BREA WATER DIVISION

2024 Water Quality Report

Your 2024 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. **This year's report covers calendar year 2023 drinking water quality testing and reporting.** Your City of Brea Water Division vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.

In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. For example, the California Domestic Water Company (Cal Domestic), which supplies the City with treated groundwater, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies treated imported surface water to the City, test for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through the drinking water quality testing programs carried out by Cal Domestic for our groundwater, MWDSC for imported surface water and the City of Brea Water Division for our water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Constant Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of surface water imported by the MWDSC, and groundwater imported from Cal Domestic in Whittier. MWDSC's imported water sources are the Colorado River and the State Water Project, which draws water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Cal Domestic water originates from the Main San Gabriel groundwater basin.

Whitsett Intake Pumping Plant on the Colorado River.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

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 land or through the layers of the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

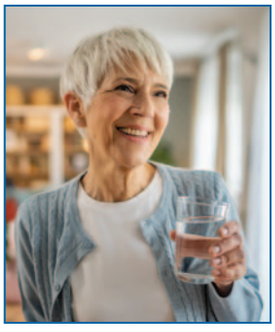
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Immunocompromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk to infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.



Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. The MWDSC tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2023 but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The USEPA and the federal Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. In December 2007, the MWDSC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. MWDSC was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. Our local water is not supplemented with fluoride. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

There are many places to go for additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

For more information about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at edymally@mwdh2o.com or you may call him at (213) 217-5709.

About Lead in Tap Water

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 Brea Water Division 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 at (800) 426-4791 or on the web at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Want to Learn More About Your Water's Quality?

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Rudy Correa at (714) 990-7697.

The Brea City Council meets at 7:00 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the Council Chambers at 1 Civic Center Circle. Public attendance and participation is encouraged and welcomed.

For more information about the health effects of the listed constituents in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

To Safeguard Against Issues that May Affect Your Health

We Comply with All State & Federal Water Quality Regulations

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection was a major factor in reducing waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of drinking water treatment today.

Chlorine disinfection has almost completely eliminated from our lives the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. Chlorine is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well or surface water treatment plant). Enough chlorine is added so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This "residual" chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pose health risks. A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens and DBPs. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) are the most common and most studied DBPs found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 1979, the USEPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average. Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion and added HAA5 to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Stage 2 of the regulation was finalized by USEPA in 2006, which further controls allowable levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising disinfection itself. A required distribution system evaluation was completed in 2008 and a Stage 2 monitoring plan has been approved by DDW. Full Stage 2 compliance began in 2012.

Chart Legend

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The charts in this report show the following types of water quality standards:

- **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 is economically and technologically feasible.
- **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.
- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The charts in this report include three types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water 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.
- **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.

How are Contaminants Measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

2023 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals – Tested in 2023						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND – 6	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2023						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.105	ND – 0.07	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND	ND – 6.3	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.6 – 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.7	0.7	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2023						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	105	ND – 70	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	66	42 – 91	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	2	1 – 2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	642	424 – 859	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	122	70 – 175	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	394	253 – 534	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2023						
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	84	66 – 102	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.13	0.13	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	38	25 – 52	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	160	99 – 220	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	9.4	5.8 – 13	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Lithium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	15	ND – 30	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	15	9.6 – 21	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.5	8.5	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.4	2.6 – 4.3	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	69	47 – 91	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	2.1 – 3	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

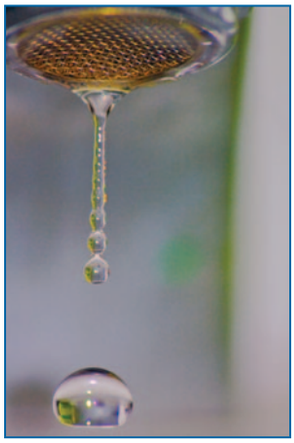
ppb = parts per billion; **ppm** = parts per million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **ND** = not detected;
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal
NL = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique *Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.08	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (**TT**).
A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	11	ND – 51	2023



Save Money and Water:

Learn to Stop Leaks in Your Home

Nationwide, more than 1 trillion gallons of water are lost annually due to household leaks. That's equal to the annual water use of more than 11 million homes. The average household can waste more than 10,000 gallons each year due to correctable leaks. That's enough to wash 270 loads of laundry!

Ten percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day! Common sources include toilets, faucets, showerheads, and landscape irrigation. But you should also consider less obvious sources of leaks: water heaters, ice makers, dishwashers, and filtration systems. Many of these are easily correctable, and fixing them can save about 10 percent on the average water bill.

Be sure to check your toilet for leaks at least once a year. Put food coloring in the tank. If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, there's a leak. And if your toilet flapper doesn't close properly after flushing, replace it. Remember, one drip a second adds up to five gallons lost per day! So regularly check your faucets and shower heads, as well as all hoses and connectors.

Many household leaks can be solved with simple tools and a little education — and fortunately, Do-It- Yourselfers have access to multiple resources. But even if you must pay for repairs, you will still save money in the long run. For more information on water conservation, visit www.ocwatersmart.com

2023 City of Brea Imported Groundwater Quality

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND – 3.3	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	<1	ND – 1	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.7	2.2 – 3.2	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Organic Chemicals							
Tetrachloroethylene, PCE (ppb)	5	0.06	<0.5	ND – 0.54	No	2023	Industrial Discharge
Trichloroethylene, TCE (ppb)	5	1.7	0.77	ND – 1.2	No	2023	Industrial Discharge
Inorganic Chemicals							
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.12	0.12	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.29	0.28 – 0.3	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	3.6	3.1 – 4.9	No	2023	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	3.6	3.1 – 4.9	No	2023	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	<2	ND – 2.3	No	2023	Industrial Discharge
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	20	20	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1	1	No	2023	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	490	480 – 500	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	41	40 – 41	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	315	300 – 330	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	170	170	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO_3)	Not Regulated	n/a	205	200 – 210	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68	65 – 70	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	220	210 – 230	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	Not Regulated	0.02	2.7	2.7	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	7.9 – 8	n/a	2023	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.5	3.4 – 3.6	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	15 – 17	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; ppt = parts-per-trillion; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **pCi/L** = pico curies per liter; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal

*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	28	ND – 56	2023

2023 City of Brea Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	14	1.1 – 33	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	4	ND – 10	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1	0.82 – 1.2	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	<3	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1 – 2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	<0.1	ND – 0.46	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids.
Fifteen locations in the distribution system are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Resdiual Disnfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	1 / 32	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.23	0 / 32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2023.
Lead was detected in 2 homes; 1 exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 30 homes; 0 exceeded the regulatory action level.
A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

The most recent surveys for MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2021 Update.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/storm-water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

USEPA also requires MWDSC to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for California Domestic Water Company was completed in October 2010. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Drinking water treatment plants, known contaminant plumes, underground storage tanks — confirmed leaking tanks, housing — high density, wells — water supply, and schools.

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: transportation corridors — freeways/state highways, and transportation corridors — railroads.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: California Domestic Water Co., 15505 Whittier Boulevard, Whittier, CA 90603. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Ernesto Che Venegas, Director of Water Operations, (562) 947-3811.

Quality Water is Our Priority - Depend on Us

Turn the tap and the water flows, as if by magic. Or so it seems. The reality is considerably different, however. Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers is a scientific and engineering feat that requires considerable effort and talent to ensure the water is always there, always safe to drink.

Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment and distribution operators must be licensed.

Our licensed water professionals have an understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, and engineering. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So, the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind every drop.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

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

City of Brea
Water Division
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Brea, California 92821-5758

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On the cover . . .

Berry Reservoir Capital Improvement Project: The reservoir received a makeover with a new asphalt ring road and concrete panels on the side slopes. There are are 4,914 solar panels on top of the reservoir.

POSTAL CUSTOMER

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