

Water Management Department

City of Franklin, Tennessee

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Franklin, Tennessee, Water Management Department is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply possible. The City of Franklin takes great pride in our community and serving our customers.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. We regularly schedule meetings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, in the City Hall Board Room, located at 109, 3rd Avenue South, Franklin, TN. The public is certainly welcome to attend these meetings. Please call the City Administrator's office at 791-3217, prior to attending any meeting to ensure there has been no change in the schedule. Find out more about the City of Franklin, Tennessee, Water Management Department, on the Internet at www.franklintn.gov.

Water Source – Where Our Water Comes From

We supply our customers with surface water drawn from the Harpeth River, stored in our 114 million gallon reservoir and treated at our Water Treatment Facility, located at 838 Lewisburg Pike, in Franklin. In addition to the water we treat at the Lewisburg Pike treatment facility, we purchase water from the Harpeth Valley Utility District. The Harpeth Valley Utility District treats water from the Cumberland River and pumps the treated water to Franklin, which is blended with the City's treated water. Sampling results for Harpeth Valley Utility District are noted in the enclosed Water Analysis table as "HV." The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program Report for the untreated water sources. The 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 geological factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. Our rating is reasonably susceptible. An explanation of the Tennessee Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed at <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html>, or you may contact Cody Myers at 615-791-3260.

Water Analysis - Is Your Drinking Water Safe?

How Do I Read The Following Chart?

The City of Franklin daily tests its water quality being delivered to our customers. This table lists those substances which were detected in the water we deliver. It is based upon tests conducted in the year 2023. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Key to Table

AL = Action Level	MCL = Max. Contaminant Level (The highest level allowed in the water)
MFL = million fibers per liter	MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
Turbidity = a measure of cloudiness of water	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PCIL = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	PPM = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TT = Treatment Technique	PPB = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
BDL = Below the Detection Level (Undetectable)	NA = Not Applicable
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average	
MDRL = 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.	
MDRLG = the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	

Parameter/ Contaminant	Violation	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Major Sources
TURBIDITY	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	2023	NTU	TT	NA	$\frac{0.06^l}{0.05^l (HV)}$	$\frac{0.03 - 0.42}{0.03 - 0.13 (HV)}$	Soil Runoff
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	Quarterly in 2023	PPM	TT	NA	$\frac{1.29 \text{ Max}^{***}}{1.48 \text{ Max} (HV)}$	$\frac{0.85 - 1.29}{1.28 - 1.48 (HV)}$	Naturally present in the environment
TOTAL COLIFORM	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	2023 70 (Jan-Feb) 80 (Mar-Dec) Samples per Month	-	Presence in 5% of Samples Monthly	0	$\frac{3.37\% \text{ Max Positive}^{**}}{\text{During August 2023}}$ $0.00\% (HV)$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	Naturally present in the environment

Parameter/ Contaminant	Violation	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Major Sources
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
CHLORINE	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPM	4.0 (MDRLG)	4.0 (MDRL)	$\frac{1.65^1}{1.34^1 (HV)}$	$\frac{0.50 - 2.20}{0.22-2.14 (HV)}$	Water additive used to control microbes
FLUORIDE	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPM	4.0	4.0	$\frac{0.54^1}{0.54^1 (HV)}$	$\frac{0.24 - 0.90}{0.33-0.66 (HV)}$	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	$\frac{02/01/23}{10/5/23}$	PPM	10.0	10.0	$\frac{BDL}{0.34 (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	Soil runoff from fertilizer
SODIUM	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	$\frac{05/03/23}{09/7/23}$	PPM	NA	NA	$\frac{11.6}{9.64 (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	Erosion of Natural Deposits
LEAD and COPPER								
COPPER	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPM	AL=1.3	1.3	$\frac{0.170^*}{0.061 (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPB	AL=15	0	$\frac{1.0^*}{4.7 (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE CONTAMINANTS								
TOTAL **** TRIHALOMETHANE	$\frac{YES}{NO (HV)}$	4 Quarterly Samples for 2023	PPB	80	0	$\frac{84.1}{47.8^1 (HV)}$ (highest LRAA)	$\frac{12.9 - 73.5}{18.2 - 59.3 (HV)}$	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL ***** HALOACETICACID	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	4 Quarterly Samples for 2023	PPB	60	0	$\frac{21.3^1}{29.6^1 (HV)}$	$\frac{3.0 - 37.3}{10.8 - 35.2 (HV)}$	By product of drinking water disinfection
MISCELLANEOUS COMPOUNDS								
ALKALINITY	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPM	NA	NA	$\frac{135^1}{73^1 (HV)}$	$\frac{81 - 194}{25 - 116 (HV)}$	The capacity of water to neutralize acids
HARDNESS	$\frac{NO}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPM	NA	NA	$\frac{167^1}{103^1 (HV)}$	$\frac{87 - 249}{86 - 132 (HV)}$	Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
PFAS COMPOUNDS				PROPOSED MCL				
PFOA	$\frac{NA}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPT	4.0 ppt	NA	$\frac{NA}{BDL (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	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 March 2023 the EPA proposed a national primary drinking water regulation for six PFAS compounds.
PFOS	$\frac{NA}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPT	4.0 ppt	NA	$\frac{NA}{BDL (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	
PFHxS	$\frac{NA}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPT	9.0 ppt^	NA	$\frac{NA}{BDL (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	
GenX	$\frac{NA}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPT	10.0 ppt^	NA	$\frac{NA}{BDL (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	

PFNA	$\frac{NA}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPT	10.0 ppt [^]	NA	$\frac{NA}{BDL (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	
PFBS	$\frac{NA}{NO (HV)}$	2023	PPT	2000.0 ppt [^]	NA	$\frac{NA}{BDL (HV)}$	$\frac{NA}{NA (HV)}$	

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.

TABLE FOOTNOTES:

- **** 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 system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- ***** Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- *** We met the treatment technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon.
- ** Based on our population, 964 samples were collected of which 8 were positive.
(1 Positive in May, 2 Positive in June, 3 Positive in August, 1 Positive in September, 1 Positive in October)
- * 90th percentile. Lead and Copper samples were drawn from 30 individual homes of which 0 contained levels exceeding the action level for Lead and 1 contained concentrations exceeding the action level for Copper.
- [^] PFAS - These compounds are regulated as a mixture known as a Hazard Index of 1.0
- + We met the treatment technique requirements for turbidity with greater than 95% of monthly samples less than 0.3 NTU.
- HV** Results of Harpeth Valley Utility District water sampling.
- 1** Average Measurement.

Violations

The **Franklin Water Management Department** recently violated a Federal drinking water standard. Although this situation does not require that you take immediate action, you as a customer, have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what was done to correct this situation.

During the **January 1, 2023, through March 31, 2023**, compliance period, the water system's Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) at the site #101, Old Peytonsville Road, for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) has been calculated to be **0.08413 mg/L**. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.080 mg/L set for this parameter.

During the **January 1, 2023, through March 31, 2023**, compliance period, the water system's Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) at the site #102, Bowman, for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) has been calculated to be **0.08255 mg/L**. This value exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.080 mg/L set for this parameter.

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 have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

Total trihalomethanes are disinfection byproducts resulting from our chlorination of the water to minimize risk of microbial life in the drinking water. The EPA considers the microbial contaminants as the greatest risk to the public. We are evaluating the results of the required disinfection and will continue making an effort to reduce the disinfection byproducts without increasing the microbial risks.

For more information, please contact the Water Management Department at (615) 794 – 4554.

Please share this information with everyone who may drink this water, including those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. This notice is being sent to you by the Franklin Water Management Department, PWSID #TN0000246.

What should I Do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done?

In 2023, DBP sampling is performed on the Water Treatment Plant's processes from the raw water intake throughout the entire treatment process to distribution from the plant's finished water clearwell. In addition to the detailed sampling, we have exchanged the media in two of the Water Treatment Plant's Granular Activated Carbon vessels.

As a result of the Stage 2 DBP MCL violation for the October -December quarter of 2022, we also incurred a Public Notice violation for failure to notify our customers within the timeframe required. Specifically, on 02/01/2023 this system was notified of a Stage 2 DBP MCL violation for the October -December quarter of 2022. Based on the violation's Tier Level (Tier 2), Public Notice was required to be performed before 03/01/2023.

Additional Health 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 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 include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (E) 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Lead

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. The City of Franklin 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 thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may 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>

IOCs/Sec

IOCs/Sec, also known as inorganic and secondary compounds, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the IOCs and secondary's. IOCs include arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, antimony, beryllium, thallium and secondaries include aluminum, chloride, copper, iron, manganese, silver, sulfate, mbas, zinc, odor, and total dissolved solids.

FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

