



# City of La Vergne Water System

## 2020 Consumer Confidence Report



Reflects testing done between January 2020 and December 2020

*“Honoring our past, building our future”*

Inframark, in partnership with the City of La Vergne, is pleased to deliver the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report. This report provides a summary of the water quality from the treatment plant and throughout the distribution system and demonstrates that the results meet and frequently exceed all federal and state drinking water standards. It is our standard to provide quality drinking water 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year because it is vital to the health and well-being of the community.

### ***What is a Consumer Confidence Report and why should I read it?***

The Consumer Confidence Report, sometimes called a Water Quality Report, includes important information about your water source, the level of any detected contaminants, compliance with drinking water rules, and some helpful educational information. It would serve as a reference to customers that your water treatment facility is working with the State of Tennessee and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to assure all standards are met or exceeded. The drinking water analysis tables on the following pages provide the results of our testing program and identify goals set by the state and federal government to protect public health.

<p>Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.</p>
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### ***Why is someone flushing the fire hydrant in my neighborhood?***

Flushing fire hydrants is an important action to assure the highest water quality possible throughout the distribution system. Inframark performs a rigorous flushing program that starts at the water treatment plant and continues out to the end of the system in a systematic fashion. This program runs from May through August and will continue every year moving forward.

### ***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 the utility facilities, pumping stations, tanks, fire hydrants, etc., by calling 615-793-7744.

### ***Cross-Connection and what La Vergne Water System wants you to know about it!***

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) Division of Water Supply requires all public water systems in the state to operate an on-going program to protect the public water supply from possible cross-connections. In a continuing partnership, Inframark and the City of La Vergne have created a cross-connection control program that identifies residents and businesses that present a possible risk of contaminating the water supply. These consumers are required to install and maintain a backflow prevention device in accordance with the cross-connection program and state regulations assuring the community protection from accidental backflow of contaminants into the drinking water.

### ***How does the backflow preventer protect our citizens?***

Once the water goes beyond the meter into a residence or business, the La Vergne Water System no longer has control of what happens to that water. In most cases it is used for consumption, bathing, flushing or other household activities, but in other cases it is used by businesses in processes they use that can contaminate the water. The backflow preventer is installed to protect the public water supply against possible hazards in the customer's plumbing system. The actual or potential cross-connection belongs to the property owner and not the regulatory agency or La Vergne Water System. If a backflow preventer is required to keep the water safe, then the person who purchased, installed and maintained the cross-connection (actual or potential) should purchase, install and maintain the backflow preventer.

For questions concerning Cross-Connection Control, please contact the Cross-Connection Coordinator at 615-793-6536.

### ***Want to get involved?***

A member of the public may participate with decisions concerning the water system by attending the City of La Vergne Board of Mayor and Aldermen meetings held at the City Hall. Please check the city's website for meeting details. You can find the meeting schedule at: <https://www.lavergnetn.gov>.

## The role of TDEC and Source Water Assessments

Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants, and we work in conjunction with the state to determine the vulnerabilities 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 to evaluate the potential risk for 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 La Vergne Water System pumps its untreated water from Percy Priest Lake, which was rated as reasonably 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>

Copies of this source water assessment can also be viewed at La Vergne City Hall in the Water Billing department, the La Vergne Library, or at the La Vergne Water Treatment Plant.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water typically fall in the following categories.

Contaminant Name	Examples	Cause of Contaminant
Microbial	Viruses or Bacteria	May come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic	Salts and Metals	Can be naturally occurring, urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining or farming.
Pesticides & Herbicides	Chemicals to control pests/weeds	Agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
Organic Chemical	Synthetic & Volatile Organic Chemicals	By-product of industrial process & petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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. 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Regarding Lead in Our Water

If present, elevated levels of lead (atomic symbol Pb) 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 La Vergne 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 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The table shows the results of the La Vergne Water System's laboratory analysis of your water during the period of January through December 2020. We monitor in accordance with State and Federal guidelines and for some contaminants that means less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table. The table lists the name of each substance tested, the maximum level allowed in the drinking water (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amounts detected, and the range of levels detected. Also, noted are the usual source of such contamination and an explanation of our findings.

- **AL:** Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
- **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.
- **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **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 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.
- **MRL:** Minimum Report Level. The estimate of the lowest concentration of a compound that can be quantitatively measured by members of a group of experienced drinking water laboratories.
- **ND:** Non-Detect. The concentration of a contaminant is below the minimum level that the instrument is capable of detecting.
- **TT:** Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
- **PPM:** parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- **PPB:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L). One part per billion or one microgram per liter corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. It is the unit to measure the turbidity of a fluid.
- **LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average. This is the average of four consecutive quarters for a particular location. Used in determining compliance for the TTHMs and HAA5's.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detection	Range	Sources	Violation
<sup>1</sup> Copper	2020	PPM	1.3	1.3	0.107 (90th percentile)	0.00912-0.339	Household plumbing corrosion, erosion of natural deposits, leaching of wood preservatives	No
Chlorine	2020	PPM	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.23 Highest	0.21-2.23	Disinfectant added to control pathogens	No
Fluoride	2020	PPM	4	4	0.65 Average	0.35-1.35	Erosion of natural resources, additive to promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Nitrate	2020	PPM	10	10	0.746		Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	No
<sup>1</sup> Lead	2020	PPB	15	0	0.000 (90th percentile)	ND	Erosion of natural resources, household plumbing corrosion	No
Sodium	2020	PPM	N/A	N/A	5.42		Ubiquitous in the environment	No
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detection	Range	Sources	Violation	
<sup>2</sup> Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	PPB	80	N/A	54.6 Highest LRAA	29.7-54.6	By-product of water chlorination	No	
<sup>3</sup> Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	PPB	60	N/A	29.2 Highest LRAA	15.6-29.2	By-product of water chlorination	No	
<sup>4</sup> Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	PPM	TT	N/A	53.15% average removal (15% required)	41.66% - 63.17%	Naturally present in the environment	No	
TURBIDITY								
<sup>5</sup> Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	1.47 Highest	0.04-1.47	Soil Runoff	No	
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Coliform	Total: (MCL = Less than 5% of samples / month)	0%	0%	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment	No	
	Fecal: (MCL = 0% samples)	0%	0%	0%	0%	Animal or human waste	No	
100% of samples tested negative for fecal coliform and E. coli								
<sup>6</sup> Cryptosporidium:	Testing was completed per regulations in 2018 placing the facility in BIN 1 resulting in the facility not requiring any treatment changes.							
Radium	Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.							
<sup>1</sup> Copper and Lead:	During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.							
<sup>2</sup> 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 a risk of getting cancer.							
<sup>3</sup> Haloacetic Acids:	Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The actual risk has been identified as 1 out of 10,000 people may get cancer if they drink 2 liters of water each day for 70 years.							
<sup>4</sup> Total Organic Carbon:	We exceeded the Treatment Technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2020.							
<sup>5</sup> What is Turbidity?	Turbidity has no health effects; however, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses and parasites. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We met the Treatment Technique for Turbidity with 96.7% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.							
Cryptosporidium:	Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of our source water indicated the presence of cryptosporidium in 3 out of 24 samples tested. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. For more information on Cryptosporidium, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).							

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

### ***How can citizens help protect drinking water?***

Consider pharmaceuticals in the water! You can make an important difference in safeguarding lives and the environment by taking a few small steps to properly dispose of unused, outdated prescription and over the counter medications. DO NOT FLUSH unused medications or POUR them down a sink or drain. Medications such as these travel through pipes to the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Wastewater Treatment Plants are not designed to remove these medications and they can pass through the treatment process eventually entering our waterways. To learn more about pharmaceuticals in drinking water visit: <https://www.tn.gov/environment/article/sp-unwanted-pharmaceuticals>.

The La Vergne Police Department has installed a Drug Collection Box in an effort to provide medication disposal options for our citizens. Items that can be collected are nonnarcotic, narcotics, over the counter medications, herbals, veterinary medicines and illegal drugs. Items that will not be accepted include bio-hazard materials, items in liquid form or needles/sharps, unless they are in appropriate containers. This Drug Collection Box is located at the La Vergne Police Department, 5093 Murfreesboro Rd. La Vergne, TN 37086.

### ***I have low water pressure, what do I need to do?***

The La Vergne Water Treatment Plant delivers out water greater than 100 psi to ensure there is adequate pressure throughout the entire distribution system. Due to the pressure requirement of the distribution system, some residences have pressure reducing valves (PRV) installed in their homes. These pressure reducing valves may be faulty and in need of repair resulting in the customer experiencing low pressure. This can be corrected by contacting a plumber. If you are unsure if you need to have your PRV looked at, contact the water plant at 615-793-6536, option 2. We are available to come out and check the water pressure at your home.

### ***Who do I call if I have an issue?***

For more information about your drinking water, please call Daniel Campbell at 615-793-6536, option 2. If you have a water quality, informational or low-pressure call, please contact the water treatment plant at 615-793-6536, option 2. To report a water main break, call public utilities at 615-793-9891.

### ***How do I pay my water bill?***

If you have questions about your bill, contact water billing at 615-793-5932. To pay by phone, call 1-844-347-8367. To pay online, visit <https://www.lavergnetn.gov> and click on online payments. To pay in person or to drop off a payment in the overnight payment box, go to 5093 Murfreesboro Road, La Vergne, TN 37086.

### ***Why am I receiving a copy of the Town of Smyrna's Consumer Confidence Report?***

The La Vergne water treatment plant's filters were rehabilitated during the months of October through December of 2020. During this rehabilitation project, the City received water from the Town of Smyrna to assure the community's water demand was met. The consumer confidence report is being included with the City of La Vergne's report to assure the community understands the quality of the water delivered. If you have further questions, please contact Daniel Campbell at 615-793-6536, option 2.