BRENTWOOD
TENNESSEE

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 57 contaminants that may be in drinking water. The State and EPA also require us to test our water and report the findings on a regular basis to ensure safety and quality standards. 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 comes from the Cumberland River through Metro Water Services and Harpeth Valley Utilities District. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we work each day to meet that goal. A source water assessment has been conducted by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC). TDEC has rated our source as reasonably susceptible. Specific information about the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) can be viewed at *https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html* or you may contact the Brentwood Water Department or TDEC at 1-888-891-TDEC (1-888-891-8332) / water.supply@tn.gov to obtain copies of specific assessments.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. Community water systems are required to disclose the detection 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).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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 not only their drinking water, but 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Our City Commission typically meets on the second and fourth Monday at the Municipal Center located at 5211 Maryland Way. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Your input is valuable in maintaining the safety and integrity of your water system.

City of Brentwood

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below summarizes sampling and testing performed between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025. Some sampling is performed less than once per year, and in those instances, the date of the last sample is shown on the table.

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	DATE OF SAMPLE	UNIT OF MEAS.	MCLG	MCL	MAJOR SOURCES OF SUBSTANCE
E Coli[1]	NO	0	-	30 samples monthly	-	0	TT Trigger	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity	NO	0.06 avg	0.02-0.56	2025	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon*	NO	1.71 max	0.99-1.71	2025	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	NO	1.31 avg	0.24-2.08	2025	ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive to control microbes
Fluoride	NO	0.67 avg	0.25-0.75	2025	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate	NO	0.36 avg	0.336-0.392	2025	ppm	10.0	10.0	Soil runoff from fertilizers
Sodium	NO	12.2 avg	9.84-12.9	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)**	NO	46.50 avg	35-57	4 samples quarterly	ppb	0	80	By-product of water chlorination
THAA (Total Haloacetic Acids)	NO	24.75 avg	19-33	4 samples quarterly	ppb	0	60	By-product of water chlorination
Lead[2] (2023 analyses)	NO	90th percentile = 1.0	1.0-7.57	6/2023	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper[2] (2023 analyses)	NO	90th percentile = 0.0594	.0118-.0985	6/2023	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Alkalinity	NO	73 avg	33-113	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Capacity of water to neutralize acids
Hardness	NO	98 avg	80-128	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE NOTES

1. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens such as *E Coli* may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. We found no problems in the distribution system which would have required any corrective actions. During the past year two Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. Two Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action per assessment and we completed both of these actions.

2. During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. 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. Please see "Other Information" on the following page for more information regarding what can be done to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.

* The Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) were met in 2025.

** 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.

- **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 Levels** are set at very stringent levels. 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.
- **MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of 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 Limit**
- **PPM: Parts Per Million** or Milligrams per liter (1 parts per million equals 1 penny in $10,000)
- **PPB: Parts Per Billion** or Micrograms per liter (1 part per billion equals 1 penny in $10,000,000)
- **TT: Treatment Technique** or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units** is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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. During our latest sanitary survey conducted in September, 2024, we scored 100 out of 100 possible points. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

OTHER INFORMATION

Due to all water containing dissolved contaminants, occasionally your water may exhibit slight discoloration. Often, this is attributable to preventive maintenance activities such as water main flushing. For more information on maintenance activities, service interruptions, or to report a problem, please call us at 615-371-0080 or refer to our website at www.brentwoodtn.gov.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 containments, such as salts and metals, which may 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 2024, the City of Brentwood collected data on water service lines for the EPA-required Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI). We are pleased to report that no lead service lines were found on either the public (water main to meter) or private (water meter to home) sides of water meters. The LSLI is available to the public and can be found at https://www.brentwoodtn.gov/departments/water-services by clicking on “Lead Service Line Inventory”.

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. The City of Brentwood is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in 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 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 Drew Muirhead at the City of Brentwood. 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.

New Address-Based Irrigation (ABI) Program

With warmer weather upon us, Brentwood Water Services encourages residents to follow our new Address-Based Irrigation (ABI) program. Under this voluntary program, residents with odd-numbered street addresses will schedule their irrigation systems to water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Individuals with even-numbered addresses will water their lawns on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Doing this will spread water usage out more evenly and reduce long-term capital project costs, offset future rate increases, and reduce the likelihood that mandatory water restrictions might be required during drought or emergency conditions. Your cooperation is appreciated!

Think before you flush!

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/.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Prescription Drug Drop Box!

The City of Brentwood has partnered with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and the Tennessee Dangerous Drugs Task Force to provide two prescription drug drop boxes in the city.

- Brentwood City Hall - 5211 Maryland Way
- Brentwood Police Department - 910 Heritage Way

The drop boxes are available from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Once the City Hall renovation project is complete (anticipated in the Spring of 2025), that drop box will be accessible 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Both boxes are located in areas under video camera surveillance. Drop-off is free and no forms are required - just place the items in the box!

To learn more about this community service, please visit:

https://www.brentwoodtn.gov/departments/police/community-services/drug-drop-box

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information about your drinking water, please contact Drew Muirhead, Water Services Director at (615) 371-0080.

Brentwood Water Services
P.O. Box 788
Brentwood, TN 37024
Phone 615.371.0080

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguian que lo entienda.