The City of Brentwood is proud to produce high quality water that continues to comply with or do better than every federal and state standard for safe drinking water. The tables included in this report have been compiled to show what substances were detected in Brentwood's drinking water during 2014. 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.

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

Together We Can Conserve!

We are facing severe drought conditions. Doing more with less is the new reality when it comes to Water!

The state has mandated we cut potable water use in Brentwood or pay penalties. To meet this requirement the Brentwood City Council adopted a **Water Conservation Program**. It includes incentives and penalties to encourage conservation. Visit www.brentwoodca.gov/savewater for more information.

Beginning in 2016, the Annual Water Quality Report will not be mailed to homes or businesses. Water customers will receive a postcard notification when the report can be viewed on the City's website. For customers without internet access, hardcopies will be available at City Hall.

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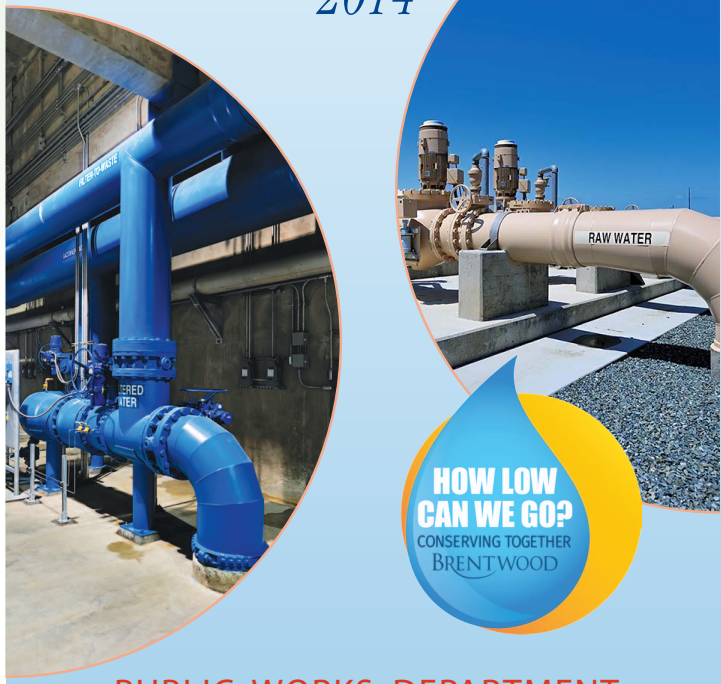
HOW LOW CAN WE GO? CONSERVING TOGETHER BRENTWOOD

PWS ID #0710004

THE CITY OF BRENTWOOD

Annual Water Quality Report

Water Testing Performed in 2014



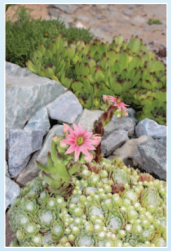
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Brentwood utilizes ground water and surface water for its fresh water sources. The ground water is pumped from the City's operations of seven 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 2014, the City of Brentwood delivered water to 18,000 connections; the Brentwood Water Treatment Plant provided over 1.2 billion gallons and City wells supplied 1.5 billion gallons. An additional 929 million 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 131 million gallons of recycled water to City parks, parkways and medians for irrigation. An additional 300 million gallons of untreated surface water was used to irrigate golf courses and medians. This wise use of non-potable water is one of the many ways that Brentwood is able to conserve water and help the City irrigate parks, parkways and medians during times of drought.

Educational Information

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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 website http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm.

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.

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 USEPA and the California State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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. Be drought aware and be sure to capture the water in a pan so that you can use it to water plants. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS				City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)		City of Brentwood Surface Water		Randall-Bold Surface Water			
Regulated Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	10	0.004	ND	ND – 3.8	ND	2.0	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate (ppb)	2014	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND – 6.3	ND	ND – 6.2	No	
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	2.0	1	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	ND	ND – 0.2	0.9	0.8 – 1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2014	15	(0)	3.5	ND – 6.9	ND[1]	ND – 3.1[1]	ND[1]	ND – 3.1[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	2014	10	0.02	5.6	3.7 – 8.2	0.08	0.08 – 0.09	0.08	0.06 – 0.10		Discharge from electroplating factories erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as NO_3] (ppm)	2014	45	45	14.8	3.5 – 23	ND	ND	ND	ND – 3.1	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2014	50	30	8.5	ND – 16	ND	ND	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)
Uranium	2008	20	0.43	ND	ND – 4.43	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ug/L)	2014	0.2		6.5	3.1 – 13	2.8	2.2 – 3.1	2.2	1.6 – 2.4		
Regulated Substances in the Distribution System (Unit of Measure)	**Year Sampled**	**MCL**	**PHG**	**Average**	**Range Low–High**	**Average**	**Range Low–High**	**Average**	**Range Low–High**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Chloramines (ppm)	2014	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	1.7	0.4 – 2.1	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2014	60	n/a	7.2	ND – 8.2	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	No	By-product inking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	2014	>5% of monthly samples	0	0.11%	ND – 1.47%					No	Naturally present in environment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2014	80	n/a	63.5	1.0 – 54.3	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Substance (Unit of Measure)	**Year Sampled**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Maximum Value**	**Lowest monthly % of samples that meet requirements**	**Maximum Effluent Value that meet requirements**	**Lowest monthly % of samples that meet requirements**	**Maximum Effluent Value that meet requirements**	**Lowest monthly % of samples that meet requirements**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Turbidity (NTU)[3]	2014	TT=1 NTU TT=95% of sample ≤0.3 NTU	n/a			0.08	100%	0.1	100%	No	Soil Runoff
Lead Copper Study (34 sites sampled)	**Year Sampled**	**Action Level Level**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**AmountDetected (90th percentile)**		**Site Above Action Level**		**Violation**	**Typical Source**		
Copper (ppm)	2012	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)	2012	15	0.2	ND		None		No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits		

[1]Analyzed in 2010.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS				City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)		City of Brentwood Surface Water		Randall-Bold Surface Water		*There are no PHGs, MCLGs or mandatory standard health effects for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.*	
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2014	500	NS	183	100 – 280	100	79 – 110	94	59 – 110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (TON)	2014	3	NS	1	ND – 1	n/a	2.0	n/a	2.0	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2014	1600	NS	1370	920 – 1700	595	540 – 660	600	490 – 680	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	500	NS	207	110 – 290	59	51 – 68	67	51 – 92	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	1000	NS	860	560 – 1100	314[2]	187 – 466[2]	324[2]	271 – 379[2]	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

[2]Calculated result.

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS				City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)		City of Brentwood Surface Water		Randall-Bold Surface Water			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range Low–High	Lowest monthly % of samples that meet requirements	Maximum effluent value	Lowest monthly % of samples that meet requirements	Maximum effluent value	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)[3]	2014	5 NTU		0.07	0.06 - 0.08					No	Soil Runoff

[3]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.

UCMR3 ASSESSMENT MONITORING (2013-2015)			City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)		City of Brentwood Surface Water		Randall-Bold Surface Water		
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Minimum Reporting Level	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Average Low–High	Range	Typical Source
Boron (ppm)	2014	1	1.4	1.2 – 1.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Bromochloromethane (ug/L)	2014	0.06	ND	ND	0.61	ND – 1.1	0.07	ND – 0.10	
Chlorate (ug/L)	2014	20	ND	ND	81	ND – 95	ND	ND	
Chromium (ug/L)	2014	0.2	5.7	3.8 – 8.6	ND	ND – 0.4	ND	ND – 0.5	Discharge from steel and pulpmills and chrome plating, erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum (ug/L)	2014	1	3.8	1.8 – 6.3	1.6	1.3 – 1.8	1	ND – 1.5	
Strontium (ug/L)	2014	0.3	1087	760 – 1500	193	170 – 210	155	140 – 180	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

UNREGULATED		City of Brentwood Ground Water (Wells)		City of Brentwood Surface Water		Randall-Bold Surface Water	
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High	Average	Range Low–High
Alkalinity (ppm)	2014	185	160 – 220	72	59 – 90	74	60 – 96
Ammonia (ppm)	2014	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4	n/a	0.4
Bromide (ppm)	2014	n/a	n/a	0.26	ND – 0.6	0.3	0.1 – 0.9
Calcium (ppm)	2014	80	64 – 100	20	16 – 23	22	16 – 29
Hardness (ppm) Hardness is the sum of positive ions present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The ions are usually naturally-occurring.	2014	352	270 – 460	110	100 –120	117	100 – 150
Hardness in grains	2014	20.6	15.8 – 26.9	6.4	5.8 – 7.0	6.8	5.8 – 8.8
Magnesium (ppm)	2014	37	26 – 50	14	13 – 15	14	13 – 16
pH (units)	2014	7.9	7.7 – 8.0	8.4	7.1 – 9.0	8.6	8.2 – 8.9
Potassium (ppm)	2014	3.3	2.6 – 3.8	3.2	3.0 – 3.5	3.3	2.8 – 3.7
Sodium (ppm) Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring.	2014	149	85 – 180	73	66 – 82	75	58 – 82

Assessment
An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Brentwood Water System was completed in 2002. A copy of the assessment is available by contacting the City offices at (925) 516-5400. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: gas stations and septic systems.

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.

Definitions, Acronyms, and Units

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.

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.

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.

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.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

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.

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

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

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).