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 [https://www.tn.gov/environment Search: Unwanted Pharmaceuticals].

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 (800-426-4791)

For more information about your drinking water locally, please call Caryl Giles. (931) 489-5791

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 undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about not only their drinking water, but also 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).

Other information For all water, including bottled water, contains some level of dissolved contaminants. The presence of these does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. We strive to maintain the treatment standards to prevent this. Spring Hill Water System 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.
Cross Connection

Be aware and never cross your safe drinking water with a source that could be contaminated. This includes wells that have not been tested and garden 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.

City of Spring Hill Water Quality Report - 2018

The data presented in this report is from testing done between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018. Some of the contaminants are monitored less than once per year, for those the date of the last sample is shown on the table.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface (River Water) water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of our source water indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in 6 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, immunocompromised individuals are able to become ill or die within a few weeks. Immunocompromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791).

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 substances, such as inorganic and organic materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microscopic organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Heterogeneous Contaminants, such as solids and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or forestry. Radium may come from a variety of sources such as granite, uranium, uraniferous sandstone, and natural sources. Organochlorine 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 residential use.

(1) * Higher single measurements for turbidity. Spring Hill: 351 NTU. CPFWS reported: 710 NTU (99.9%). Spring Hill met the treatment technique with 99.96% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.15 NTU as per our samples. Turbidity - does not present any risk to your health. MIPT monitors turbidity, a measurement of the clarity of water, because it is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning properly.

(5) We had one positive Total Coliform sample during the sampling period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. A total of 720 total coliform/distribute samples were analyzed in 2018.

(6) ** Haitian Average 7.75 grains per gal (136.5 pCi/L per gal)

(1) We had one positive Total Coliform sample during the sampling period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. A total of 720 total-coliform/distribute samples were analyzed in 2018.

(2) TDC = Total Organic Carbon. 31.5% Average Reduction Required, 41.3% Average Reduction Achieved. We met the TT requirements for TDC in 2018.

(3) During the most recent round of lead and copper testing (2016), 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

GC - PPR - Per Billion or Micrograms per liter, (1 ppb = one penny in $10,000,000 or 1 minute in 2,000 years)

PPT - Parts Per Million or Milligrams per liter (1 ppb = one penny in $1,000,000 or 1 minute in 2,000 years)

RTC - Revised Total Coliform Rule, went into effect on April 1, 2016, and replaces the MCL for total coliforms with a TTT for a system assurance.

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

GLOSSARY

Action Level - a concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Below Detection Limit - a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to rule out or be reasonably expected to prevent any known or expected risk to health. MCLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level - the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - the level of a contaminant in drinking water 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.

Al - Not Applicable.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L - Picocuries Per Liter, a measurement of radioactivity.

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

PPT - Parts Per Million or Milligrams per liter (1 ppb = one penny in $1,000,000 or 1 minute in 2,000 years)

Revised Total Coliform Rule - went into effect on April 1, 2016, and replaces the MCL for total coliforms with a TTT for a system assurance.

Monitoring our source water indicated the presence of cryptosporidium in 6 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, immunocompromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791).