Voluntary Conservation for All Water Customers

We encourage our customers to use water wisely — even when supplies are abundant. The average American uses about 100 gallons of water every day. You can reduce your water consumption by up to 25 percent by taking just a few simple steps. By doing so, you conserve a precious natural resource and save money too. Every drop counts.

1. Report all significant water losses (broken pipes, open hydrants, etc.) to the City's Water Resources Department. This is the right thing to do. Don't waste water just because someone else is using it.

2. Consider using a reduced-nozzle showerhead for washing machine until you have a full load. Consider using a reduced-nozzle showerhead to reduce water use. This helps reduce evaporation and waste.

3. Conserve water because it is a precious resource. Don't waste water just because someone else is using it.

4. Raise the water pressure in your home up 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 precautions in handling infants and pets from their health care providers can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

5. Use the dishwasher or laundry later in the day when it is cooler outside, or early morning hours when temperatures and wind is lowest. This will help reduce the amount of water you use.

6. Don't use the dishwasher or washing machine unless you have a full load. Consider using a reduced-nozzle showerhead to reduce water use. This helps reduce evaporation and waste.

7. Consider using a reduced-nozzle showerhead for washing machine until you have a full load. This helps reduce evaporation and waste.

8. Don't use the dishwasher or washing machine unless you have a full load. Consider using a reduced-nozzle showerhead to reduce water use. This helps reduce evaporation and waste.

9. Purchase a nozzle for washing machine until you have a full load. Consider using a reduced-nozzle showerhead to reduce water use. This helps reduce evaporation and waste.

10. To remind yourself to turn off sprinkler. (9) Purchase a nozzle for washing machine until you have a full load. Consider using a reduced-nozzle showerhead to reduce water use. This helps reduce evaporation and waste.

We would like all Carter County residents to be aware that many areas contain a variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water from wells is used, it is recommended that it be filtered to remove any potential contamination. The City of Elizabethton produces its potable water from three area springs, Hampton, Valley Forge, and Big Springs. The area springs are monitored for potential contamination. The City of Elizabethton 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 can call City Hall, 136 S. Sycamore St., Elizabethton, TN 37643 at 423-547-6300 for more information.

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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 9 of these contaminants. 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. The City of Elizabethton’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 undergone organ transplant surgery, and persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about appropriate ways to minimize the risk of infection in drinking water.

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 to 423-547-5800.

Lead in Drinking Water
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Elizabethton 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 10 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.

City of Elizabethton
2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For more information on our water system, please call Doug Cornett at the City of Elizabethton between 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. weekdays.
City of Elizabethton routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. This report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. The following results are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

### Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Defects</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL (MRLG)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCC)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>TT Trigger</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.02-1.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.855-1.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Excess of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.702</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Excess of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Excess of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.40-1.70</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Decay of arsenic wastes water matrix, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226 &amp; 228 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Excess of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetics (HAS) (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>1.20 - 30.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>By product of drinking-water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>35.65</td>
<td>2.50 - 40.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>By product of drinking-water chlorination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Definitions

- **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 contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-thousand chance of getting the described health risk.
- **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 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.
- **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.

### Pharmaceuticals in Drinking Water

Drinking 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.

### Connection Notice to Our Customers

Over the next few months, the warm weather will bring people outdoors to work in their yards and gardens and begin getting swimming pools ready.

The Elizabethton Water System would like to ensure that our customers are aware of the dangers associated with these activities. If you have an alternative water source, lawn sprinkler, or fire system to protect against them, call our office at 423-895-0811 or email us at ceggers@cityofelizabethton.org.

### Cross Connection Notice to Our Customers

You may have a cross connection in your property that will allow rain water to enter the drinking water piping system. This may cause a public health hazard. These events are not uncommon; the contaminant from these may be a risk for anyone using the water for drinking, cooking, or bathing, or whatever purpose.

### Commercial customers and apartment buildings are required to have a RPZ backflow device

The City of Elizabethton monitors for cross connections in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. This report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. The following results are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

### UCMR4 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th># Sites over AL</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL (MRLD)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.294</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2 During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing from homes served by our water system 1 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. The City of Elizabethton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and must deliver water that is safe to drink. Water customers, however, must protect their home plumbing system (once the water enters the home) and take certain precautions to protect against lead exposure. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

### Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 1 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

### Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTRC) – 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.

Devices are available to prevent this problem; however the best solution is always to carefully how you use your water connections.

It might be assumed that steps for detecting and eliminating cross-connections would be elementary and obvious. Actually, cross-connections may appear in many subtle forms and in unsuspected places. Removal of pressure in the watermain may be frustrative and unpredictable. The probability of contamination of drinking water through a cross connection occurring within a single plumbing system may seem remote; but, considering the multitude of similar systems, the probability is great.

Many of these connections can be corrected by the installation of a recommended backflow preventer, or hose bib vacuum breaker backflow preventer. The hose bib vacuum breaker is a small inexpensive device for hose connections which are simply attached to sillcocks and threaded faucets.

Devices can be purchased at most hardware stores. Improper plumbing or cross connections on private property can contaminate the public drinking water supply. If there is an incident which results in contamination of public drinking water, the property owner and/or occupant of the property can be held liable for damages.

Please help us provide a safe supply of water to all of our customers. Remember never place your water hose in anything you would not want to drink. For more information on cross connections and how to protect against them, call our office at 423-895-0811 or email us at ceggers@cityofelizabethton.org.
Our customers are aware of the dangers associated with these activities. An ordinary cross connection if your inspection is up to date. Approved State of Tennessee Inspector. Please contact Cody Eggers 895-0811, with the City of Elizabethton to see are also required to have a RPZ backflow device residential customers that have an alternative water source, lawn sprinkler, or fire system device on the main domestic water supply, lawn sprinkler, and fire line system; and all using the water for drinking, cooking, bathing, or other purpose. Back into the water supply through the garden hose. This condition, known as back siphonage or backflow, could contaminant during a water main break or fire, a drop in water pressure can cause these chemicals to be pulled water system.

A cross connection is a piping arrangement, which allows the potable (drinkable) water supply to be connected with the use of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants. There is convincing evidence that MRDL - 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, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCL as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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 dying from the described health effect.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants. 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. MCLs allow for a margin of safety. Definitions:

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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.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) - 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.

PWS ID# TN0000221

2018 Test Results

City of Elizabethton routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. This report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. The following results are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. 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. Cross connection Notice to Our Customers

Over the next few months, the warm weather will bring people outdoors to work in theiryards and gardens and begin getting swimming pools ready. The Elizabethton Water System would like to ensure that our customers are aware of the dangers associated with these activities. An ordinary garden hose is a common way to contaminate a water supply when the hose is submerged in any liquid or attached to certain devices used to spray pesticides or herbicides. This forms a cross connection, a device for hose connections which are simply attached to sillcocks and threaded faucets. Devices are available to prevent this problem; however the best solution is to always be careful how you use your water connections.

It might be assumed that steps for detecting and eliminating cross-connections would be elementary and obvious. Actually, cross-connections may appear in many subtle forms and in unexpected places. Removal of pressure in the waterway may be foolish and unpredictable. The probability of contamination of drinking water through a cross connection occurring within a single plumbing system may seem remote; but, considering the multitude of similar systems, the probability is great. Many of these cross-connections can be corrected by the installation of a recommended backflow preventer, or hose bib vacuum breaker backflow preventer. The hose bib vacuum breaker is a small inexpensive device for hose connections which are simply attached to sillcocks and threaded faucets. Devices can be purchased at most hardware stores. Improper plumbing or cross connections on private property can contaminate the public drinking water supply. If there is an incident which results in contamination of public drinking water, the property owner and/or occupant of the property can be held liable for damages. Please help us provide a safe supply of water to all of our customers. Remember: never place your water hose in anything you would not want to drink. For more information on cross connections and how to protect against them, call our office at 423-895-0811 or email us at ceggers@cityofelizabethton.org.

Commercial customers and apartment buildings are required to have a RPZ backflow device on the main domestic water supply, lawn sprinkler, and fire line system; and all residential customers that have an alternative water source, lawn sprinkler, or fire system are also required to have a RPZ backflow device. This device must be inspected annually by an approved State of Tennessee Inspector. Please contact Cody Eggers 895-4811, with the City of Elizabethton to see if your inspection is up to date.