EASTSIDE UTILITY DISTRICT
Water Quality Report – 2024

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be found in drinking water. As shown in the following chart, we only detected 10 of these potential contaminants. All of the contaminants found were within safe levels according to EPA regulations.

What is the source of my water?

Your water comes from the Tennessee River which is classified as a surface water source of supply. Our goal is to protect our water source from contaminants, and we are working with The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) to determine the vulnerability of our water source to ***potential*** contamination. TDEC has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving 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 Eastside Utility District (EUD) water supply source rates as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of the Tennessee SWAP report including the source water supply assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report can be provided upon request from EUD or by viewing online at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html

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 necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

For more information about your drinking water, please call Richard Davis at 423-892-1308 or Nick Oberg at 423-892-1308 between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

How can I get involved?

Our Board of Commissioners meet on the second Thursday of each month at 10:00 AM, at 3018 Claude Ramsey Parkway, Chattanooga, TN 37421. Anyone wanting to attend or address the board meeting please visit our website at www.eastsideutility.com for guidelines.

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

To ensure the quality and safety of the water supplied to our customers, the State of Tennessee and EPA requires us to routinely test the water supplied for both "regulated" and "un-regulated" containments. We are pleased to inform you we are in compliance with all State and Federal water quality requirements. Copies of those test analysis are available upon request.

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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Eastside Utility District's water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) provides regulations for established limits on

contaminants found in bottled water, which must provide the same level of 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 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 drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and CDC both provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Eastside Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Eastside Utility District at 423-892-1308. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Lead Service Line Inventory

To meet TDEC and EPA inventory requirements associated with revisions to the 1991 Lead And Copper Rule (LCR), Eastside Utility District completed a lead service line inventory (LSLI) in October 2024. This inventory determined the service line material on both the Utility and customer side of a water service connection. We have already determined that most properties in our service area do NOT have lead service lines initiating from the utility side. If you have not participated in our survey to determine your service line material, please visit https://eastsideutility.com/slm-survey or call our water service line help number at (423) 490-9532, Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Instructions to Access the LSLI Map:

1. Visit https://eastsideutility.com/slm-faq-and-map in your web browser.
2. Scroll down to the "Lead Service Line Map" section.
3. In the "Find address or place" search bar, enter the address of the property you're looking for.

Pharmaceuticals

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of Tennessee's waterways by properly disposing of them at one of Hamilton County's permanent prescription drug take-back locations. For a list of locations, visit https://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/

2024 Violations

1. DWR received a copy of the CCR on July 18, 2024. The CCR was due to DWR by July 1, 2024.
2. The internet link listed on customer's water bills did not work; therefore, electronic delivery of the CCR to customers did not occur by July 1, 2024. A water bill was received on August 1, 2024, and contained a working internet link to the CCR.

Water Quality Data

What does this chart mean?

- 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.
- 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.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or 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, 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.
- AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Below Detection Level (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- 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 is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Beginning April 1, 2016, the revised Total Coliform rule replaced Total Coliform as a regulated contaminant with levels 1 & 2 assessments to be performed if violations occur. EUD had no violations of the regulated Total Coliform rule.
- RAA - Running Annual Average
- HRAA - Highest Running Annual Average of all sites tested.
- RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule. 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.

Regulated Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	N	0 IN 720 100%	0	Daily 2024	Colonies per 100 M/L	0	AL Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[1]	N	0.05	0.02-0.05	Daily 2024	NTU	N/A	0.30	Soil runoff
Copper	N	90th % = 0.0848	0.00756 to 0.158	2023 30 Samples	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3 0 EXCEEDED	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	0.66 RAA	0.60 to 0.72	Quarterly 2024	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead[2]	N	90th % = 2.32	<2.00 to 9.10	2023 30 Samples	PPB	0	AL=15 0 EXCEEDED	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	7.88	7.88	2024	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM **[Total trihalomethanes]**	N	55.05 HRAA	21.20 to 56.20	2024 Quarterly	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	25.05 HRAA	10.80 to 26.90	2024 Quarterly	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	1.87 HRAA	0.75 to 2.40	2024	PPM	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Organic Carbon[3]	N	1.14 HRAA	0.929 to 1.27	2024 Quarterly	PPM	TT	MET TT For 2024	Naturally present in the environment.
Nitrate	N	0.214	0.214	2024	PPM	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer, leaking septic tanks, erosion, natural deposits.
VOC	N	BDL	BDL	2024	PPM	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff
Organics	N	BDL	BDL	2023	PPM	N/A	N/A	Runoff
Radionuclides	N	BDL	BDL	2023	PCI/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Chart Footnotes:

[1] We have met the treatment technique with 100% of the monthly samples below the Turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

[2] Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 of the 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

[3] The Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon were met in 2024.

Iron: Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as "red" or "rusty" water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. We test for iron weekly and it is usually around 0.01 ppm. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.

Cryptosporidium: Testing was conducted during the months of January through December 2016, to determine if there was a presence of cryptosporidium in our water distribution system and none was found.

2023 Unregulated Contaminants	Sample Period	Entry Point To Distribution System Level Found	Reporting Limit
Perfluorinated And Polyfluorinated Alkyl substances	9-13-2023	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (0.0112 ug/L)	0.0050 ug/L
Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids	9-13-2023	BDL	N/A
Metals (Lithium)	9-13-2023	BDL	N/A
Perfluorinated And Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances	12-13-2023	BDL	N/A
Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids	12-13-2023	BDL	N/A
Metals (Lithium)	12-13-2023	BDL	N/A

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT	Level Found	RANGE	DATE SAMPLED	UNITS
TTHM (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES)	16.63 (HRAA)	10.70 TO 24.10	QUARTERLY 2024	ppb
HALOACETIC ACIDS HAA5	8.65 (HRAA)	4.89 TO 7.80	QUARTERLY 2024	ppb

Unregulated Contaminants
Contaminants 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.

Water System Security
We realize our customers are concerned about the security of their drinking water. We urge the public to be ever vigilant and report any suspicious activities at any of our facilities, including the treatment plant, pumping stations, tanks, fire hydrants, meter settings, etc., to 423-892-1308.