



2026 Water Quality Report

Serving parts of Williamson County, including parts of Franklin, Brentwood, and Cool Springs area of Middle Tennessee



Our Mission

To deliver a safe, reliable water supply while providing exceptional value to our current and future customers through service, teamwork, ownership, and initiative.

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

Questions about this report? Call Brian Worley at (615) 628-0237

This report can be downloaded at <https://www.mvudccr.com>

Key Takeaways

- **No violations:** MVUD water met applicable EPA and State of Tennessee drinking water standards for the reporting year.
- **Safe drinking water:** Yes, your water is safe, and our water meets all the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) health standards. Required testing was completed, and detected contaminants were found at safe levels.
- **Surface water source:** MVUD receives treated surface water from Harpeth Valley Utility District, which pumps water from the Cumberland River.
- **Local service:** MVUD serves customers in the Williamson County, Franklin, Brentwood, and Cool Springs areas.
- **Lead service line inventory completed:** MVUD completed its service line inventory before the October 2024 EPA deadline and **found no evidence of lead service line material within the service area.**
- **PFAS monitoring completed:** MVUD collected four quarterly PFAS samples in 2025 and **had no detections.**

About Mallory Valley Utility District

Mallory Valley Utility District serves customers in parts of Williamson County including parts of Franklin, Brentwood, and Cool Springs area of Middle Tennessee. The District purchases treated surface water from Harpeth Valley Utility District and maintains the local distribution system that delivers water to MVUD customers.

In addition to maintaining water service, MVUD routinely monitors the distribution system, responds to customer needs, maintains water infrastructure, and works with state and federal agencies to meet drinking water requirements.



MVUD pump station infrastructure, including four 600 HP motors, helps move water through the District's distribution system.

What Is a Water Quality Report?

This annual Water Quality Report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report, is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Tennessee. The report provides customers with information about drinking water quality, detected contaminants, water sources, health information, and definitions for terms used in the water-quality tables.

Is My Drinking Water Safe?

Yes, your water is safe, and our water meets all the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) health standards. Our water provider has conducted tests for more than 57 contaminants that may be present in drinking water. The State and the EPA require us to test our water and report our findings on a regular basis. We are pleased to report that our water passed all the required tests. As you will see in the tables in this report, only 11 contaminants were detected, and of those 11 all were at safe levels. In addition, results of unregulated contaminant analysis are available upon request.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from Harpeth Valley Utility District, which pumps water from the Cumberland River. 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 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 Mallory Valley Utility District sources are 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 TDEC at 1-888-891-8332 to obtain copies of specific assessments.



Twin 5 Million Gallon Water storage facilities and related infrastructure support reliable service for MVUD customers.

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).

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water Include

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 also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Source water can naturally contain minerals and can also pick up substances from animals or human activity. The categories below explain the types of contaminants that may be present in source water.

Microbial contaminants- Viruses and bacteria from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants- Salts and metals that can occur naturally or result from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides- Substances that may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants- Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals from industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, 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 TDEC 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.

Important Health Information

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 for infections. These people should seek advice about not only their drinking water, but for 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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, particularly pregnant individuals, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily originates from materials and components used in water service lines and home plumbing. Since lead levels can fluctuate over time, exposure is possible even if your tap water tests negative for lead. Mallory Valley Utility District (MVUD) is

dedicated to providing high-quality drinking water and removing any District-owned lead pipes. Currently, MVUD has no evidence of lead piping within its system. However, the District cannot control the various materials used in customer plumbing. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. According to the EPA, using a filter to reduce lead, that is certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier, is effective in minimizing lead exposure. Follow the filter's instructions to ensure it is used correctly. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or washing dishes. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead. If your plumbing contains lead or galvanized materials, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and would like more information, contact the Mallory Valley Utility District at 615-628-0237. For additional details on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure, visit EPA's website <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Lead Health Effects

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 Survey

Homes built before the 1988 lead ban required us to review records and we conducted inspections in areas to determine the material of the service line at the meter box. All the District service lines were inventoried before the October 2024 EPA deadline. **The District found no evidence of lead service line material within the service area.** For additional information on the completed survey please contact our office 615-628-0237.

Water Quality Results

The tables below list substances that were detected during required testing. Not every substance tested for was detected. The presence of a detected substance does not necessarily mean the water poses a health risk. The tables compare detected levels to federal and state drinking water standards and include the likely source of each substance.

To understand the possible health side 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.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Lead and copper are monitored under EPA requirements. The values below reflect the most recent round of lead and copper testing.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Copper 1	No	90th % = 0.0716	0.00144-0.0845	2023	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead1	No	ND	<1-3.25	2023	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, out of the 30 households sampled 0 contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection by-products can form when disinfectants react with naturally occurring organic material in water.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
TTHM -Total Trihalomethanes	No	38.73	27.00-57.10	4 Quarterly samples for 2025	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THAA- Total Haloacetic Acids	No	30.71	17.20-53.10	4 Quarterly samples for 2025	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Treatment Technique and Microbiological Results

These results include microbiological monitoring and treatment-technique information used to evaluate treatment performance.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0		360 Samples 2025		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity 4	No	0.06 AVG	0.02-0.24	2025	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon 2	No	1.71 MAX	0.99-1.71	2025	PPM	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant residual is monitored to help ensure water remains protected as it moves through the distribution system.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Chlorine	No	1.38 AVG	0.9-2.1	2025	PPM	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants and Other Detected Substances

These substances were detected during routine monitoring and remained within applicable drinking water standards.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Fluoride	No	0.53 AVG	0.25-0.65	2025	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Sodium	No	9.84		9/17/2025	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Nitrate	No	0.35		10/31/2025	PPM	10	10	Soil runoff from fertilizer

Other Informational Water Characteristics

These water characteristics are included for customer information and context.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Alkalinity	No	73 AVG	33-113	2025	PPM	N/A	N/A	The capacity of water to neutralize acids
Hardness 3	No	98 AVG	80-128	2025	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants / PFAS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Average	Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) 5	No	ND	ND	ND	2025	PPT	0	4	Industrial/Manufacturing uses
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) 5	No	0.0013	<0.0010-0.0013	0.001075	2025	PPT	0	4	Industrial/Manufacturing uses
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) 5	No	ND	ND	ND	2025	PPT	10	10	Industrial/Manufacturing uses
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) 5	No	ND	ND	ND	2025	PPT	10	10	Industrial/Manufacturing uses
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFBS) 5	No	0.0014	<0.0010-0.0014	0.0012	2025	PPT	N/A	N/A	Industrial/Manufacturing uses
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (HFPO-DA GENX) 5, 6	No	ND	ND	ND	2025	PPT	Hazard Index	Hazard Index	Industrial/Manufacturing uses

Footnotes and Terms

Footnotes

1 During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, out of the 30 households sampled 0 contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

2 We have met all treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon removal.

3 Equivalent to 5.6 grains per gallon of hardness. Our water is considered moderately hard.

4 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

5 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. Mallory Valley Utility District collected four quarterly PFAS samples in 2025 and had no detections.

6 For PFAS, a mixture Hazard Index greater than 1 (unitless) is an exceedance of the MCL (40 CFR 141.2).

What Do These Terms Mean?

90th Percentile - The value at or above which 10 percent of sample results occur; used for lead and copper compliance.

AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

AVG - Average.

BDL - Below Detection Level laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level which can be detected.

HAA5 / THAA - Total Haloacetic Acids.

Hazard Index - A unitless value used for certain PFAS mixtures; a mixture Hazard Index greater than 1 is an exceedance of the MCL.

MAX - Maximum, or the highest value reported for the monitoring period.

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.

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.

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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A - Not Applicable.

ND - No Detection. The substance was not detected at or above the laboratory reporting limit.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

PFAS - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. PFAS are a group of manufactured chemicals used in many products because they resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water.

PFAS compounds - PFOA: Perfluorooctanoic acid; PFOS: Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid; PFHxS: Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid; PFNA: Perfluorononanoic acid; PFHxA: Perfluorohexanoic acid; PFBS: Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid.

PPB - Parts Per Billion 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.

PPM - Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter - 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.

PPT - Parts Per Trillion or Nanograms Per Liter. One part per trillion is comparable to one minute in approximately 2,000,000 years, or one 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 contaminants in drinking water.

TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes.

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.

Abbreviations and regulatory terms above are used in the water-quality results tables.

How Can I Get Involved?

The District's Board of Commissioners and Management Team meet on the last Friday of each month at 12:00 p.m. at the District office, which is located at 465 Duke Drive. Board meetings are open to the public. In order to be heard by the Board, placement on the agenda for the meeting is requested.

The Commissioners of Mallory Valley Utility District serve four-year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by an appointment by the Mayor from a list of three nominees certified by the Board. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints, brought before the Board 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.

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)628-0237.

Think Before You Flush Medicines

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 over 340 take back bins located across the state in all 95 counties. To find a convenient location please visit: <http://tdeconline.tn.gov/rxtakeback/>

Questions About This Report?

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This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.