Your water hose, so you only use what you need. Limit yourself to pouring out 600 gallons or more in only a few hours. Use a bell timer on your washing machine until you have a full load. Consider using a garden hose with an automatic shut off nozzle.

Grass roots to grow deeper and hold moisture. Water lawns during the right thing to do. Don't waste water just because someone else is water provider. Encourage your friends and neighbors to be part of a water-conservation community.

Report all significant water losses (broken pipes, open hydrants, errant sprinklers, to the property owner, local authorities or your water provider.

We encourage our customers to use water wisely – even when supplies are abundant. The average American uses about 150 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'll conserve a precious natural resource and save money too. Every drop counts. We encourage our customers to use water wisely – even when supplies are abundant. The average American uses about 150 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'll conserve a precious natural resource and save money too. Every drop counts.

The City of Elizabethton produces its potable water from three area springs, Hampton, Valley Forge, and Big Springs. The area surrounding these springs is considered wellhead protection areas. We would like all Carter County residents to be aware that ground water contaminants are prohibited in these areas. Ground contamination could be that not limited to; over fertilizing laws, garden pesticides, oil spills, or even paint and thinners. Also, erosion in large areas that have lost their top cover of grass and overgrazing of animals can be detrimental. It is our job as an employee, to provide safe drinking water to all of our valued customers. If you have questions or see any unusual activity in these zones. Do your part and contact us at 423-547-6300, or contact the police department.

Voluntary Conservation for All Water Customers

- Encourage your friends and neighbors to be part of a water-conservation community.
- Report all significant water losses (broken pipes, open hydrants, errant sprinklers, to the property owner, local authorities or your water provider.
- Use a bell timer on your washing machine until you have a full load.
- Consider using a garden hose with an automatic shut off nozzle.

Grass roots to grow deeper and hold moisture. Water lawns during the right thing to do. Don't waste water just because someone else is water provider. Encourage your friends and neighbors to be part of a water-conservation community.

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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 found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water is treated groundwater. 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 vulnerability of untreated water sources to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and monitor 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 Elizabethton sources rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee’s Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summary, susceptibility scorings and the overall SWAP report can be viewed online at https://www.tn.gov/environment/article/water-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 Doug Cornett at the City of Elizabethton between 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 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 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).

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.

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 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 http://www.epa.gov/lead/protection/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 to 423-547-6300.
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, 2016. 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.

If there is an incident which results in contamination of public drinking water, the property owner and/or user are also required to have a RPZ backflow device. this device must be inspected annually by an approved State of Tennessee Inspector. Please contact David Trickey 895-0656, or the City of Elizabethton to see if your inspection is up to date.

### Cross 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.

### 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 level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

**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 benefit of the uses of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

**ND** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.

### Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)</th>
<th>Violation Year/No</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>MCLG (MRLG)</th>
<th>MCL (MRSL)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 0</td>
<td>Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCO)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 0</td>
<td>TT Trigger</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.01-1.5</td>
<td>2016 NA</td>
<td>YY</td>
<td>Rinse of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.77 Max. 0.70 log</td>
<td>0.615-0.77</td>
<td>2016 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.63 log 1.06-2.20</td>
<td>2016 4 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos (MFL)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 70 70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226 &amp; 228 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 0 5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bivalent Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>16.45</td>
<td>2.8-25.0</td>
<td>2016 NA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Turbidity (NTU)

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity 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.

### Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)</th>
<th>Violation Year/No</th>
<th>Big Springs Water Treatment Plant</th>
<th>Watauga River Regional Water Authority</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper** (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2016 0.19</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>Corrosion of plumbing systems; lead pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead** (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2016 10.0</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>Corrosion of plumbing systems; lead pipes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2016 Test Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Year/No</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>50th Percentile</th>
<th># Sites over AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluoride</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.01-1.13</td>
<td>2016 NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nitrate</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.70-0.77</td>
<td>2016 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sodium</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorine</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.06-2.20</td>
<td>2016 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asbestos</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combined Radium 226 &amp; 228</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bivalent Acids (HAA5)</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>16.45</td>
<td>2.8-25.0</td>
<td>2016 60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turbidity</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>0.01-1.3</td>
<td>2016 0.19</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 benefit 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.

**ND** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is justnoticeable to the average person.

**TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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, 2016. The following results are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

### Test Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>MCLG [MRDLG]</th>
<th>MCL [MRDL]</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 0</td>
<td>Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCO)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 0</td>
<td>TT Trigger</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.00-1.5</td>
<td>2016 NA</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>Sediment runoff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.77 Max.</td>
<td>0.0-0.7</td>
<td>2016 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016 49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; use in water treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.65 Max.</td>
<td>0.0-2.2</td>
<td>2016 4 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos (MFL)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.66 NA</td>
<td>2011 70</td>
<td>2014 70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226 &amp; 228 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2014 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate Acids [HAA5] (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>16.45</td>
<td>2.4 - 25.0</td>
<td>2016 NA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>27.30</td>
<td>4.5-22.0</td>
<td>2016 NA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Definitions:

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**Below Detection Level (BDL)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.

** Millions Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - millions 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.

### Cross 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. 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 occurring within a single plumbing system may cause a public health hazard. These events are not uncommon; the contaminant then poses a risk for anyone drinking the water for cooking, bathing, or other purposes.

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

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.

### Pharmacueticals 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. 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 Prevention

This forms a cross connection occurring within a single plumbing system may cause a public health hazard. These events are not uncommon; the contaminant then poses a risk for anyone drinking the water for cooking, bathing, or other purposes.

### Contaminants

- **Copper** (ppm)
  - Violation Yes/No: No
  - 0.372
  - 0.10
  - 0.199
  - 0.5
  - 0.4
  - 2014/2016 1.3
  - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

- **Lead** (ppm)
  - Violation Yes/No: No
  - 0.166
  - 0.01
  - 0.10
  - 0.05
  - 0.05
  - 2014/2016 0.0
  - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

### Total Coliform Bacteria

- No: 2016 0
- Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples

### Turbidity

- No: 2016 0
- TT Trigger

### Fluoride

- No: 2016 4
- 4

### Nitrate

- No: 2016 10
- 10

### Sodium

- No: 2016 49
- 49

### Chloride

- No: 2016 4
- 4

### Asbestos

- No: 2011 70
- 70

### Combined Radium

- No: 2014 0
- 0

### Bicarbonate Acids

- No: 2016 60
- 60

### TTHM

- No: 2016 80
- 80

### Copper

- No: 2016 0
- 0.372
- 0.10
- 0.199
- 0.5
- 0.4
- 2014/2016 1.3
- Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

### Lead

- No: 2016 0
- 0.166
- 0.01
- 0.10
- 0.05
- 0.05
- 2014/2016 0.0
- Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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