

GREENEVILLE WATER COMMISSION

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025



Is my drinking water safe?

Yes we are proud to report that your water met or exceeded all State & Federal standards for drinking water during 2025. This report shows our water quality and what it means. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from the Nolichucky River. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water supply to contamination. 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. The Greenville Water System sources rated 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 www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html or you may contact the Water System or TDEC at 1-888-891-TDEC 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**. **Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduscalo O hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.**

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER, PLEASE CALL US AT:

The Greenville Filtration Plant Contact Name: Darrin Woolsey (423) 798-2045

How can I get involved?

The Greenville Water Commission Board meets the last Tuesday of every month at 8:30 a.m. at the Commission office. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operation?

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. We have always met all these requirements. We want you to know that we follow all drinking water regulations carefully in order to provide you with clean, safe drinking water.

Other information:

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottle 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 materials, 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. Radio active contaminates, 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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in our water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We at the Greenville Water Commission work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

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 from their personal sanitation, food preparation, handling infants and pets, and drinking water 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 QUALITY REPORT 2025

Key

- MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level-is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MRDL= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level-The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is 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.
- MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- ppm= Parts per Million or Milligrams per liter-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- ppb= Parts per Billion or Micrograms per liter-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- TT= Treatment Technique- is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ntu= Nephelometric Turbidity Units-is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- NA= Not Applicable
- AL= Action Level-the concentrations of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- pCi/L= Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- BDL Below Detection Level
- ug/l Micrograms per liter
- LRAA Locational Running Annual Average
- ** See footnote at bottom of page**

TREATED WATER QUALITY ROUNDUP

Unless otherwise noted the data in this table is from sampling performed during 2025 calendar year

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/ No | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Date Sampled | Unit Measurement | MCGL | MCL | Source of Contaminant |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR) | NO | 0 % | | 2025 | | 0 | TT | Naturally present in the Environment |

| Substance | Violations Yes/No | Highest Level Allowed (EPA'S MCL) | Highest Level Detected | Range of detections | Ideal Goals (EPA'S MCLG'S) | Date | Sources of Contaminant |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------|---|
| REGULATED AT CUSTOMER'S TAP | | | | | | | |
| Lead* | NO | AL=15 ppb | ND | ND-8.8 ppb | # of houses exceeding AL 0 | 2023 | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper* | NO | 1.3 ppm | 0.0332 ppm | 0.00483-0.0860ppm | 0 | 2023 | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits. |
| REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | NO | 80 ppb | LRAA 31ppb | 6.5-68 ppb | NA | 2025 | By product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids | NO | 60 ppb | LRAA 16 ppb | 4-27 ppb | NA | 2025 | By product of drinking water chlorination |
| REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT | | | | | | | |
| | | Achieved | Required | | Lowest % samples Meeting limits | | |
| Total organic carbon** | NO | TT 26% | 35% | 1.42 ppm** | NA | 2025 | Naturally present in environment |
| Turbidity ** | NO | TT | 0.11 ntu | 0.02-0.11 ntu | NA 100.00% | 2025 | Soil Runoff |
| Chlorine microbicides | NO | MRDL=4 ppm | 2.24 ppm | .09-3.3 ppm | MRDLG= 4 ppm | 2025 | Water additive used to control |
| Alpha Emitters*** | NO | MCL=15pCi/L | 1.61 pCi/l | 1.32-1.61 pCi/l | 0 | 2025 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| INORGANICS | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | NO | 4 ppm | 0.71 ppm | 0.57- 0.71 ppm | MCLG=4 ppm | 2025 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Sodium | NO | NA | 6.13 ppm | | NA | 2025 | Erosion of Natural deposits: used in water treatment |

**** ALL TREATMENT TECHNIQUES WERE MET FOR TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON AND TURBIDITY**

*****If the results of the sample had been above 15pCi/L, our system would have been required to do additional testing for uranium. Because the results were below 15pCi/L, no testing for uranium was required. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. ****Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly.**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal & State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some substances had been detected. The EPA has determined your water **IS SAFE** at these levels. MCL'S are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, 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. We had no positive total coliform samples out of four hundred and eighty samples. 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 system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100.0% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 ntu.

***During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level for lead: 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level for copper.**

Lead service line inventory has been completed for the Greenville Water Commission and can be accessed at gwctn.org.

If present at or above the action level, 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 Greenville Water Commission 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 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 Greenville Water Commission at 423-638-3148 Monday through Friday from 8:00am to 5:00pm. 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>.

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.