City of Livingston
Consumer Confidence Report – 2023

What is the source of my water?

The Livingston Water Treatment Plant has three surface water intakes.In August 2009 we started pumping water from the Cumberland River as our main water source. One intake is located on Carr Creek impoundment (city lake) a 52-acre surface reservoir, while another is located on Roaring River to supplement the supply in the impoundment . These 2 sources are for emergency use only. The Livingston Water Treatment Plant serves a population of approximately 15733 and is designed to treat 4 million gallons per day (MGD). In 2023 the average daily flow pumped to consumers was 3.308 MGD.

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. 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 Livingston Water System sources rated as moderately susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee's SWAP, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed online at http://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html or you may contact the Livingston Water System.

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, the Livingston Water Treatment plant meets all requirements or EPA's Health Standards. During 2023, we conducted over 22,630 test for over 86 contaminants that may be in our drinking water. As you can see in the Water Quality Data chart on the next page, we only detected 9 of these contaminants.

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 release 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).

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

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, 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:

- 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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. For more information call EPA hot line at (800-426-4791).

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 not only about their drinking water, but their personal sanitation, food preparation, handling infants and pets, and drinking water 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).

Lead in 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. The Livingston 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 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

How can I get involved?

If you have any concerns or questions please call or come by our offices. The Livingston City Council meets on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM. If you have items that you wish to address, please call City Hall at (931) 823-1269 to be placed on the council agenda. We have increased preventive security measures to protect the water supply from vandalism. If you see any suspicious activities you are urged to report them to local law enforcement at (931) 823-6496 or City Hall at (931) 823-1269 or to the water plant at (931) 823-2811

For more information about your drinking water, please call Jack Parrott at the Livingston Water Treatment Plant at (931) 823-2811 or the Business office at (931) 823-1269 or come by the offices located at 301 McHenry Circle, Livingston, TN 38570.

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.
* Discretionary language regarding the use of averages to report levels of some contaminants.

Contaminant	MCLG in CCR units	MCL in CCR Units	Level found in CCR Units	Range of detection	Violation	Date of sample	Typical source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	<2	0		NO	1/01/23 to 12/31/23	Naturally present in the environment
	Of the 180 samples collected in 2023 none tested positive for Total Coliform Bacteria.						
Turbidity	N/A	TT	* .58 NTU	.04 - .58 NTU	NO	1/01/23 to 12/31/23	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	1.3 PPM	AL= 1.3 PPM	90% .166 PPM	.014 - .287 PPM	NO	07/24/22 07/20/22	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	0	AL= 15 PPB	90% 1.0 PPB	0 – 2.8 PPB	NO	07/24/22 07/20/22	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4 PPM	4 PPM	.63 PPM AVG	.50 – .67 PPM	NO	1/01/23 to 12/31/23	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	N/A	N/A	5.50 PPM		NO	04/23/23	Sodium Hydroxide is added to the treatment process for corrosion control and water stabilization.
Nitrate	10 PPM	10 PPM	.308 PPM		NO	04/07/23	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Organic Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon	30% required	TT	** 30% removed	.98 – 1.82 PPM	NO	1/01/23 to 12/31/23	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	2.6 AVG	1.8 – 3.0 PPM	NO	1/01/23 to 12/31/23	Water additive used to control microbes
Radium 226	0	3.0 pCi/L	0.83 pCi/L		NO	06/29/23	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	0	80 PPB	32.2 PPB AVG	23.8 – 42.4 PPB	NO	1/01/23 to 12/31/23	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acid]	N/A	60 PPB	35.1 PPB AVG	26.7 – 57.4 PPB	NO	1/01/23 to 12/31/23	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.

* Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly.

We meet the Treatment Technique for turbidity with 99% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.

** We met the Treatment Technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2023.

*** Out of 30 households tested Livingston had 0 action level exceedances for lead and copper.

Abbreviations: *ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter * PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter * N/A: not Applicable * NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water * AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. * TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. * AVG: Average. *MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal = The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level = The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. *pCi/L: picocuties per liter.