PUBLIC NOTICE: City of Covington Water Quality Report for 2020

WWW.COVINGTONTN.COM/WATER-QUALITY-DIVISION.HTML

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 14 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is ground water, comes from the Memphis Sand Aquifer. 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 water to 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 Covington 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 https://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment or you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.

A wellhead protection plan is available for your review by contacting **Joe Bloechl** at the **City of Covington Water Quality Department** between 7:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. weekdays.

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 Joe Bloechl at 901-475-4965.

How can I get involved?

Our City Board meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 5:30 p.m. at the 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 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 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. 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. City of Covington Water System 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 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, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. **TO CONTACT LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PLEASE CALL 901-201-7573**.

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://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/environment/sustainable-practices/documents/opsp_pharm-take-back-locations-master-list.pdf

W a t e r Q u a l i t y D a t a

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.
- Below Detection Level (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- 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.
- 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.
- TT - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	ND		2020		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli Bacteria	No	ND		2020		0	See Footnote 7	Human or animal wastes
Gross Alpha	No	3.9 PCi/1		2015	PCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	No	0.9 PCi/1		2015	PCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	90th% 0.0577 ppm		2020	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.68 ppm Avg.	0.1-1.2 ppm	2020	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead[4]	No	90th% 0.0010 0 ppm		2020	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [5]	No	ND		2020	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	7.76 ppm		2018	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment

Alachlor	No	ND		2019	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	No	ND		2019	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzene	No	ND		2018	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	No	ND		2018	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	No	ND		2018	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloroethane	No	ND		2018	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	No	ND		2018	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	No	ND		2018	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	No	ND		2018	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene	No	ND		2018	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	No	ND		2018	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	No	ND		2018	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
TTHM[6] [Total trihalomethanes]	No	0.0109 ppm	0.08 ppm	2020	ppm	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	0.00335 ppm	0.06 ppm	2020	ppm	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Toluene	No	ND		2018	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	No	ND		2018	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	No	ND		2018	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromide	No	0.0299ppm		2020	ppm			Naturally present in the environment
Bromodichloromethane	No	0.00217 ppm		2019	ppm			Byproduct when chlorine is added to drinking water to kill disease-causing organisms.
Chlorodibromomethane	No	0.00238 ppm		2019	ppm			Byproduct when chlorine is added to drinking water to kill disease-causing organisms.
Chloroform	No	0.00189 ppm		2019	ppm			Chloroform is formed as a result of the chlorination of naturally occurring organic materials found in raw water supplies.

HAA6Br	No	0.00204ppm		2020	ppm			By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA9	No	0.0039 ppm		2020	ppm			By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.64 ppm Avg.	0.2-2.5 ppm	2020	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Iron: *Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as "red" or "rusty" water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. We test for iron daily and it is usually around 0.01 ppm. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.*

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

[1]100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit.

[2]While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

[3]The laboratory did not meet the required detection limit therefore the data does not necessarily reflect that the water is contaminated to a level approaching the MCL.

[4]Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

[5]Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

[6] While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for trihalomethanes, it does contain low levels. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.

[7]E. coli: A system is in compliance with the MCL for E. coli for samples unless any of the conditions identified in parts 1 through 4 occur.

1. The system has an E. coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.
2. The system has a total coliform positive repeat sample following an E. coli-positive routine sample.
3. The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample.
4. The system fails to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

The following actions have been taken to correct the violation listed in the above table for Total Coliform Bacteria:

1. Resampled following the State guidelines

Health Effects

Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Radioactive Contaminants:
Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Radium 226/228. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants:
Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
Alachlor. Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Atrazine. Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
Volatile Organic Contaminants:
Benzene. Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbon Tetrachloride. Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
1,2-Dichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2-Dichloropropane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylbenzene. Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Styrene. Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
1,1,1,-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.
HAA [Haloacetic Acids]. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Toluene. Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Vinyl Chloride. Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

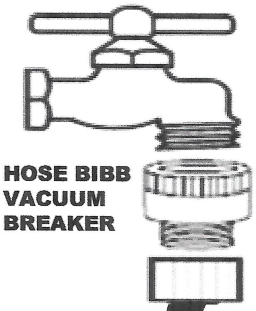
Xylenes. Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.
Bromide. Some people who drink water containing bromine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with proper thyroid function, hormone synthesis, and kidney health.
Bromodichloromethane. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.
Chlorodibromomethane. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.
Chloroform. If you breathe air, eat food, or drink water containing elevated levels of chloroform, over a long period, the chloroform may damage your liver and kidneys.
HAA6Br. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA9. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

KEEP YOUR GARDEN HOSE SAFE

Keep dirt & bacteria, herbicides & pesticides, soaps and other contaminants out of your water supply.

CPW

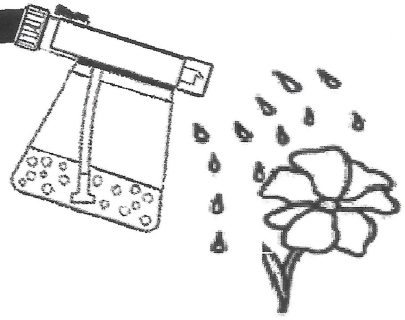
www.covingtontn.com/water-quality-division.html



DO THIS

Always install a **hose bibb vacuum breaker** (HBVB) on the outside faucet. This inexpensive backflow prevention device ($4-10) is available from your local hardware store. It makes sure that no harmful materials are drawn back into the drinking water system through your hose.

BEFORE YOU DO THAT



Every outdoor faucet should be protected with a **hose bibb vacuum breaker** to keep herbicides, pesticides, and even dirt out of the water system.

AND NEVER...

NEVER immerse a hose in a bucket, pond, pet water dish, or the fish tank. Bacteria and chemicals can be drawn into water meant for your family. If someone drinks or bathes in contaminated water, it can cause serious health problems or death.

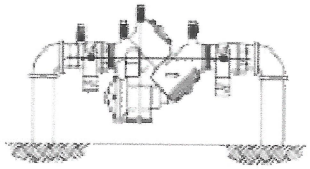
WHY? ... Because a change in water pressure could pull water from your hose into your house and into the drinking water system. Water pressure changes occur on a regular basis - when hydrants are opened to fight fires and when water mains are being repaired.

KEEP YOUR IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND POND SAFE

www.covingtontn.com/ water-quality-division.html

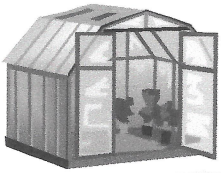
Keep dirt & bacteria, herbicides & pesticides, soaps and other contaminants out of your water supply.

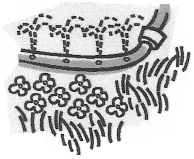
DO THIS



You are required to install backflow preventer on irrigation systems that are connected to a city water supply.

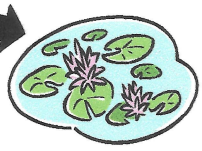
IF YOU HAVE THAT ➡

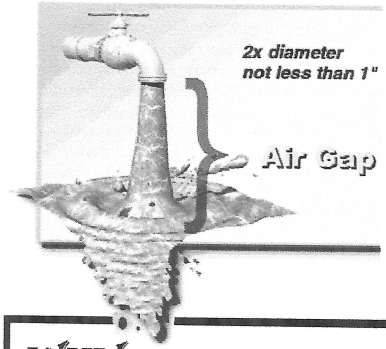




Because, if not properly constructed, your irrigation system may allow contaminants to backflow into your drinking water. A backflow preventer protects **your** household water system and the public water system from contamination or pollution that could potentially be caused by your irrigation system, pond, or other plumbed water feature.

AND WHEN YOU FILL THAT ➡ MAKE SURE YOU DO THIS





If your pond, pool or hot tub is filled using a city water supply, you must comply with safe filling methods. **Always create an air gap between the end of the hose or faucet and the water surface of your pond or pool.** This can be accomplished by securing the hose or faucet on a surface high enough to prevent it from touching the water surface at any time.

Note: A more expensive alternative is to install a Reduced Pressure Assembly (RPA) type backflow prevention device and have it inspected yearly.

WHY?... Because a change in water pressure could pull water from your irrigation system or pond back through the pipes. This is called backflow and it can contaminate the water in your house and the water in the public water system. Water pressure changes occur on a regular basis - when hydrants are opened to fight fires and when water mains are being repaired, for example.

Questions about which backflow device to install? For more information, please call the City of Covington Water Quality Department 901-475-4965.

Covington Gas

Is providing you with the following information to promote awareness about our pipeline in our community.

Pipeline purpose reliability

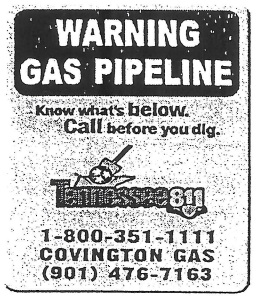
Covington Gas distribution pipelines transport some 81 miles of natural gas to approximately 3,400 customers throughout the City Of Covington. It is our goal to provide natural gas as safely and reliable as possible.

Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken

Pipelines are buried underground, line markers are used to indicate the approximate route and general location of the pipeline. The markers display important information such as the material transported in the line, the name of the pipeline operator, and a telephone number where the operator can be reached in the event of an emergency. Covington Gas is committed to operating its pipeline safely. We employ numerous preventive maintance programs, such as valve and equipment inspections. We utilize several preventive measures including use of cathodic protection to prevent corrosion, leak surveys, and patrolling to observe any excavation activity or possible ground discoloration.

Damage prevention awareness Tennessee One Call

Do your part ---- spread the word in your community call before you dig.
(IT'S THE LAW)
Call 811
Wait for the site to be marked
Respect all markings
Dig with care
In case of emergency call 901-476-7163 (24hrs.)



Leak recognition and response

Our field personnel conduct periodic pipeline patrols and leak detection surveys. In the event of a leak or an emergency involving our pipeline, our field personnel are fully prepared to respond. Our response personnel coordinate their efforts with public safety officials.
Natural gas is colorless and odorless so an odorant is added.
The following are signs that may indicate a leak:
A hissing or roaring sound.
A patch of dead or discolored vegetation in an otherwise green setting along a pipeline.
Blowing dirt, grass or leaves near a pipeline.
Continuous bubbling in a wet area.
A rotten egg smell.

How to get additional information

Visit covingtontn.com (click on utility division) or call 476-0583
Visit tnonecall.com

Gas de Covington

Está proporcionando información para promover el conocimiento acerca de nuestras tuberías en la comunidad.

Propósito de las tuberías

La distribución de las tuberías de Covington gas transportan alrededor de 81 millas de gas natural hasta aproximadamente 3,400 clientes atreves de la ciudad de Covington. Es nuestra meta proveer gas natural de la manera más fiable y segura para nuestros habitantes.

Conciencia de peligros y medidas de prevención adoptadas

Las tuberías o ductos se encuentran enterrados bajo tierra, las líneas marcadas son utilizadas para indicar aproximadamente una ruta o locación general de la tubería. Los marcadores muestran información importante tanto como el material transportado en la línea, el nombre de la tubería, el operador, y el teléfono o número donde el operador puede ser alcanzado en un caso de emergencia. Covington Gas está comprometido a operar sus tuberías de manera segura. Nosotros contamos con numerosos programas de mantenimiento, al igual que hacemos inspecciones en nuestros equipos de manera seguida. Utilizamos también bastantes medidas preventivas que incluyen el uso de protección catódica para prevenir la corrosión, fugas, encuestas, e inspección frecuente que nos ayuda a observar cualquier tipo de excavación o alguna señal que indique el posible descoloramiento del suelo.

Prevencion de dan?os solo una llamada consiencia Tennessee

Haga su parte ---- Esparza la voz en su comunidad antes de excavar.

(ES LA LEY HACI QUE ES NECESARIO HACERLO)

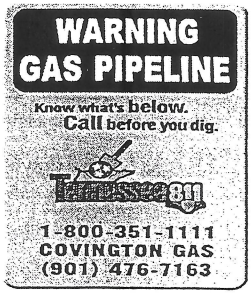
Llame al 811

Espere a que el sitio sea inspeccionado

Respete todas las marcas con precaución

Cavé con cuidado

En caso de emergencia llame al 901-476-7163 (24hrs.)



Como reconocer si hay una fuga de gas

Nuestro personal especializado en fugas conduce inspecciones de tuberías al igual que hacen encuestas acerca de fugas. En caso de una fuga o una emergencia que envuelva nuestras tuberías, nuestro personal estará completamente preparado y listos para actuar. Nuestra respuesta de personal es coordinar nuestros esfuerzos junto a los funcionarios de seguridad. El gas natural es un gas incoloro e inodoro al cual se le agregan substancias odoríficas. Las siguientes son señales las cuales pueden indicar que hay una fuga de gas.

Un sonido ronquido proveniente de una tubería.

Un área descolorida en un área verde donde habitualmente hay vegetación a lo largo de una tubería.

Soplido de tierra, pasto y hojas cerca de una tubería.

Burbujeo continuo en una zona húmeda.

Olor a huevo podrido.

Para información adicional

Visite covingtontn.com (haga click en división de utilidad) o llame al 476-0583

Visite también tnonecall.com