0.03-0.10	2025	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper ²	No	90%= 0.0166	<0.001- 0.151	2024	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	.663 Avg.	.477-.803	2025	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead ²	No	90%= <2.0	<2.0-4.9	2024	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	5.63	** No Range to report	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	23.20 LRAA	13.50- 28.80	2025	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	15.03 LRAA	8.86-15.80	2025	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon ³	No	TT		2025	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine	No	1.94 Avg.	1.30-2.2	2025	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

¹100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit.

²During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, only 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

³We have met all treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon removal.

** We have no “Range of Detection” to report because we were only required to pull 1 (one) sample per year.

These test results are from The Water Authority of Dickson County 2025 CCR

Contaminate	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	• Likely Source of Contaminate
Turbidity	No	0.17 Max	0.01-0.17	2025	NTU	N/A	TT	▪ Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon ³	No	2.09 Max	0.50-2.09	2025	PPM	N/A	TT	▪ Soil Runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	0	2025		0	<2	▪ Normally present in environment

Inorganic Contaminants

Chlorine	No	2.56 AVG	1.13-3.54	2025	ppm	4.0	4.0	▪ Additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride	No	0.61 Avg.	0.29-0.88	2025	Ppm	4.0	4.0	▪ Erosion of natural deposits ▪ Additive promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	No	0.47 Max	0.11-0.47	10/01/25	Ppm	10.0	10.0	▪ Soil runoff from fertilizer
Sodium	No	8.8 Max	4.4-8.8	5/01/25	Ppm	N/A	N/A	▪ Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Contaminates

Total Trihalomethanes	No	40 Avg.	18-61	2025	Ppb	80 ppb	80 ppb	▪ By-product of chlorination
Haloacetic Acid	No	37 Avg.	19-56	2025	Ppb	60 ppb	60 ppb	▪ By-product of chlorination

Lead and Copper

Lead	No	BDL <1.0	1.0-1.0	2024	Ppb	0	AL-15	▪ Corrosion of plumbing. ▪ Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	0.0753*	0.005-0.0854	2024	Ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	▪ Corrosion of plumbing. ▪ Erosion of natural deposits. ▪ Leaching of wood preservatives.

*90th Percentile