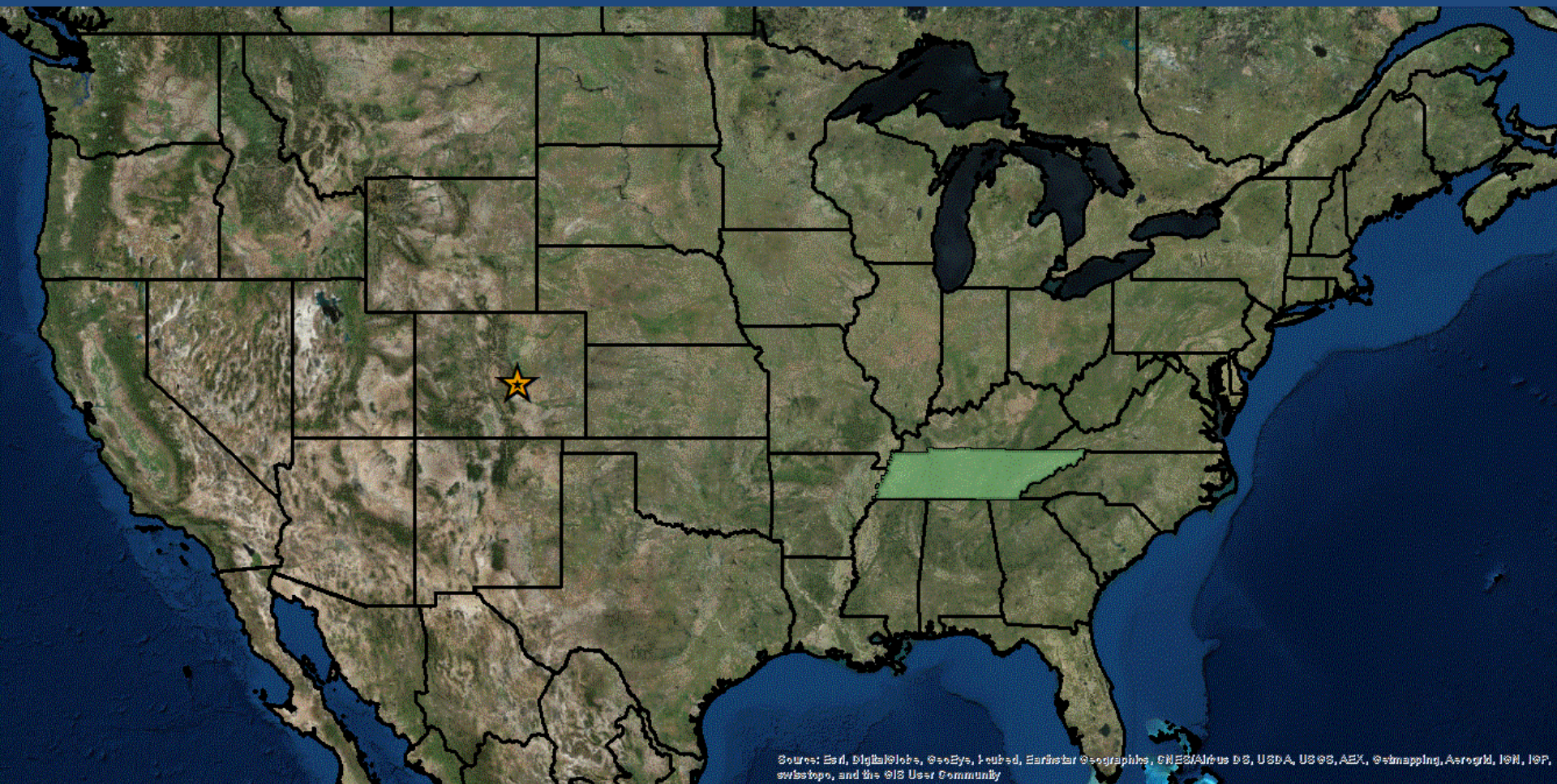


An Investigation of Private Drinking Water Quality

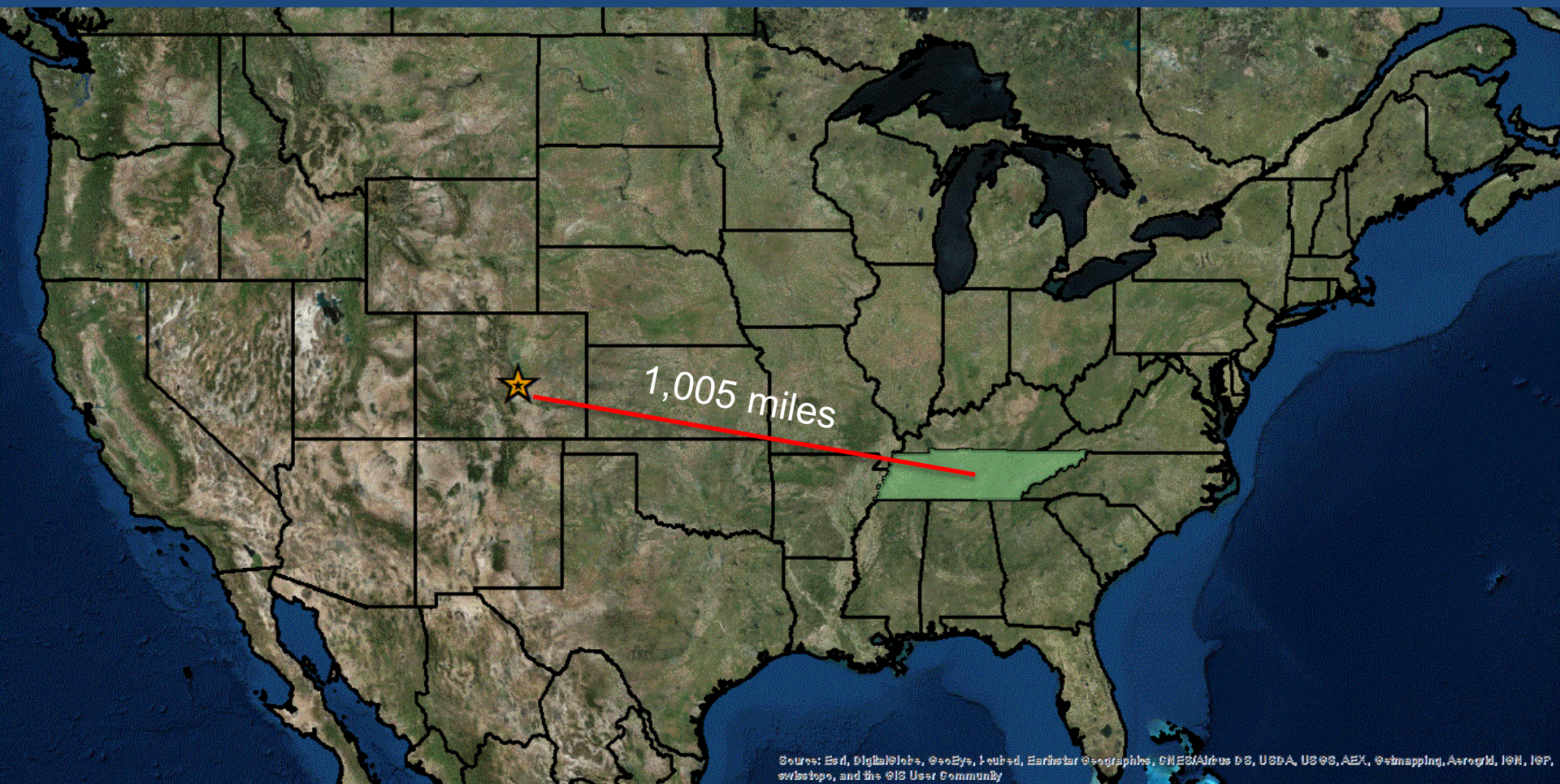
Judy Manners, MSc

ESRI Health GIS Conference
Colorado Springs, Colorado
November 4, 2014

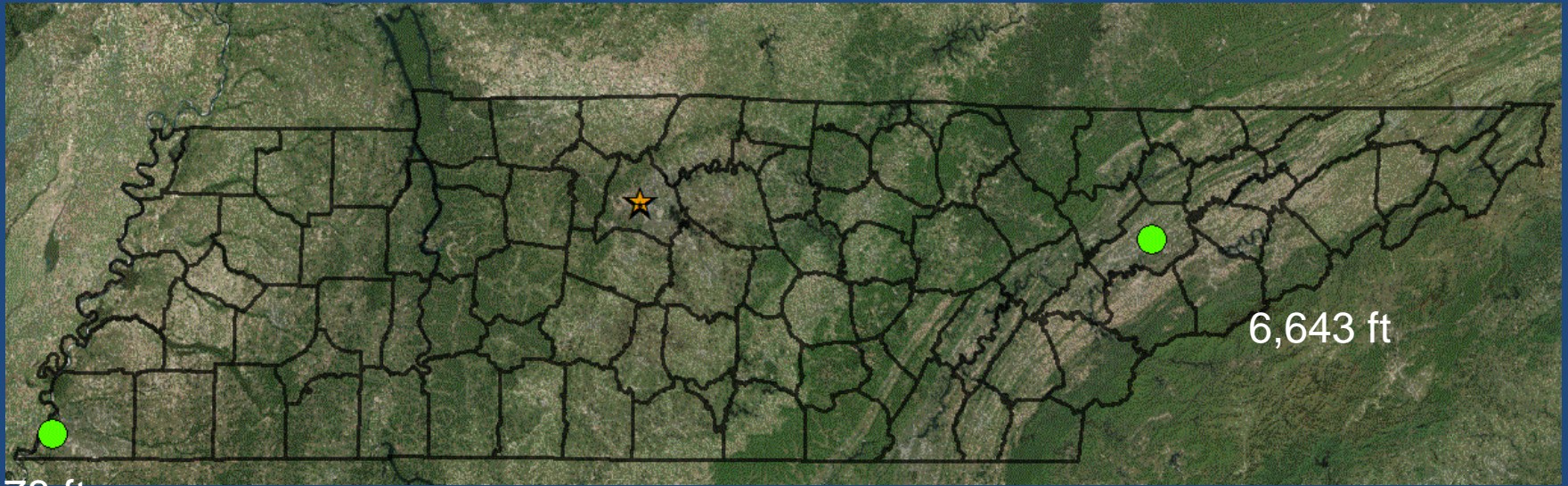




Sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Iubod, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, @snapping, AeroGrid, IGN, IOP, swisstopo, and the @IS User Community



Sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Ikonos, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



178 ft

6,643 ft

Appalachian Mountains



Rocky Mountains



Background

- Public water regulated by state/tribe and EPA
 - PWS serves at least 15 service connections or 25 people daily for 60 days or more per year
- Maximum contaminant levels
 - Public water systems
 - Set by EPA to safeguard human health

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/>

Source Water Testing

- Water supply wells tested by TDEC
 - Groundwater quality report
- Representative of state geography
- Multiple parameters
 - Bacteria, metals, pesticides, radon and other radionuclides

<http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/docs/water-supply/2012gw305b.pdf>

Radon

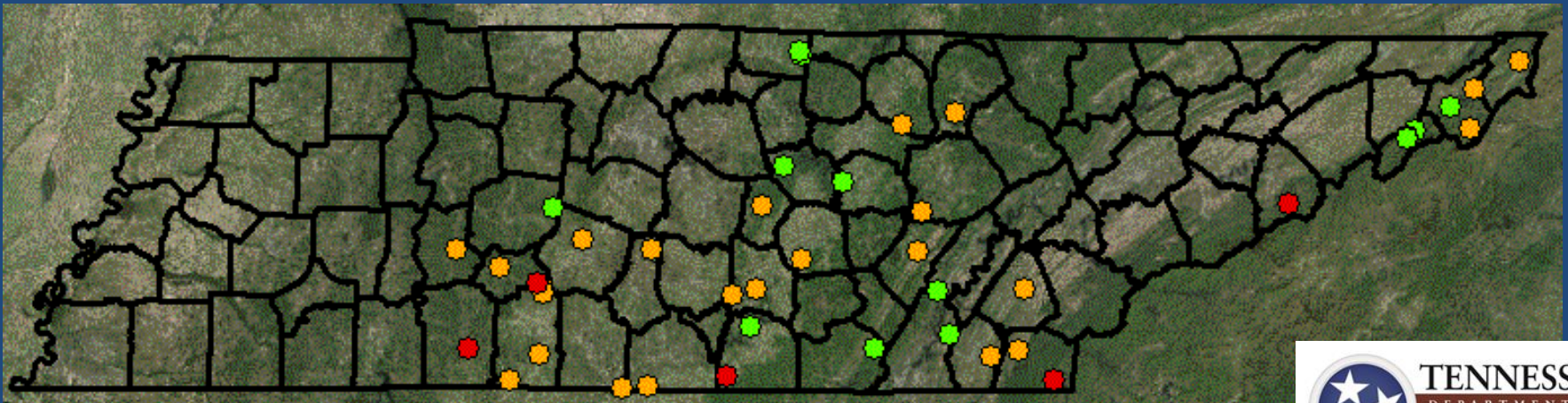
- Naturally occurring radioactive, carcinogenic gas
 - breakdown of uranium or thorium
 - Half life of about 4 days
- In indoor air
 - 2nd leading cause of lung cancer
 - Concentrations of 4 pCi/L in air
- In water
 - Ingestion linked to some cancers
 - 10,000 pCi/L in water = +/- 1 pCi/L in air

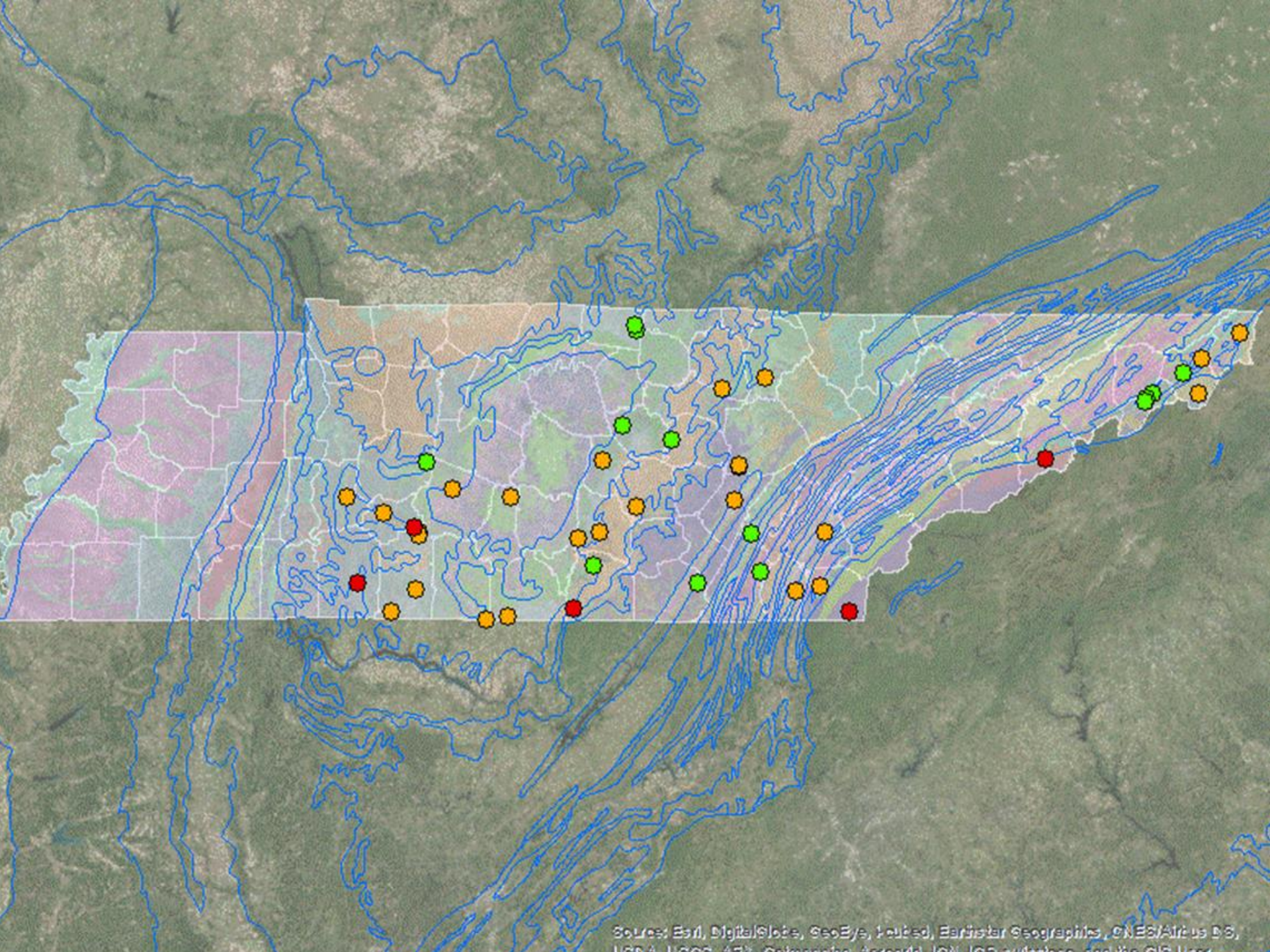
<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/radon/regulations.cfm>



TDEC Radon Results

- EPA Draft MCL
 - 300 pCi/L or 4,000 pCi/L AMCL
- 92 samples, 37% over 300 pCi/L
 - Range 30.6 – 9,910 pCi/L
 - 5 over 1,000 pCi/L





Sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, IGN, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, 165 outposts, and the GIS User

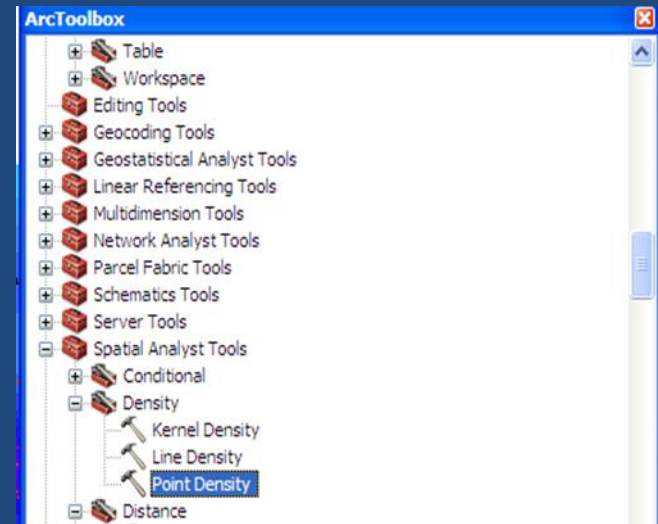
What about private water supply?

- Nationally, 15% use private water supply
 - 11% in Tennessee (640,000)
- Water quality not regulated
 - Well installers notify
- 15% treat water
 - Filtration
- Sensitive populations?

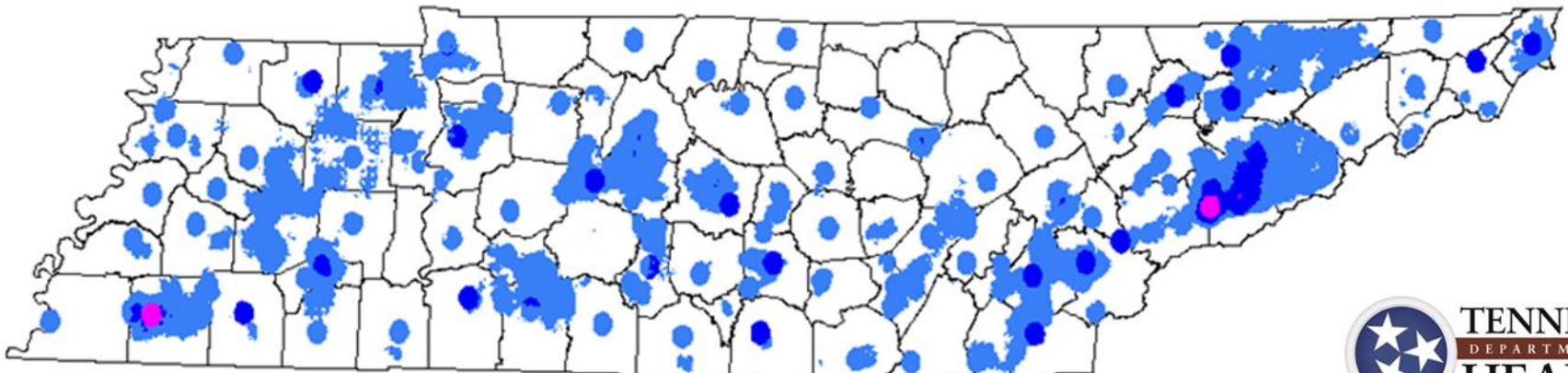


Methods

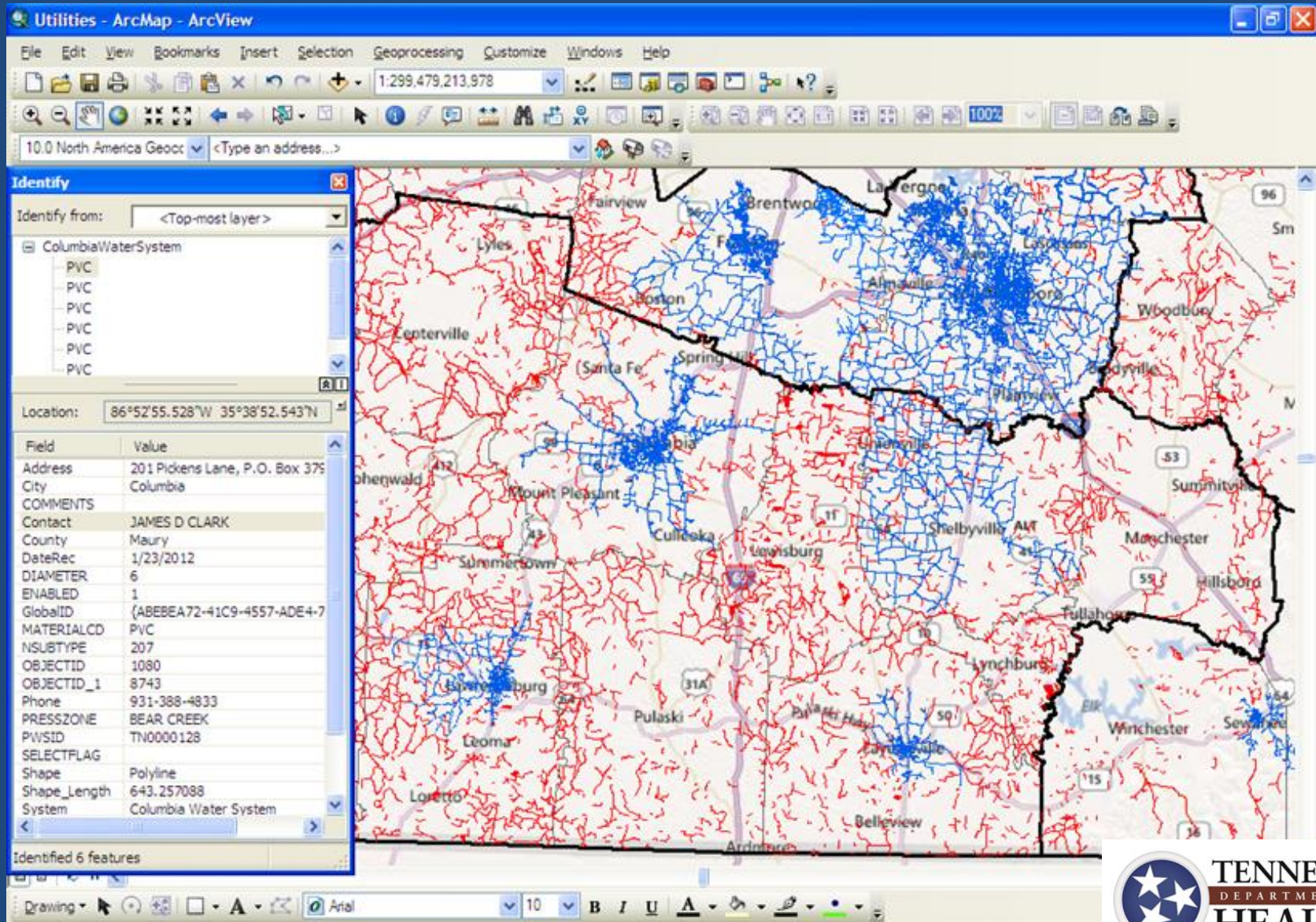
- Identify locations
 - Known public wells
 - Identify nearby private wells
 - Areas without public water
 - GIS of water well drilling NOI
 - Door to door



Areas Where Wells Have Been Installed Since 2000

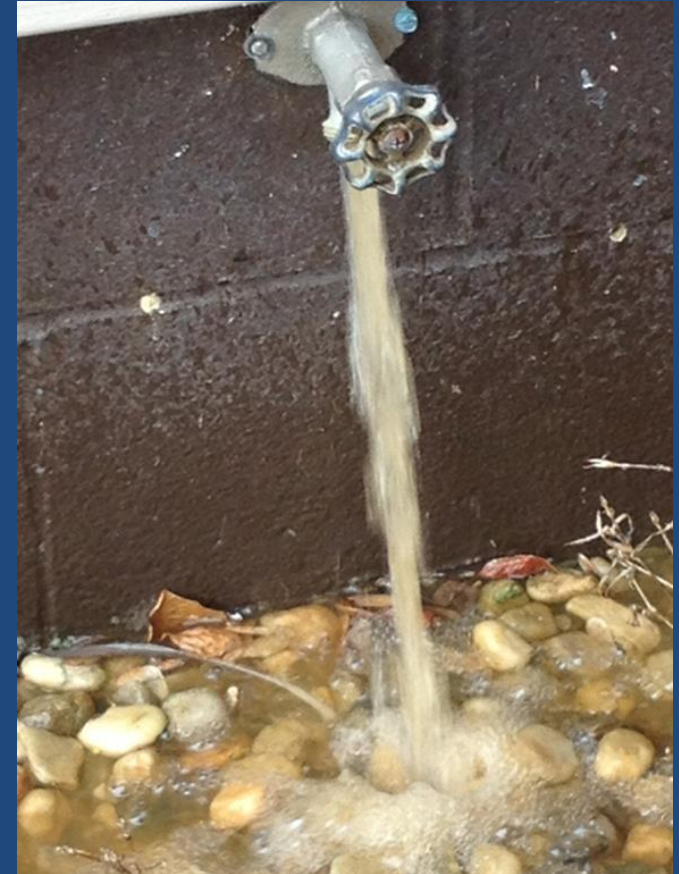


Areas without public water



Sample Water

- EPA Standard Methods
 - Bacteria, nitrates, metals, radon
- Comparison with geologic formation and land use



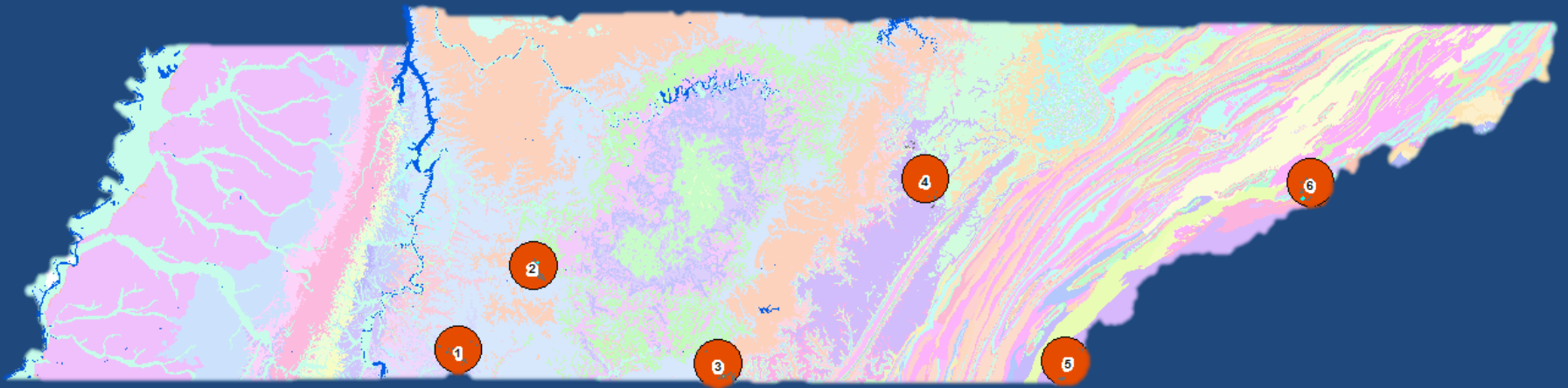
Results

- Water sampling
 - 143 wells
 - 7 springs
 - 9 surface streams
- January to July 2014
- 6 geographic regions

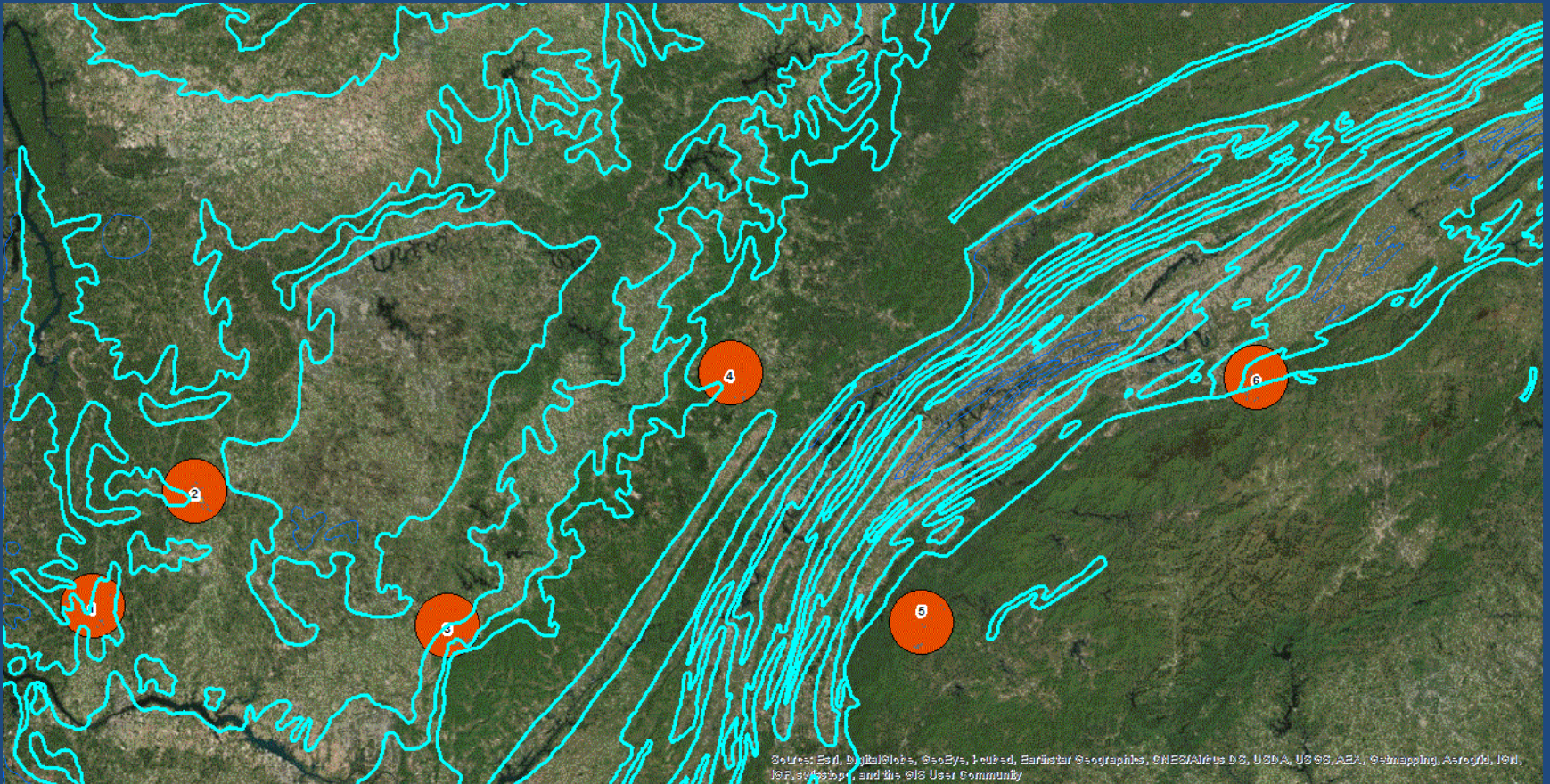




Geologic location



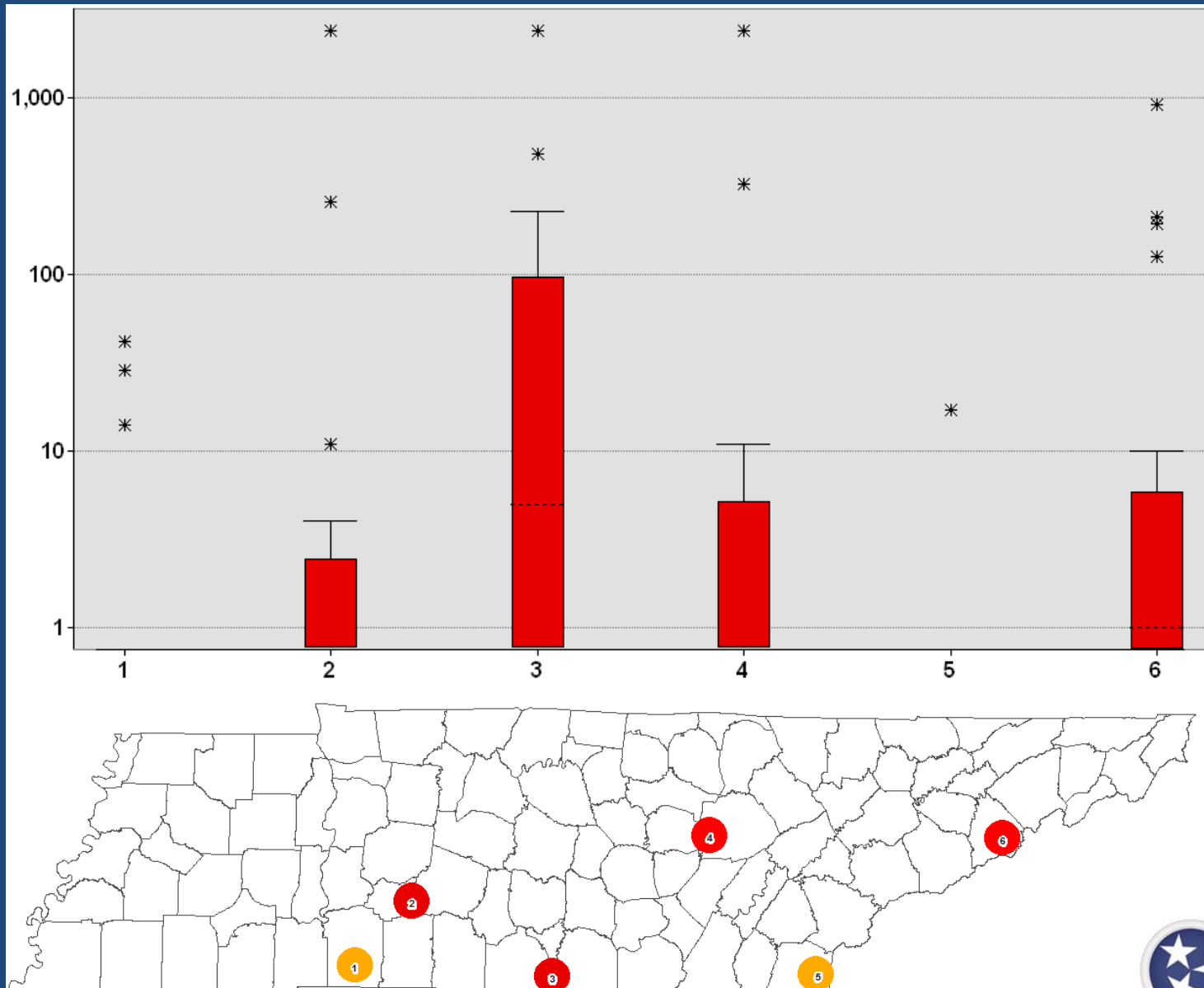
Aquifers



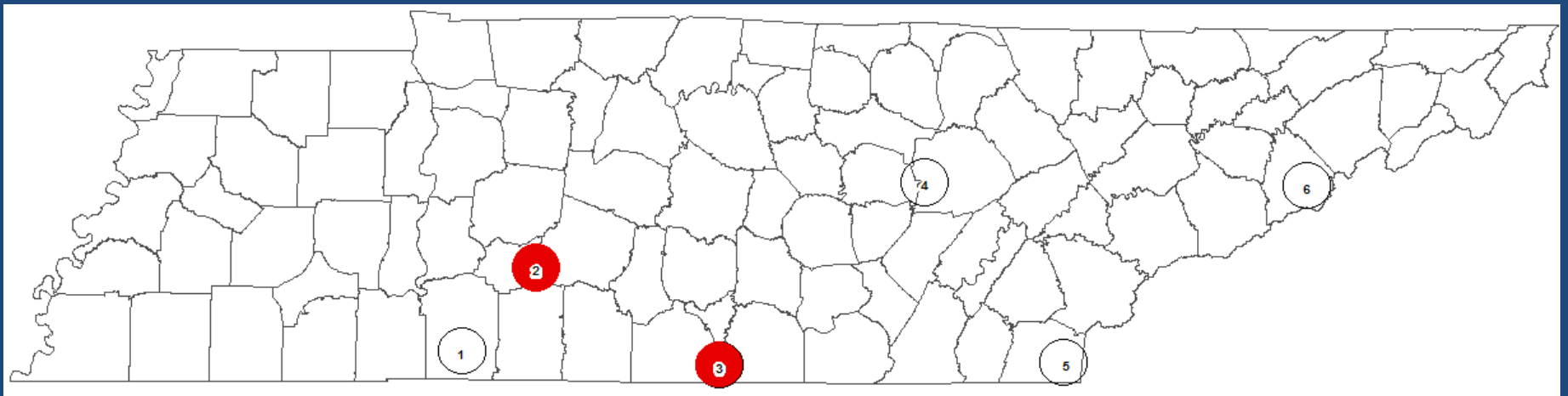
Coliform Bacteria

- 50 total coliform positive (35.0 %)
 - Range 1 - >2,420 MPN/100mL
- 15 fecal coliform positive (10.5%)
 - Range 2 – >2,100 MPN/100 mL
- 11 *E. coli* positive (7.7%)
 - Range: 1 – 1,986 MPN/100 mL
 - EPA MCL = 0
- The maximum from the same well

Coliform Distribution



E.coli and Fecal Coliform

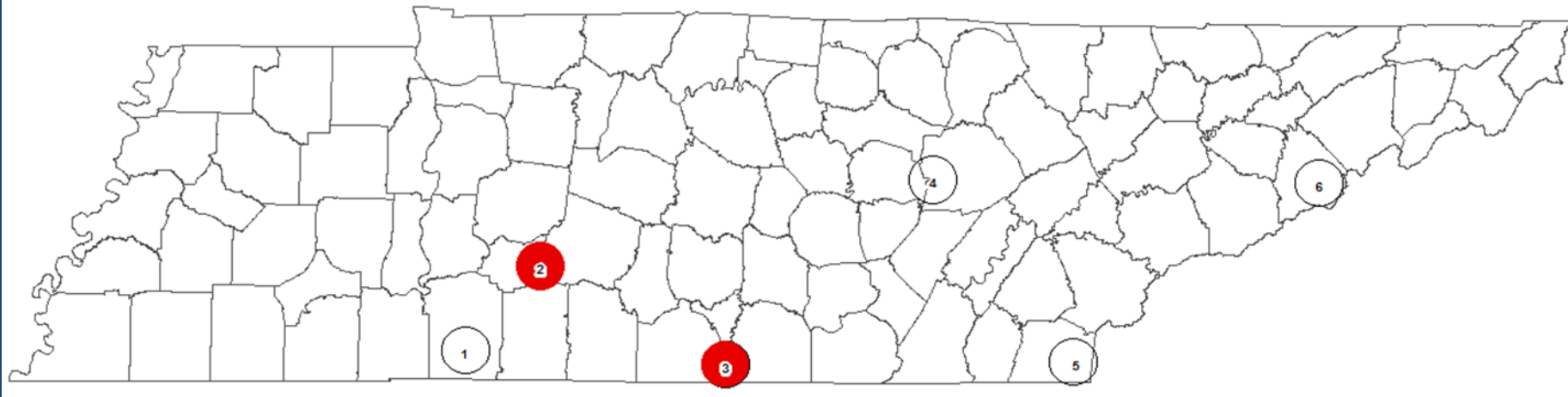


Heterotrophic Bacteria

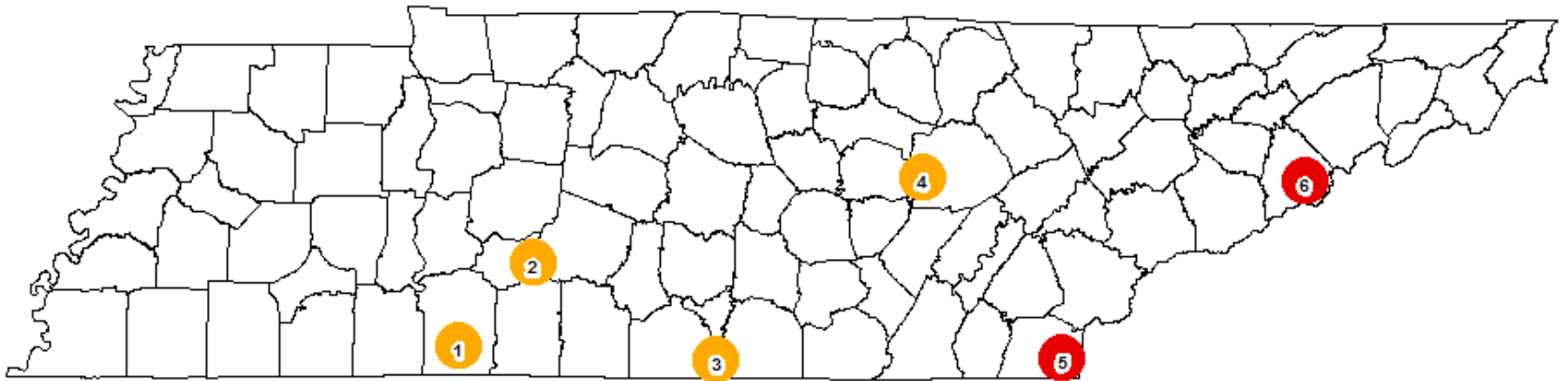
- Should not be used as indicator for health
- 85 positive (59.4 %) for heterotrophic bacteria
 - Range 1 - 623 CFU/mL
 - EPA Recommendation = 500 CFU/mL
- Higher HPC = lower *E.coli* detections
 - <73.8 CFU/100ml had higher coliform concentrations

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/HPCFull.pdf

Coliform and HPC



E. coli and Fecal Coliform



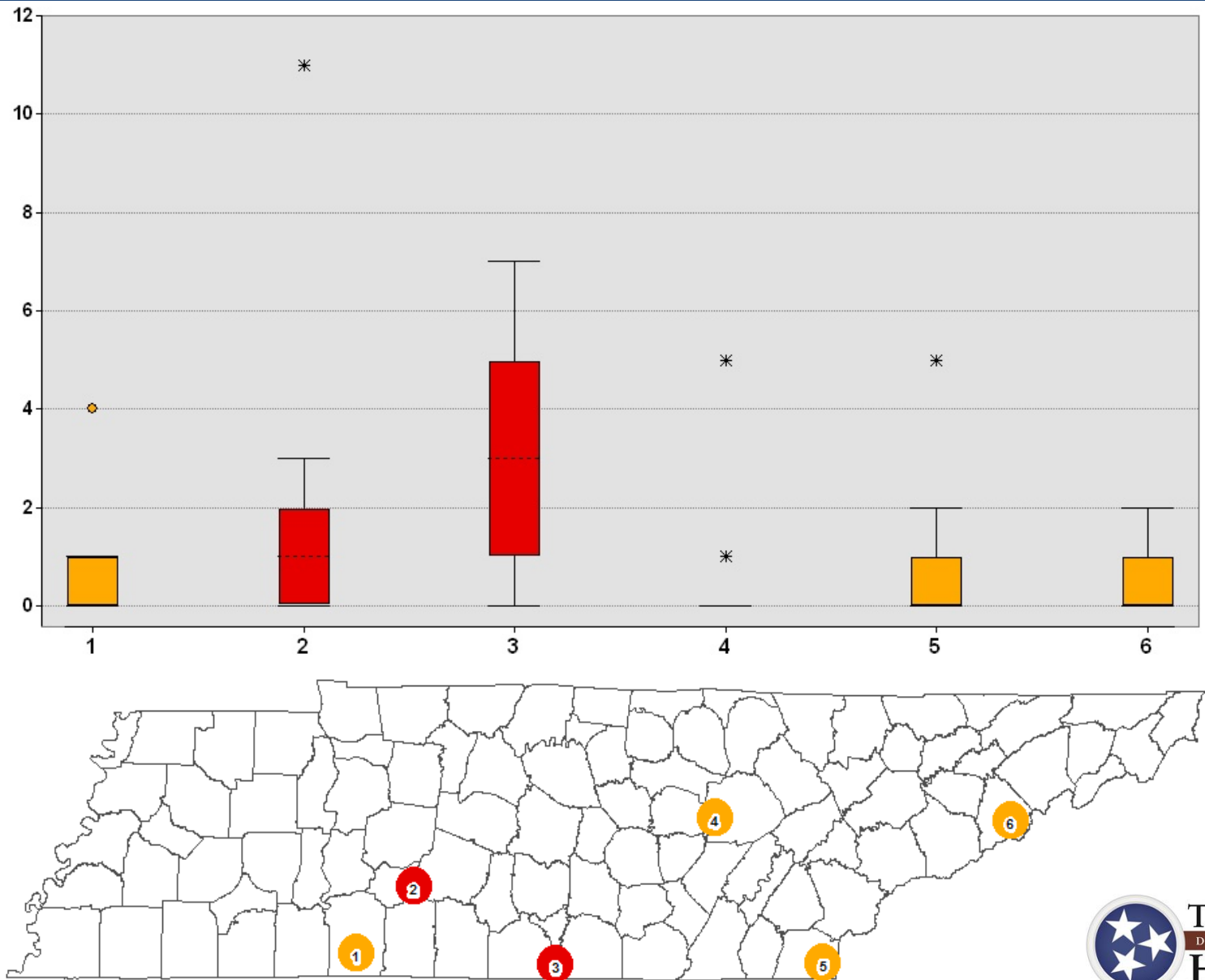
HPC

Nitrates

- Nitrate/Nitrite, Total Nitrogen
 - Nitrate EPA MCL 10 mg/L
 - Nitrite EPA MCL 1 mg/L
- Maximum 11 mg/L

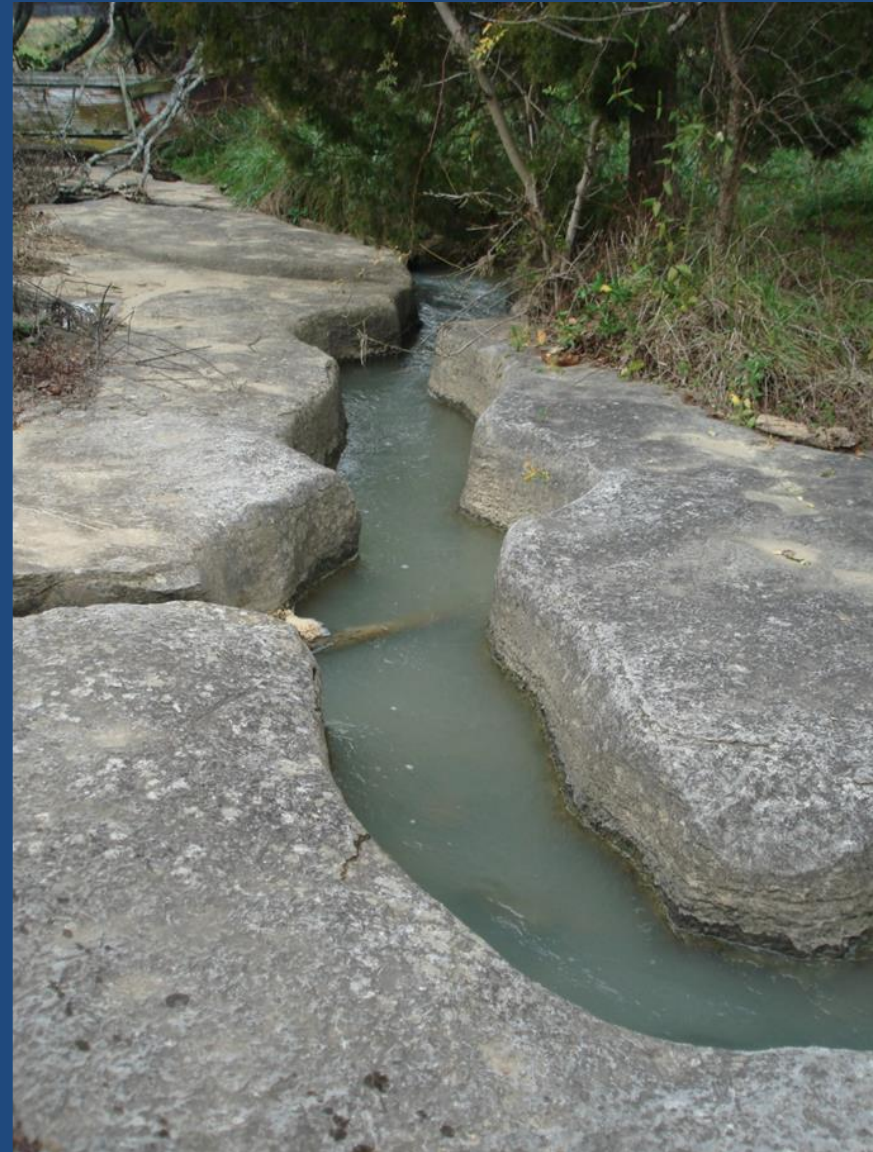


Nitrate/Nitrite (mg/L)



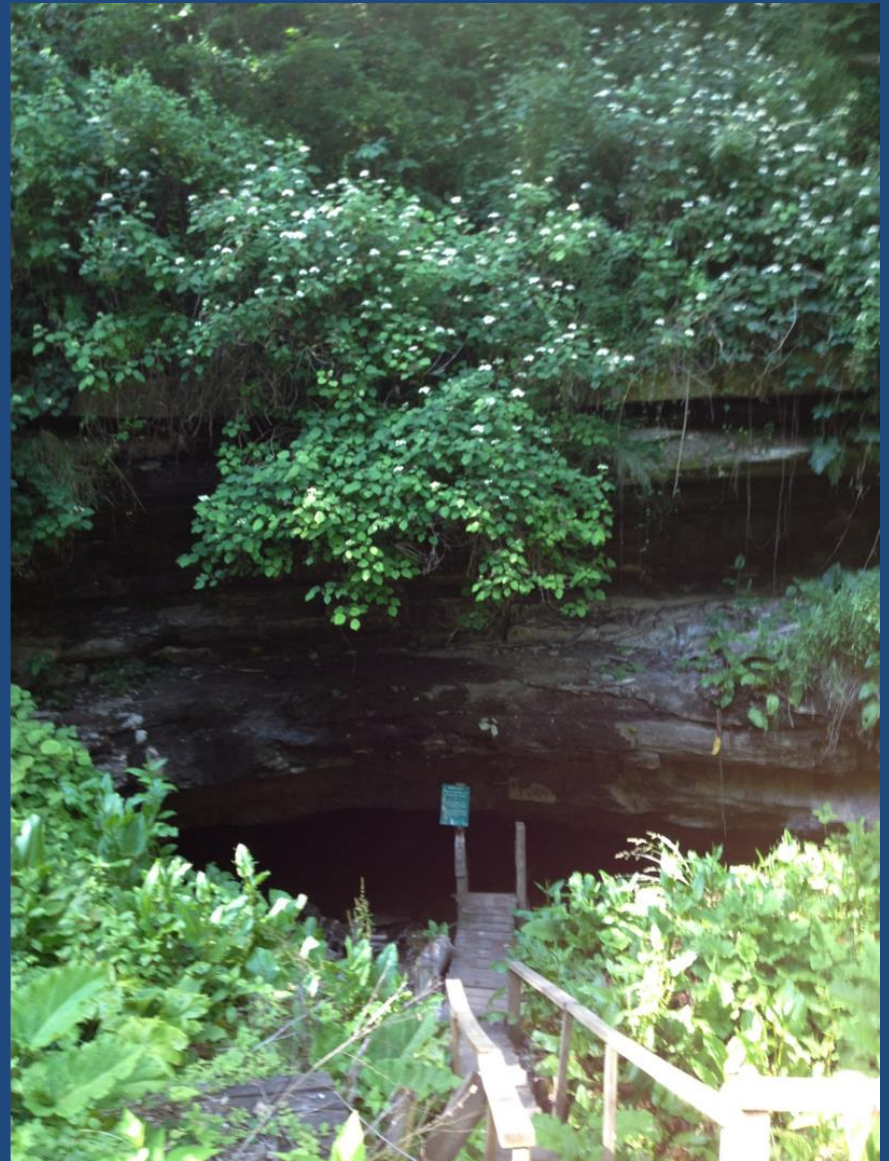
Karst

Dissolution of limestone and
other calcite rock formations



Direct conduit for
contaminants to enter water
under the ground

Contaminants transported
rapidly to aquifer or out to
surface water



Land use



Well Hygiene



Metals

- 23 metals
 - naturally occurring
- EPA Primary MCL
 - Human health impacts
- Secondary MCL
 - Taste, odor, staining
 - Examples: Aluminum, Iron, Manganese, Zinc

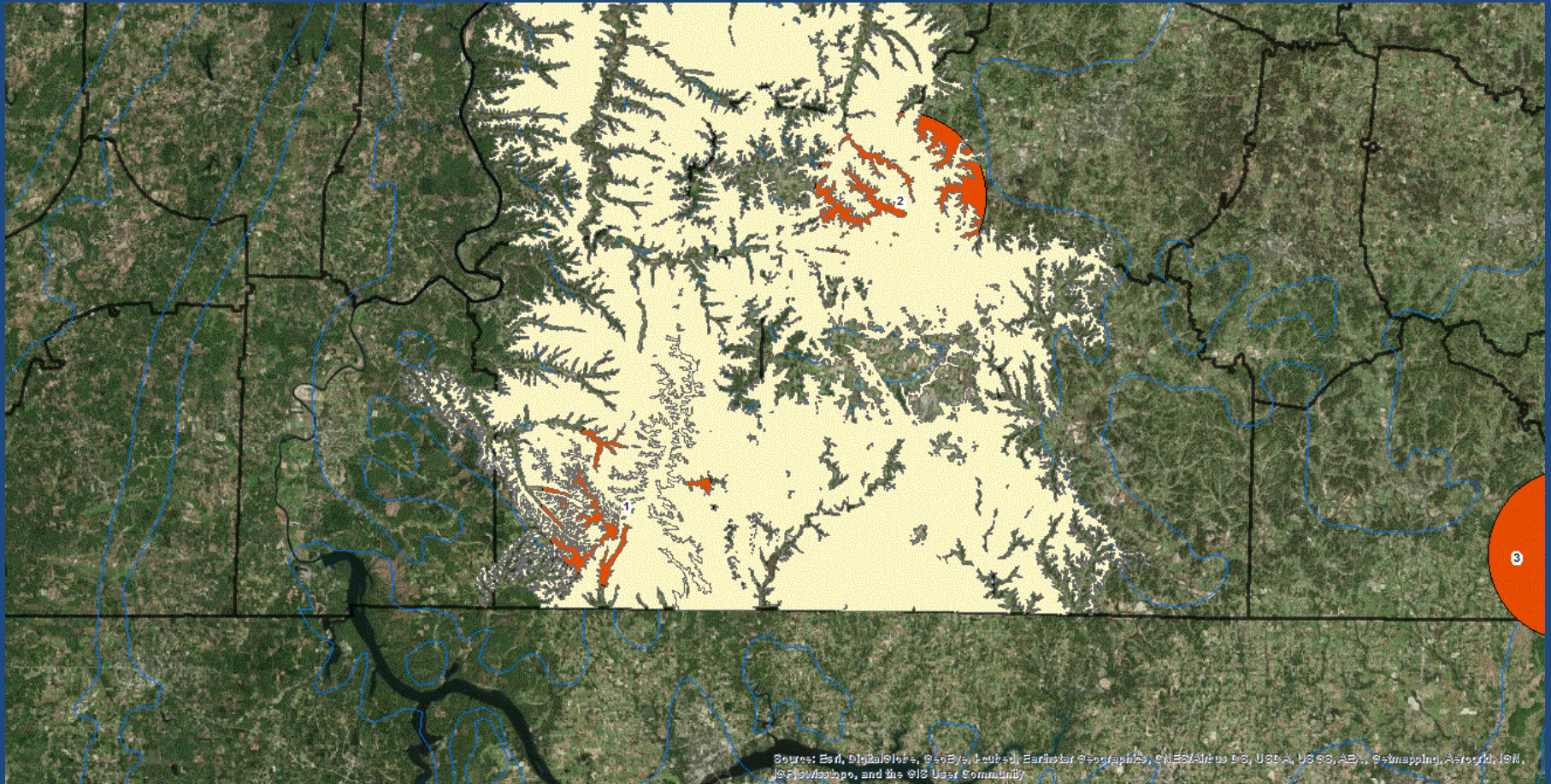
Primary MCL Metals

- Lead
 - 66 wells
 - 2 over the 0.015 mg/L action advisory
- Mercury
 - 3 wells, one over MCL
- Arsenic
 - 11 wells, none over the MCL
- Barium
 - 139 wells, one over 2.0 mg/L MCL
 - Maximum detection 4.6 mg/L
- Chromium
 - 46 wells, one over 0.1 mg/L MCL
 - Maximum 0.22 mg/L

Secondary MCL Metals Results

Metal	Secondary MCL (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2	0.186198	10
Copper	1.0	0.030157	1.9
Iron	0.3	0.736906	31
Manganese	0.05	0.10031	3.8
Zinc	5	0.044479	6

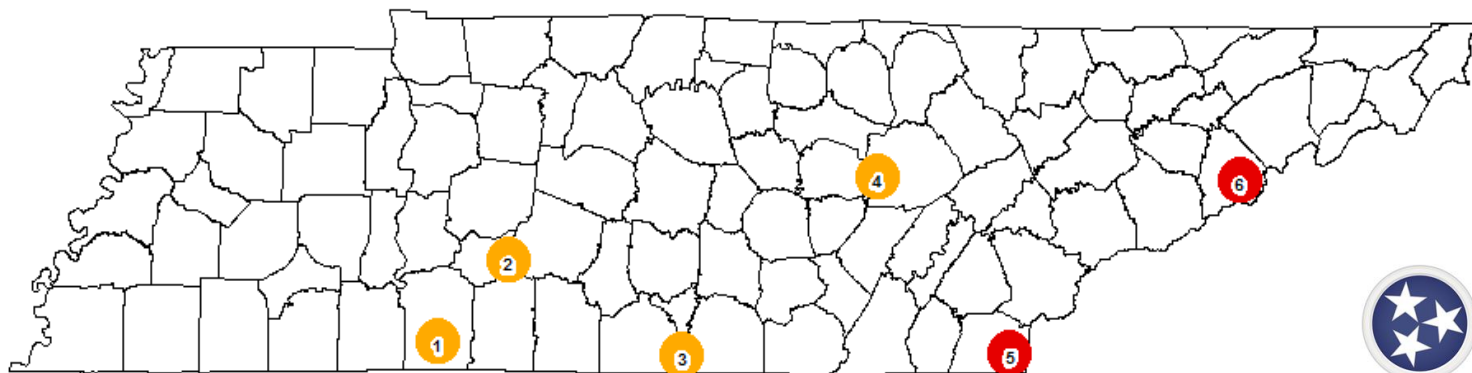
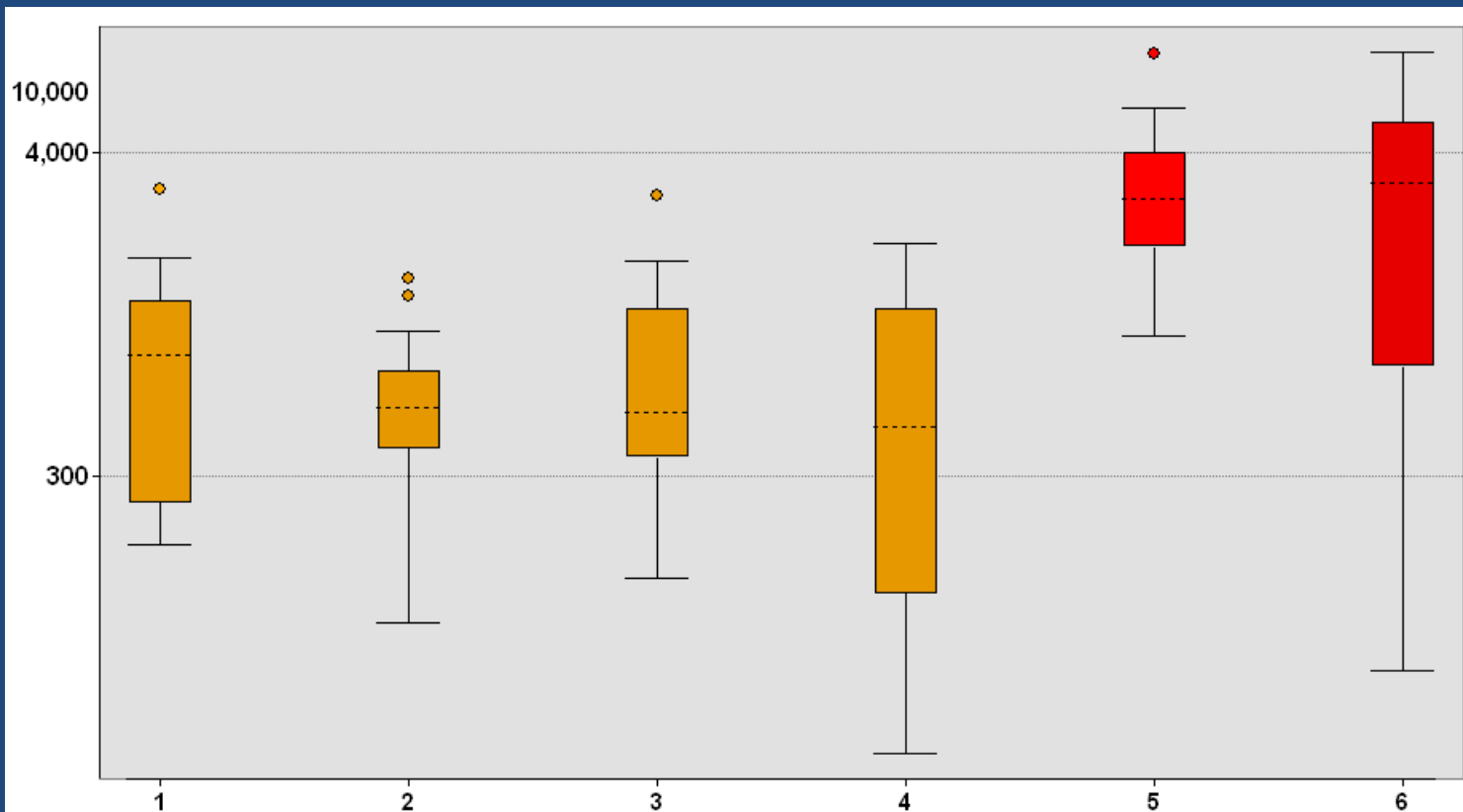
Iron City



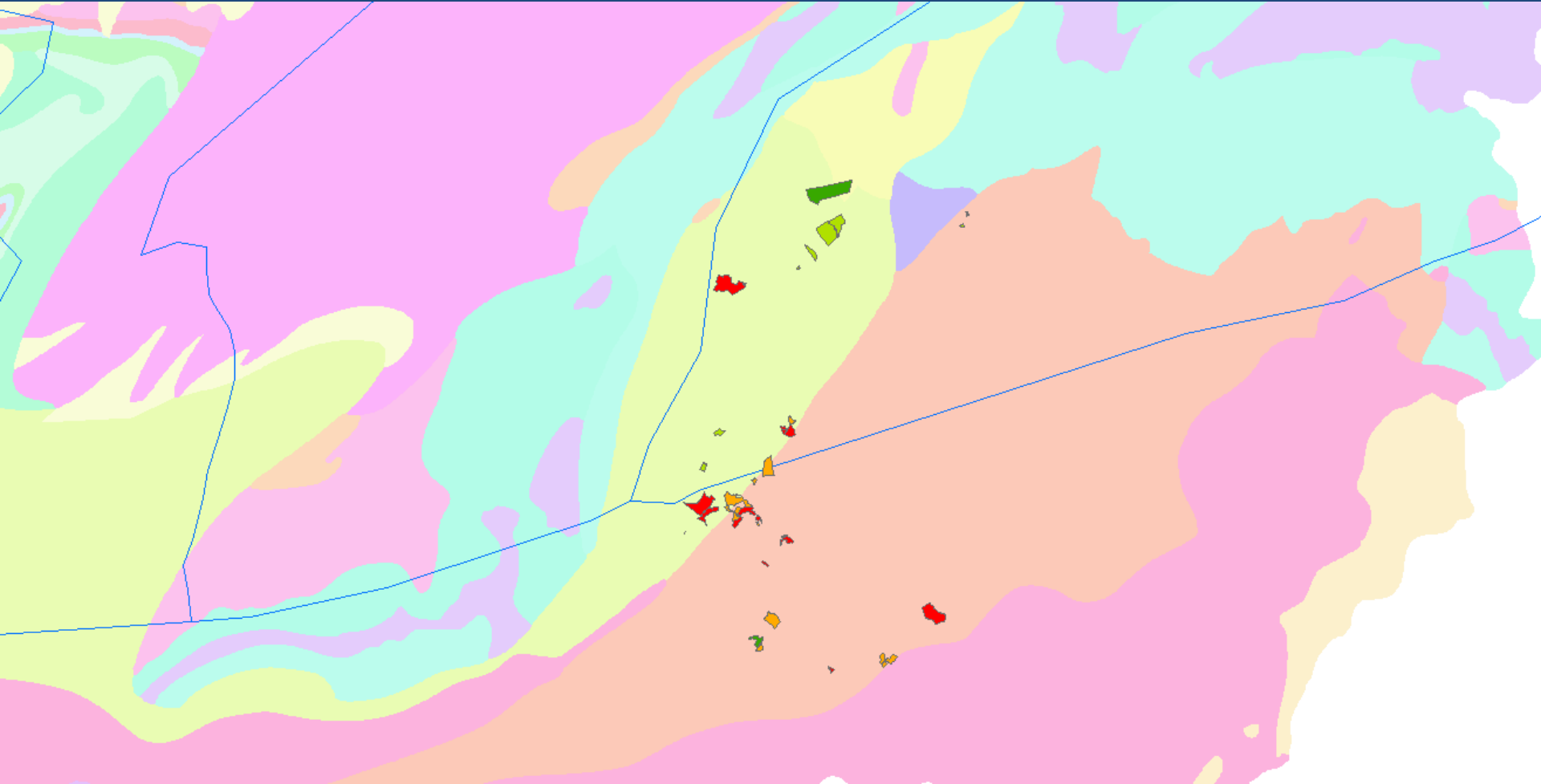
Radon Results

- Radon detected in every well, N= 143
 - Range 30.6 - 8,878 pCi/L
- 115 above 300 MCL (80.4%)
- 18 above 4,000 AMCL (12.6%)

Radon Concentration (pCi/L)



Geologic Formation and aquifer



Springs



Surface streams



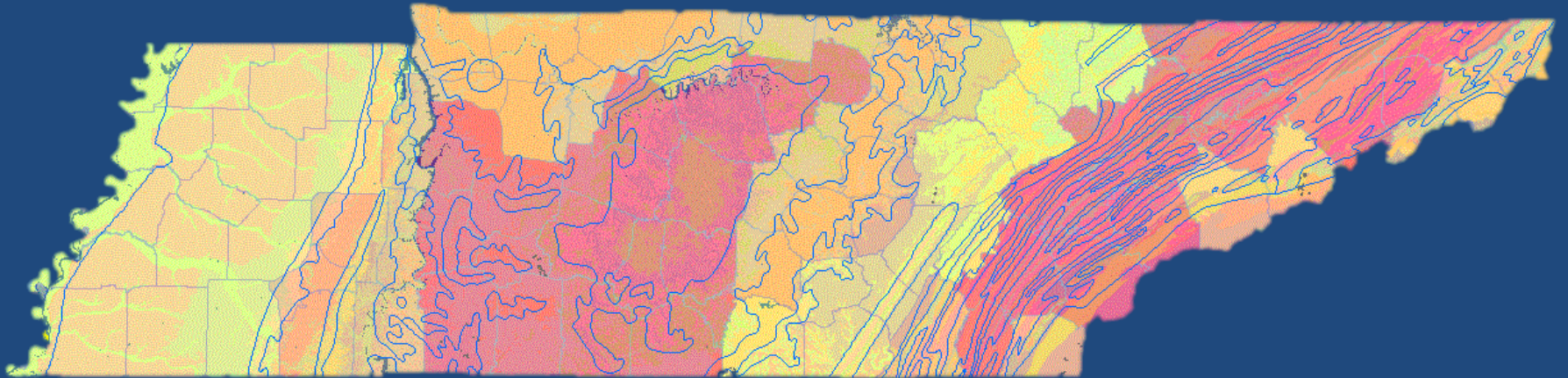
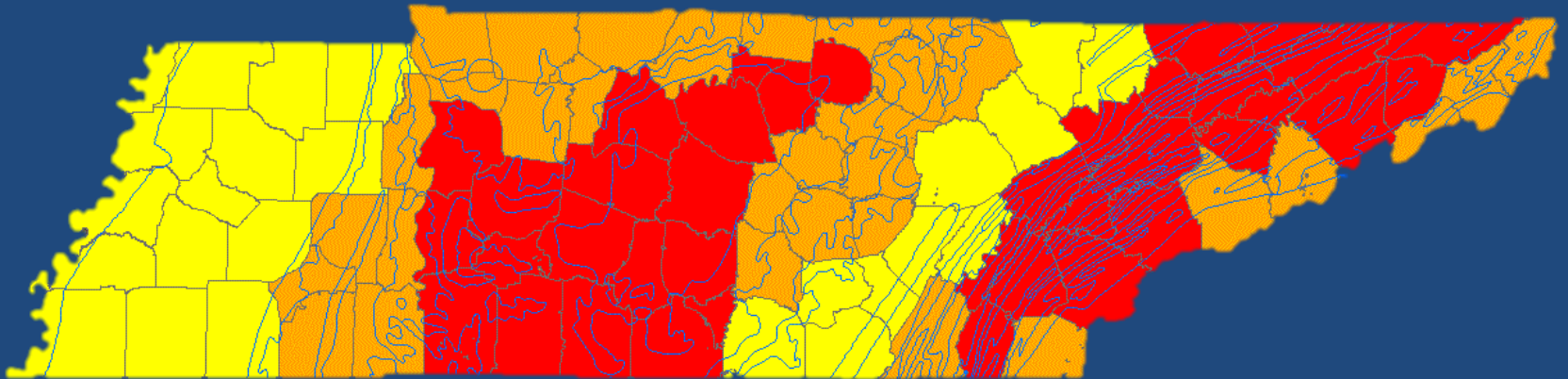
Water treatment



Future Work

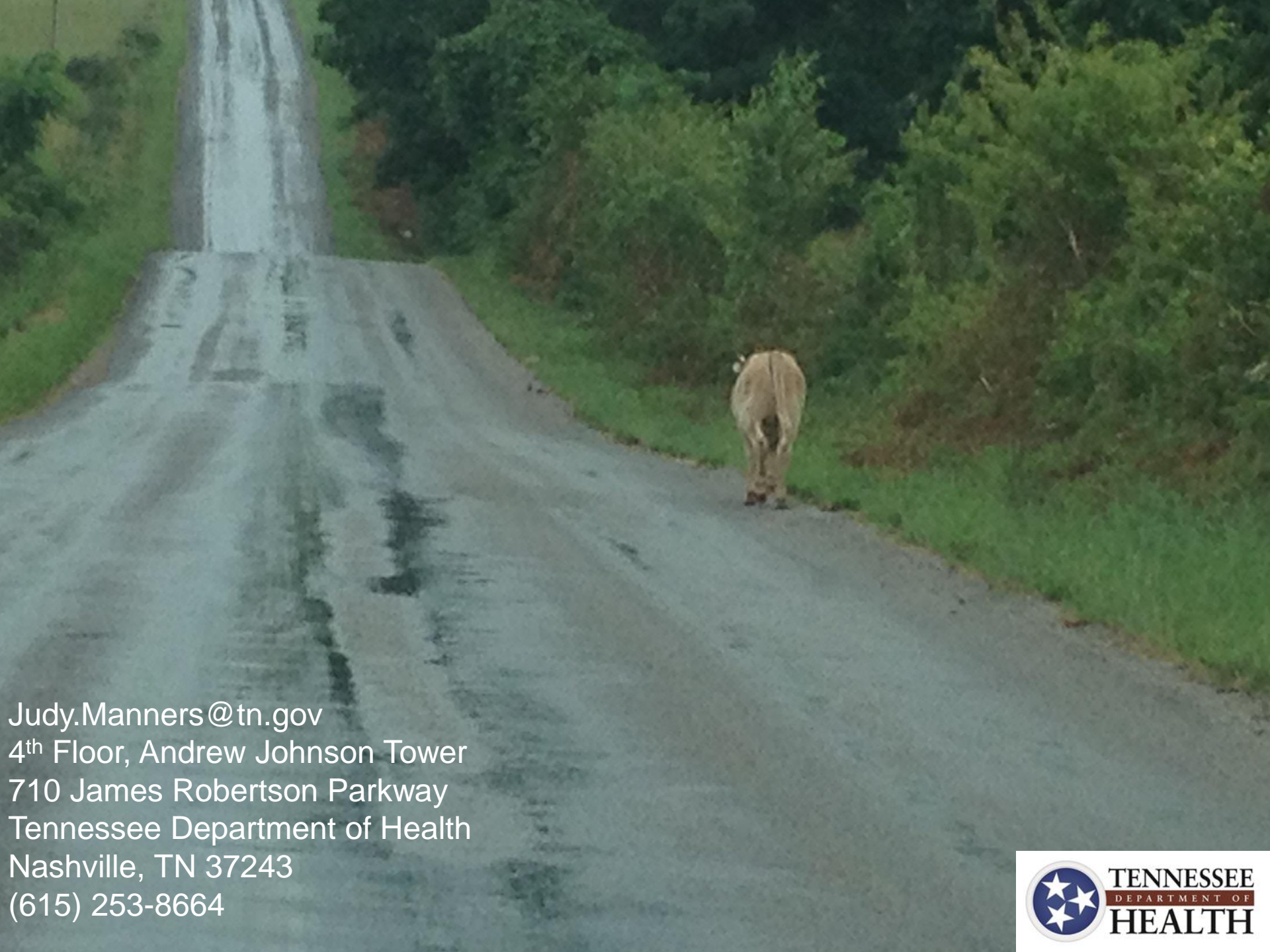
- More data to create localized risk maps
 - TDEC, USGS
- Outreach
 - Rural Health Association
 - Kid Central TN
 - <http://www.kidcentraltn.com/>

Radon Risk Maps



Acknowledgements

- CDC National Center for Environmental Health
 - EHS-Network Water
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC)
 - Water Supply Program
- Division of Laboratory Services, TDH
- Private well owners



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