



WATTS BAR UTILITY DISTRICT

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.

What is the source of my water?

Your water is purchased surface water. 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 Watts Bar 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/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment.shtml> 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 Wesley Barger at 800.882.5099.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the third Thursday of each month at 5:00 pm at 4535 Watts Bar Hwy. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The Commissioners of Watts Bar Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Rhea Co. Mayor from a list of three nominees. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints brought before the Board of Commissioners under the District's 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.

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. Watts Bar 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).

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 Watts Bar Utility District 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/lead/protect-your-family%23water%23water>

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 800-882-5099.

Pharmaceuticals In Drinking Water Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Learn more about disposing of unused medicines at <https://www.tn.gov/environment/article/sp-unwanted-pharmaceuticals>

Watts Bar Utility – 2019 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.
- **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.

Water Quality Report Results for 2019

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	0		2019		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Copper	No	90 th %= 0.16		2018	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	No	90 th %= 3.1		2018	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] ²	No	67.95 Avg.	37.8-126	2019	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	20.18 Avg.	9.88-20.30	2019	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.36 Avg.	0.2-2.3	2019	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

*During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 20 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level and 0 out of 20 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. ¹100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water.

² 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. ³We have met the treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon. ⁴Alpha 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.

⁵Combined 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.

City of Kingston - 2019 Water Quality Data

2019 Water Quality Data

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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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial disinfectants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

RTCR: Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.

Contaminants	MCLG In CCR Units	MCL in CCR Units	Level found in CCR Units	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>Total Coliform Bacteria</i>	0	1 positive sample	0		NO	2019	Naturally present in the environment.
<i>Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)</i>	0	TT Trigger	0		No	2019	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Turbidity*</i>	n/a	TT	0.06 NTU avg.	0.03 - 0.13 NTU	NO	2019	Soil run-off
<i>Copper**</i>	1.3	AL=1.3 ppm	90 th % = 0.159 ppm		NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<i>Lead**</i>	0	AL=15 ppb	90 th % = 3.1 ppb		NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Fluoride</i>	4ppm	4ppm	0.6 ppm avg.	0.4 – 0.8	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<i>Total Organic Carbons*** (TOCs)</i>	TT	TT	Achieved 32.5% removal	Required 25% removal	NO	2019	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Chlorine</i>	MRDLG 4ppm	MRDL 4ppm	2.14 ppm monthly dist. avg.	1.4 – 3.0	NO	2019	Disinfectant / Water additive to control microbes.
<i>Sodium</i>	n/a	n/a	6.365 ppm avg.	3.97 - 8.76	NO	2019	N/A
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)</i>	n/a	80ppb	37 ppb avg.	30– 44	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<i>Total HaloAceticAcids (HAA5)</i>	n/a	60ppb	26 ppb avg.	23 – 29	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection

THE DATA IN THIS REPORT REFLECTS THE WATER QUALITY FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2019

***Turbidity:** Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly. **We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.**

**** Lead and Copper:** During the most recent round of lead and copper testing **0 out of 20 sites exceed the lead action level and 0 sites exceed the copper action level.**

*****Total Organic Carbon:** **We have met the TT (Treatment Technique) requirements for Total Organic Carbon.**

Abbreviations:

PPB / ppb or micrograms/L: parts per billion or micrograms per liter, explained in terms of money one penny in \$10,000,000.00

PPM / ppm or mg/L: parts per million or milligrams per liter, explained in terms of money one penny in \$10,000.00

N/A / n/a: not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units - Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTUs is just noticeable to the average person.

MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration.

AL: action level, or the concentration of a contaminate which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

BDL: Below Detection Limits.

Lenoir City Utilities Board Water Plant #1 Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	ND	ND	25 samples per month		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	No	0.16	0.03 - 0.16	Continuous	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper ²	No	90% Tile = 0.166	<0.010 To 0.354	2019	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	No	Avg. 0.536	0.493 -0.583	Quarterly 2019	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead ²	No	90% Tile = 1.95	<0.005 To 3.85	2019	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	2.41		2019	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM ³ [Total trihalomethanes]	No	LRAA 53.48	BDL – 97.20	Quarterly 2019	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	LRAA 27.88	BDL – 37.80	Quarterly 2019	ppb	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon ⁴	No	1.17	1.01 – 1.33	Quarterly 2019	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha	No	BDL	N/A	2014	pCi/l	0	15pCi/l	Soil runoff
Nitrate	No	0.510	0.510	2019	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
Chlorine	No	Avg. 2.0	1.8 – 2.1	Daily	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

- 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 monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.
- During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. 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. Lenoir City Utilities Board 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>
- Compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA) of all sample results obtained quarterly at required sampling sites. Current monitoring meets requirements. 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.
- We met the Treatment Technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2019.
- LCUB is required to monitor its source water for the presence of cryptosporidium. Monitoring of the source water has revealed 0 oocysts.

Unregulated Monitoring Data

Parameter	Range or Level Detected	Likely Sources
Chlorate	0 – 490 ppb (31 ppb)	By-product of chlorination of water
1, 4 - Dioxane	0 – 0.22 ppb (0.087 ppb)	Trace contaminant of some chemicals used in cosmetics, detergents, and shampoos
Strontium	30 – 95 ppb (avg. 47.5 ppb)	Naturally present in the environment
Vanadium	0 – 0.47 ppb (avg. 0.29 ppb)	Naturally present in the environment
Chromium	0 – 0.42 ppb (avg. 0.145 ppb)	Naturally present in the environment
Hexavalent Chromium	0 – 0.31 ppb (avg. 0.1535 ppb)	Natural deposits, discharges of dye, paint, wood preservatives
Bromodichloromethane	0.00614 ppm	By-product of chlorination of water
Chlorodibromomethane	0.00135 ppm	By-product of chlorination of water
Chloroform	0.0162 ppm	By-product of chlorination of water

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lenoir City Utilities Board Water Plant #2 Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	ND	ND	25 samples per month		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	No	0.11	0.03 - 0.11	Continuous	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff.
Copper ²	No	90% Tile = 0.166	<0.010 To 0.354	2019	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	No	Avg. 0.561	0.492 – 0.658	Quarterly 2019	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead ²	No	90% Tile = 1.95	<0.005 To 3.85	2019	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	4.67		2019	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment.
TTHM ³ [Total trihalomethanes]	No	LRAA 53.48	BDL – 97.20	Quarterly 2019	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	LRAA 27.88	BDL – 37.80	Quarterly 2019	ppb	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Gross Alpha	No	BDL	N/A	2014	pCi/l	0	Reg. Limit = 15	Soil runoff.
Nitrate	No	1.12	1.12	2019	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
Chlorine	No	Avg. 2.0	1.8 – 2.2	Daily	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.
2. During the most recent round of Lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. 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. Lenoir City Utilities Board 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>
3. Compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA) of all sample results obtained quarterly at required sampling sites. Current monitoring meets requirements. 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.
4. We met the Treatment Technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2019.
5. LCUB is required to monitor its source water for the presence of cryptosporidium. Monitoring of the source water has revealed 0 oocysts.

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.

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· **AL** - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. 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.

· **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.

· **pCi/l** - Radiological units in picocuries per liter.

· **BDL** - Below Detection Limit.

First Utility District of Knox County 2019 Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Violation	Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform (% positive Samples) ¹	No	1	Nd-1%	09/2019	% pos	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ^{6,7}	No	.21	.04-0.21	2019	NTU	N/A	TT-95% < 0.3	Soil runoff
Asbestos	No	BDL	N/A	2011	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ²	No	90th percentile 0.0385	BDL-0.366	2019	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.483	0.392-0.575	2019	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead ²	No	90th percentile 0.0050	BDL-0.00165	2019	ppb	N/A	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ⁵	No	6.67	N/A	2019	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM ₃)	No	LRAA 54	18-73	2019	ppb	N/A	80 RAA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	No	LRAA 30	14-43	2019	ppb	N/A	60 RAA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sulfate ⁵	No	10.0	N/A	2012	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC ₄)	No	1.42	0.813-1.42	2019	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha	No	1.41	<1.3-3.9	12/2016	pCi/l	0	15pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	No	-0.116	<0.2-2.6	12/2016	pCi/l	0	5pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine ⁷	No	1.38	0.2-2.2	2019	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	No	0.868	0.868	2019	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

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

pCi/l - Radiological units in pico Curries per liter.

BDL - Below Detectable Limits.

1. Not a violation of the MCL for total coliform, the presence of total coliform were found in only 1% of samples in the month of May. Repeat sampling was negative for total coliform. 2. During the most recent round of Lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. 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. First Utility District 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> 3. Compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA) of all sample results obtained quarterly at required sampling sites. Current monitoring meets requirements. 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. 4. The treatment technique for Total Organic Carbon was met for 2019. 5. Not applicable - sulfate is a secondary standard, and sodium has no MCL. 6. The treatment technique for Turbidity was met in 100% of samples for 2019. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Parameter	Range Level Detected
HAA5	15.4 - 48.8 ppb (average: 29.2)
HAA6Br	4.9 - 35.9 ppb (average: 8.9)
HAA9	20.7 - 57.2 ppb (average: 37.7)

Unregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791