

Below is a brief description of where your water came from during 2018

From January 1, to April 16, 2018 we utilized two wells located at the water treatment plant. On April 16, 2018 the LaGuardo Utility District changed sources from the two onsite wells located at the water treatment plant to two wells located on the bank of the Cumberland River. The new wells offer the district more capacity and stability. The new source shares many of the same qualities of the old source with the exception that it has a much lower mineral content. The hardness of the new source averages a little less than half of what the old source did. LaGuardo Utility District purchased water from the West Wilson Utility District in February 2018 during some emergency line repairs.

LaGuardo Utility District Water Quality Report 2018

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

During 2018 your water, which is ground water under the influence of surface water came from two wells located at the water treatment plant and two wells located on the bank of the Cumberland River. Water was also purchased from West Wilson Utility District during emergency line repairs. 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, moderately susceptible or slightly susceptible based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The LaGuardo Utility Districts sources rated as slightly susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of 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 <http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment> or you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.

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. Community water systems are required to disclose the detection of contaminants; however, bottled water companies are not required to comply with this regulation. 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.

For more information about your drinking water, please call Travis Owens at 615-547-6588.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the second Thursday of the month at 11:00am at the water office located at 7880 Coles Ferry Pk. Lebanon, TN.. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

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 Commissioners of LaGuardo Utility District serve four-year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by County Mayor appointment. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints brought before the Board of Commissioners under 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 7-82-702(7) of Tennessee Code Annotated.

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).

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, including treatment plants, pumping stations, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 444-3378



LaGuardo Utility District 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **BDL**- Below Detection Level
- **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	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
RTCR	No	0	NA	2018	N/A	0	0	Human and Animal Waste
Turbidity ¹	No	Ave .036	.03-.05	2018	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper*	No	90 th % .245	.0114-.468	July-Aug. 2018	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate	No	.534	.145-.419	2018	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	No	90 th % BDL	BDL-8.73	July-Aug. 2018	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	9.98	NA	May 2018	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	40	21-69	2018	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ³	No	28	12-51	2018	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon ²	No	Ave. 46.34%	17.7-57.2%	2018	% Removal	TT	TT 15% Removal Required	Naturally present in the environment.
Radiological Testing Radium 226 (pci/l)	No	.0281	.000-.0563	2018	Pci/l	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	No	Ave. 1.98	.7-2.7	2018	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

*During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, only 0 out of 60 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

¹100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit.

²We met the treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

³TTHMs: [Trihalomethanes] 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 and Copper

“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. LaGuardo Utility District 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

West Wilson Utility District Water Quality Report 2018

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
RTCR	No	0	NA	2018	N/A	NA	TT	
Turbidity ¹	No	.16	.03-.16	2018	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper*	No	.25	NA	June 2017	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	.65	.45-.79	2018				
Nitrate	No	.435	NA	2018	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	No	0	NA	June 2017	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	2.94	NA	2018	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	42	18-61	2018	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ³	No	30	13-42	2018	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon ²	No	N/A	38%-49%	2018	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine	No	2.1	.8-2.8	2018	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

*During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, only 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

¹100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit.

²We met the treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

³ TTHMs- [Trihalomethanes] 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.

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