



## Glossary

**AL:** Action Level, or a concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

**BDL:** Below Detection Limit

**Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCI violation has occurred, and/or why total coliform bacteria has been found in our water system on multiple occasions

**LRAA:** Location Running Annual Average  
**Max:** Maximum

**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 two 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 risks to health, MCLGs 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 the control of microbial contaminants.

For more information about your drinking water locally, please contact:  
**Jeremy Vanderford**  
931.489.5791

**MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**N/A:** Not applicable

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units; A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**pCi/L:** Picocurie per Liter; measurement of radioactivity.

**PPB:** Parts Per Billion; or Micrograms per liter, (1ppb = one penny in \$10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years)

**PPM:** Parts Per Million; or Milligrams per liter, (1ppm = one penny in \$10,000 or one minute in two years)

**RTCR:** Revised Total Coliform Rule, went in effect on April 1, 2016, and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a TTT for a system assessment.

**TT:** Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

**TTT:** Treatment Technique Trigger; requires systems to conduct assessments.

## City of Spring Hill Water Quality Report 2023

The data presented in this report is from testing done January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023.

Some of the contaminants are monitored less than once per year, for those the date of the last sample is shown on the table below.

Contaminant	Violation Yes   No	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Units	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
RTCR	No	0	0 positive of 780 Regular Distribution Samples	2023	-	0	TTT	Naturally present in environment Rule effective April 1, 2016
Turbidity (1)	No	0.138	.028 - .138*	2023	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (2)	No	46.7% Removed	35% Required	2023	% Removal	N/A	TT	Naturally present in environment
Barium	No	.0207		2022	PPM	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	4.82		2023	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	1.47		2023	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks; sewage erosion of natural deposits
Lead (3)	No	BDL**	BDL	2022	PPB	0	AL=15	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (3)	No	.0207**	.002 - .163	2022	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing
Total Trihalomethanes	No	52.6 Max LRAA Site 203	23.2 - 65.2	2023	PPB	N/A	80	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	45.7 Max LRAA Site 203	19.6 - 58.0	2023	PPB	0	60	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectant Residual	Violation Yes   No	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.8 Avg.	.4 - 2.6	2023	PPM	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

### Columbia Power and Water System Data

Turbidity (1)	No	.13	N/A	2023	NTU	N/A	TT	Naturally present in environment
Barium	No	.0210	N/A	2023	PPM	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorite	No	.208	.035 - .464	2023	PPM	0.8	1	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon	No	41% Removed	N/A	2023	% Removal	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment

(1) \*Highest single measurements for turbidity Spring Hill .138 NTU, CPWS reported .130 NTU. Spring Hill met the treatment technique with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.15 NTU in 95% of samples. Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. Spring Water Treatment Plant monitors turbidity, a measurement of the clarity of water, because it is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning properly.

(2) We met the TT requirements for TOC in 2023.

(3) During the most recent round of lead and copper testing in 2022, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

\*\*90th percentile. Next sampling period will begin in June 2025.

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

**City of Spring Hill**  
199 Town Center Parkway | PO Box 789  
Spring Hill, Tennessee 37174

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring UCMRS

Contaminant	Units	Average	Range of Detections	
			Low	High
PFBS	ppb	.007 ug/L	ND	0.0094 ug/L
PFH pA	ppb	.0032 ug/L	ND	0.0032 ug/L
PFH xA	ppb	.00435 ug/L	ND	0.0054 ug/L
PFOA	ppb	.0061 ug/L	ND	0.0061 ug/L
PFPeA	ppb	.0059 ug/L	ND	0.0059 ug/L

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

### Cross Connection

Be aware and never cross connect your safe drinking water with a source that could be contaminated. This includes wells that have not been tested and harden hoses hooked to lawn chemicals. A back-siphonage of water or a faulty valve could allow dangerous chemicals to enter your safe drinking water supply. If you have a well or use chemicals that come in contact with the public's safe drinking water, you must install a backflow prevention device and have it tested annually to ensure that it is in proper working condition. A backflow prevention device will separate and not allow your safe drinking water to come into contact with anything unsafe.

### Other Information

All water, including bottled water, contains some level of dissolved contaminants. The presence of these does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We strive to maintain the treatment standards to prevent this. Spring Hill Utility employees involved in the treatment and distribution of the drinking water, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

**Lead:** 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. Spring Hill 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 at **800.426.4791** or at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

**Cryptosporidium:** This is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water, like river water, throughout the United States. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring of our source water indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in 0 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, immuno-compromised 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 at **800.426.4791**.

The City of Spring Hill Distribution System has no lead lines, galvanized requiring replacement lines, or unknown lines. The source used to make this determination was the Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988. Crews have physically checked service lines using the scratch test method on all addresses that were installed before the Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988.

## FAQs

### 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 report of any 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 at 800.426.4791**.

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

The State of Tennessee and Environmental Protection Agency requires the City to perform tests and report on our water on a regular basis to insure its safety. We have met all of these requirements. We want you to know that we adhere to all the rules governing drinking water.

### What is the source of my water?

Water in the City of Spring Hill comes from the Duck River. Our goal is to protect our water from all contaminants. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supplies serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to potential contamination. 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. A source water assessment by the Spring Hill Utility Department and TDEC has been completed. The City of Spring Hill Water source has been rated as slightly susceptible to potential contamination. An explanation of this report can be viewed online at [www.tn.gov/environment](http://www.tn.gov/environment); Search: Source Water Assessment, or contact the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation at **888.891.TDEC** to obtain copies of specific assessments.

### How can I get involved?

The Spring Hill Board of Mayor and Aldermen meets on the first and third Monday of every month at Spring Hill City Hall. Please feel free to come and participate in all meetings.

### Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of the EPA health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As seen in the current Water Quality Report table, we only detected 12 of those contaminants. All 12 contaminants were measured at safe levels.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with immune system disorders or some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water, 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 at 800.426.4791**.

### Think Before You Flush

Flushing unused or expired medicine can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of Tennessee's water ways by disposing in one of our permanent pharmaceutical take back bins. There are nearly 100 take back bins located across the state. To find a location, please visit [www.tn.gov/environment](http://www.tn.gov/environment)  
Search: *Unwanted Pharmaceuticals*

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 and 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, and residential uses. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are byproducts or 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 limits the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations reestablish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.