Gibson Co. Municipal Water 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 seven of these contaminants. We found all these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?
Your water, which is ground water, comes from the Memphis Sand Aquifer. 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 Gibson Co. Municipal Water 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 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. A wellhead protection plan and/or source water assessment is available for your review by contacting Robert Galloway at the Gibson Co. Municipal Water District between 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 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 Robert Galloway at 731-855-0411.

How can I get involved?
Our Water Board meets on the third Thursday of each month at 5:00 P.M. in the Water District office located at 153 Milan Highway in Trenton. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The Commissioners of Gibson Co. Municipal Water District serve four-year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by the vote of the remaining Commissioners in office. 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.

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
Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. ***Gibson County Municipal Water District*** *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*

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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 ***Gibson County Water District at 731-855-0411*** *for 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

Gibson County Municipal Water District currently has found no lead pipes on any of our service lines or the customer's side of the meter. If any are found in the future, they will be posted on our website for customers to be able to view.

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, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 731-855-0411.

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 http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/

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. 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.
- AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Below Detection Level (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – explained as a relation to time and money as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in 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.
- TT - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Iron: *Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as "red" or" rusty" water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.*

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Gibson County Water District operates four water treatment plants. A separate table is included for each area. Your water quality parameters are based on the area where you reside.

Grier's Chapel Wells PWSID: 0000709

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		2025		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Combined Radium	No	.98	.98 only (1) sample taken	2021	PCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper[1]	No	0.111 90th%	0.0095-0.325	2024	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead[1]	No	0.3 90th%	0.09 – 1.0	2024	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	1.63	1.63 only (1) sample taken	2025	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	14.4	**14.4** only (1) sample taken	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	<0.5	<0.5 only (1) sample taken	2025	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	<1.0	<1.0 only (1) sample taken	2025	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	1.52 AVG.	1.43-1.63	2025	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

[1]During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 10 households sampled contained concentration exceeding the action level. In the contaminants table of the 2024 CCR, the lead 90th percentile value listed in the Level Found column was incorrect. The value listed was 0.9ppb, but it should have been 0.3ppb. Also we failed to list the complete range of detections for all contaminants. These errors and omissions caused us to receive a compliance violation from the State. We also received a second violation for not responding to the first notice compliance status letter that we overlooked.

Eaton Wells PWSID: 0000812

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		2025		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Combined radium	No	3.15	3.15 only (1) sample taken	2021	PCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper[1]	Yes	1.13 90th%	0.0247 – 2.11	2024	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead[1]	No	0.7 90th%	0.09 – 1.2	2024	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	2.98	2.98 only (1) sample taken <0.5	2025	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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Sodium	No	25.9	25.9 only (1) sample taken	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits;used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	<0.5	<0.5 only (1) sample taken	2025	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinkingwater chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	<0.1	<0.1 only (1) sample taken	2025	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	1.53 AVG.	1.40 - 1.70	2025	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

[1]During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 1 out of 10 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level for copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. We failed to list the complete range of detections for all contaminants. These error caused us to receive a compliance violation from the State. We also received a second violation for not responding to the first notice compliance status letter that we overlooked.

Fruitland Wells PWSID: 0000813

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0		2025		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Combined radium	No	1.93	1.93 only (1) sample taken	2021	PCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper[1]	Yes	0.354 0 90th%	0.0092 - 1.71	2025	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead[1]	No	0.7 90th%	0.1 - 1.6	2025	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	0.331	0.331 only (1) sample taken	2025	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	4.67	4.67 only (1) sample taken	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits;used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	<0.5	<0.5 0nly (1) sample	2025	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	<1.0	<1.0 only (1) sample taken	2025	Ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	1.54 AVG.	1.43 – 1.60	2025	Ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

1During the 2024 lead and copper sampling, (1) sample exceeded the action level for copper but we failed to note it on the 2024 CCR which caused a violation. We also failed to add the required health effects language for action level exceedances for copper We failed to list the complete range of detections for all contaminants which caused another violation. We also received an additional violation for not responding to the first notice compliance status letter that we overlooked.

2Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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New Goat City Wells PWSID: 0000815

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)[1]	No	0		2025		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Combined radium	No	2.91	2.91 **only (1) sample taken**	2022	PCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper[2]	No No	0.0209 90th% 0.0295 90th%	0.0080-0.357 0.0063 -0.467	June 2025 Aug. 2025	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leach-ing from wood preservatives
Lead[2]	No No	0.4 90th% 0.9 90th%	0.1 – 1.5 0.1 - 2.1	June 2025 Aug 2025	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	0.641	0.641 **only (1) sample taken**	2025	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	8.41	8.41 **only (1) sample taken**	2025	Ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits;used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	<0.5	<0.5 **only (1) sample taken**	2025	Ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinkingwater chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	<1.0	<1.0 **only (1) sample taken**	2025	Ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	1.54 AVG.	1.43 - 1.60	2025	Ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

[1]During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 40 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. 20 samples were taken in June and another 20 samples were taken in August. We failed to list the complete range of detections for all contaminants which caused a violation. We also received an additional violation for not responding to the first notice compliance status letter that we overlooked. **A violation for a missed Sodium test was mentioned as a footnote in our 2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), but it failed to include all the required elements for a valid Public Notice, therefore a Public Notice violation also occurred for not issuing a valid Public Notice.**

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