



# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

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### **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 will see in the chart below, we found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

### **What is the source of my water?**

During 2024 your water, which was ground water under the influence of surface water, came from Old Hickory Lake (part of the Cumberland River). 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 <https://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.

### **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). 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 are microbial, inorganic, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and TDEC prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **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 these requirements. Results of unregulated contaminant analysis are available upon request. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

### **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 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).

### **Is Our Water System Secure**

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 615-444-3378.

### **How can I get involved?**

Our Water Board meets on the second Thursday of the month at 2:30pm at the water office located at 7880 Coles Ferry Pk. Lebanon, TN 37087. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. 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 Tennessee Board of Utility Regulation and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation pursuant to Section 7-82-702(7) of Tennessee Code Annotated.

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

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

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## 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 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 the 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 contaminants in drinking water.
- **LRAA** - Locational running annual average

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>RTCR</b>	No	0	NA	2024	N/A	0	0	Human and Animal Waste
<b>Turbidity<sup>1</sup></b>	No	Ave.	.030 - .060	2024	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
<b>Copper*</b>	No	90 <sup>th</sup> % .304	.0143 - .344	July-Aug. 2023	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Nitrate</b>	No	1.01	NA	2024	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead*</b>	No	90 <sup>th</sup> % .5	BDL-.0041	July-Aug. 2023	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium</b>	No	8.24	NA	2024	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
<b>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</b>	No	LRAA 47	20-69	2024	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)<sup>3</sup></b>	No	LRAA 39	25-72	2024	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Total Organic Carbon<sup>2</sup></b>	No	Ave. Removal 50.75%	35% - %85	2024	% Removal	TT	TT 20% Ave. Removal Required	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Radiological Testing Radium 226 (pci/1)</b>	No	.278	NA	Feb. 2019	Pci/1	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Chlorine</b>	No	Ave. 1.36	1.0-1.6	2024	Mg/L	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.

<sup>1</sup>100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit.

<sup>2</sup>We met the treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

<sup>3</sup>TTHMs- [Trihalomethanes] some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes more than 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**

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. LaGuardo Utility District Water Plant 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 Travis Owens 615-547-5588. 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>.

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 is available at the LaGuardo Utility Districts main office located at 7880 Coles Ferry Pk. Lebanon TN, 37087. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

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During our water line replacement project in 2024 LaGuardo Utility District purchased approximately 38,100 gallons of water from the City of Lebanon. This was done in the months of January, February, and December. The reason this was done was to ensure that our customers had the least amount of service interruption possible given the situation. During this time some customers would have received water from the City of Lebanon, because of this we have attached the City of Lebanon's CCR Data Below.

### City Of Lebanon 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>RTCR</b>	No	0	N/A	2023	N/A	0	0	<i>Human and Animal Waste</i>
<b>Turbidity<sup>1</sup></b>	No	.26	N/A	2024	NTU	N/A	TT	<i>Soil runoff</i>
<b>Turbidity (Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Limit)</b>	No	100%	N/A	2024	%	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	N/A	<i>Soil runoff</i>
<b>Copper*</b>	No	90 <sup>th</sup> % .0415	N/A	July-Aug. 2023	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</i>
<b>Nitrate</b>	No	.4875	N/A	2024	ppm	10	10	<i>Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits</i>
<b>Lead*</b>	No	90 <sup>th</sup> % .0100	N/A	July-Aug. 2023	ppb	0	AL=15	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</i>
<b>Sodium</b>	No	13.8	N/A	2024	ppm	N/A	N/A	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment</i>
<b>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</b>	No	34.1	13.5-44.3	2024	ppb	N/A	80	<i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i>
<b>Halo acetic Acids (HAA<sub>5</sub>)<sup>3</sup></b>	No	21.0	9.7-25.7	2024	ppb	N/A	60	<i>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</i>
<b>Total Organic Carbon<sup>2</sup></b>	No	1.315	1.10-1.550	2024		TT	TT 20% Ave. Removal Required	<i>Naturally present in the environment.</i>
<b>Chlorine</b>	No	1.819	.6-2.5	2024	Mg/L	4	4	<i>Water additive used to control microbes.</i>