2025
Mallory Valley Utility District Water Quality Report

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 chart on the back, 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.

Why are there contaminants in my water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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.

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.

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 about 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 Educational
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. 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 Affects

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 withing the service area. **For additional information on the completed survey please contact our office 615-628-0237.**

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 also 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 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.

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.

For more information about your drinking water, please call Brian Worley (615)628-0237.

Mallory Valley is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0.00%		360 Samples 2024		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[4]	No	0.05 AVG	0.02-0.29	2024	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper[1, 6]	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
Fluoride	No	0.56 AVG	0.22-0.84	2024	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead[1,5]	No	ND	<1-3.25	2023	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	10.1		9/18/2024	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Nitrate	No	0.48		10/8/2024	PPM	10	10	Soil runoff from fertilizer
TTHM -Total Trihalomethanes	No	42.63	30.60-57.10	4 Quarterly samples for 2024	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THAA- Total Haloacetic Acids	No	31.42	15.10-38.50	4 Quarterly samples for 2024	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon[2]	No	1.33 MAX	1.16-1.51	2024	PPM	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Date of Sample**	**Unit Measurement**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	No	1.35 AVG	0.9-1.8	2024	PPM	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Miscellaneous Compounds	**Violation Yes/No**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Date of Sample**	**Unit Measurement**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
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

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.

1. During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.
2. Harpeth Valley have met all treatment technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon removal.
3. Equivalent to 5.6 grains per gallon of hardness.
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. Minimum detection limit for Lead is 0.00006 ppm.
6. Minimum detection Limit for copper is .077 ppb.

- Unregulated contaminants- Per-and polyfluoroalkylsubstances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals used to make coatings and products that are resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease and water. Mallory Valley Utilities District collected four quarterly PFAS samples in 2024/2025 and had no detections.

What do the abbreviations in the Water Quality Data 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.
- 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.
- 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 Level laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level which can be detected.
- 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.
- 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.
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- 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.
- AVG – Average.
- N/A- Not Applicable
- Turbidity- Turbidity does not present any rick 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.