



**Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form**

Community Water System (CWS) Name: City of Ringgold Water System

Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: 0470002 Reporting Year: 2018

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The water system further certifies that the information contained in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted for the same time period to the Division (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR.141.204(d).

Certified and attested by the following person:

Signature: Jason M. Hughes Date: 6-25-19
Name: Jason M. Hughes Title: Water Plant Director
E-mail: water.treat@cityofringgoldga.gov Phone: (706) 935-3167

The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)

EPD requests the following material in order to gather information on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program or means of report distribution.

For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:

Note: For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effort" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):

- CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site:
http:// _____
- Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL
 - utility bill email publication in newspaper other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
- Electronic Delivery of CCR
 - Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (attached embedded direct URL to CCR)
 - If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:
http:// _____
- Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CCR
- US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service area (attach list of zip codes used)
- Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach announcement used)
- Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of paper publication)
- Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public location(s) (attach list)
- Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the community
- Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer receiving a water bill
- Included notice of availability with water bill
- Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list below):

Indicate the number of "consumers served" or "population served" by your water system:

- <500 consumers served
- 501 - 9,999 consumers served
- 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served
- >100,000 consumers served

Send completed CCR certification form AND a copy of final CCR to the following address:

GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
Floyd Towers East, Suite 1152
Atlanta, GA 30334

Important Due Dates: *July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers*
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

City of Ringgold water system 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 undergone 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 drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The source of your drinking water is South Chickamauga creek. It is a surface water source. Some of the city's water is purchased from the Catoosa county water district. That water is a ground water source.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source Water Assessment is available at city hall.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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 prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please visit the city website <https://cityofringgoldga.gov> for more information such as meeting schedules, recycling, and upcoming events.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 54 | 20.9 | 60 | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 47 | 21.5 | 51.6 | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Organic Carbon (% Removal) | NA | TT | NA | NA | NA | 2018 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .6 | .58 | .58 | 2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1 | .59 | .59 | 2018 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (RTCR) | NA | TT | NA | NA | NA | 2018 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | 0.3 | 100 | NA | NA | 2018 | No | Soil runoff |
| 100% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .29. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state. | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .16 | 2016 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 2.5 | 2016 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |

Violations and Exceedances

Level 1 Assessment and Sanitary Defects

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

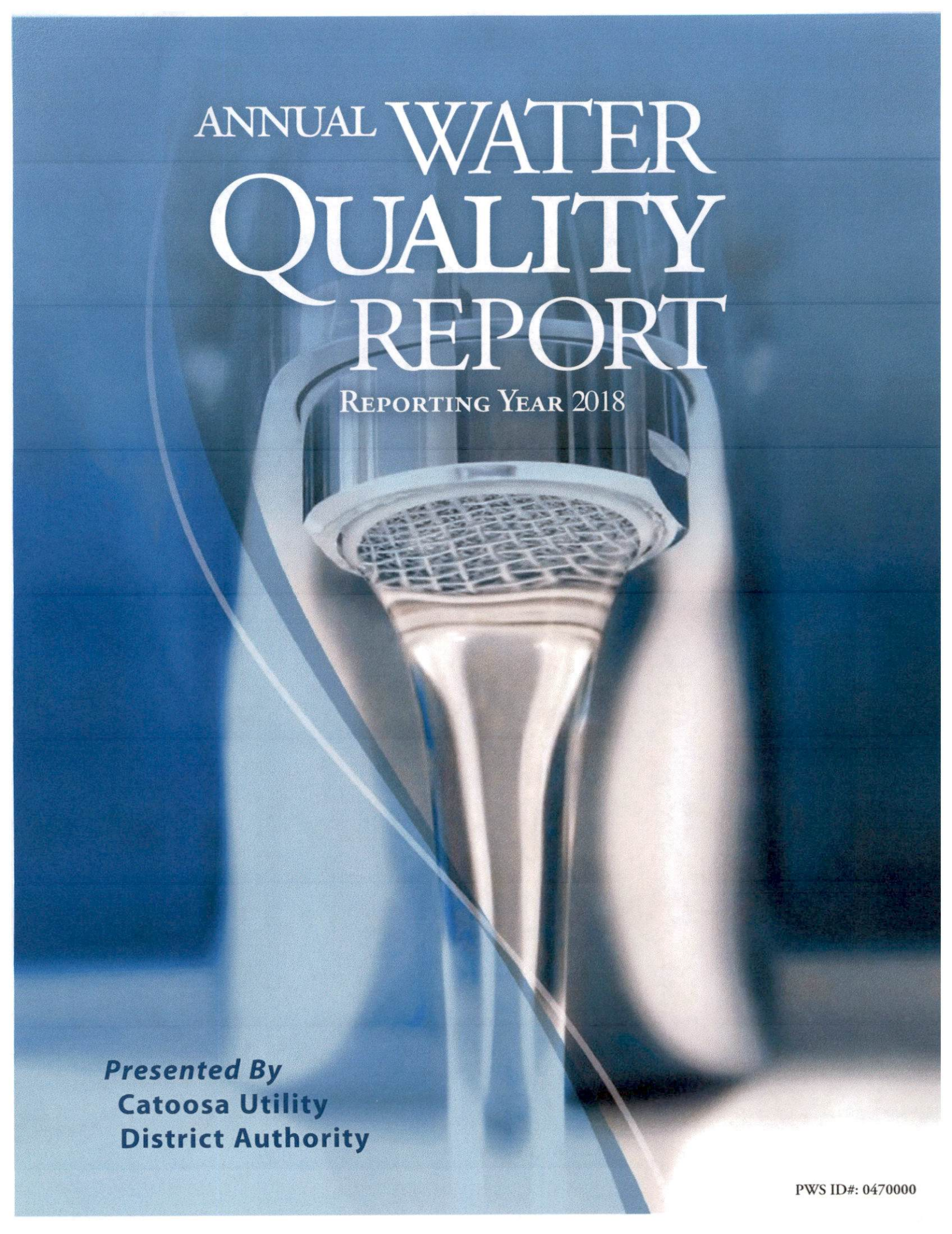
During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment(s). One Level 1 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action(s) and we completed one assessment(s).

| Unit Descriptions | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Term | Definition |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NTU | NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. 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. |
| % positive samples/month | % positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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 | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Dan Wright
Address: 150 Tennessee street
Ringgold, Ga 30736
Phone: 706-935-3061

A close-up photograph of water flowing from a chrome faucet. The water is captured in a smooth, continuous stream, creating a sense of motion. The background is a soft, out-of-focus blue, which complements the white text. The faucet's mesh screen is visible at the top of the stream.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2018

Presented By
**Catoosa Utility
District Authority**

PWS ID#: 0470000

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2018. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



“ We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water ”

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Matthew Shoemaker, Water Plant Manager and Laboratory Analyst, or Dennis Faulkenberry, Water Plant Operator and Laboratory Analyst, or Randy Thomason, Superintendent, at (706) 937-4121.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Catoosa Utility District Authority (CUDA) provides water to its customers from Yates Spring. Our customers are very fortunate to have a clean and pure supply of drinking water. Our water supply is a groundwater source, which means it is not exposed to air and is not subject to direct pollution and contamination like a river or reservoir. In fact, because groundwater is the safest and highest quality water available to meet the public demand of water intended for human consumption, we are able to provide you with water directly from the source.

Throughout the distribution system, we add only, as required, chlorine at 1.5 ppm and fluoride at about 0.85 ppm. Chlorine is added as a precaution against any bacteria that may be present, and fluoride is added to help our teeth be strong. Demand for good, clean water is high; on average, we provide approximately 5 million to 6.5 million gallons of water a day to our customers.

A natural spring like Yates Spring could be vulnerable to underground contaminants and changes that may occur underground. CUDA is well aware of the importance of quality drinking water and the risks associated with our drinking water source. Consequently, CUDA takes every precaution to protect our water from being contaminated. On occasions such as extremely high demand, drought, or emergencies, CUDA purchases water from Tennessee American Water Company (TAWC) and Eastside Utility District (EUD). Both draw surface water from the Tennessee River. We assure you these companies meet or exceed the same strict quality regulations and requirements as we do. If you have any questions or concerns about their water, we have their water quality reports on file at the main office.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

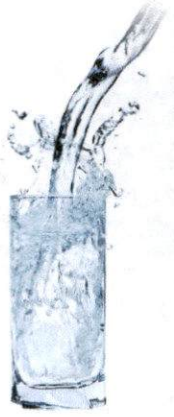
For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second and fourth Tuesday of each month beginning at 9 a.m. at the CUDA office at 1058 Old Mill Road, Ringgold, Georgia. Call the office at (706) 937-4121 for information.

Source Water Assessment

Catoosa Utility District Authority (CUDA) draws water from Yates Spring. CUDA's goal is to ensure our water is protected from contamination. CUDA has developed a source water assessment plan, and Georgia EPD has completed a Well Head Protection Plan for CUDA which looks at different sources of pollution that could affect the Yates Spring. Some sources of pollution are electrical poles, transformers, stormwater runoff, agricultural fields, and petroleum pipelines. Both documents are available for viewing at CUDA's main office at 1058 Old Mill Road, Ringgold, Georgia. If you would like to view these documents, please call our main office at (706) 937-4121 before you visit so that a member of our staff will be available to view the documents with you and answer any questions you may have. CUDA takes all precautions to ensure your source water remains free of pollution. Both TAWC and EUD have also developed a source water assessment plan.



Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible (high), moderately susceptible (moderate), or slightly susceptible (low) based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. Both TAWC and EUD have been rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination. For information on these ratings, you can contact TAWC at (866) 736-6420 and EUD at (423) 892-2890.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Level Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Level Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

Date Sampled will show on which date the substance was detected. If multiple samples are taken over a period of time, the column will show the range of different sample dates.

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means that only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Level Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Likely Source.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The water we deliver must meet specific health standards for substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Catoosa Utility District Authority | | Eastside Utility District | | Tennessee American Water | |
| | | | | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 2018 | 15 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.111 | 0.111–0.111 |
| Barium (ppm) | 2018 | 2 | 2 | 0.071 | 0.071–0.071 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Beta/Photon Emitters ¹ (pCi/L) | 2018 | 50 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.891 | 0.891–0.891 |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2018 | [4] | [4] | 1.49 | 1.40–1.57 | 1.63 | 0.84–2.20 | 1.48 | 0.40–2.05 |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2018 | 4 | 4 | 0.75 | 0.73–0.79 | 0.74 | 0.62–0.88 | 0.73 | 0.68–0.81 |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb) | 2018 | 60 | NA | 10.45 | ND–14.8 | 26.13 | 11.9–39.7 | 39.7 | 12.3–41.8 |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2018 | 10 | 10 | 0.88 | 0.88–0.88 | 0.322 | 0.322–0.322 | 0.30 | 0.25–0.35 |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 2018 | 80 | NA | 26.2 | 2.6–38.7 | 37.48 | 19.2–35.8 | 67.6 | 33.4–85.5 |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (Positive samples) | 2018 | TT | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA |
| Total Organic Carbon ² (ppm) | 2018 | TT | NA | NA | NA | 1.16 | 0.913–1.33 | 1.43 | 1.10–1.43 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2018 | TT | NA | 0.21 ³ | 0.06–0.21 | 0.72 ⁴ | 0.01–0.72 | 0.46 ⁴ | 0.02–0.46 |
| Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | 2018 | TT = 95% of samples meet the limit | NA | NA | NA | 99.9% | NA | 99.9% | NA |

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | Catoosa Utility District Authority | | | | Eastside Utility District | | Tennessee American Water | | VIOLATION | T |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | AL | MCLG | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE) | SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE) | SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE) | SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 2016 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.13 | 0/30 | 0.161 ⁵ | 0/30 ⁵ | 0.114 | 0/54 | No | C |
| Lead (ppb) | 2016 | 15 | 0 | 2.6 | 0/30 | 1.88 ⁵ | 0/30 ⁵ | 2 | 0/54 | No | C |

| UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Eastside Utility District | | Tennessee American Water | | |
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2018 | 6.43 | 6.43–6.43 | 5.3 | 5.1–5.5 | Erosion of natural deposits; Used in water treatment |

| OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Eastside Utility District | | Tennessee American Water | |
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH |
| Anatoxin-a (ppb) | 2018 | <0.0300 | ND–0.0300 | NA | NA |
| Cylindrospermopsin (ppb) | 2018 | <0.0900 | ND–0.0900 | NA | NA |
| HAA9 (ppb) | 2018 | NA | NA | 40.0 | 17.0–45.0 |
| Manganese (ppm) | 2018 | NA | NA | 0.73 | ND–1.5 |
| Microcystin–Total (ppb) | 2018 | <0.300 | ND–0.300 | NA | NA |

¹The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

²The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

³Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

⁴Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

⁵Sampled in 2017.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

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