Water Quality Data Test Results						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total coliform bacteria 2025	N	0		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity Jan—Dec 2025	N	0.07—0.26 NTU 0.26 high, Average 0.16	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium—2018	N	Average 0 -Range 0	00 cysts/L			Microbial parasite found in surface water
Giardia—2017	N	0	cysts/L			Microbial parasite found in surface water
Inorganic Contaminants						
Asbestos 2020	N	0	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (4/20/2020)	N	0.0238	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (4/17/2020)	N	20.8	ppm	5	250 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
*Copper (7/2024)	N	0.0111-0.215 0.138 90th percentile	ppm	1.300	AL=1.300 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride 2025	N	0.57—0.91 Average 0.704	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
**Lead (7/2024)	N	0.09—7.2 0.6 90th percentile	ppb	0	AL=15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrogen) 1/20/2025	N	<0.100	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	6.09	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM (total trihalomethanes) 2025	N	29.4—66.2 Average 58.6	ppb	0	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids						
HAA5 (total haloacetic acids) 2025	N	24.0—46.0 Average 44.3	ppb	0	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Organic Carbons (TOC's)						
Total Organic Carbons (TOC) 2025	N	1.23—1.66 Average 1.383	ppm	<2.0 mg/L	<2.0 ppm or meet required % removal	Naturally present in all waters formed by disinfectant reacting with natural and man-made chemicals
Disinfectants						
Chlorine - 2025	N	0.5—3.6 Average 2.0	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (1/09/2024)	N	1.08	pCi/L	N/A	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 (1/09/2024) 228 (1/09/2024)	N	0.0664 1.56	pCi/L	N/A	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

*100% of copper samples were below AL of 1.3 ppm
**100% of lead samples were below AL of 15 ppb
*** During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level

- We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU
- We met the treatment technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2025

How can I get involved?

The LaFollette Utilities Board normally meets on the last Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the LaFollette Utilities main office building. For information on Board workshops and meetings, contact Kodi Dupuy at 423-907-1027 or kodi.dupuy@lubmail.org

For more information about your drinking water, please call Larry Helton at (423) 562-7875 or Cobie Herrin at (423) 907-1010, or visit our website at www.lub.org

What does the chart mean?
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.

Abbreviations:
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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
(example: one penny in $10,000,000)
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (example: one penny in $10,000)
N/A: not applicable
AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which water system must follow.
TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
pCi/L: picoCuries per liter
MFL: Milliliter fibers per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
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. LaFollette Utilities 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 LaFollette Utilities at 423-562-7875. 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*. Information regarding LaFollette Utilities' lead service line survey is available in office at 302 N Tennessee Ave., LaFollette, TN 37766.

About the data: Most of the data presented in the table are from testing done between 1/1/24—12/31/25. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.

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).

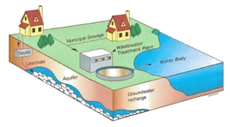
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Pharmaceuticals in Drinking Water
Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Learn more about disposing of unused medicines at: http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/



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/CDC guidelines concerning 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).

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from Norris Lake. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working 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 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 (high), moderately susceptible (moderate) or slightly susceptible (low) based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The LaFollette Water System sources rated as slightly susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed online at http://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html or you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.

LaFollette Utilities Water Quality Report 2025

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all EPA and State standards. We conduct tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you will see in the chart, most contaminants are below detectable limits and those that are detectable are at safe levels. Test results used for this report are from 2019 through 2025, as noted. Other contaminants have been tested prior to this test period and have been at safe low levels or non-detectable levels and are not shown on this report.

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

The State and EPA require us to test and report our water quality on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have always met all of these requirements.

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

LAFOLLETTE UTILITIES
ELECTRICITY
WATER
WASTE WATER