



CITY OF BRENTWOOD
WATER SERVICES

2018 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 small amounts of some 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 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 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, 2018 and December 31, 2018. 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	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	DATE OF SAMPLE	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY CONTAMINATION SOURCE
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (RTCR)	NO ²	1	-	30 samples/month	-	0	TT Trigger	Naturally present in the environment
TURBIDITY	NO	0.09 avg	0.02 – 1.00	2018	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON**	NO	1.40 max	1.02 - 1.40	2018	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS								
CHLORINE	NO	1.53 avg	.55-1.88	2018	ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive to control microbes
FLUORIDE	NO	0.52 avg	0.23-0.84	2018	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive promoting strong teeth
NITRATE	NO	0.48 avg	0.45-0.48	2018	ppm	10.0	10.0	Soil runoff from fertilizers
SODIUM	NO	8.68	8.53-9.36	2018	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
VOLATILES								
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)*	NO	34.25 avg	27-51	4 samples quarterly	ppb	0	80	By-product of water chlorination
THAA (Total Haloacetic Acids)	NO	29.25 avg	24-33	4 samples quarterly	ppb	0	60	By-product of water chlorination
LEAD & COPPER								
LEAD ¹	NO	90 th percentile = 0.5	-	6/2017	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
COPPER ¹	NO	90 th percentile = 0.082	-	6/2017	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
OTHER								
ALKALINITY	NO	80.0 avg	44-117	2018	ppm	N/A	N/A	Capacity of water to neutralize acids
HARDNESS	NO	99 avg	82-130	2018	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE NOTES

1. During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level. 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. Brentwood Water Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material 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 30-120 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested, which is available from private testing laboratories for a fee. Call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/lead for more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure.

2. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens 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 assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 2 assessment. A Level 2 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was found in our water system. One (1) Level 2 assessment was completed. We were not required to take any corrective actions as part of this Level 2 assessment.

*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.

**The Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon were met in 2018.

- **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.
- **RTCR: Revised Total Coliform Rule** went into effect April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.



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. 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 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. 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.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information about your drinking water, please contact Chris Milton, Director, or Drew Muirhead, Assistant Director, at 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 alguien que lo entienda.

