

2014 Water Quality Report

Lone Oak Utility District

PWS ID : TN0008228

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you if needed.

Water Quality Statement

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the enclosed table, showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2014. Although all of the substances listed on the 2014 Water Quality Data table surpasses or meets all federal and state water quality regulations, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

Source Water Information

Your water is purchased through Walden's Ridge Utility District from Tennessee American Water. Tennessee American Water draws surface water from the Tennessee River. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we work with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water source to potential contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving water to this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible, moderately susceptible or slightly susceptible based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Tennessee American Water source is rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

You can view an explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA online at http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/water-supply_source-assesment.shtml or contact TDEC at 1-888-891-8332 (1-888-891-TDEC) to obtain copies of specific assessments or you may contact us at 1-866-736-6420 to obtain a copy of the source water assessment specifically for our company.

Additional Rules that Govern 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. 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. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

Community Participation

The Lone Oak Utility District Board meets on the third Thursday of each month at 1:30 PM (EST) at Sequatchie County Courthouse. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The Commissioners of Lone Oak Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Sequatchie County Executive from a list of three nominees certified by the Board of Commissioners to the Sequatchie County Executive to fill a vacancy. The current board members include: Tom Beard, Chairman, and Commissioners, Nancy Craig and Bill Swan III. 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.

Tennessee American Water provides the customer service support for all customer inquiries regarding your water system. Should you have any questions or concerns about your water service, please call Tennessee American's customer support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at 1-866-736-6420.

Substances Expected to be in 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is of high quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Tennessee American Water's advanced water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern.

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 include:

- **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 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 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.

Important Health Information

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).

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the US. Although *Cryptosporidium* can be removed through commonly-used filtration methods, US EPA issued a rule in January 2006 that requires systems with higher *Cryptosporidium* levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. In anticipation of this upcoming rule, Tennessee American Water monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in its raw water with no detections in 2005. Based upon the results of the *Cryptosporidium* monitoring, no additional treatment by Tennessee American Water will be required by this US EPA regulation.

Please review the enclosed water quality table for specific substances detected in your water. If you need further information about your drinking water, please call Dorothy Rader, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Supervisor, Tennessee American Water at 423-771-4746, the Tennessee American Water Quality Lab at 423-771-4749, or you can visit the Tennessee American Water website at www.tennesseeamwater.com.

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not customers of Lone Oak Utility District. Additional copies of this report are available by contacting us at 423-771-4740.

Other Information

Lone Oak Utility District, in partnership with Tennessee American Water, works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. You can find more information about drinking water, water conservation, source protection and public health from the following sources:

Tennessee American Water: www.tennesseeawater.com

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation: www.state.tn.us/environment/dws

United States Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water System Security

Following the events of September 2001, we realize that our customers are concerned about the security of their drinking water. We urge the public to report any suspicious activities at any utility facilities, including treatment plants, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 1-866-736-6420.

Terms used in this report:

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

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. 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.

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 routinely allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for 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.

BDL (Below Detection Limits): laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

mrem/year (millirems per year): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

N/A: not applicable

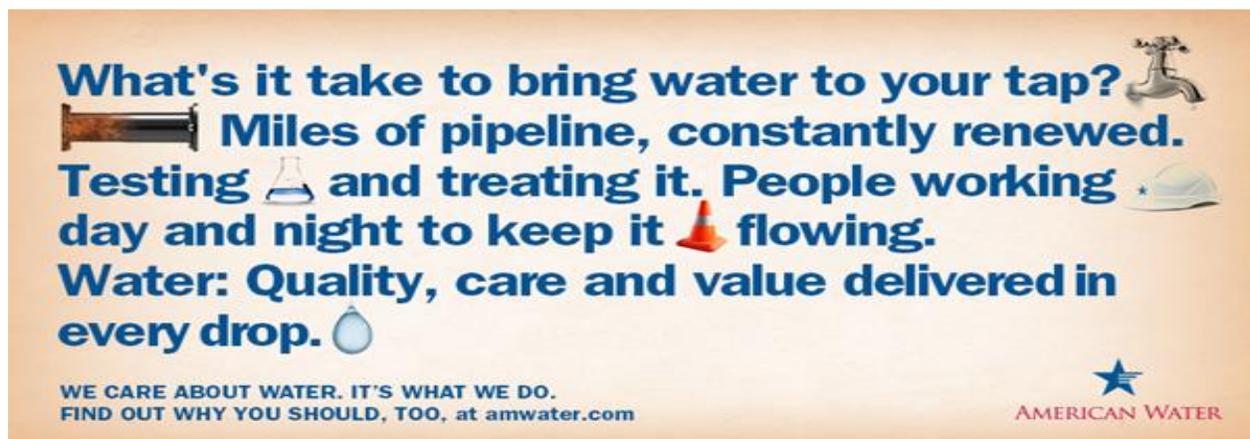
pCi/L: picocuries per liter. The measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water.

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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



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Regulated Substances

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2014	0	<2 positive samples	0	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2014	N/A	TT	0.38	0.03 – 0.38	Yes	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon ² (TOC) (ppm)	2014	N/A	TT	2.14	0.91 – 2.14	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2014	0	15	0.297	0.297	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters ³ (pCi/L)	2014	0	50	0.737	0.737	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chlorine ⁴ (ppm)	2014	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.17 (avg) 2.10 (max)	0.31 – 2.10	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	0.75 (avg)	0.61 – 1.00	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2014	10	10	0.44	0.12 – 0.44	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2014	N/A	N/A	9.7	4.9 – 9.7	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Used in water treatment

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. During 2014, 99.95% of all samples taken to measure turbidity met water quality standard of less than 0.3 NTU.

² The treatment technique required for Total Organic Carbon was meet 100% for 2014.

³ The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

⁴ Chlorine levels as measured in the distribution system.

Disinfection By-Products⁵

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	Health Effects Language
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2014	N/A	80	54.0	26.6 – 74.8	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2014	N/A	60	34.0	15.7 – 45.1	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A

⁵ Disinfection by-products value reported for "amount detected" is the maximum locational running annual average. The range includes all samples analyzed during 2014.

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from 53 households. None of the 53 homes exceeded the action level.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCL G	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Number of Homes above the Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	1.3	0.107	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0	2	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Lone Oak 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.