Water and Wastewater Authority of Wilson County
Gladeville Supply Water Quality Report 2024

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 athttp://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html 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
The Water Authority conducted a lead service line inventory, information about the results can be obtained by contacting the Water Authority at 615-449-2951. 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. The Water Authority 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 the Water Authority 615-449-2951. Information on lead in drinking water,

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testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://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.

W a t e r Q u a l i t y D a t a

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 2024 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	2024	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity*	No	0.10 NTU	0.01–0.10 NTU	2024	N/A	TT	Soil run-off
Copper[1] 0 out of 30 sites exceeded action level	No	90th%= 0.0661 ppm	0.00744-0.0799	2024	1.3 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.65 ppm avg.	0.54 – 0.90 ppm	2024	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	90th%= 1.0 ppb	0.00000-2.48 ppb	2024	0 ppb	AL=15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
TOC (Total Organic Carbon) **	No	1.553 ppm avg.	.952 – 2.23 ppm	2024	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine[1]	No	1.13 ppm avg.	0.2 – 2.1 ppm	2024	MRDLG 4 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Sodium	No	7.04 ppm	N/A	2023	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment.
Nitrate	No	0.601 ppm	N/A	2024	10.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	Soil run-off from fertilizer
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	37.61 ppb	8.54 – 55.10 ppb	2024	0 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA (Haloacetic Acids)	No	35.47 ppb	6.62 – 39.00 ppb	2024	0 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha	No	0.966 pCi/L	N/A	2023	N/A	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

[1]Sampling 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 100% of our samples being below the permitted limit of 0.3 NTU.

** We met the treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon in 2024.

About the data: Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2024. 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. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.