

**City of Brea**  
Water Division

**2012**  
**WATER QUALITY REPORT**



**BREA SPORTS PARK**

**3888 EAST BIRCH STREET**

# Your 2012 Water Quality Report

## Drinking Water Quality

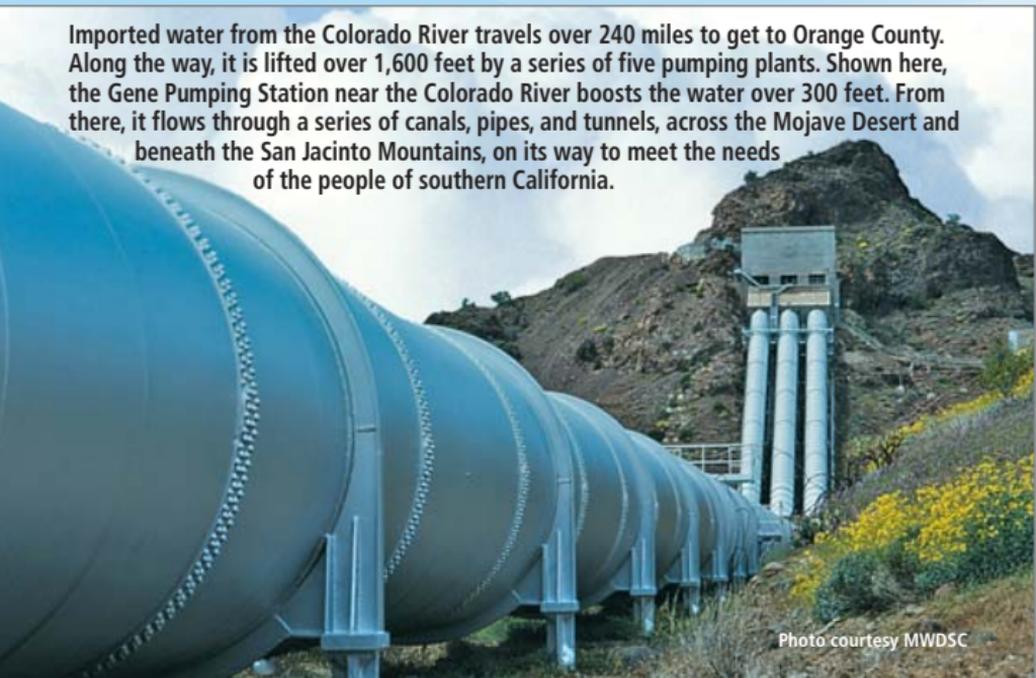
Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers calendar year 2011 drinking water quality testing and reporting. Your City of Brea Water Division vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, 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 California Department of Public Health (CDPH) 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 CDPH 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.

Imported water from the Colorado River travels over 240 miles to get to Orange County. Along the way, it is lifted over 1,600 feet by a series of five pumping plants. Shown here, the Gene Pumping Station near the Colorado River boosts the water over 300 feet. From there, it flows through a series of canals, pipes, and tunnels, across the Mojave Desert and beneath the San Jacinto Mountains, on its way to meet the needs of the people of southern California.



# We Go to Great Lengths to Ensure the Continued Quality of Your Water

## 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.

## 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.



## Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

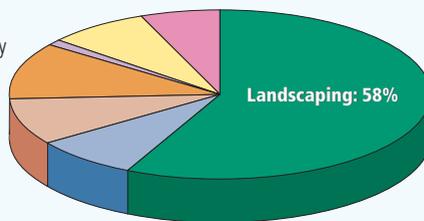
For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Ron Krause at (714) 990-7642.

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.

## How Residential Water is Used in Orange County

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By cutting your outdoor watering by 1 or 2 days a week, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.



Visit [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) for water saving tips and ideas for your home and business.

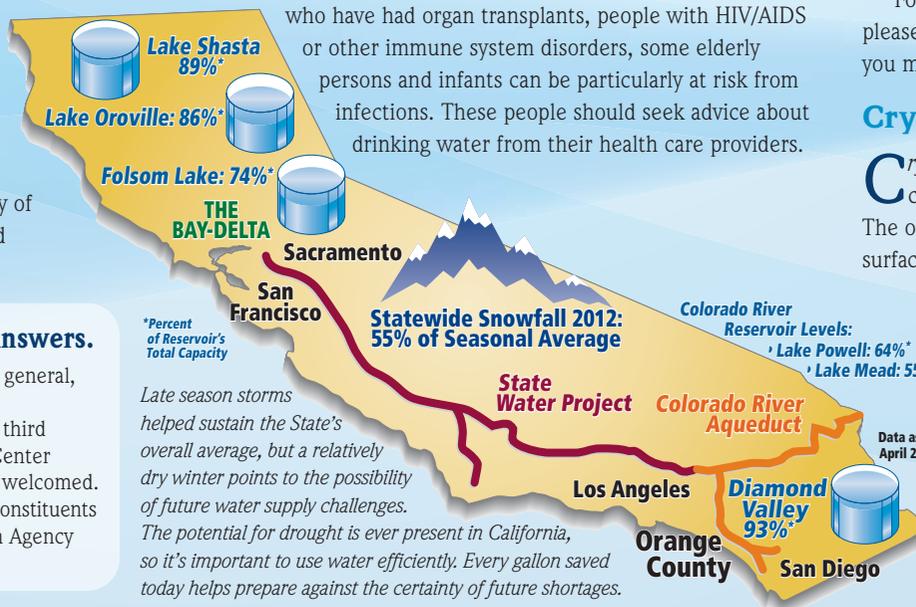
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

CDPH regulations 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.

## Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.



## 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. In line with recommendations from the CDPH, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWDSC adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and State Water Project to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million. 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/](http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/)

### California Department of Public Health

[www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx)

### American Water Works Association: [www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)

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

## 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 2011 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 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

# Information You Should Know About the Quality of Your Drinking Water

## Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20<sup>th</sup> 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),

## What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows 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** are 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.

## 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)

## What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and CDPH 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 chart in this report includes 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.

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 CDPH. Full Stage 2 compliance begins in 2012.

## 2011 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
<b>Radiologicals</b>							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND – 7.5	No	2006	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.6	2.0 – 5.0	No	2006	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Organic Chemicals</b>							
Tetrachloroethylene, PCE (ppb)	5	0.06	0.1	ND – 0.66	No	2011	Industrial Discharge
Trichloroethylene, TCE (ppb)	5	1.7	0.8	0.58 – 2.1	No	2011	Industrial Discharge
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>							
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.12	0.12	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.33	0.31 – 0.34	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as NO <sub>3</sub> )	45	45	16	7.4 – 20	No	2011	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	4.2	4.1 – 4.2	No	2011	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	6	0.7	ND – 2.7	No	2011	Industrial Discharge
<b>Secondary Standards*</b>							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	20	19 – 21	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
MBAS – Surfactants (ppb)	500*	n/a	50	ND – 100	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1	1	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	500	480 – 520	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	41	36 – 45	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	310	290 – 320	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.02	ND – 0.1	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants Requiring Monitoring</b>							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	170	160 – 180	n/a	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	210	190 – 220	n/a	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	67	62 – 71	n/a	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	230	220 – 230	n/a	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.7	7.5 – 7.9	n/a	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.6	3.5 – 3.6	n/a	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	15 – 16	n/a	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
tert-Butyl alcohol (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.7	ND – 3.4	n/a	2008	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.0	ND – 3.9	n/a	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; ppt = parts-per-trillion; pCi/L = pico curies per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; NL = Notification Level; < = average is less than the reporting limit \*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

## 2011 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	25	1.2 – 64	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	10	ND – 36	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.1	0.2 – 2.3	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
<b>Aesthetic Quality</b>					
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.1	ND – 0.3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Ten locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids, and monthly for color, odor and turbidity. Color was not detected in 2011.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected

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

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Positive Samples	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	1.0%	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria.

The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

## Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	0.006	1/30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.24	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2011.

Lead was detected in 4 homes; 1 exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 24 homes; none 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.

## 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 or on the web at: [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



**Want Additional Information?** There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites — both local and national — to begin your own research are:

City of Brea: [www.cityofbrea.net](http://www.cityofbrea.net) • Municipal Water District of Orange County: [www.mwdoc.com](http://www.mwdoc.com)

Orange County Water District: [www.ocwd.com](http://www.ocwd.com) • Water Education Foundation: [www.watereducation.org](http://www.watereducation.org)

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: [www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com)

California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management  
[www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)

California Department of Water Resources: [www.water.ca.gov](http://www.water.ca.gov)

Water Conservation Tips: [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) • [www.wateruseitwisely.com](http://www.wateruseitwisely.com)

## Source Water Assessments

### Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

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

MWDSC has submitted to CDPH its 2010 updates to the Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater 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 (213) 217-6850.

### Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for City of Brea Water Division was completed in December 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants not detected in the water supply: body shops, gas stations, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, repair shops, and sewer collection systems.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Department of Public Health Office of Drinking Water, Santa Ana District, 28 Civic Center Plaza, Room 325, Santa Ana, CA 92701. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City of Brea Water Division at (714) 990-7691.

## 2011 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Radiologicals – Tested in 2011</b>						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	<4	ND – 4	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	2	2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2011</b>						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.14	ND – 0.24	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.7 – 1.3 ppm Optimal Level 0.8 ppm		0.8	0.5 – 1.0	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	45	45	<2	ND – 2	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	< 0.4	ND – 0.4	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
<b>Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2011</b>						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	140	ND – 240	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	72	70 – 75	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	690	320 – 960	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	160	150 – 170	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	470	440 – 490	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.05	0.03 – 0.25	No	Soil Runoff
<b>Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2011</b>						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	90	48 – 120	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1,000	n/a	130	130	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	51	47 – 55	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	190	57 – 270	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	11	3 – 16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	20	19 – 21	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.0	7.0 – 8.6	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.8	3.6 – 4.0	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	72	67 – 77	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	TT	2.4	1.7 – 3.0	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; ppt = parts-per-trillion; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; ND = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; NL = Notification Level; n/a = not applicable; TT = treatment technique \* Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.08	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 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. 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 contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

ON THE COVER

## Brea Sports Complex Helps Save Water

Dedicated in 2009, the 26-acre Brea Sports Complex offers a variety of athletic fields and activities. But it doubles as well as a water mitigation and storm water management area. Among the sustainable features of the park are the treatment and retention of storm water, sub drain fields and permeable surfaces that increase percolation to help regenerate groundwater, and a centrally-controlled irrigation system that dramatically reduces water consumption.



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

1 Civic Center Circle  
Brea, California 92821-5758

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