



Photo provided  
**Kelly Overby, Jeff James and Grant James display Founders Awards won by DeKalb County Insurance. They have now been appointed to sell personal insurance from Travelers.**

# DeKalb County Insurance now offers Travelers

**DUANE SHERRILL**  
Editor Smithville Review  
Smithville, Tennessee

DeKalb County Insurance, Inc. has been appointed to sell personal insurance coverage from Travelers.

Jeff James of DeKalb County Insurance said that the agency will now be able to offer customers Travelers coverage for their auto, home, renters, motorcycles, etc.

“DeKalb County Insurance is pleased that customers can now select insurance coverage from Travelers,” said James. “Travelers is one of the largest and most respected insurance companies in the nation. They offer a range of products at competitive prices. In addition, Travelers shares our commitment to providing the highest level of responsiveness and service to customers.”

Established in 2011, DeKalb County Insurance is an independent insurance agency offering

a full range of insurance products including home, auto, boat, etc. DeKalb County Insurance is a corporate sponsor of Lighthouse Christian Camp.

For more information and quotes on insurance coverage, please visit DeKalb County Insurance at 307 N. Public Square, Smithville, Tennessee or call 615-597-0660.

The Travelers Companies, Inc. (NYSE:TRV) is a leading provider of property casualty insurance for auto, home, and business. The company's diverse business lines offer its global customers a wide range of coverage sold primarily through independent agents and brokers. A component of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, Travelers has more than 30,000 employees and operations in the U.S., Canada, U.K. and Ireland. The company generated revenues of approximately \$25 billion in 2011. For more information, visit [www.travelers.com](http://www.travelers.com).



Duane Sherrill photo  
**Circuit Court Clerk candidate Susan Martin and Road Supervisor candidate Danny Hale coordinate deliveries of Meals on Wheels.**

# Local Meals on Wheels welcomes volunteers

**DUANE SHERRILL**  
Editor Smithville Review  
Smithville, Tennessee

Delivering food and companionship to shut-ins and the elderly, Meals on Wheels serves scores of people in DeKalb County every day.

“You may be the only person they see that day,” said Jenean Lawson, manager of the local Meals on Wheels Program, noting the human contact is sometimes as life sustaining as the food being delivered. “They are happy to have the company.”

Lawson said they generally serve between 40 and 70 people a day with

the menu varying. “We help shut-ins,” she said, adding that workers also check on the welfare of the recipients during their visits.

This past week, candidates Danny Hale for Road Supervisor and Susan Martin for Circuit Court Clerk donated their time to help deliver meals. The group usually has one volunteer and two workers; however, Lawson said anyone can get involved as a volunteer, in Smithville or at the senior office in Alexandria.

If you'd like to volunteer see me here at city hall or Karen Atkins at UCHRA.

# Water Quality Data

**What does this chart mean?**

- **MCLG** - Maximum Containment Level Goal, or the level of a containment in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MCL** - Maximum Containment Level, or the highest level of a containment 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 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.
- **Below Detection Level (BDL)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - explained in relation to time one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - explained in relation to time as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.
- **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.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	0		2017		0	0 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity <sup>1</sup>	NO	0.27	.02 - .27	2017	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper <sup>*</sup>	NO	90th% =0.413		2017	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead <sup>*</sup>	NO	90th% =0.004		2017	ppb	0.015	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	NO	2.96		2017	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] <sup>2</sup>	NO	39.4 Ave	17.8 - 90.0	2017	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NO	28.5 Ave.	12.7 - 51.0	2017	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon <sup>2</sup>	NO			2017	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Fluoride	NO	0.90	0.30 - 0.90	2017	ppm			
Chlorine	NO	1.38 Ave.	.67 - 2.0	2017	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Unit Measurement	MRDL G	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination

<sup>\*</sup>During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 20 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

<sup>1</sup>100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

<sup>2</sup>We have met all treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon removal.

The lead & copper results were not reported to the customers in a timely manner. The City of Smithville has put this on the top of our list to make sure this don't happen. City of Smithville

## CITY OF SMITHVILLE WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2017

**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 below, we only detected 9 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

**What is the source of my water?**

You water, which is ground water, comes from Center Hill 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 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 City of Smithville Water System sources rated as moderately susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment's summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed online at [https://www.tn.gov/environment/attachments/source\\_water\\_assessment\\_epa\\_report\\_aug\\_2003.pdf](https://www.tn.gov/environment/attachments/source_water_assessment_epa_report_aug_2003.pdf) 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 the Water Plant Superintendent, Todd Bowman at 615-597-5696.**

**How can I get involved?**

The City Council meets on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall. 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 my 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 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. City of Smithville'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)**.

**Lead in Drinking Water**

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 Smithville 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. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

**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 **(615-597-4745)**.