

June 9, 2020

Elena Joy M Pelen, PE
State Water Resources Control Board
850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P, 2nd Floor
Richmond, CA 94804

Dear Elena:

Thank you for your assistance in developing the City of Brentwood 2019 Consumer Confidence Report.

Enclosed are the Consumer Confidence Certification Form, a copy of the email blast notification, the Facebook post, a snip from the City's What's New page, and one paper copy of the report in English and Spanish.

Sincerely,

Diana Williford
Water Conservation Specialist

Enclosures

cc: Jaci Parsons, City of Brentwood
Eric Brennan, City of Brentwood

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
150 City Park Way, Brentwood, CA 94513-1164
www.brentwoodca.gov

Operations Division
2201 Elkins Way, Brentwood, CA 94513-7344
Phone (925) 516-6000—Fax (925) 516-6001

Solid Waste Operations
2301 Elkins Way, Brentwood, CA 94513-7350
Phone (925) 516-6090—Fax (925) 516-6091

Wastewater Operations
2251 Elkins Way, Brentwood, CA 94513-7344
Phone (925) 516-6060—Fax (925) 516-6061

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: City of Brentwood

Water System Number: 0710004

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed between 6/4/2020-6/13/2020 electronically to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Diana Williford/Eric Brennan
Signature: 
Title: Water Conservation Spec./
Water Operations Manager
Phone Number: (925) 516-6045 Date: 6/9/2020

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.brentwoodca.gov/awqr and www.brentwoodca.gov/spanish-awqr 6/4/2020
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) City Hall 150 City Park Way
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - ☒ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice) Mailchimp email newsletter 6/13/2020.
 - ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized) FaceBook 6/8/20, Email blast using MailChimp 6/13/2020.
 - ☒ Other (attach a list of other methods used) Utility Statement messages for June and July bills.
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: <https://www.brentwoodca.gov/gov/pw/water/reports.asp>
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.brentwood.ca.gov/awqr and www.brentwoodca.gov/spanish-awqr - Included in Utility Billing message
- ☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.brentwood.ca.gov/awqr and www.brentwoodca.gov/spanish-awqr
- ☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment. Mailchimp
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ Requires prior DDW review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

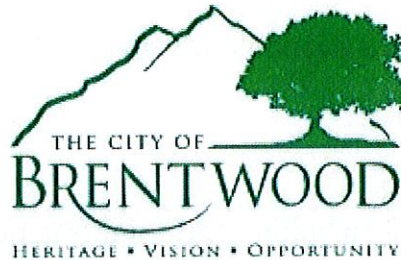
Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

The availability of the report is posted on the City's website Under "What's New", posted as a link in Facebook, included as a message in City Utility Bills, and emailed the URL in a MailChimp email blast. Hard Copies are available at City Offices.

A Spanish version of the report is also available this year at www.brentwoodca.gov/spanish-awqr

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of
section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.*

From: SaveWater Brentwood
Sent: Wednesday, June 10, 2020 7:26 AM
To: Williford, Diana
Subject: [Test] City of Brentwood 📎 2019 Annual Water Quality Report



Water Testing Performed in 2019

Annual Water Quality Report

Public Works Department

The City of Brentwood is proud to produce high quality water that continues to comply with federal and state standards for safe drinking water. The tables included in the 2019 report have been compiled to show what substances were detected in Brentwood's drinking water during 2019. Although the average readings on all of the substances listed within these tables are under the Maximum Contaminant Level, the Water Operations Division feels it is important that City water consumers know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

To view the City of Brentwood 2019 Annual Water Quality Report and to learn more about Brentwood's drinking water, please visit

English www.brentwoodca.gov/awqr

Español www.brentwoodca.gov/spanish-awqr

Hard copies of the report are available by calling (925) 516-6000 and will be at City Hall upon reopening.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Brentwood a 150 City Park Way para asistirlo en español.



WATER--We rarely give it a second thought. It is there when we need it, we turn our faucet on, and clean water flows out. Our jobs ensuring the safe and

reliable water source are essential and we want you to know that we are dedicated to making sure our water is the best it can be.

Find out more about City of Brentwood Water Operations

Groundwater Sustainability Management

The City of Brentwood and the East Contra Costa Groundwater Sustainability Agencies seek your input on the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). Use the surveymonkey link to submit comments by June 30, 2020.

www.surveymonkey.com/t/ECC_GSP_Chpts1_2. For more information on the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and the East Contra Costa Groundwater Sustainability Agencies, visit www.eccc-irwm.org/sgma.

Sprinkler Spruce-Up Facts and Tips



Irrigation Water Use Facts

- Residential outdoor water use across the United States accounts for nearly 9 billion gallons of water each day, mainly for landscape irrigation.
- Experts estimate that as much as half of the water we use outdoors is being wasted due to evaporation, wind, or runoff caused by inefficient irrigation methods and systems.
- Homes with clock-timer-controlled irrigation systems use about 50 percent more water outdoors than homes without irrigation systems. Your system can waste even more if it's programmed incorrectly, a sprinkler head is pointed in the wrong direction, or you have a leak.
- A clock-timer-controlled irrigation system that isn't properly programmed or maintained can waste as much as 25,000 gallons of water annually.
- A broken or missing sprinkler head could waste as much as 25,000 gallons of water and \$280 over a six-month irrigation season.

Simple Tips for Sprucing Up Your Sprinkler

Before you ramp up your watering this spring, spruce up your irrigation system by remembering four simple steps: *inspect*, *connect*, *direct*, and *select*.

- ***Inspect.*** Check your system for clogged, broken or missing sprinkler heads. Better yet, ***go with a pro***—find an irrigation professional certified by a WaterSense labeled program to do the work for you.
- ***Connect.*** Examine points where the sprinkler heads connect to pipes/hoses. If water pools in your landscape or you have large soggy areas, you could have a leak in your system. A leak about as small as

the tip of a ballpoint pen (or 1/32nd of an inch) can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month.

- **Direct.** Are you watering the driveway, house, or sidewalk instead of your yard? Redirect sprinklers to apply water only to the landscape.
- **Select.** An improperly scheduled irrigation controller can waste a lot of water and money. Update your system's schedule with the seasons, or select a WaterSense labeled controller to take the guesswork out of scheduling.

For more tips, visit the WaterSense website at
www.epa.gov/watersense/outdoors.



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You are receiving this important notification because you are a City of Brentwood customer.

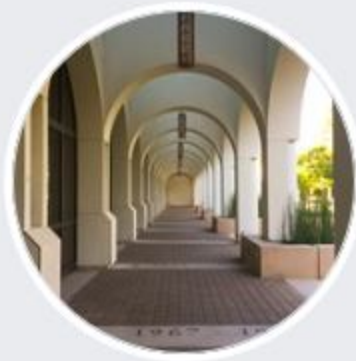
Our mailing address is:

City of Brentwood
150 City Park Way
Brentwood, CA 94513-1164

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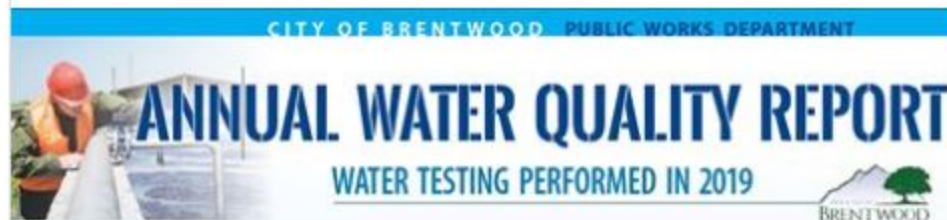
2019 Annual Water Quality Report

The City of Brentwood 2019 Annual Water Quality Report is now available. The City continues to produce high quality water that complies with or does better than every federal and state standard for safe drinking water. To view the Report and learn more about Brentwood's drinking water, visit the City website at:

English: www.brentwoodca.gov/awqr

Spanish: www.brentwoodca.gov/spanish-awqr

Hard copies are available by calling (925) 516-6000 or will be available at City Hall upon the facility re-opening.



7

2 Comments

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City of Brentwood - Local Government

June 6 at 9:51 PM ·

Great information from Contra Costa Health Services on the road ahead for our community and businesses.

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Government Organization



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Fire Protection Service



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See more of City of Brentwood - Local Government on Facebook

Williford, Diana

From: Deeff, Lori
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 3:34 PM
To: Germann, Katherin
Cc: Williford, Diana
Subject: RE: FB Post - 2019 Annual Water Quality Report

Done ☺

What's New

2019 Annual Water Quality Report

(06/09/20) The City of Brentwood 2019 Annual Water Quality Report is now available. The City continues to produce high quality water that complies with or does better than every federal and state standard for safe drinking water. To view the Report and learn more about Brentwood's drinking water, visit the City website at:

English: <http://www.brentwoodca.gov/awqr>

Spanish: <http://www.brentwoodca.gov/spanish-awqr>

Hard copies are available by calling (925) 516-6000 or will be available at City Hall upon the facility re-opening.

From: Germann, Katherin <kgermann@brentwoodca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 3:21 PM
To: Deeff, Lori <ldeeff@brentwoodca.gov>
Cc: Williford, Diana <dwilliford@brentwoodca.gov>
Subject: FW: FB Post - 2019 Annual Water Quality Report

Lori,

Will you please add the below to the What's New web page?

Thank you!
Katie

From: Germann, Katherin
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 3:19 PM
To: Leech, Gail <GLEech@brentwoodca.gov>
Cc: Wimberly, Margaret <mwimberly@brentwoodca.gov>; Brennan, Eric <ebrennan@brentwoodca.gov>; Williford, Diana <dwilliford@brentwoodca.gov>
Subject: FW: FB Post - 2019 Annual Water Quality Report

Hi Gail,



INFORME ANUAL SOBRE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA

ENSAYOS DE AGUA REALIZADOS EN 2019



¿De dónde proviene mi agua?

La ciudad de Brentwood utiliza aguas freáticas y superficiales como sus fuentes de agua dulce. El agua freática se bombea desde los seis pozos de agua freática que opera la ciudad. El agua superficial se origina en los ríos dentro de la Sierra, el agua fluye hacia el delta del Sacramento - San Joaquín. Las aguas superficiales son tratadas en la planta de tratamiento de agua de la ciudad de Brentwood y/o en la planta de tratamiento de agua de Randall-Bold del Distrito de Agua de Contra Costa. El cliente típico de agua de Brentwood recibe una mezcla de aguas superficiales y freáticas provenientes de estas fuentes.



En 2019, la ciudad de Brentwood suministró agua a más de 20,000 conexiones; la planta de tratamiento de agua de Brentwood surtió más de 2,100 millones de galones y los pozos de la ciudad surtieron 640 millones de galones. Se compraron 580 millones de galones adicionales a la planta de tratamiento de agua de Randall-Bold.

El sistema de distribución de la ciudad de Brentwood consta de seis tanques de agua con una capacidad total de almacenamiento de 18.8 millones de galones, tres zonas de presión y seis estaciones de bombeo de refuerzo de presión de agua, situadas dentro de los límites de la ciudad.

La planta de tratamiento de aguas residuales de Brentwood suministró más de 140 millones de galones de agua reciclada para riego a los clientes y para los parques de la ciudad, la jardinería en vialidades y camellones. Otros 282 millones de galones de agua superficial sin tratar se utilizaron para regar parques y camellones. Este uso prudente del agua no potable es una de las muchas maneras en que Brentwood puede conservar el agua y ayudar a la ciudad a irrigar parques, la jardinería en vialidades y camellones durante las épocas de sequía.



Información educativa

Las fuentes de agua potable (*tanto el agua del grifo como el agua embotellada*) son los ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del subsuelo, disuelve los minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, material radiactivo. El agua también puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la presencia de actividad animal o humana.



Es razonable esperar que el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Se puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los posibles efectos sobre la salud llamando a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la USEPA (1-800-426-4791).



Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes del agua potable que la población en general. En particular, las personas inmunocomprometidas, como las personas con cáncer que están siendo sometidas a quimioterapia, las personas que han sido objeto de trasplantes de órganos, las personas con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos y lactantes pueden específicamente estar en riesgo de contraer infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar a sus proveedores de atención médica para asesorarse sobre el agua potable.

Las pautas de la USEPA/Centros para el Control de Enfermedades (CDC) sobre los medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección por Criptosporidio y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles en la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura (1-800-426-4791) o visitando el sitio web de la EPA water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm.

Los consumidores que deseen más información sobre la calidad del agua deben ponerse en contacto con Jaci Parsons, Supervisora de Cumplimiento Normativo, al tel. (925) 516-6060.



Entre los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en las fuentes de agua se encuentran:

- **Contaminantes microbianos**, como virus y bacterias que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agropecuarias, y la vida silvestre.
- **Contaminantes inorgánicos**, como las sales y los metales, que pueden ser de origen natural o resultar de la escorrentía de las aguas pluviales urbanas, de las descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, de la producción de petróleo y gas, de la minería o de la agricultura.
- **Los pesticidas y herbicidas** pueden proceder de diversas fuentes como la agricultura, la escorrentía de las aguas pluviales urbanas y los usos residenciales.
- **Los contaminantes químicos orgánicos**, incluidos los productos químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles que son subproductos de los procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que también pueden provenir de gasolineras, escorrentías de aguas pluviales urbanas, aplicaciones agrícolas y sistemas sépticos.
- **Los contaminantes radiactivos** pueden ser naturales o el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y de las actividades mineras.

Para asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado (Junta Estatal) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua que surten los sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de EE.UU. y la ley de California también establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que proporcionan la misma protección para la salud pública. En el sitio web del Departamento de Salud Pública de California se puede encontrar información adicional sobre el agua embotellada www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx.

La Regla sobre el Plomo y el Cobre

En Brentwood, la mayor probabilidad de exposición al plomo proviene de las tuberías y accesorios utilizados en las casas más antiguas, por lo general las construidas antes de 1986. El problema más común es con los aparatos de latón o latón cromado que pueden lixiviar cantidades importantes de plomo en el agua, especialmente con el agua caliente. Ninguna línea de servicio público de agua de Brentwood está construida con tuberías de plomo.

La eficacia del programa de control de la corrosión de la ciudad se comprueba recogiendo y analizando más de 30 muestras de agua diferentes directamente de los grifos de hogares cada tres años en toda la ciudad. Esto lo exige la Regla sobre el Plomo y el Cobre de la EPA, que está en vigor desde 1991, y que la hace cumplir el Estado de California. Las casas seleccionadas para las pruebas siguen ciertos criterios, principalmente el año en que las casas fueron construidas. Se prefieren las casas antiguas, ya que pueden haber sido construidas con plomo dentro de la estructura. Brentwood siempre ha estado muy por debajo del Nivel de Acción (AL) tanto para el plomo como para el cobre. Esto se debe a que las plantas de tratamiento de agua (WTP, en inglés) de Brentwood controlan continuamente el equilibrio del pH del agua al salir de las plantas, y utilizan agua subterránea que es naturalmente no corrosiva debido a sus niveles de dureza.

La existencia de niveles elevados de plomo puede causar graves problemas de salud, especialmente en las mujeres embarazadas y los niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de los materiales y componentes asociados a las tuberías de servicio y a la fontanería de las casas. La ciudad de Brentwood tiene la responsabilidad de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes utilizados en la fontanería. Cuando el agua ha estado en reposo durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar el potencial de exposición al plomo haciendo correr el agua del grifo entre 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usarla para beber o cocinar. Si le preocupa el plomo en el agua, tal vez quiera hacer un análisis de su agua. La información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba, y los pasos que puede dar para minimizar la exposición está disponible en la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura o en www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con la ciudad de Brentwood en 150 City Park Way para asistirlo en español.

Hay copias impresas del informe disponibles en el Ayuntamiento o llame al tel. (925) 516-6000.

Participación de la comunidad

El Ayuntamiento se reúne a las 7 p.m. el segundo y cuarto martes de cada mes en las Cámaras del Ayuntamiento ubicadas en City Hall, 150 City Park Way.



¡Síguenos en Facebook!



La ciudad de Brentwood • www.brentwoodca.gov
2201 Elkins Way • Brentwood, CA 94513

PWS ID #0710004

La ciudad de Brentwood se enorgullece de producir agua de alta calidad que sigue cumpliendo o superando todas las normas federales y estatales para el agua potable segura. Las tablas en el presente informe se han recopilado para mostrar cuáles sustancias se detectaron en el agua potable de Brentwood durante 2019. Aunque las

lecturas promedio de todas las sustancias incluidas en estas tablas están por debajo del Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCL, en inglés), la División de Operaciones de Agua considera importante que los consumidores de agua de la ciudad sepan exactamente qué se detectó y qué cantidad de la sustancia estaba presente en el agua.

NORMAS PRIMARIAS DEL AGUA POTABLE				Ciudad de Brentwood Agua freática (Pozos)		Ciudad de Brentwood Agua superficial (plantas)			
Sustancia regulada (Unidad de medición)	Año Muestreado	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Violación	Fuente típica
Arsénico (ppb)	2019	10	0.004	1.5	ND – 3.2	ND	ND	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales; escorrentías provenientes de huertos; desechos de la producción de vidrio y de aparatos electrónicos
Fluoruro (ppm)	2019	2.0	1	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	0.2	0.6 – 0.8	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales; aditivo en el agua que promueve dientes fuertes; descargas de fábricas de fertilizantes y de aluminio
Actividad bruta de partículas alfa (pCi/L)	2019	15	(0)	7.8	3.9 – 13.0	ND	ND – 5.4	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Actividad bruta de partículas beta (pCi/L)	2019	50*	(0)	4.3	3.5 – 5.4	ND	ND – 9.2	No	Decaimiento de depósitos naturales y artificiales
Nitrato [como N] (ppm)	2019	10	10	3.5	0.8 – 6.3	ND	ND – 1.4	No	Escorrentía y lixiviación procedentes del uso de fertilizantes; lixiviación procedente de fosas sépticas y aguas residuales; erosión de depósitos naturales
Selenio (ppb)	2019	50	30	9.9	6.4 – 16.0	ND	ND	No	Descarga de refinerías de petróleo, vidrio y metal; erosión de depósitos naturales; descargas de minas y fabricantes de productos químicos; escorrentías provenientes de terrenos de ganado (aditivo para piensos)
Sustancias reguladas (Unidad de medición)	Año Muestreado	MCL	PHG	Máximo Valor	% Mensual más bajo de las muestras que cumple los requisitos	Máximo Efluente Valor	% Mensual más bajo de las muestras que cumple los requisitos	Violación	Fuente típica
Turbidez (NTU) Agua superficial	2019	n/a	TT=1 NTU TT=95% de muestra ≤0.3 NTU	n/a	n/a	0.10	100%	No	Escorrentía del suelo
Sustancias reguladas en el sistema de distribución (Unidad de medición)	Año Muestreado	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Mayor Trimestral LRAA	Rango de todos Distribución Sitios analizados	Mayor Trimestral LRAA	Rango de todos Distribución Sitios analizados	Violación	Fuente importante de agua potable
Cloraminas (ppm)	2019	[4.0 (como Cl ₂)]	[4.0 (como Cl ₂)]	1.88	1.48 – 2.21	n/a	n/a	No	Desinfectante de agua potable añadido como tratamiento
HAAS [Ácidos haloacéticos] (ppb)	2019	60	n/a	7.8	1.9 – 7.8	n/a	n/a	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
TTHM [Total Trihalometanos] (ppb)	2019	80	n/a	25.0	5.4 – 30.4	n/a	n/a	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable

*La Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado considera que 50 pCi/L es el nivel de inquietud para las partículas beta.

NORMAS SECUNDARIAS DEL AGUA POTABLE				Ciudad de Brentwood Agua freática (Pozos)		Ciudad de Brentwood Agua superficial (plantas)		<i>No hay metas PHG, MCLG, ni efectos de salud estándar forzosos para estos constituyentes porque los niveles MCL secundarios se establecen con base en la estética.</i>	
Substancia (Unidad de medición)	Año Muestreado	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Violación	Fuente típica
Cloruro (ppm)	2019	500	NS	226	150 – 330	27	13 – 87	No	Escorrentía/lixiviación de depósitos naturales; influencia del agua de mar
Olor (TON)	2019	3	NS	ND	ND – 1.0	ND	ND	No	Materiales orgánicos naturalmente presentes
Conductancia específica (µS/cm)	2019	1600	NS	1540	1200 – 1800	270	164 – 554	No	Sustancias que forman iones cuando están en el agua; la influencia del agua de mar
Sulfato (ppm)	2019	500	NS	250	150 – 320	36	22 – 79	No	Escorrentía/lixiviación de depósitos naturales; desechos industriales
Total de sólidos disueltos (ppm)	2019	1000	NS	946	720 – 1100	146	95 – 297	No	Escorrentía/lixiviación de depósitos naturales

PARÁMETROS GENERALES DE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA				Ciudad de Brentwood Agua freática (Pozos)			
Substancia (Unidad de medición)	Año Muestreado	MCL	PHG	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Violación	Fuente típica
Turbidez La turbidez es una medida del enturbiamiento del agua. Se monitorea porque es un buen indicador de la calidad del agua. Una alta turbidez puede entorpecer la eficacia de los desinfectantes.	2019	5 NTU	n/a	0.02	ND – 0.10	No	Escorrentía del suelo

Nitrato

El nitrato en el agua potable a niveles superiores a 10 mg/L es un riesgo para la salud en niños menores de seis meses. Tales niveles de nitrato en el agua potable pueden interferir con la capacidad de la sangre del bebé para transportar oxígeno, lo que da lugar a una enfermedad grave; los síntomas incluyen la falta de aliento y la coloración azul de la piel. Los niveles de nitrato superiores a 10 mg/L también pueden afectar a la capacidad de la sangre para transportar oxígeno en otras personas, como las mujeres embarazadas y aquellos con ciertas deficiencias enzimáticas específicas. Si está cuidando de un bebé o está embarazada, debe consultar a su proveedor de atención médica

ESTUDIO DE COBRE Y PLOMO	Año Muestreado	Nivel de acción	PHG	Cantidad detectada (90º percentil)	Sitio por encima del nivel de acción	Violación	Fuente típica
Cobre (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	0.12	Ninguno	No	Corrosión interna de los sistemas de fontanería de los hogares; erosión de los depósitos naturales; lixivación de conservantes de madera
Plomo (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	1.4	Ninguno	No	Corrosión interna de los sistemas de fontanería de los hogares; descargas de los fabricantes industriales; erosión de los depósitos naturales

Plomo y cobre: 31 sitios muestreados

SUSTANCIAS NO REGULADAS		Ciudad de Brentwood Agua freática (Pozos)		Ciudad de Brentwood Agua superficial (plantas)	
Substancia (Unidad de medición)	Año Muestreado	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto
Alcalinidad (ppm)	2019	208	200 – 220	49	35 – 92
Boro (ppm)	2019	1.4	1.2 – 1.6	n/a	n/a
Bromuro (ppm)	2019	n/a	n/a	ND	ND – 0.2
Calcio (ppm)	2019	90	83 – 100	12	8 – 31
Dureza (ppm)	2019	402	360 – 460	57	35 – 130
La dureza es la suma de iones positivos presentes en el agua, generalmente magnesio y calcio. Los iones suelen ser de origen natural.					
Dureza en granos	2019	24	21 – 27	3.3	2 – 8
Magnesio (ppm)	2019	42	36 – 51	6.8	4 – 13
pH (unidades)	2019	7.8	7.7 – 7.9	8.5	7.9 – 8.9
Potasio (ppm)	2019	3.8	2.9 – 4.4	1.5	1.0 – 3.4
Sodio (ppm)	2019	172	120 – 200	31	20 – 61
El sodio se refiere a la sal presente en el agua y es generalmente de origen natural.					
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	8.3	4.5 – 14	n/a	n/a

Monitoreo de evaluación UCMR4 (2018-2020)		Ciudad de Brentwood Agua freática (Pozos)		Ciudad de Brentwood Agua superficial (plantas)		Ciudad de Brentwood Sistema de distribución	
Sustancia (Unidad de medición)	Año	Promedio	Rango	Promedio	Rango	Promedio	Rango
Muestreado		Bajo–Alto		Bajo–Alto		Bajo–Alto	
Bromuro (ppb)	2018*	n/a	n/a	180	88 - 275	n/a	n/a
Carbono orgánico total (ppb)	2018*	n/a	n/a	3394	2000 - 5400	n/a	n/a
Manganeso (ug/L)	2019	0.88	ND – 4.9	2.0	1.2 – 2.9	n/a	n/a
Total HAA5 (ppb)	2019	4.8	1.9 – 7.81	n/a	n/a	4.8	1.9 – 7.8
Total HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	5.0	1.4 – 13	n/a	n/a	5.0	1.4 - 13
Total HAA9 (ppb)	2019	8.9	3.4 – 16	n/a	n/a	8.9	3.4 - 16

*Pruebas realizadas en el 2018 por el Distrito de Agua de Contra Costa.

Definiciones, acrónimos y unidades

Nivel de acción: La concentración de un contaminante que, de excederse, desencadenaría el tratamiento u otros requisitos que debe seguir un sistema de agua.

LRAA: Sigla en inglés para “Media móvil anual de la localidad”.

Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCL, en inglés): Es el nivel más alto de un contaminante que se permite en el agua potable. Los niveles MCL primarios se establecen tan cerca de las metas PHG (o metas MCLG) como sea económica y tecnológicamente posible. Los niveles MCL secundarios se establecen para proteger el olor, el sabor y el aspecto del agua potable.

Meta del Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCLG, en inglés): El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no se conoce ni se espera ningún riesgo para la salud. Las metas MCLG las fija la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EE.UU. .

Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante Residual (MRDL, en inglés): Es el nivel más alto de desinfectante permitido en el agua potable. Hay pruebas convincentes de que es necesario añadir un desinfectante para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.

Meta del Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante Residual (MRDLG, en inglés): El nivel de un desinfectante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no se conoce ni se espera ningún riesgo para la salud. Sin embargo, las metas MRDLG no reflejan el uso beneficioso de los desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.

n/a: No aplica

ND (No detectado): Indica que la sustancia no fue encontrada en los análisis de laboratorio.

NS: No estándar

NTU (Unidades de Turbidez Nefelométrica): Medición de la claridad, o turbidez, del agua. Una turbidez superior a 5 NTU es apenas perceptible para la persona promedio.

pCi/L (picocurios por litro): Una medición de la radiactividad. Equivalente a 1 segundo en casi 32,000,000 de años.

ppb (partes por mil millones): Una parte de sustancia por cada mil millones de partes de agua (o microgramos por litro). Equivalente a 1 segundo en casi 32 años.

ppm (partes por millón): Una parte de sustancia por cada millón de partes de agua (o miligramos por litro). Equivalente a 1 segundo en 11.5 días.

ppb (partes por billón): Una parte de sustancia por cada billón de partes de agua (o nanogramos por litro). Equivalente a 1 segundo en casi 32,000 años.

Norma Primaria del Agua Potable (PDWS, en inglés): Los niveles MCL y MRDL de los contaminantes que afectan a la salud junto con sus requisitos de vigilancia y de elaboración de informes, así como los requisitos de tratamiento del agua.

Meta de Salud Pública (PHG, en inglés): El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no se conoce ni se espera ningún riesgo para la salud. Las metas PHG las fija la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.

TON: Sigla en inglés para “Número del Umbral de Olor”.

Técnica de Tratamiento (TT): Es el proceso requerido para reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable. µS/cm (microsiemens por centímetro): Una unidad que expresa la cantidad de conductividad eléctrica de una solución.

Evaluación de las fuentes de agua y estudio de campo sanitario

Los estudios de campo sanitarios se realizan cada tres a cinco años. El estudio de campo sanitario realizado en el 2018 concluyó que Brentwood suministra agua que cumple con todas las normas primarias de agua potable y con los niveles MCL secundarios. Las evaluaciones del agua son estudios que se realizan una sola vez para determinar cuán susceptible es un suministro de agua a la

contaminación. En 2002 se completó una evaluación de las fuentes de agua potable del Sistema de agua de Brentwood. Se considera que las fuentes son las más vulnerables a las siguientes actividades no relacionadas con ningún contaminante detectado: gasolineras y sistemas sépticos. *Para más información comuníquese con las oficinas de la ciudad al (925) 516-5400*

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2019



Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Brentwood utilizes ground water and surface water for its fresh water sources. The ground water is pumped from the City's operations of six ground water wells. Surface water originates from rivers within the Sierra Mountain Range; the water flows into the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta. The surface water is treated at the City of Brentwood's Water Treatment Plant and/or Contra Costa Water District's Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant. The average Brentwood water customer receives a blend of surface and ground water from these sources.



In 2019, the City of Brentwood delivered water to over 20,000 connections; the Brentwood Water Treatment Plant provided over 2.1 billion gallons and City wells supplied 0.64 billion gallons. An additional 0.58 billion gallons were purchased from the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant.

The City of Brentwood's distribution system consists of six water tanks with a total storage capacity of 18.8 million gallons, three pressure zones, and six water booster pump stations located within the city limits.

Brentwood Wastewater Treatment Plant supplied over 140 million gallons of recycled water to customers, City parks, parkways and medians for irrigation. An additional 282 million gallons of untreated surface water was used to irrigate parks and medians. This wise use of non-potable water is one of the many ways that Brentwood is able to conserve water and help the City irrigate parks, parkways and medians during times of drought.



Educational 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. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.



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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (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) or visit EPA's web site water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that 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** 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 that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx.

The Lead and Copper Rule

In Brentwood, the greatest chance of exposure to lead is from the piping and fixtures used in older homes, usually those built before 1986. The most common problem is with brass or chrome plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water. None of Brentwood's public water service lines are constructed of lead pipe.

Effectiveness of the City's corrosion control program is tested by collecting and testing over 30 different water samples directly from homeowner's taps every three years throughout the City. This is required under EPA's Lead and Copper Rule which has been in effect since 1991, and enforced by the State of California. The houses selected for testing follow certain criteria, mainly the year the homes were constructed. Older homes are preferred as they may have been built with lead within the structure. Brentwood has always been well below the Action Level (AL) for both lead and copper. This is due to Brentwood's water treatment plants (WTPs) continuously monitoring the pH balance of the water as it is leaving the plants, and using ground water that is naturally noncorrosive due to hardness levels.

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 Brentwood 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Consumers who would like more information on water quality should contact Jaci Parsons, Regulatory Compliance Supervisor, at (925) 516-6060.



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Brentwood a 150 City Park Way para asistirlo en español.

Hardcopies of the report are available at City Hall or by calling (925) 516-6000.

Community Participation

The City Council meets at 7 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at the City Council Chambers located at City Hall, 150 City Park Way.



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PWS ID #0710004

The City of Brentwood is proud to produce high quality water that continues to comply with or do better than every federal and state standard for safe drinking water. The tables included in this report have been compiled to show what substances were detected in Brentwood’s drinking water during 2019. Although

the average readings on all of the substances listed within these tables are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), the Water Operations Division feels it is important that City water consumers know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS				City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)		City of Brentwood Surface Water (Plants)			
Regulated Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	10	0.004	1.5	ND – 3.2	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	2.0	1	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	0.2	0.6 – 0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019	15	(0)	7.8	3.9 – 13.0	ND	ND – 5.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019	50*	(0)	4.3	3.5 – 5.4	ND	ND – 9.2	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	2019	10	10	3.5	0.8 – 6.3	ND	ND – 1.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	30	9.9	6.4 – 16.0	ND	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Regulated Substances (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG	Maximum Value	Lowest monthly % of samples that meet requirements	Maximum Effluent Value	Lowest monthly % of samples that meet requirements	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) Surface Water	2019	n/a	TT=1 NTU TT=95% of sample ≤0.3 NTU	n/a	n/a	0.10	100%	No	Soil runoff
Regulated Substances in the Distribution System (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Highest Quarterly LRAA	Range of all Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly LRAA	Range of all Distribution Sites Tested	Violation	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	1.88	1.48 – 2.21	n/a	n/a	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2019	60	n/a	7.8	1.9 – 7.8	n/a	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	n/a	25.0	5.4 – 30.4	n/a	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS				City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)		City of Brentwood Surface Water (Plants)		There are no PHGs, MCLGs or mandatory standard health effects for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.	
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	NS	226	150 – 330	27	13 – 87	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (TON)	2019	3	NS	ND	ND – 1.0	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	1600	NS	1540	1200 – 1800	270	164 – 554	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	NS	250	150 – 320	36	22 – 79	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1000	NS	946	720 – 1100	146	95 – 297	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS				City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG	Average	Range Low–High	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.	2019	5 NTU	n/a	0.02	ND – 0.10	No	Soil runoff

Nitrate
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

LEAD COPPER STUDY	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG	Amount Detected (90 th percentile)	Site Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	0.12	None	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	1.4	None	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper: 31 sites sampled

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCE		City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)		City of Brentwood Surface Water (Plants)	
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High
Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	208	200 – 220	49	35 – 92
Boron (ppm)	2019	1.4	1.2 – 1.6	n/a	n/a
Bromide (ppm)	2019	n/a	n/a	ND	ND – 0.2
Calcium (ppm)	2019	90	83 – 100	12	8 – 31
Hardness (ppm) Hardness is the sum of positive ions present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The ions are usually naturally-occurring.	2019	402	360 – 460	57	35 – 130
Hardness in grains	2019	24	21 – 27	3.3	2 – 8
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	42	36 – 51	6.8	4 – 13
pH (units)	2019	7.8	7.7 – 7.9	8.5	7.9 – 8.9
Potassium (ppm)	2019	3.8	2.9 – 4.4	1.5	1.0 – 3.4
Sodium (ppm) Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring.	2019	172	120 – 200	31	20 – 61
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	8.3	4.5 – 14	n/a	n/a

Definitions, Acronyms, and Units

- Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- LRAA:** Locational running annual average.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. However, MRDLGs do not reflect the beneficial use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- n/a:** Not applicable
- ND (Not Detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- NS:** No standard
- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity. Equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years.
- ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter). Equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years.
- ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter). Equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days.
- ppt (parts per trillion):** One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter). Equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as water treatment requirements.
- Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- TON:** Threshold Odor Number.
- Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

*2018 testing conducted by Contra Costa Water District.

Water Source Assessment and Sanitary Survey Sanitary surveys are conducted every three to five years. The sanitary survey conducted in 2018 concludes that Brentwood delivers water meeting all primary drinking water standards and secondary MCLs. Water assessments are one-time studies conducted to determine how susceptible a water supply is to contamination. An assessment of the	drinking water sources for the Brentwood Water System was completed in 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: gas stations and septic systems. <i>For more information contact City offices at (925) 516-5400</i>
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