The Gladeville Utility District's Water Quality Report for 2025

GLADEVILLE UTILITY DISTRICT • 3826 VESTA ROAD • LEBANON, TN 37090
State Public Water System ID #: TN0000264 Date Distributed: May 2026

The Gladeville Utility District is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Is my drinking water SAFE?
Yes, your drinking water is safe. If a situation arises in which your water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. In 2025 we conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that might be found in drinking water and as you can see in the chart on the back, we only detected 12 of these contaminants.

What is the SOURCE of my WATER?
Your water, which is groundwater, comes from three wells located at our water treatment plant at 3826 Vesta Road. In addition, we have an emergency connection to West Wilson Utility District were water can be purchased if needed. Our goal is to protect our water source 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 source 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 source water for the Gladeville Utility District is rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

A detailed explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to the EPA may be viewed online at:
https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html
Also, you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments. A wellhead protection plan is also available for your review by contacting Chief Operator Brian Long at **(615) 444 – 2869** between 7:00 A.M. and 3:30 P.M. on weekdays.

Is the water system SECURE?
Following the events of September 11, 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 the treatment plant, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to **(615) 449-0301 or (615) 444-2869**.

Is the 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 testing and reporting requirements. Results of unregulated contaminant analyses are available upon request. We want you to know that we strictly follow all the rules.

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. Gladeville Utility 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 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 Gladeville Utility District at 615-449-0301. 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

Gladeville Utility completed a service line inventory in October 2024 by reviewing District records and conducting field inspections. The completed inventory showed no lead, GRR or lead status unknown for all service lines. The inventory can be viewed at the District's office upon request.

Other INFORMATION
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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.

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 at **(800) 426-4791**.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

What are the possible HEALTH impacts of our drinking water?
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 from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about not only their drinking water, but food preparation, personal hygiene, and precautions in handling infants and pets. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, which may be reached by calling **(800) 426-4791**.

How may I get INVOLVED?
Our Board of Commissioners normally meets at 11:00 A.M. on the second Tuesday of each month at the District's administrative office, located at 3826 Vesta Road. Please feel free to attend and participate in these meetings.

All governmental powers of the Gladeville Utility District are exercised by the District's Board of Commissioners. The Board consists of three members, serving staggered four-year terms. The Members of the Board are appointed by the County Mayor of Wilson County from a list of three nominees, in order of preference, submitted by the Board. All decisions made by the Board on customer complaints may be reviewed by the Utility Management Review Board, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated §7-82-702(7).

For more information about your drinking water, you may contact Chief Water Plant Operator / Operator in Charge Brian Long at (615) 444 - 2869.

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

NOTE REGARDING BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES: In accordance with regulations established by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), the Gladeville Utility District requires the installation of a reduced pressure backflow prevention device if an irrigation system, swimming pool, or other such amenity is connected directly to your plumbing system. For more information, please contact our office at (615) 449-0301.

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

About the DATA: Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the following table are from sampling performed during the 2025 calendar year.

CONTAMINANT	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Turbidity [1]	No	0.17	0.01 - 0.17	2025	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
	No	0.09	0.02 -0.09	2025	NTU	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	
Total Organic Carbon [2]	No	1.309 avg.	.794 – 1.72	2025 (Qtrs. 1-4)	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
	No	40-50% Removal	N/A	2025 (Qtrs. 1-4)	ppm	N/A	25% Removal	
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	No	0	N/A	2025 (Qtrs. 1-4)	N/A	0	TT	Naturally present in the environment
	No	TT	N/A	2025 (Qtrs. 1-4)	N/A	N/A	TT	
Fecal Coliform	No	0	0	2025 (Qtrs. 1-4)	N/A	0.0	0	Human and animal waste
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Chlorine	No	2.5 (low)	2.5 – 3.6	2025	ppm	MRDLG - 4	MRDL - 4	Disinfectant to control microbes
	No	1.8 (avg)	0.6 – 2.5	2025	ppm	MRDLG - 4	MRDL - 4	
Fluoride	No	0.68 (avg.)	0.54 – .90	2025	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	No	0.68 (avg.)	0.36 – 0.96	2025	ppm	4	4	
Nitrate	No	0..449	N/A	2025	ppm	10.0	10.0	Soil runoff from fertilizer
	No	0.353	N/A	2025	ppm	10.0	10.0	
Sodium	No	7.04	N/A	2023	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
	No	4.9	N/A	2025	ppm	N/A	None	
Lead [3,4]	No	90th%= 7.46	ND – 387	06-2025	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	No	90th%= 0	N/A	06-2023	ppb	0	AL=15	
Copper [3]	No	90th%= 0.460	.01 – .996	06-2025	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	No	90th%= 0.27	0 - .67	06-2023	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	
Gross Alpha	No	.966		2023	pCi/L	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE CONTAMINANTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	37.61	13.50 -59.10	2025	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	No	43.00	17 - 80	2025	ppb	0	80	
Haloacetic acid (HAA5)	No	32.00	7.62 – 53.40	2025	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	No	32.00	11 - 44	2025	ppb	0	60	

Locations shaded in this color denotes 2025 Water Quality Data supplied by West Wilson Utility District

What do the ABBREVIATIONS used in the above table mean?

- AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- BDL - Below Detection Limit.
- 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.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial organisms.
- MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or 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.
- N/A - Not Applicable.
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, which is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTUs is just noticeable to the average person.
- pCi/L - Picocuries per liter.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (Micrograms/L) - 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.
- 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 $10,000.00.
- 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.

[1] **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. 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 turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU in 2025.

[2] The Gladeville Utility District met the Treatment Technique requirements for **Total Organic Carbon** in 2025.

[3] During the most recent round of **LEAD** and **COPPER** testing, 2 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the lead action level and 0 out of 30 of the samples contained concentrations exceeding the copper action level. Repeat samples of the 2 households with lead action level exceedances were conducted within 24 hours of the initial sample results. Both households were non-detect for lead on the repeat samples.
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.

[4] Gladeville's service line inventory completed in October 2024 showed no lead, GRR or lead status unknown for all services lines.