

Public Notice

Monitoring Requirements not met for Old Hickory Water Company (TN0000899)

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing (did) to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During the third quarter of 2020 we did not complete all monitoring for one Total Haloacetic Acid sample and one Total Trihalomethane. In addition, During the monitoring period June 1 – September 30, 2020, Old Hickory Water Company was required to submit Lead and Copper consumer tap water samples at (5) sites. Therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminants we did not test according to our monitoring plan during their compliance period, how often we were required to sample, how many samples we are supposed to take, when samples should have been taken, and when samples will be taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Required	When samples should have been taken during the week of	When samples were/will be taken
Total Trihalomethanes	Annual	1	09/16/2020	09/28/2021
Total Haloacetic Acids	Annual	1	09/16/2020	09/28/2021
Lead and Copper	Triennial	5	June 1 – September 30, 2020	06/24/2021 and July 1 – December 31, 2021

What is being done?

Old Hickory water company did test 10 sites between January and June of 2021 for lead and copper levels. Also, we are required to test 10 sites between July – December 2021

Old Hickory Water Company-Union did monitor for one Total Haloacetic Acid sample and one Total Trihalomethane sample during the third quarter of 2021

For more information, Please Contact Justin Noah at (865) 992 5241 or at 1360 Hickory Star Road Maynardville TN 37807

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent by post card notification to be viewed on our website <http://www.hickorystar.com/water-info> and can be viewed in our billing office.

Old Hickory Water Company Consumer Confidence Report for 2020

The Old Hickory Water Company purchases 100% of its water supply from the City of Maynardville Water Department. The Maynardville Consumer Confidence Report can be accessed via the internet at <http://www.maynardvilletn/ccr.pdf>. It will also be reflected below.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

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

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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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 which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Maynardville Water System's water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same 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 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).

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 Maynardville Water System 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 or at <https://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-sources-lead#water>

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 992-3821.

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.tnpharm.org/patient-resources/disposing-of-unwanted-drugs/>

Old Hickory Water Company LLC Water Quality Data

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.
- ¥ MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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. 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 %
- ¥ 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.
- ¥ 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.
- ¥ 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.
- ¥ TT - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		20 20		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment

Chlorine	No	1.8 5 Avg.	1.6 – 2.1	2020	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper ²	Yes	Not tested			ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ²	Yes	Not tested			ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Yes	Not tested	8.21- 17.9		ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Yes	Not tested	4.85- 11.1		ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

City of Maynardville Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		2020		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	No	0.30	0.02-0.30	2020	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper ²	No	90 ^t h % 0.214		2018	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Fluoride	No	.57 2 Av g.	.516- .610	2020	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead ²	No	90 th % 3.8		2018	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	3.1 5		2020	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	1.26		2020	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	13. 90 Av g.	8.21- 17.9	2020	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic	No	<1 .0	<1.0	2017	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	8.8 5 Av g.	4.85- 11.1	2020	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC's) ³	No			2020	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine	No	1.8 2 Av g.	1.40- 1.90	2020	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

¹100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. ²During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing 1 out of 20

households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level for lead or copper. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

³Water purchased from Northeast Knox Utility District met the treatment technique requirements for TOC during the calendar year of 2020.