

Luttrell-Blaine-Corryton Utility District

Dedicated to providing Reliable Service and a Safe Water Supply for our Customers

2016 Annual Water Quality Report



Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the Water Quality Data Table found all of these contaminants below compliance levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water comes from three (4) different sources: Ground Water Sources include Booker Springs, Big Springs, and Wyrick Springs. Surface Water at Phipps Springs on Tazewell Pike and the Holston River at mile 45.16R. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water supply to contamination. A wellhead protection plan is available for your review by contacting Zach Roach at the LBC Utility District between 8 AM and 4:30 PM 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. Community water systems are required to disclose the detection of contaminants; however, bottled water companies are not required to comply with this regulation. 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).

For more information about your drinking water, please call Jimmy Langley or Zach Roach at 992-8611.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 4:30 p.m. at the Utility office located at 100 Main Street. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

The State and EPA require us to test and report on our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have met all of these requirements. Results of unregulated contaminant analysis are available upon request. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

Other Information:

Due to all water containing dissolve contaminants, occasionally in your water may exhibit slight discoloration. We strive to maintain the standards to prevent this. We at L.B.C. work 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.

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have under-gone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about not only their drinking water, but food preparation, personal hygiene, and precautions in handling infants and pets from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 865-992-8611.

NOTICE: Vacancies on the board of commissioners for L.B.C Utility district are filled by the certification of a list of three nominees to fill the vacancy to the County Mayor of Union, Grainger & Knox County. The mayor(s) appoints one of these three nominees to fill the vacancy. If the County Mayors does not appoint one of the nominees from the Board's list of three nominees the County Mayors enters an order rejecting the three nominees. The Board of Commissioners continues to certify additional lists of three nominees to the County Mayors until an appointment is selected. A vacancy will occur in May 2018 for Union County. 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.

The following **Water Quality Data Tables** shows the results from Luttrell Blaine Corryton's Utility District for the period January 1, 2016 thru December 31, 2016. In these tables customers will find many terms and abbreviations. To help better understand these terms the following definitions are provided.

What does this chart mean?

- **MCLG** - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MCL** - Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
- **AL** - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** – explained as a relation to time and money as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)** - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)** - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Luttrell-Blaine-Corryton Utility District

2016 Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Unit Measure	MCLG in ccr units	MCL in ccr units	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria #3	No	0 Positive	See Note #3	1/1/16-12/31/16	Sample		> 1/Month	Naturally present in Environment
Nitrate	No	1.80	1.8	1/29/2016	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
THAA (total Haloacetic Acids)#2	No	51.4 Highest LRAA	BDL-62.0	1/1/15-12/31/16	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Sodium	No	11.1	11.1	1/29/2016	PPM	N/A	none	Naturally present in Environment
Fluoride	No	0.65 annual average	0.45 -1.01	1/1/16-12/31/16	PPM	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Lead SEE NOTE #4 and #6	No	90th% = 3.2		9/4/2014 – 9/5/2014	PPB	0	AL= 15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper SEE NOTE #4	No	90th % = 0.110	0.023-0.403	9/4/2014 – 9/5/2014	PPM	1.3	AL= 1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
TTHM (total trihalomethanes #2)	Yes	84.4 highest LRAA	BDI – 100.0	1/1/16-12/31/16	PPB	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon #5	No	0.99	BDL - 2.3	2/12/2004	PPM		TT	Naturally present in Environment
Chlorine	No	AVG 1.73 ppm	0.7-2.80	1/1/16-12/31/16	PPM	mrdlg=4 ppm	mrdlg=4 ppm	Used as disinfectant in water treatment.
Turbidity (see notes)#1	No	0.047 annual average	0.01 - 0.25	1/1/16-12/31/16	NTU	N/A	TT	SOIL RUN OFF

NOTE: During the most recent round of lead & copper testing 1 out of 21 households tested contained a concentration exceeding the action level.

1. **Turbidity was measured continually anytime finished water was pumped to our customers with 100% of samples below the 0.3 NTU Limit.**
2. **Range of detections are the lowest individual value to the highest value reported in 2016. LRAA=Location Running Annual Average
The LRAA at the Rutledge Pike Collection site exceeded the MCL in the 3rd quarter. We returned to compliance In the 4th quarter with an LRAA of 78.6 ppb.
LBC contributes this to the purchase of their own GC instrument allowing on site analysis for THM and increasing this line's blow off frequency keeping the water in this line turned over more. LBC strives and will continue its efforts in maintaining compliance at this collection site.**
3. **All Bacteria Samples taken during 2016 were returned with negative results.**
4. **The next round of Lead and Copper testing is due in June of 2017.**
5. **TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC) Our Filter plants are no longer required to monitor for TOC because of the low levels previously tested.**
6. **"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. LBC is responsible for providing high quality water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and 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 Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>**

