

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

We proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a CCR. CCRs provide customers with important information regarding the quality of their drinking water. They let customers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water, as well as associated potential health effects. We are pleased to report the results of the laboratory testing of your drinking water during the calendar year of 2024. For your information, we have compiled a list of tables showing the testing of your drinking water during 2024.

Our Mission

Central States Water Resources (CSWR) is working to bring safe, reliable, and environmentally responsible water resources to every community in the U.S.

Our Vision

CSWR is transforming how water utilities work by using technology and innovation to quickly assess and invest in reliable infrastructure that meets or exceeds stringent state and federal safety standards, ensuring all communities across the U.S. have access to safe, clean and reliable water resources while protecting the aquifers, lakes, rivers and streams that are essential to our world.



Name  
Address Line 1  
Address Line 2



Aqua Utilities  
PWS ID TN0000948  
Annual Water Quality Report  
2024

ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners!

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.

2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report to you covering the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what’s in your drinking water.

Source Water Assessment

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program Report for the untreated water sources. The report assesses susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible, moderately susceptible based on geological factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. Our rate is slightly susceptible. An explanation of this program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scoring and overall TDEC report to EPA at <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html> or you may contact Limestone Utilities to obtain copies of specific assessments.

What Contaminants Can Be In Our Drinking Water?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive** contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Am I at Risk?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes 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.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. **Your water source: The water that is used by this system is purchased groundwater from Savannah Utilities.**

Special Health Information

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead and 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. Limestone UOC 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 two 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

For more information please contact Limestone UOC at 1-855-723-2450.

PWS ID#: TN0000948





All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How to Participate

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect shared resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government and non-profit organizations.

What can you do?

-  Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints.
-  Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
-  Take part in watershed activities or volunteer outreach programs.
-  Clean up heating or fuel tank leaks with cat litter. Sweep material and seal in bag. Check with local facility for disposal.

Lead Service Line Inventory

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed online at: <https://centralstateswaterresources.com/tennessee-lsli/>



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year								
DW - Aqua Utilities - TN0000948								
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.								
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90th Percentile	Range	AL	MCLG	# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.335	0.0092 - 0.616	1.3	1.3	0	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	N	1	1.0 -1.7	15	0	0	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG		Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	N	0.002	NA	10	10		2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	7.0	NA	NA	NA		2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.8	0.36 - 1.08	4	4		2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	N	7	NA	10	0		2020	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.034	NA	2	2		2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG		Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.47	0.82 - 2.9	4	4		2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	11	2 - 11	60	NA		2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	27	10.5 - 27	80	NA		2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Savannah Utility Water Quality Results								
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90th Percentile	Range	AL	MCLG	# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.335	0.092 - 0.616	1.3	1.3	0	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	N	0.001	1.0 - 1.7	15	0	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG		Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	N	7.0	7.0	NA	NA		2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.08	0.36 - 1.08	4	4		2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0.0007	N/A	5	5		2020	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG		Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	2.3	0.40 - 2.3	4	4		2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	12	3 - 12	60	NA		2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	44.1	14 - 44.1	80	NA		2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection

# Aqua Utilities reported no violations in 2024.

\*Please share this information with 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.

### Definition of Terms:

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Average (Avg):** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.

**Million fibers per Liter (MFL):** A measure of asbestos.

**Millirems per Year (MREM):** A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Not Applicable (NA):** Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

**Not Detected (ND):** Not detectable at reporting limit.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** Measure of clarity or turbidity of the water.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** Measure of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water.

**Parts per million (ppm):** One part substance per million parts water or milligram per liter (mg/l).

**Parts per quadrillion (ppq):** Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).

**Parts per trillion (ppt):** One part substance per trillion parts water or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

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