Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District

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

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District is pleased to present its customers this year's Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform the customer about the quality water and services Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District delivers to the customers every day, and is prepared in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Water Supply. Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District's goal is to provide the customer a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The utility is again proud of the fact that it has met state and federal drinking water standards. Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District will be making improvements to the distribution system in the near future to better serve you. Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District is committed to ensuring the quality of its customers water and would like its' customers to be informed about their water quality. We ask our customers to please make sure a cut-off valve is installed on your line. We also ask that you use care not to damage the automated meter and equipment. If you have any questions concerning this report, please call Mike Petty at 865-992-8611.

Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District's Board of Commissioners meetings are held at its' office at 100 Main Street on the 1st Tuesday of each month, starting at 4:30 PM. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The commissioners of Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District serve four-year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners of Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District are filled by the certification of a list of three nominees to fill the vacancy with the Knox, Union and Grainger County Mayor's. The County Mayor appoints one of these three nominees to fill the vacancy. If the Mayor does not appoint one of the nominees from the Board's list of three nominees, the County Mayor enters an order rejecting the three nominees. The Board of Commissioners continues to certify additional lists of three nominees to the County Mayor's until an appointment is made from such additional lists. A vacancy will exist in April 2024 on the District's Board of Commissioners for Grainger County due to the expiration of the term of a current member of the Board. The Board plans to certify a list of three nominees to the Grainger County Mayor to fill this vacancy at its March 2024 meeting. A customer may submit a name for consideration by the Board for the list of nominees. To be considered the name must be mailed to the District's customer complaint policy may be reviewed by the Utility Management Review Board of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservations pursuant to Section 7-82-707(7) of Tennessee Code Annotated.

This annual drinking water quality report and notice is being distributed by June 30, 2023 by Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District, State Water System # TN0000415.

What is the source of my water? Your water comes from three (3) different sources: Ground Water Sources include Booker Springs, Big Springs, and Wyrick Springs. Surface Water is used at Phipps Springs on Tazewell Pike and the Holston River. 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 Mike Petty at the LBC Utility District between 8 AM and 4:30 PM weekdays. 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 Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District Water System source is rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination. An explanation of the 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 www.tn.gov/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml or you can call TDEC EAC at 1-888-891-8332 or you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.

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 contaminates; however, bottled water companies are not required to comply with this regulation. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's 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, can be picked up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water: (1.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. (2.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring of result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges oil and gas production, mining or farming. (3.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as, agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. (4.) 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 storm water runoffs, and septic systems. (5.) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or b the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 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). The state and EPA require Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District to test and report on its water on a regular basis to ensure safety. Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District has met all of these requirements and would like the customer to know we observe all the rules and regulation set forth by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and the EPA. Luttrell Blaine Corryton scored a 100 on its last sanitary survey by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District works around the clock to provide safe water to every tap. The utility asks that all its' customers help to protects the water sources, which are the heart of the community, the way of life, and the children's future. The following Water Quality Data table the results of Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District's monitoring for the period of January 1 thru December 31, 2022. In the table the customer will find many terms and abbreviations. To help better understand these terms Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District has provided the following definitions.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	See Note #3	1/1/22-12/31/22	Sample	0	> 1/Month	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[1]	No	AVE= 0.04	0.01 - 0.13	1/1/22-12/31/22	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper[4]	No	90th % = 0.168	0.0 to 0.374	6/17/20 to 6/18/20	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.66 AVG	0.496 - 0.819	1/1/22-12/31/22	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead[4 & 6]	No	90th % = 0.00153	0.0 to 0.00497	6/17/20 to 6/18/20	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	0.869	0.532 to 0.869	2/11/2022	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizers use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	14.2	6.56 to 14.2	2/11/2022	ppm	N/A	none	Naturally present in Environment

TTHM (total trihalomethanes)[2]	No	71.7 Highest LRAA	BDL to 85.4	1/1/22 to 12/31/22	ppb	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) [2]	No	40.254 Highest LRAA	BDL to 59.9	1/1/22-12/31/22	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total orgainic carbon[5]	No	0.99	BDL to 2.3	2/12/2004	ppm		TT	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	No	AVG 1.95	1.1 to 2.8	1/1/22-12/31/22	ppm	MRDLG 4 ppm	MRDLG 4 ppm	Used as disinfectant in water treatment.

1. Turbidity was measured continually anytime finished water was pumping to our customers with a limit of 0.30 NTU.
2. Range of detection are the lowest individual value to the highest value reported in 2022. LRAA=Location Running Annual Average.
3. All Bacteria Samples taken during 2022 were returned with negative results.
4. The next round of Lead and Copper testing is due in June of 2023.
5. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Filter plants are no longer required to monitor because of the low levels 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. Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District is responsible for providing high quality 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 exposures is available from the Safe drinking Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

To help better understand these terms Luttrell Blaine Corryton Utility District has provided the following definitions.

Turbidity - Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly.

(nd) - non-detects- laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present.

(ppm) - parts per million or (mg/1) milligrams per liter – one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in $10,000.

(ppb) - parts per billion of micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

(pCi/l) - picocuries per liter – A measure of radioactivity of water.

(mrem/yr) - millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

(MFL) - million fibers per liter - A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are no longer than 10 micrometers.

(NTU) - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity of 5NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

(AL) - Action Level – The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which water systems must follow.

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

(MCL) - Maximum Contaminant Level – Or the highest level of 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

(MRDLG) - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or 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 the level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

(BDL) - Below Detectable Limit (P/A) – Presence or Absence of a Contaminant Unless otherwise noted the data presented in this table in this table is from sampling performed during the 2022 calendar year.