

# The NOLENSVILLE/COLLEGE GROVE UTILITY DISTRICT

## Water Quality Report for 2025

### Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we only detected 10 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

### What is the source of my water?

Your water comes from the Town of Smyrna (surface water), Metro Nashville (surface Water), Mallory Valley U.D. 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 water to 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. The Nolensville/College Grove Utility District sources 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 <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html> or you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.



### 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 Mike Polston at 615-776-2511 .**

### How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 9:00 AM at the utility 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).

### 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 615-896-9022

### Think before you flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines 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 waterways 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 convenient location please visit:

<https://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>

### Lead in Drinking Water

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 Nolensville/College Grove water system 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 Nolensville/College Grove water system at 615-776-2511. Information

on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Lead Service Line Inventory

A Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed for our system and is accessible by contacting our office during regular business hours.

## 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 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.
- **MRDL**: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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.
- **MRDLG**: Maximum residual disinfectant 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.
- **Below Detection Level (BDL)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- **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)** – explained as a relation to money as one penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - explained as a relation to money as one penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **RTCR** – Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect on April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.
- **LRAA** - Locational running annual average is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **(Metro)**- Samples of water purchased from Metro Nashville Water.
- **(Smyrna)**- Samples of water purchased from the Town of Smyrna.
- **(MVUD)**- Samples of water purchased from Mallory Valley Utility District.
- **Avg.**- Average of samples taken

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform <sup>2</sup> Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		2025		0	TT Trigger See Footnote 2	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (MVUD) <sup>1</sup>	No	0.06 Avg.	0.02-0.24	2025	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Metro) <sup>1</sup>	No	0.56	0.02-0.56	2025	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Smyrna) <sup>1</sup>	No	0.012	0.018-0.12	2025	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**	No			2025	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Copper***	No	90 <sup>th</sup> % = 0.112	0.0043-0.854	6/03/25	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead***	No	90 <sup>th</sup> % =6.2	<2.00-59.2	6/03/25	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Smyrna)	No	1.02	1.02	10/08/2025	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Metro)	No	0.362	0.336-0.392	2025	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (MVUD)	No	0.35		10/31/25	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (Smyrna)	No	0.572 Avg.	0.417-0.74	2025	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum fact.
Fluoride (Metro)	No	0.67	0.56-0.75	2025	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum fact.
Fluoride (MVUD)	No	0.53 Avg.	0.25-0.65	2025	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum fact.
Sodium (Metro)	No	12.2	11.7-12.9	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Sodium (Smyrna)	No	8.18	8.18	4/09/25	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Sodium (MVUD)	No	9.84		9/17/25	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM <sup>3</sup> [Total trihalomethanes]	No	73.83 High LRAA	34.70–69.60	2025	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	No	35.35 High LRAA	17.10-49.60	2025	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	1.80	0.24-2.18	2025	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

<sup>1</sup> All of our water suppliers met the treatment technique for turbidity with (Smyrna and MVUD at 100%) and Metro at 99.9% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

\*\*All of our water suppliers met the treatment technique for total organic carbon in 2024.

\*\*\*During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 2 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level for lead, all repeat samples were below the action level.

<sup>3</sup> While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for trihalomethanes, it does contain low levels. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Note: The Commissioners of Nolensville/College Grove Utility District serve four year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Williamson County Mayor from a list of three nominees by the Board of Commissioners to the Williamson County Mayor to fill a vacancy. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints brought before the Board of Commissioners under the District's customer complaint policy may be reviewed by the Utility Management Review Board of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation pursuant to Section 7-82-702(7) of Tennessee Code Annotated.