Milcrofton Utility District Water Quality Report for 2025

Is my drinking water safe?
Yes, our water meets all of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 57 contaminants that may be in drinking water. The EPA and the State require us to test our water and report findings on a regular basis to ensure safety and quality standards are met. As you will see in the chart on the back, we continually strive to maintain and improve the water you drink because our families drink it, too.

What is the source of my water?
Your water, which is surface water pulled from the Cumberland River, is treated by Harpeth Valley Utilities District. We also purchase a portion of our water from Mallory Valley Utility District which also purchases their water from Harpeth Valley Utilities District. 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 Milcrofton Utility District sources 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 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).

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

For more information about your drinking water, please call Ryan Douglas, Water Quality Coordinator, at (615) 794-5947.

How can I get involved?
Our District's Board of Commissioners meet on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the utility office. Board meetings are open to the public. In order to be heard by the Board, placement on the agenda for the meeting is required. The Commissioners of The of Milcrofton Utility District serve four-year terms. Vacancies on the Board of Commissioners are filled by appointment by the Williamson County Mayor from a list of three nominees certified by the Board of Commissioners to the Williamson County Mayor to fill a vacancy. Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on customer complaints brought before the Board of Commissioners under the District's customer complaint policy may be reviewed by the Tennessee Board of Utility Regulation (TBOUR) pursuant to Section 7-82-702 of Tennessee Code Annotated.

Is our 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 requirements. Results of unregulated contaminant analysis are available upon request. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

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 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 regarding the handling of infants and pets. 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 Education: Lead in Drinking Water
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Milcrofton Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential

for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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. Milcrofton Utility District is dedicated to providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes. Milcrofton has found no evidence of ever having lead piping within our system. However, the District cannot control the various materials used in customer plumbing. 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. According to the EPA, 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. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

Before using water for drinking, cooking, and 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 Milcrofton customer service at info@milcrofton.gov or call (615) 794-5947. 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.

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 behavioral 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 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 at (615) 794-5947.**

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 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 the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Milcrofton Utility District's water processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. 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) 794-5947.

Milcrofton Utility District is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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

THE DATA IN THIS TABLE IS FROM TESTING BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2025

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity[1]	NO	.06 Avg.	0.02 - 0.24	2025	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[2]	NO	1.71 MAX	0.99 - 1.71	2025	PPM	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)*	NO	0.00%		40/Month		0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants	**Violation Yes/No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Date of Sample**	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	NO	1.49 Avg.	0.24 – 2.14	2025	PPM	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	NO	0.53 Avg.	0.25 - 0.65	2025	PPM	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	NO	0.35		10/31/2025	PPM	10	10	Soil runoff from fertilizer
Sodium	NO	9.84		9/17/2025	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
Volatile Contaminants	**Violation Yes/No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Date of Sample**	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	52.0	30 – 61	2025	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (THAA)	NO	32.2	17 – 43	2025	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper	**Violation Yes/No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Date of Sample**	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead[3]	NO	90th% = Non-Detects		2023	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper[4]	NO	90th% = 0.0934		2023	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Miscellaneous Compounds	**Violation Yes/No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Date of Sample**	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alkalinity	NO	73 Avg.	33 – 113	2025	PPM	N/A	N/A	The capacity of water to neutralize acids.
Hardness[5] *5.73 Grains Per Gallon	NO	98 Avg.*	80 – 128	2025	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants		
PFAS Compounds[6]	**Level Detected**	**Proposed MCL**
PFOA	No Detection	4.0 ppt
PFOS	No Detection	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	No Detection	9.0 ppt^
GenX	No Detection	10.0 ppt^
PFNA	No Detection	10.0 ppt^
PFBS	No Detection	2000.00 ppt^

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] We met the Treatment Technique requirement for Turbidity in 2025, 100% of monthly samples were below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.
[2] We met the Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon in 2025.
[3] During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.
[4] During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.
[5] Equivalent to 5.73 grains per gallon of hardness.
[6] Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals used to make coatings and products resistant to heat, oil, grease, stains, and water. In April 2024 the EPA finalized a national primary drinking water regulation for six PFAS compounds. **No unregulated contaminants were above the MRL.**

What does this chart mean?

MCLG - **M**aximum **C**ontaminant **L**evel **G**oal, 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 - **M**aximum **C**ontaminant **L**evel, 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. 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.

MRL – **M**inumum **R**eporting **L**evel is the lowest analyte concentration that meets Data Quality Objectives that are developed based on intended use of this method

MRDL - **M**aximum **R**esidual **D**isinfectant **L**evel or MRDL: 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 - **M**aximum **R**esidual **D**isinfectant **L**evel **G**oal. 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 - **A**ction **L**evel, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Below **D**etection **L**evel (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.

Non-**D**etects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts **p**er **m**illion (ppm) or **M**illigrams **p**er **l**iter (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.

Parts **p**er **b**illion (ppb) or **M**icrograms **p**er **l**iter - 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.

Nephelometric **T**urbidity **U**nit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

TT - *T*reatment **T**echnique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity – **T**urbidity does not present any risk to your health. Harpeth Valley Utility Districts monitors turbidity a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning properly.

RTCR – **R**evised **T**otal **C**oliform **R**ule. This rule went into effect April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.

Unregulated Contaminants – are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the 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.