

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: City of Brentwood Water Treatment Plant

Water System Number: 0710011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 14, 2021 (*date*) 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: Dave Huey

Signature: David Huey

Title: Water Operations Manager

Phone Number: (925) 688-8254 Date: June 24, 2021

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.ccwater.com/awqr
 - ☐ 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)
 - ☐ 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)
 - ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☒ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.ccwater.com/awqr
- ☐ *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.ccwater.com/awqr
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ 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.

[illegible]

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.

United States Postal Service
Postage Statement — USPS Marketing Mail

Comments:
2106167 CCWD AWQR PC

Post Office: Note Mail Arrival Date & Time
(Do Not Round-Stamp)

MAILER	Permit Holder's Name and Address and Email Address, if Any	Telephone (925)-676-6711 Extension	Name and Address of Mailing Agent (If other than permit holder)	Telephone (925)-676-6711 Extension	Name and Address of Mail Owner (If other than permit holder)
	MAIL STREAM INC PERMIT 530 125 MASON CIR STE K CONCORD CA 94520		MAIL STREAM INC PERMIT 530 125 MASON CIR STE K CONCORD CA 94520		CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT 1331 CONCORD AVE CONCORD CA 94524
	CAPS Cust. Ref. No. _____ CRID 3794862		CRID 3794862		CRID 19337095

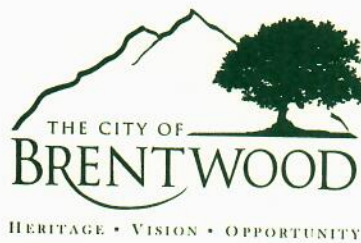
MAILING	Post Office of Mailing CONCORD CA 94520-9998	Mailer's Mailing Date 6/21/2021	Federal Agency Cost Code	Statement Seq. No. 210606	For Automation Price Pieces, Enter Date of Address Matching and Coding	No. & Type of Containers 1' MM Trays 2' EMM Trays Total Trays Flat Trays Sacks Pallets Other
	Type of Postage ☒ Permit Imprint ☐ Precanceled Stamps ☐ Metered	Processing Category ☒ Letters ☐ CMM ☐ Flats ☐ Catalogs ☐ Marketing Parcels	Total # of Pieces in Mailing 210,739	SSF Transaction #	6/14/2021	
			Total Weight 2,634.2375	Permit # 530	For CR Price Pieces, Enter Date of Address Matching and Coding	
	For Mail Enclosed Within Another Class ☐ Periodicals ☐ Bound Printed Matter ☐ Library Mail ☐ Media Mail	Move Update Method ☐ ASE ☐ Multiple ☐ NCOALink ☐ OneCode ACS ☐ ACS ☐ Alternative Method ☒ n/a Alternative Address Format	Weight of a Single Piece 0.0125 pounds	☐ Mailpiece is a product sample. _____ % Samples	6/14/2021	
		Combined Mailing ☐ Mixed Class ☐ Single Class	This is a Political Mailing ☐ Yes ☒ No		For CR Price Pieces, Enter Date of CR Sequencing	
			This is Official Election Mail ☐ Yes ☒ No	6/14/2021	For Pieces Bearing a Simplified Address Enter Date of Delivery Statistics File or Alternative Method	

POSTAGE	Parts Completed (Select all that apply) ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ H ☐ I ☐ J ☐ K ☐ L ☐ M ☐ N ☐ O ☐ P ☐ Q ☐ R ☐ S ☐ T ☐ U ☐ V ☐ W ☐ X ☐ Y ☐ Z ☐ AA ☐ AB ☐ AC ☐ AD ☐ AE ☐ AF ☐ AG ☐ AH ☐ AI ☐ AJ ☐ AK ☐ AL ☐ AM ☐ AN ☐ AO ☐ AP ☐ AQ ☐ AR ☐ AS ☐ AT ☐ AU ☐ AV ☐ AW ☐ AX ☐ AY ☐ AZ ☐ BA ☐ BB ☐ BC ☐ BD ☐ BE ☐ BF ☐ BG ☐ BH ☐ BI ☐ BJ ☐ BK ☐ BL ☐ BM ☐ BN ☐ BO ☐ BP ☐ BQ ☐ BR ☐ BS ☐ BT ☐ BU ☐ BV ☐ BW ☐ BX ☐ BY ☐ BZ ☐ CA ☐ CB ☐ CC ☐ CD ☐ CE ☐ CF ☐ CG ☐ CH ☐ CI ☐ CJ ☐ CK ☐ CL ☐ CM ☐ CN ☐ CO ☐ CP ☐ CQ ☐ CR ☐ CS ☐ CT ☐ CU ☐ CV ☐ CW ☐ CX ☐ CY ☐ CZ ☐ DA ☐ DB ☐ DC ☐ DD ☐ DE ☐ DF ☐ DG ☐ DH ☐ DI ☐ DJ ☐ DK ☐ DL ☐ DM ☐ DN ☐ DO ☐ DP ☐ DQ ☐ DR ☐ DS ☐ DT ☐ DU ☐ DV ☐ DW ☐ DX ☐ DY ☐ DZ ☐ EA ☐ EB ☐ EC ☐ ED ☐ EE ☐ EF ☐ EG ☐ EH ☐ EI ☐ EJ ☐ EK ☐ EL ☐ EM ☐ EN ☐ EO ☐ EP ☐ EQ ☐ ER ☐ ES ☐ ET ☐ EU ☐ EV ☐ EW ☐ EX ☐ EY ☐ EZ ☐ FA ☐ FB ☐ FC ☐ FD ☐ FE ☐ FF ☐ FG ☐ FH ☐ FI ☐ FJ ☐ FK ☐ FL ☐ FM ☐ FN ☐ FO ☐ FP ☐ FQ ☐ FR ☐ FS ☐ FT ☐ FU ☐ FV ☐ FW ☐ FX ☐ FY ☐ FZ ☐ GA ☐ GB ☐ GC ☐ GD ☐ GE ☐ GF ☐ GH ☐ GI ☐ GJ ☐ GK ☐ GL ☐ GM ☐ GN ☐ GO ☐ GP ☐ GQ ☐ GR ☐ GS ☐ GT ☐ GU ☐ GV ☐ GW ☐ GX ☐ GY ☐ GZ ☐ HA ☐ HB ☐ HC ☐ HD ☐ HE ☐ HF ☐ HG ☐ HH ☐ HI ☐ HJ ☐ HK ☐ HL ☐ HM ☐ HN ☐ HO ☐ HP ☐ HQ ☐ HR ☐ HS ☐ HT ☐ HU ☐ HV ☐ HW ☐ HX ☐ HY ☐ HZ ☐ IA ☐ IB ☐ IC ☐ ID ☐ IE ☐ IF ☐ IG ☐ IH ☐ II ☐ IJ ☐ IK ☐ IL ☐ IM ☐ IN ☐ IO ☐ IP ☐ IQ ☐ IR ☐ IS ☐ IT ☐ IU ☐ IV ☐ IW ☐ IX ☐ IY ☐ IZ ☐ JA ☐ JB ☐ JC ☐ JD ☐ JE ☐ JF ☐ JG ☐ JH ☐ JI ☐ JJ ☐ JK ☐ JL ☐ JM ☐ JN ☐ JO ☐ JP ☐ JQ ☐ JR ☐ JS ☐ JT ☐ JU ☐ JV ☐ JW ☐ JX ☐ JY ☐ JZ ☐ KA ☐ KB ☐ KC ☐ KD ☐ KE ☐ KF ☐ KG ☐ KH ☐ KI ☐ KJ ☐ KK ☐ KL ☐ KM ☐ KN ☐ KO ☐ KP ☐ KQ ☐ KR ☐ KS ☐ KT ☐ KU ☐ KV ☐ KW ☐ KX ☐ KY ☐ KZ ☐ LA ☐ LB ☐ LC ☐ LD ☐ LE ☐ LF ☐ LG ☐ LH ☐ LI ☐ LJ ☐ LK ☐ LL ☐ LM ☐ LN ☐ LO ☐ LP ☐ LQ ☐ LR ☐ LS ☐ LT ☐ LU ☐ LV ☐ LW ☐ LX ☐ LY ☐ LZ ☐ MA ☐ MB ☐ MC ☐ MD ☐ ME ☐ MF ☐ MG ☐ MH ☐ MI ☐ MJ ☐ MK ☐ ML ☐ MN ☐ MO ☐ MP ☐ MQ ☐ MR ☐ MS ☐ MT ☐ MU ☐ MV ☐ MW ☐ MX ☐ MY ☐ MZ ☐ NA ☐ NB ☐ NC ☐ ND ☐ NE ☐ NF ☐ NG ☐ NH ☐ NI ☐ NJ ☐ NK ☐ NL ☐ NM ☐ NO ☐ NP ☐ NQ ☐ NR ☐ NS ☐ NT ☐ NU ☐ NV ☐ NW ☐ NX ☐ NY ☐ NZ ☐ OA ☐ OB ☐ OC ☐ OD ☐ OE ☐ OF ☐ OG ☐ OH ☐ OI ☐ OJ ☐ OK ☐ OL ☐ OM ☐ ON ☐ OO ☐ OP ☐ OQ ☐ OR ☐ OS ☐ OT ☐ OU ☐ OV ☐ OW ☐ OX ☐ OY ☐ OZ ☐ PA ☐ PB ☐ PC ☐ PD ☐ PE ☐ PF ☐ PG ☐ PH ☐ PI ☐ PJ ☐ PK ☐ PL ☐ PM ☐ PN ☐ PO ☐ PP ☐ PQ ☐ PR ☐ PS ☐ PT ☐ PU ☐ PV ☐ PW ☐ PX ☐ PY ☐ PZ ☐ QA ☐ QB ☐ QC ☐ QD ☐ QE ☐ QF ☐ QG ☐ QH ☐ QI ☐ QJ ☐ QK ☐ QL ☐ QM ☐ QN ☐ QO ☐ QP ☐ QQ ☐ QR ☐ QS ☐ QT ☐ QU ☐ QV ☐ QW ☐ QX ☐ QY ☐ QZ ☐ RA ☐ RB ☐ RC ☐ RD ☐ RE ☐ RF ☐ RG ☐ RH ☐ RI ☐ RJ ☐ RK ☐ RL ☐ RM ☐ RN ☐ RO ☐ RP ☐ RQ ☐ RR ☐ RS ☐ RT ☐ RU ☐ RV ☐ RW ☐ RX ☐ RY ☐ RZ ☐ SA ☐ SB ☐ SC ☐ SD ☐ SE ☐ SF ☐ SG ☐ SH ☐ SI ☐ SJ ☐ SK ☐ SL ☐ SM ☐ SN ☐ SO ☐ SP ☐ SQ ☐ SR ☐ SS ☐ ST ☐ SU ☐ SV ☐ SW ☐ SX ☐ SY ☐ SZ ☐ TA ☐ TB ☐ TC ☐ TD ☐ TE ☐ TF ☐ TG ☐ TH ☐ TI ☐ TJ ☐ TK ☐ TL ☐ TM ☐ TN ☐ TO ☐ TP ☐ TQ ☐ TR ☐ TS ☐ TT ☐ TU ☐ TV ☐ TW ☐ TX ☐ TY ☐ TZ ☐ UA ☐ UB ☐ UC ☐ UD ☐ UE ☐ UF ☐ UG ☐ UH ☐ UI ☐ UJ ☐ UK ☐ UL ☐ UM ☐ UN ☐ UO ☐ UP ☐ UQ ☐ UR ☐ US ☐ UT ☐ UU ☐ UV ☐ UW ☐ UX ☐ UY ☐ UZ ☐ VA ☐ VB ☐ VC ☐ VD ☐ VE ☐ VF ☐ VG ☐ VH ☐ VI ☐ VJ ☐ VK ☐ VL ☐ VM ☐ VN ☐ VO ☐ VP ☐ VQ ☐ VR ☐ VS ☐ VT ☐ VU ☐ VV ☐ VW ☐ VX ☐ VY ☐ VZ ☐ WA ☐ WB ☐ WC ☐ WD ☐ WE ☐ WF ☐ WG ☐ WH ☐ WI ☐ WJ ☐ WK ☐ WL ☐ WM ☐ WN ☐ WO ☐ WP ☐ WQ ☐ WR ☐ WS ☐ WT ☐ WU ☐ WV ☐ WW ☐ WX ☐ WY ☐ WZ ☐ XA ☐ XB ☐ XC ☐ XD ☐ XE ☐ XF ☐ XG ☐ XH ☐ XI ☐ XJ ☐ XK ☐ XL ☐ XM ☐ XN ☐ XO ☐ XP ☐ XQ ☐ XR ☐ XS ☐ XT ☐ XU ☐ XV ☐ XW ☐ XX ☐ XY ☐ XZ ☐ YA ☐ YB ☐ YC ☐ YD ☐ YE ☐ YF ☐ YG ☐ YH ☐ YI ☐ YJ ☐ YK ☐ YL ☐ YM ☐ YN ☐ YO ☐ YP ☐ YQ ☐ YR ☐ YS ☐ YT ☐ YU ☐ YV ☐ YW ☐ YX ☐ YY ☐ YZ ☐ ZA ☐ ZB ☐ ZC ☐ ZD ☐ ZE ☐ ZF ☐ ZG ☐ ZH ☐ ZI ☐ ZJ ☐ ZK ☐ ZL ☐ ZM ☐ ZN ☐ ZO ☐ ZP ☐ ZQ ☐ ZR ☐ ZS ☐ ZT ☐ ZU ☐ ZV ☐ ZW ☐ ZX ☐ ZY ☐ ZZ			
	1	Subtotal Postage (Add Parts Totals)		46,151.84
	2	Price at Which Postage Affixed (Check one) Complete if the mailing includes pieces bearing metered/PC Postage or precanceled stamps. ☐ Correct ☐ Lowest ☐ Neither pcs. x \$ = Postage Affixed		
	3	Incentive/Discount Flat Dollar Amount		
	4	Fee Flat Dollar Amount		
5	Permit # _____	Net Postage Due (Line 1 +/- Lines 2, 3, 4)	46,151.84	

USPS	Additional Postage Payment (State reason)		
	For postage affixed add additional payment to net postage due; for permit imprint add additional payment to total postage.		Total Adjusted Postage Affixed
	Postmaster: Report Total Postage in AIC 130 (Permit Imprint Only, Excluding Simplified Addressing (EDDM))	Total Adjusted Postage Permit Imprint	
	Postmaster: Report Total Postage in AIC 208 (Simplified Addressing (EDDM), Permit Imprint Only)	Total Adjusted Postage Simplified Addressing (EDDM)	

CERTIFICATION	Incentive/Discount Claimed: _____	Type of Fee: _____
	The mailer's signature certifies acceptance of liability for and agreement to pay any revenue deficiencies assessed on this mailing, subject to appeal. If an agent signs this form, the agent certifies that he or she is authorized to sign on behalf of the mailer and that the mailer is bound by the certification and agrees to pay any deficiencies. In addition, agents may be liable for any deficiencies resulting from matters within their responsibility, knowledge, or control. The mailer hereby certifies that all information furnished on this form is accurate, truthful, and complete; that the mail and the supporting documentation comply with all postal standards and the mailing qualifies for the prices and fees claimed; and that the mailing does not contain any matter prohibited by law or postal regulation. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits information requested on this form may be subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including fines and imprisonment.	
	Privacy Notice: For information regarding our Privacy Policy visit www.usps.com .	
	Signature of Mailer or Agent	Printed Name of Mailer or Agent Signing Form C. HOLLMAN
		Telephone Extension

NOT ON BP EOPS CT OALM POLN EOTI DS I NES	Weight of a Single Piece _____ pound	Total Weight	Are postage figures at left adjusted from mailer's entries? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, reason:	Round Stamp (Required) Payment Date
	Total Pieces	Total Postage		
	Presort Verification Performed? (If required) ☐ Yes ☐ No			
	I CERTIFY that this mailing has been inspected for each item below if required: (1) eligibility for postage prices claimed; (2) proper preparation (and presort where required); (3) proper completion of postage statement; (4) payment of annual fee; and (5) sufficient funds on deposit (if required).		Date Mailer Notified	Contact
	USPS Employee's Signature		By (Initials)	Time AM PM
			Print USPS Employee's Name	



June 9, 2020

Aidan R. Cecchetti, Ph.D
Water Resource Control Engineer
State Water Resources Control Board
850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P, 2nd Floor
Richmond, CA 94804

Dear Aidan:

Thank you for your assistance in developing the City of Brentwood 2020 Consumer Confidence Report.

Enclosed are the Consumer Confident Certification Form, a copy of the email blast notification, the Facebook post, a Nextdoor post, and one paper copy of the report in English and Spanish.

Sincerely,

Diana Williford
Water Conservation Specialist

Enclosures

cc: Jaci Parsons, City of Brentwood
James Wolfe, 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

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	CA0710004
Water System Number:	City of Brentwood

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 8, 2021 (date) 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	Title: Water Conservation Specialist
Signature: 	Date: 6/8/2021
Phone number: (925) 516-6045	blank

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
 - ☐ 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)

- ☐ 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
- ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized): Facebook and Nextdoor
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
- ☐ *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.

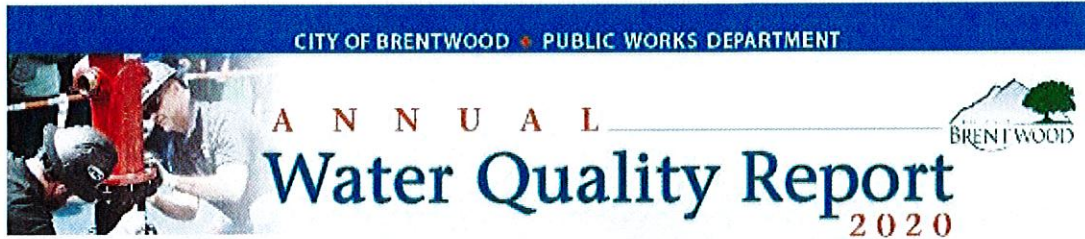
- ☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a 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.brentwoodca.gov/awqr and www.brentwoodca.gov/spanish-awqr
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ 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.

Electronic delivery using email blast, Facebook and Nextdoor also includes information for customer wishing to receive a printed copy of the report. Billing messages also

Include the links as well as providing information on how to receive a printed
Copy of the report.
Printed copies are available at 2201 Elkins Way and at 150 City Park Way (once
Facility is open.)

*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.*

[Subscribe](#)[Past Issues](#)[Translate ▼](#)

The City of Brentwood 2020 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,



Copyright © 2021 City of Brentwood, All rights reserved.

[Subscribe](#)

[Past Issues](#)

[Translate ▼](#)





Sign in (/login/?next=%2Fpost%2F189828511&is_logged_out=true)

Stay in the know with Nextdoor, the neighborhood hub.

Sign up for Nextdoor

Public agencies have limited access on Nextdoor. Learn more. (https://help.nextdoor.com/s/article/How-to-connect-with-your-public-agencies?language=en_US)

 **Public Information Officer Greg Lawson**
City of Brentwood (/agency-detail/ca/brentwood/city-of-brentwood-2/)



ANNUAL Water Quality Report

The City of Brentwood 2020 Annual Water Quality Report. The City of Brentwood 2020 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 (<http://www.brentwoodca.gov/awqr>)
Spanish www.brentwoodca.gov/spanish-awqr (<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.

(https://flask.us.nextdoor.com/ct/nM41f3EyVw97KkyAB7Kpl9c7xvYTIeNGJyFeCTCN4Hs-6NkitM_VLMa)

Posted to Subscribers of City of Brentwood

1

Login to see comments on posts like this

Login (/login/?utm_medium=logged_out_post_detail&next=https://nextdoor.com/post/189828511?init_source=copy_link_share)

Share this post



([https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?](https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?text=https%3A%2F%2Fnextdoor.com%2Fpost%2F189828511&utm_medium=logged_out_post_detail)

[text=https%3A%2F%2Fnextdoor.com%2Fpost%2F189828511&utm_medium=logged_out_post_detail](https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?text=https%3A%2F%2Fnextdoor.com%2Fpost%2F189828511&utm_medium=logged_out_post_detail))

What's Nextdoor?

Nextdoor is your local hub to connect and share with the neighborhood.

It's where communities come together to keep a local shopkeeper in business. V about what to order at that new cafe down the street. Where local agencies com

Join your Neighborhood (/choose_address?utm_medium=logged_out_post_detail)



([https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.nextdoor&hl=en_US&utm_medium=play_store_download&is_logged_out=true)

[id=com.nextdoor&hl=en_US&utm_medium=play_store_download&is_logged_out=true](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.nextdoor&hl=en_US&utm_medium=play_store_download&is_logged_out=true))

[Sign Up](#)

Email or Phone

Password

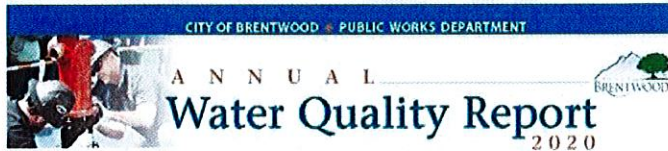
[Log In](#)[Forgot account?](#)**City of Brentwood - Local Government** ✓

1 hr · 🌐

The City of Brentwood 2020 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/awqrSpanish 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.



2

1 Share

Share

Related Pages

**Brentwood Library Foundation**

Nonprofit Organization

**Beauty in the Lens: Captures of ...**

Personal Blog

**I Love Brentwood**

Blogger

**one.Program - San Joaquin Cou...**

Public School

**Turlock Stop The Spread**

Personal Blog

**Gursky Ranch**

Urban Farm

**Delta Sun Times**

Broadcasting & Media Production ...

**East County North Star**

Newspaper

**Little League California District 4**

Nonprofit Organization

**Council Member Karen Rarey - B...**

Government Official

**Denisse Gomez News**

News & Media Website

**Zephyr Grill & Bar Brentwood**

American Restaurant

Pages Liked by This Page

**511 Contra Costa****See more of City of Brentwood - Local Government on Facebook**[Log In](#)

or

[Create New Account](#)



INFORME ANUAL sobre la calidad del agua

2020



¿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 2020, la ciudad de Brentwood suministró agua a más de 20,000 conexiones; la planta de tratamiento de agua de Brentwood surtió más de 2,04 mil millones de galones y los pozos de la ciudad surtieron 0,73 mil millones de galones. Se compraron 1,05 mil 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 323 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 187 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.



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 (<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>)

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.

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 <http://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 (925) 516-6060.

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 <http://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 Obras Públicas, Ayuntamiento o por teléfono al 925-516-6000.

¡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. 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) Año de la muestra 2019¹		Ciudad de Brentwood Agua superficial (Plantas) Año de la muestra 2020			
Sustancia regulada (Unidad de medición)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Violación	Fuente típica
Arsénico (ppb)	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
Cromio (Total) (ppb)	50	(100)	6.3	3.7 – 12.0	ND	ND	No	Descarga de refinerías de metal y pasta de papel y cromado; erosión de depósitos naturales
Fluoruro (ppm)	2.0	1	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	0.2	ND – 0.7	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)	15	(0)	7.8	3.9 – 13.0	ND†	ND – 5.4	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Actividad bruta de partículas beta (pCi/L)	50²	(0)	4.3	3.5 – 5.4	ND†	ND – 9.2	No	Descomposición de depósitos naturales y artificiales
Nitrato [como N] (ppm)	10	10	4.4‡	1.4 – 7.6	0.2	ND – 0.7	No	Escorrentía y lixiviación por el uso de fertilizantes; lixiviación procedente de fosas sépticas y aguas residuales; erosión de depósitos naturales
Selenio (ppb)	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)	MCL	PHG	Máximo Valor	% mínimo mensual de las muestras que cumple los requisitos	Valor efluente máximo	% mínimo mensual de las muestras que cumple los requisitos	Violación	Fuente típica
Turbidez (NTU) del agua superficial	n/a	TT=1 NTU TT=95% de muestra ≤0.3 NTU	n/a	n/a	0.13	100%	No	Escorrentía del suelo
Sustancias reguladas en el sistema de distribución (Unidad de medición)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	LRAA trimestral mayor	Rango de todos los sitios de distribución analizados	LRAA trimestral mayor	Rango de todos los sitios de distribución analizados	Violación	Fuente importante de agua potable
Cloraminas (ppm)	[4.0 (como Cl₂)]	[4.0 (como Cl₂)]	2.0‡	1.69 – 2.22	n/a	n/a	No	Desinfectante de agua potable añadido como tratamiento
HAAS [Ácidos haloacéticos] (ppb)	60	n/a	6.0‡	ND – 7.2	n/a	n/a	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
TTHMs [Trihalometanos Total] (ppb)	80	n/a	24.0‡	11.9 – 30.5	n/a	n/a	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable

1 Todas las pruebas de pozos fueron realizadas en 2019, a menos que se especifique lo contrario. † Año de la muestra 2019
2 La Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado considera que 50 pCi/L es el nivel de inquietud para las partículas beta. ‡ Año de la muestra 2020

NORMAS SECUNDARIAS DEL AGUA POTABLE			Ciudad de Brentwood Agua freática (Pozos) Año de la muestra 2019		Ciudad de Brentwood Agua superficial (Plantas) Año de la muestra 2020		<i>No hay metas PHG, MCLG, ni efectos de salud estándar forzoso</i> s para estos constituyentes porque los niveles MCL secundarios se establecen con base en la estética.	
Sustancia (Unidad de medición)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Violación	Fuente típica
Cloruro (ppm)	500	NS	226	150 – 330	65	31 – 149	No	Escorrentía/lixiviación de depósitos naturales; influencia del agua de mar
Olor (TON)	3	NS	ND	ND – 1.0	ND	ND	No	Materiales orgánicos naturalmente presentes
Conductancia específica (µS/cm)	1600	NS	1540	1200 – 1800	471	309 – 750	No	Sustancias que forman iones cuando están en el agua; la influencia del agua de mar
Sulfato (ppm)	500	NS	250	150 – 320	57	36 – 85	No	Escorrentía/lixiviación de depósitos naturales; desechos industriales
Total de sólidos disueltos (ppm)	1000	NS	946	720 – 1100	251	165 – 394	No	Escorrentía/lixiviación de depósitos naturales

PARÁMETROS GENERALES DE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA			Ciudad de Brentwood Agua freática (Pozos) Año de la muestra 2019			
Sustancia (Unidad de medición)	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.	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.

PFAS (sustancias per y polifluoroalquilo)

Si bien no hay fuentes sospechosas de PFAS en el agua potable de Brentwood, la División de Operaciones de Agua desea informarle igualmente. Ingrese a <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-fact-sheets-and-infographics> para más información.

ESTUDIO DE COBRE Y PLOMO Año de la muestra 2018	Nivel de acción	PHG	Cantidad detectada (percentil 90)	Sitio por encima del nivel de acción	Violación	Fuente típica
Cobre (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.12	Ninguno	No	Corrosión interna de los sistemas de fontanería de los hogares; erosión de depósitos naturales; lixiviación de conservantes de madera
Plomo (ppb)	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

SUSTANCIA NO REGULADA	Ciudad de Brentwood Agua freática (Pozos) Año de la muestra 2019		Ciudad de Brentwood Agua superficial (Plantas) Año de la muestra 2020	
Sustancia (Unidad de medición)	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto
Alcalinidad (ppm)	208	200 – 220	66	51 – 90
Boro (ppm)	1.4	1.2 – 1.6	n/a	n/a
Bromuro (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.1	ND – 0.3
Calcio (ppm)	90	83 – 100	16	12 – 25
Dureza (ppm)	402	360 – 460	88	64 – 120
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	24	21 – 27	5.2	3.7 – 7.0
Magnesio (ppm)	42	36– 51	11.7	8.2 – 17
pH (unidades)	7.8	7.7 – 7.9	8.3	7.8 – 9.1
Potasio (ppm)	3.8	2.9 – 4.4	2.6	1.8 – 4.2
Sodio (ppm)	172	120 – 200	57	35 – 110
El sodio se refiere a la sal presente en el agua y en general es de origen natural.				
Vanadio (ppb)	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 de la muestra	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Promedio	Rango Bajo–Alto	Promedio	Rango 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.8	1.9 – 7.8
Total HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.0	1.4 - 13
Total HAA9 (ppb)	2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.9	3.4 - 16

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 (picocuries 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.*



A N N U A L Water Quality Report 2020



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 operation 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 2020, the City of Brentwood delivered water to over 20,000 connections; the Brentwood Water Treatment Plant provided over 2.04 billion gallons and City wells supplied 0.73 billion gallons. An additional 1.05 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 323 million gallons of recycled water to customers, City parks, parkways and medians for irrigation. An additional 187 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.



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 (<https://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 the 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm>.

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 this report are available at Public Works, 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.



Follow Us  On Facebook!

The City of Brentwood • www.brentwoodca.gov
2201 Elkins Way • Brentwood, CA 94513

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. 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) Sample Year 2019 ¹		City of Brentwood Surface Water (Plants) Sample Year 2020			
Regulated Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	1.5	ND – 3.2	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	50	(100)	6.3	3.7 – 12.0	ND	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	0.2	ND – 0.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	7.8	3.9 – 13.0	ND [†]	ND – 5.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50 ²	(0)	4.3	3.5 – 5.4	ND [†]	ND – 9.2	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	4.4 [‡]	1.4 – 7.6	0.2	ND – 0.7	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	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)	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	n/a	TT=1 NTU TT=95% of sample ≤0.3 NTU	n/a	n/a	0.13	100%	No	Soil runoff
Regulated Substances in the Distribution System (Unit of Measure)	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)	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	2.0 [‡]	1.69 – 2.22	n/a	n/a	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	n/a	6.0 [‡]	ND – 7.2	n/a	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	n/a	24.0 [‡]	11.9 – 30.5	n/a	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

1 All Well testing was completed in 2019 unless otherwise noted.
2 State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

† Sample Year 2019
‡ Sample Year 2020

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS			City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells) Sample Year 2019		City of Brentwood Surface Water (Plants) Sample Year 2020		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)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	500	NS	226	150 – 330	65	31 – 149	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (TON)	3	NS	ND	ND – 1.0	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NS	1540	1200 – 1800	471	309 – 750	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	250	150 – 320	57	36 – 85	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NS	946	720 – 1100	251	165 – 394	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS			City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells) Sample Year 2019			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	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.	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.

PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances)

While there are no suspected sources of PFAS in Brentwood drinking water, the Water Operations Division would like you to know about them. Please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-fact-sheets-and-infographics> for more information.

LEAD COPPER STUDY Sample Year 2018	Action Level	PHG	Amount Detected (90 th percentile)	Site Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	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)	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) Sample Year 2019		City of Brentwood Surface Water (Plants) Sample Year 2020	
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High
Alkalinity (ppm)	208	200 – 220	66	51 – 90
Boron (ppm)	1.4	1.2 – 1.6	n/a	n/a
Bromide (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.1	ND – 0.3
Calcium (ppm)	90	83 – 100	16	12 – 25
Hardness (ppm) Hardness is the sum of positive ions present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The ions are usually naturally-occurring.	402	360 – 460	88	64 – 120
Hardness in grains	24	21 – 27	5.2	3.7 – 7.0
Magnesium (ppm)	42	36– 51	11.7	8.2 – 17
pH (units)	7.8	7.7 – 7.9	8.3	7.8 – 9.1
Potassium (ppm)	3.8	2.9 – 4.4	2.6	1.8 – 4.2
Sodium (ppm) Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring.	172	120 – 200	57	35 – 110
Vanadium (ppb)	8.3	4.5 – 14	n/a	n/a

UCMR4 Assessment Monitoring (2018–2020)		City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)		City of Brentwood Surface Water (Plants)		City of Brentwood Distribution System	
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High
Bromide (ppb)	2018	n/a	n/a	180	88 - 275	n/a	n/a
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	2018	n/a	n/a	3394	2000 - 5400	n/a	n/a
Manganese (ug/L)	2019	0.88	ND – 4.9	2.0	1.2 – 2.9	n/a	n/a
Total HAA5 (ppb)	2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.8	1.9 – 7.8
Total HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.0	1.4 - 13
Total HAA9 (ppb)	2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.9	3.4 - 16

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.

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.
For more information contact City offices at (925) 516-5400.