White House Utility District

2024 Water Quality Report

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires community water systems to deliver a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as a Water Quality Report, to their customers each year. This report is intended to provide customers with information about their local drinking water quality and includes information such as the source of drinking water, any risk of contamination, contamination regulations, and more. Learn more at https://www.epa.gov/ccr.

For more information about WHUD's water testing results, call Brian Wade at (615) 672-4110, ext. 332.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

Geographically, WHUD is TN's largest water and wastewater provider, covering more than 600 square miles. WHUD provides water service to more than 100,000 residents in Robertson, Sumner and northern Davidson counties. The district draws water from Old Hickory Lake, which is surface water, at a point off Rockland Road in Hendersonville, where WHUD's water treatment facility is located.

Note: WHUD purchased water from Hendersonville Utility District and Gallatin Public Utilities periodically in 2024 to supplement instances of higher-than-normal usage. Because of this, their water quality data is included in this report.

WHUD's goal is to provide the highest quality water to our customers. One way we do this is by working with the State of Tennessee to examine 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. Old Hickory Lake, WHUD 's water source, is 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 the EPA can be viewed online at

https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/waterquality/source-water-assessment.html.

To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. WHUD has a rigorous process that includes 24/7 system monitoring and sampling, strict adherence to state and federal rules and regulations, and a multitude of checks and balances that ensure the integrity of our system and high-quality water.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 that 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

OTHER INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, including immuno-compromised individuals (such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, or those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders). Some elderly and infants can also be particularly at risk of infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breast(fed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. WHUD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing of 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, 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, 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 WHUD at 615-672-4110. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://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.

IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE?

Yes. The water produced by WHUD continuously meets or exceeds ALL of the national water quality standards required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as the State of Tennessee (TDEC). WHUD has stringent processes in place to ensure your water is safe every time you turn on your faucet. Daily water quality tests are conducted by WHUD to ensure the water produced and delivered to your home is safe to drink - tests are performed both at the water treatment plant before the water leaves the plant and at various points and times once the water is in our distribution system. Tests look for and detect more than 80 possible contaminants using the newest technologies available. As evidenced in this report, during 2024, 9 contaminants were detected in the water supply. Of the 9 contaminants detected, all either naturally occurred at levels considered safe by the EPA and TDEC or were reduced to safe levels by WHUD's water treatment process.

WHITE HOUSE UTILITY DISTRICT
2024 WATER QUALITY DATA

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	DATE OF SAMPLE	UNIT OF MEASURE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine	No	1.76	1.0 – 2.8	2024	ppm	4	4	Added as a disinfectant to control microbes
Copper[1]	No	0.107 (90th percentile)	N/A	2023	ppm	1.3	AL – 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.515	0.45 – 0.71	2024	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HAA5 (haloacetic acids	No	38	18 – 49	2024	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of disinfection
Lead[1]	No	ND (< 2) (90th percentile)	N/A	2023	ppb	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	0.317	N/A	2024	ppm	10	10	Soil run-off; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides Gross Alpha Radium 226 Radium 228	No	.156 .135 .349	N/A	2023	pCi/L	0	15 5 5	A radioactive substance found in nature
Sodium	No	6.42	N/A	2024	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
TOC[2]	No	45% Removal Achieved	25% Removal Req.	2024	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0.08%	N/A	2024	N/A	0	< 5% Positive Samples Per Month	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)[3]	No	52	21 - 77	2024	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity	No	0.12	0.02 – 0.12	2024	NTU	TT	TT	Soil run-off

[1]*During the most recent round of lead testing, 0 out of 50 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level of 15 ppb. No copper samples exceeded the action level of 1.3 ppm.*
[2]*Treatment technique requirements were met for Total Organic Carbon for 2024*
[3] *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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
[4] *WHUD met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples being below the limit set by the EPA of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. WHUD monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.*

As part of the on-going evaluation program, the EPA has required White House Utility District to monitor for UCMR5 unregulated contaminants. Test results indicated all UCMR5 compounds were below detectable limits. 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 please contact WHUD at 615-672-4110 or call the Safe Drinking water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

During the summer months when usage is at a high, some of our customers could have received water that was treated and tested by Hendersonville Utility District. For this reason, the information below has been supplied by Hendersonville Utility District. The water, which is surface water, comes from Old Hickory Lake. During the past year, numerous tests have been conducted by Hendersonville Utility District for contaminants that may be present in drinking water. WHUD also performs additional monitoring on this water before it reaches our customers.

Hendersonville Utility District 2024 Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity[1]	No	.48	0.03 – 0.48	2024	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon[2]	No	>25% Removal Achieved	25% Removal Req.	2024	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium Hypochlorite (Disinfectant)	No	1.29 avg	0.10 – 2.48	2024	ppm	4	4	Added as a disinfectant to control microbes
Fluoride	No	0.36	0.32 – 0.40	2024	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	No	12.4	1.0 – 12.4	2024	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	0.166	0.1 – 0.166	2024	ppm	10	10	Soil run-off; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)[3]	No	LRAA = 26	20 - 31	2024	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (haloacetic acids)	No	LRAA = 20	15 – 25	2024	ppb	0	60	By-product of disinfection
Lead[4]	No	Non-Detectable	Non-Detectable	2022	ppb	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper[4]	No	0.0436	0.002 – 0.11	2022	ppm	1.3	AL – 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Radionuclides Gross Alpha Radium 226 Radium 228	No	0.29 0.086 0.53	N/A	2023	pCi/L	0	15 5 5	A radioactive substance found in nature
Inorganic Compounds (IOC's)								
Bromodichloromethane	No	.0022	.0005 - .0022	2024	mg/L	0	.08	A by-product of adding chlorine to drinking water to kill bacteria
Chlorodibromomethane	No	.00076	.0005 - .00076	2024	mg/L	0	.06	A by-product of adding chlorine to drinking water to kill bacteria
Chloroform	No	.0039	.0005 - .0039	2024	mg/L	0	.08	A by-product of adding chlorine to drinking water to kill bacteria

[1] HUD met the treatment technique for turbidity with 99.96% of monthly samples being below the limit set by the EPA of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. HUD monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

[2] Treatment technique requirements were met for Total Organic Carbon for 2024.

[3] 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[4] Lead and Copper: Lead and Copper testing is conducted every three (3) years. During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, not a single household sampled contained lead or copper concentrations exceeding the action level.

Reduced Monitoring: *SOC Revised Monitoring Waiver Program has been granted by the Division of Environment and Conservation. This waiver was granted due to prior monitoring results consistently showing levels below detectable limits.*

During the summer months when usage is at a high, some of our customers could have received water that was treated and tested by Gallatin Public Utilities. For this reason, the information below has been supplied by Gallatin Public Utilities. The water, which is surface water, comes from Old Hickory Lake. During the past year, numerous tests have been conducted by Gallatin Public Utilities for contaminants that may be present in drinking water. WHUD also performs additional monitoring on this water before it reaches our customers.

Gallatin Public Utilities 2024 Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli	No	0	0	2024	mpn/100 ml	0	< 5% Positive Samples Per Month	Naturally present in the environment
Copper[1]	No	0.108 (90th percentile)	N/A	2023	ppm	1.3	AL – 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead[1]	No	< 2 (90th percentile)	N/A	2023	ppb	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	0.538	0.34 – 0.94	2024	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	No	0.369	N/A	2024	ppm	10	10	Soil run-off; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	No	0.17	0.02 - 0.17	2024	NTU	NA	TT	Soil runoff
Chlorine	No	1.53	0.80 – 2.17	2024	ppm	4	4	Added as a disinfectant to control microbes
Sodium	No	15.2	N/A	2024	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)[3]	No	42.925	13.9 – 55.5	2024	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (haloacetic acids	No	30.325	10.8 - 40	2024	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of disinfection
TOC[2]	No	41.5%	37.99% - 45.81%	2024	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Radionuclides Gross Alpha Radium 226 Radium 228	No	2.42 0.118 ND	N/A	2023	pCi/L	0	15 5 5	A radioactive substance found in nature
Additional Testing UCMR4								
Haloacetic Acids-6 (HAA6)	No	1.53	.14 – 2.9	2019	ppb			Disinfection by-products
Haloacetic Acids-9 (HAA9)	No	5.76	.14 – 19.1	2019	ppb			Disinfection by-products
Additional Testing UCMR5								
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	No	1.2	ND – 1.2	2024	ppt			PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: nonstick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil.
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	2.6	ND – 2.6	2024	ppt			

[1] Lead and Copper: Lead and Copper testing is conducted every three (3) years. During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, not a single household sampled contained lead or copper concentrations exceeding the action level.

[2] Treatment technique requirements were met for Total Organic Carbon for 2024

[3] 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[4] GPU met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples being below the limit set by the EPA of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. GPU monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Important Definitions Used in this Report

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

BDL - Below detection limit

HAA5 - Halo Acetic Acids

LRAA – Local Running Annual Average

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is 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 is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

mg/l - Milligrams Per Liter

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is 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 is 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.

MRLτ – Maximum Residual Limit – EPA has demonstrated it can achieve these report limits in reagent water but cannot document them in all sample matrices.

MPN - Most Probable Number

NA – Not Applicable

ND – Not detected, indicates that the substance was not found by the laboratory.

NTU - Nephelometric turbidity units measure the turbidity, or clarity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTUs is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter is the equivalent of 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool.

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) is the equivalent of 1 drop of water in a hot tub.

ppt – Parts per trillion is the equivalent of 1 drop of water in a lake that's 6 square acres.

TOC – Total organic carbon

TT – Treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes

ASK US

Our Customer Care Team is always ready to assist you. If you have questions, you can call us M-F, between 8am - 4pm, at 615-672-4110. You can also email customerservice@whud.org or submit an online inquiry through our Customer Service Hub at WHUD.org.

RECEIVE NOTIFICATIONS

Receive important district notifications by making sure we have your up-to-date contact information. Visit us at whud.org/my-account, customerhub.whud.org, or call us at 615-672-4110!

FIND US ON SOCIAL

Follow us at facebook.com/whudh20, instragram.com/whitehouseutilitydistrict or twitter.com/whud_h20 for regular water savings tips, important updates, news, and behind the scenes views of water and wastewater operations.

BOARD MEETINGS

Our Board of Commissioners meets the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December at 9:00 am, at the WHUD office located at 3303 Highway 31W in White House. These meetings are open to the public.