

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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City of Brawley
Presented By



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

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Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

City of Brawley customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from the Colorado River. The water treatment plant receives water from the Central Main Canal via the All-American Canal.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was conducted for the Central Main Canal of the City of Brawley water system in February 2021. This source is considered most vulnerable to these activities, for which no associated contaminant has been detected: concentrated animal feeding operations, agricultural activities such as pesticide use and farm chemical distribution, mining, geothermal wells, landfills/dumps, and illegal dumping. A copy of the assessment may be viewed at our water treatment plant located at 760 Cotton Rosser Drive.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.



Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Council Chambers, 383 Main Street.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Jorge Valle, Water Treatment Plant Chief Operator, at (760) 344-2698.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG AMOUNT DETECTED [MRDL]	AMOUNT DETECTED LOW-HIGH RANGE	AMOUNT DETECTED LOW-HIGH RANGE	AMOUNT DETECTED LOW-HIGH RANGE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
								Treated Water	
Aluminum (ppm)	2024	1	0.6	0.189	0.095–0.33	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	3.0	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	0.15	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	NA	NA	1.21	1.17–1.25	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fecal Indicator <i>E. coli</i> [Groundwater Rule] (positive samples)	2024	TT ¹	(0)	NA	NA	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	0.33	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	NA	NA	19 ²	ND–23.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	NA	NA	38 ²	32.4–42.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.04	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity ¹ (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT ¹ = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES									
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)		YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	AMOUNT DETECTED	AMOUNT DETECTED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
					Raw Water		Treated Water		
Aluminum (ppb)		2024	200	600	144	51–340	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)		2024	500	NS	130	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Iron (ppb)		2024	300	NS	150	ND–460	ND	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Magnesium (ppm)		2024	NS	NA	28	NA	NA	NA	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)		2024	50	NS	28	NA	NA	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)		2024	1,600	NS	1,200	NA	NA	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)		2024	500	NS	290	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)		2024	1,000	NS	710	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)		2024	5	NS	4.93	1.18–24.40	NA	NA	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)		YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Alkalinity (ppm)	2024	140	NA	A measure of the ability of a solution to neutralize acids		
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2024	170	NA	Naturally occurring mineral		
Boron ³ (ppm)	2024	180	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Calcium (ppm)	2024	87	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	330	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
pH (units)	2024	7.9	NA	A measure of the acidity and alkalinity		
Potassium (ppm)	2024	5.3	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Sodium (ppm)	2024	110	NA	Leaching from natural deposits		
Vanadium ⁶ (ppm)	2024	0.0039	NA	Leaching from natural deposits		

¹ Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine samples, or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E. coli.

² Highest locational running annual average of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

³ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a certain contaminants occur and whether the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where the contaminants need to be regulated.

⁴ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where the contaminants need to be regulated.

⁵ Notification level = 1 ppm.

⁶ Notification level = 0.05 ppm.

Definitions

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant needed to control microbial contaminants, taking into account the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NA: Not applicable.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Brawley is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposure. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact the City of Brawley Public Works Department, 180 South Western Avenue, Brawley, at (760) 344-5800. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be [PROVIDE ACCESS INFORMATION]. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.