2024 Water Quality Report

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, your drinking water is safe. In 2024, we conducted tests for more than 57 contaminants that might be found in drinking water. The state and the EPA also require us to test our water and report the findings on a regular basis to ensure safety and quality standards. We continually strive to maintain and improve the water you drink because our families drink it, too.

Where does our water come from?

Our water source is the Cumberland River, commonly known as Cheatham Lake. We work closely with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) to assess the status of our water source for contamination. TDEC rates the potential for water source contamination based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. TDEC has rated our source, classified as surface water, as reasonably susceptible.

Specific information about HVUD and its Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report from TDEC 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 Harpeth Valley Utilities District or TDEC at 1-888-891-TDEC (1-888-891-8332) to obtain copies of specific assessments.

Important health information.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people can be particularly at risk for infections. This includes those undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants. These people should seek advice from a health care provider about their drinking water. More information about EPA guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium or other microbial contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Harpeth Valley Utilities District (HVUD) 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, 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 HVUD customer service at customerservice@hvud.com or call (615) 352-7076. 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.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has revised the Lead and Copper rule it uses to regulate public water systems. The purpose of the rule is to ensure that drinking water does not contain harmful levels of lead. As a public water system, Harpeth Valley Utilities District (HVUD) is required by the EPA to prepare and maintain an inventory of its water service lines by material type. **To date, HVUD found no evidence of lead service line material in its service area.** You can find more information about the lead service line inventory at https://www.hvud.com/lead-pipe-service-line-inventory/.

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About the data.

The data presented in the table below is from testing done between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024. HVUD monitors for some contaminants less than once per year. For those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown on the table.

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES / NO	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	DATE OF SAMPLE	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
TURBIDITY[1]	NO	0.05 AVG	0.02-0.29	2024	NTU	N/A	TT	• SOIL RUNOFF
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	NO	1.33 MAX	1.16-1.51	2024	PPM	N/A	TT	• NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (RTCR)	NO	0.0%	–	70 samples per month	–	0	TT Trigger	• NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
CHLORINE	NO	1.35 AVG	0.23-2.20	2024	PPM	4.0 (MRDLG)	4.0 (MRDL)	• WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
FLUORIDE	NO	0.56 AVG	0.22-0.84	2024	PPM	4.0	4.0	• EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS • WATER ADDITIVE THAT PROMOTES STRONG TEETH
NITRATE	NO	0.48	–	10/8/2024	PPM	10.0	10.0	• SOIL RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER
SODIUM	NO	10.1	–	9/18/2024	PPM	N/A	N/A	• EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
VOLATILE CONTAMINANTS								
TTHM TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	NO	47.0	17.5-54.4	4 QUARTERLY SAMPLES FOR 2024	PPB	0	80	• BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
THAA TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	NO	27.0	11.7-29.9	4 QUARTERLY SAMPLES FOR 2024	PPB	0	60	• BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
LEAD AND COPPER								
LEAD[2]	NO	4.7***	1.0-7.7	9/06/2023	PPB	0	AL=15	• CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS • EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
COPPER[2]	NO	0.061***	0.008-0.107	9/06/2023	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	• CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS • EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS • LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES
MISCELLANEOUS COMPOUNDS								
ALKALINITY	NO	71 AVG	37-101	2024	PPM	N/A	N/A	• THE CAPACITY OF WATER TO NEUTRALIZE ACIDS
HARDNESS[3]	NO	103 AVG	82-134	2024	PPM	N/A	N/A	• EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

PFAS Compounds[4]	Level Detected	MCL
PFOA	no detection	4.0 ppt
PFOS	no detection	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	no detection	10.0 ppt^
GenX	no detection	10.0 ppt^
PFNA	no detection	10.0 ppt^
PFBS	no detection	NA^

^ These 4 compounds will be regulated as a mixture known as a Hazard Index.

* We met the Treatment Technique requirement for Turbidity in 2024 with 100% of monthly samples below the Turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.

** We met the Treatment Technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon in 2024.

*** 90th percentile.

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
2. During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.
3. Equivalent to 6.02 grains per gallon of hardness.
4. Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals used to make coatings and products that are resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease and water. In April 2024 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized a national primary drinking water regulation for six PFAS compounds. Harpeth Valley Utilities District collected four quarterly PFAS samples in 2023 and had no detections.

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.

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, 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 use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
N/A	Not applicable.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
PPB	Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (1 part per billion equals 1 penny in $10,000,000).
PPM	Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter (1 part per million equals 1 penny in $10,000).
PPT	Parts Per Trillion or nanograms per liter (1 part per trillion equals 1 penny in $10,000,000,000.
RTCR	Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect 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.
Turbidity	Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. HVUD monitors turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning properly.

One final drop.

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.

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide protection for public health.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

HVUD: Quality water, quality service.

This report was issued as a requirement of an amendment to the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act. The 1998 amendment allows the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to require a Consumer Confidence Report every 12 months. The goal of the EPA is to inform all customers about water quality issues in their area and to give customers any information needed to become involved in local water issues, if so desired. Although this is a new law, we have been testing our water for years and are pleased to report that, once again, our water passed the test with flying colors. If you would like more information about this report, please feel free to contact Bruce Trotter or Lynn Osborn at 615-352-7076 or visit us at 5838 River Road, Nashville, Tennessee. Our Board of Commissioners meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. in the district office.

All governmental powers of the 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 Williamson County and the Probate Judge of Davidson County from a list of three nominees, in order of preference, submitted by the Board. All decisions by the Board on customer complaints may be reviewed by the Tennessee Board of Utility Regulation (TBOUR) pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 7-82-702.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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P.O. Box 210319 • 5838 River Road • Nashville, TN 37221

Este informe contiene información muy importante.
Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.