

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sampling Date	Units	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹	No	1		2015		0	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ²	No	0.77 (Annual Average: 0.07)	0.04-0.77	2015	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper ³	No	90th percentile = 0.019		2014	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ³	No	90th percentile = 0.5		2014	ppb	0	AL=15	Erosion of natural resources, household plumbing, corrosion
Fluoride ⁴	No	0.74	0.44-1.48	2015	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive, discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	0.78		2015	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks
Sodium	No	13		2015	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, used in water treatment
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) ⁵	No	56.1 (Highest running locational average)	19..3-67.3	2015	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁶	No	37.4 (Highest running locational average)	10.8-51.3	2015	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ⁷	No	TT		2015	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant	Violation	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sampling Date	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely source of contamination
Chlorine	No	1.62 (average)	0.57-2.20	2015	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Table Notes

- Coliform:** The La Vergne water system collected 1 positive total coliform sample in the distribution system during 2015. Repeat samples for this positive result proved negative.
- We met the treatment technique for **turbidity** with 98.9 % being the lowest monthly percentage of the monthly samples for turbidity below the turbidity limit of 0.3 ntu. 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.
- During the most recent round of **lead and copper** testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the lead action level and 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the copper action level. 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. 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 for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.
- The La Vergne Water System regularly wins the Water Fluoridation Quality Award from the Centers for Disease Control for its consistent and professional adjustment of water **fluoride** content to the optimal level for oral health.
- 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.
- Some people who drink water containing **haloacetic acids** in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- We have met all treatment technique requirements for **total organic carbon** in 2015.

What does this chart mean?

The terms used in the water quality summary table above and in other parts of this report are defined below. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. Data obtained before January 1, 2015, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with laws, rules and regulations.

AL – Action level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

MRDL – Maximum residual disinfectant level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There's convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG – Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there's no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs don't reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A – not applicable

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU) is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter explained in relation to time as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter explained in relation to time as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

TT – Treatment technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.