

Water and Wastewater Authority of Wilson County

Gladeville Supply Water Quality Report 2022

Is my drinking water safe?

We have conducted numerous tests for contaminants that may be in the drinking water and our water meets all of EPA's health standards.

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is ground water, comes from wells located near the water plant at 3826 Vesta Rd and is delivered to the Water and Wastewater Authority of Wilson County by Gladeville Utility District. 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. Our source is 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 <http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment> or you may contact the Water Authority to obtain copies of specific assessments.

A wellhead protection plan is available for your review by contacting chief operator Brian Long at 615-444-2869 between 7:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. weekdays.

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. 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 Chris Leauber at 615-449-2951.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets Quarterly except for special called meetings at the Water Authority office. 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 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:

- 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

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).

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 Water Authority 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>.

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 615-449-2951.

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.
- **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed 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.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – (e.g. one penny in ten thousand dollars)
- Parts per billion (ppb) – (e.g. one penny in ten million dollars)
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.
- **TT - Treatment Technique,** or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **BDL- Below Detection Limit**
- **ND- Non-Detects-**laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- **MRDL-**Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level-The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **MRDLG – Maximum residual disinfection 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.

Unless otherwise noted, data presented in table is from sampling performed during the 2022 calendar year by the Gladeville U.D.

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Date of Sample | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria ¹ | No | 0 | N/A | 2022 | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity* | No | 0.60 NTU | 0.03–0.60 NTU | 2022 | N/A | TT | Soil run-off |
| Copper ¹ 0 out of 30 sites exceeded action level | No | 90 th % = 0.0936 ppm | N/A | 2021 | 1.3 ppm | AL=1.3 ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride | No | 0.68 ppm avg. | 0.06 – 1.00 ppm | 2022 | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead ¹ 0 out of 30 sites exceeded action level | No | 90 th % = 0.001 ppb | N/A | 2021 | 0 ppb | AL=15 ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| TOC (Total Organic Carbon) ** | No | 0.84 ppm avg. | 0.50 – 1.17 ppm | 2022 | TT | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine ¹ | No | 1.46 ppm avg. | 0.4 – 2.6 ppm | 2022 | MRDLG 4 ppm | MRDL 4 ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Sodium | No | 4.93 ppm | N/A | 2020 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment. |
| Nitrate | No | 0.332 ppm | N/A | 2022 | 10.0 ppm | 10.0 ppm | Soil run-off from fertilizer |
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | No | 39.25 ppb | 7.1 – 77.1 ppb | 2022 | 0 ppb | 80 ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA (Haloacetic Acids) | No | 28.7 ppb | 5.3 – 57.2 ppb | 2022 | 0 ppb | 60 ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Gross Alpha | No | 2.6 pCi/L | N/A | 2014 | N/A | 15 pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |

¹Sampling performed by the Water and Wastewater Authority of Wilson County.

***Turbidity** is measure of the cloudiness of the water and does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 99.95% of our samples being below the permitted limit of 0.3 NTU.

** We met the treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon in 2022.

About the data: Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2022. 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

TIER 3 VIOLATION: Monitoring Requirement Not Met by the Gladeville Utility District (GUD) our Water Supplier

The Gladeville Utility District violated a drinking water monitoring requirement on April 8, 2022. Even though this was not an emergency, you as a customer have a right to know what happened and what GUD is doing to correct this situation. GUD is required to monitor your drinking water for specific water quality data, including the continuous monitoring of chlorine, on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During an instance in 2022, GUD did not continuously monitor for chlorine as required and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during those specific times. The instance occurred for a duration of 45 minutes on April 8, 2022. The chart readings for this incidence showed an adequate chlorine reading before and after the incident, so it can be inferred that the chlorine levels were adequate during these times. Again, however, because continuous monitoring did not occur, GUD cannot be sure of the chlorine level during these times.

What should you do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the monitoring requirement GUD did not properly conduct, how often GUD is supposed to sample, how many samples GUD is supposed to take, how many samples GUD took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Monitoring Requirement | Required Monitoring Frequency | Number of valid monitoring samples taken | When all monitoring samples should have been taken | When monitoring samples were resumed |
|------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Chlorine level | Continuous (one sample every 15 minutes during plant operation) | All except during the period of 9:00 AM to 9:45 AM on April 8, 2022. (93 out of 96 testing intervals on this date) | Once every 15 minutes during the referenced time frame, indicating approximately 3 missed monitoring points. | Continuous monitoring resumed during the 15-minute time frame after 9:45 AM on April 8, 2022. |

What happened? During the incidence as identified above, the pump that handles the testing reagent lost prime and, consequently, the required monitoring did not take place during the time frames stated. **What is being done?** To prevent a recurrence of such an incidence in the future, in the event of an equipment failure or loss of pump prime, a chlorine sample will be immediately pulled and once every 15 minutes until the equipment is functioning properly again. For more information, please contact Brian Long at 615-444-2869 or 3826 Vesta Road, Lebanon, TN 37090.

Please share this information with everyone who may drink this water, including those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Water & Wastewater Authority of Wilson County as part of our 2022 Consumer Confidence Report. State Water System ID# 0000790. Date distributed: May 2023.