

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2017

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

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TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

We are pleased to present the 2017 Annual Water Quality Report that shows the high quality of your drinking water. While this report highlights the quality and reliability of your tap water, it also presents a wonderful opportunity to learn about the source of your drinking water and the immense infrastructure required to deliver it to your home or business. **As the water providers to more than 500,000 people, we take great effort and great pride in delivering a product that in 2017 exceeded all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments.** For detailed test results, see pages 7–11.

This report includes water quality data collected throughout 2017 and answers questions you might have about your tap water. You can be confident your tap water is of a high quality. Frequent testing for water quality and regular improvements in the treatment process keeps your drinking water among the best in the country.

We hope you find this report useful in illustrating the high-quality of your water service. If you have questions about the tap water in your community, please use the list on the left to call your water provider.

SAFETY STANDARDS ENSURE QUALITY

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:

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS include viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS include 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.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS can be naturally occurring or be 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. State Board regulations 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

None of the public water systems listed in this report produce or distribute bottled water. The State Division of Drinking Water mandates that the statements about bottled water be included in this report.

NOTICE FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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).



WATER QUALITY NOTIFICATIONS

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

No water provider included in this report detected lead above the regulatory action level in their water supply. 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 plumbing in buildings and homes. Your drinking water supplier 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering 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 at **1-800-426-4791** or at www.epa.gov/lead.

LEAD MONITORING IN SCHOOLS

In early 2017, the State Board issued amendments to domestic water supply permits of community water systems so that kindergarten through 12th grade (K–12) schools can request assistance from their water provider to conduct water sampling for lead and receive technical assistance if an elevated lead sample is found. To further safeguard water quality in California’s K–12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746, effective January 1, 2018, requires community water systems to test lead levels, by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public K–12 schools, preschools, and child care facilities located on public school property constructed before January 1, 2010.

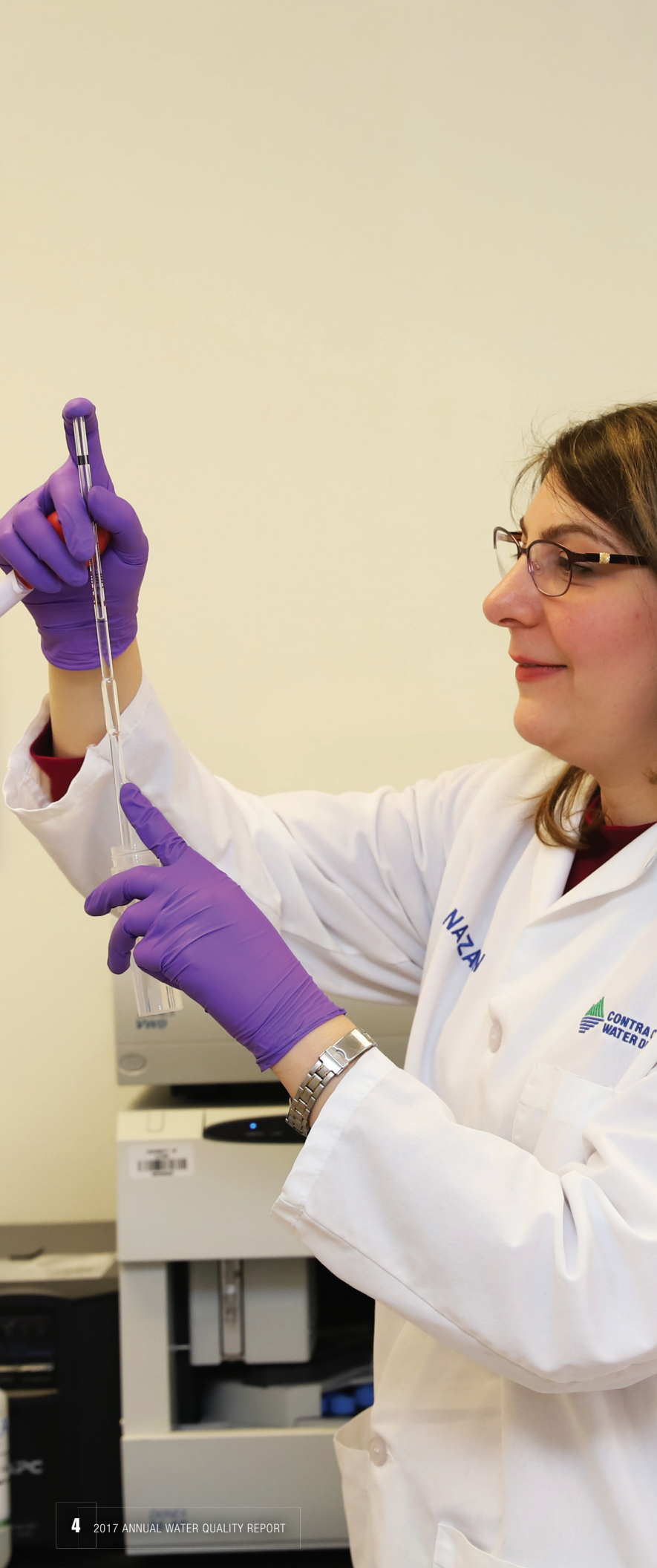
Your water providers are currently assisting local schools in our service area. Please see the tables on pages 7–11 to find out how many schools requested sampling in 2017. To find out more about the Lead Sampling of Drinking Water in Schools initiative, visit www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.shtml.

FLUORIDE

Most sources of drinking water have naturally occurring fluoride. Fluoride is added to your water to maintain the optimal amount needed to prevent tooth decay. Water systems with 10,000 or more service connections are required by law to fluoridate their water supply when funding becomes available. To read about fluoridation, visit www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.



THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

CCWD provides treated drinking water to homes and businesses in Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and parts of Martinez, Pleasant Hill and Walnut Creek. Water is pumped from the Delta, treated and then delivered to customers through a network of distribution pipes.

In June 2002 and May 2003, source water assessments were conducted at the Old River, Rock Slough and Mallard Slough intakes, the Los Vaqueros, Contra Loma, Mallard and Martinez reservoirs, and the Contra Costa Canal at Clyde. A source water assessment was conducted for the Middle River Intake in 2012. The assessments were based on a review of data collected from 1996 through 2001, as well as a review of the activities and facilities located at or near each source. In summary:

- **Intakes** were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of saltwater intrusion, agricultural drainage, recreational boating and regulated point discharges.
- **Reservoirs** were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of associated recreation, roads and parking lots, and watershed runoff.
- **Contra Costa Canal** was found to be most vulnerable to gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, septic systems, historic landfills and military institutions.

CCWD completes watershed sanitary surveys every five years and the last one was completed in 2015. The surveys concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at contamination sources and existing water treatment practices.

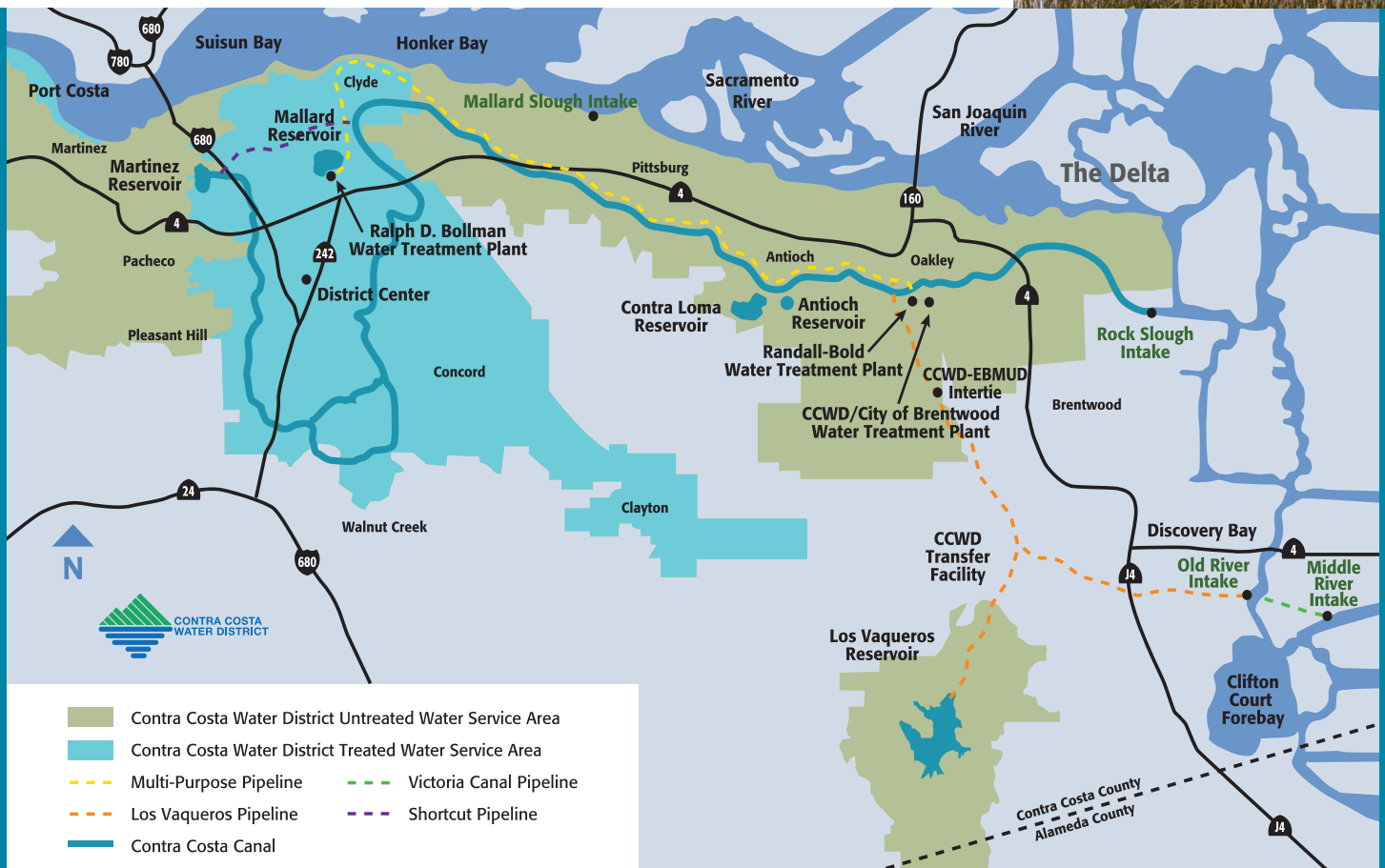
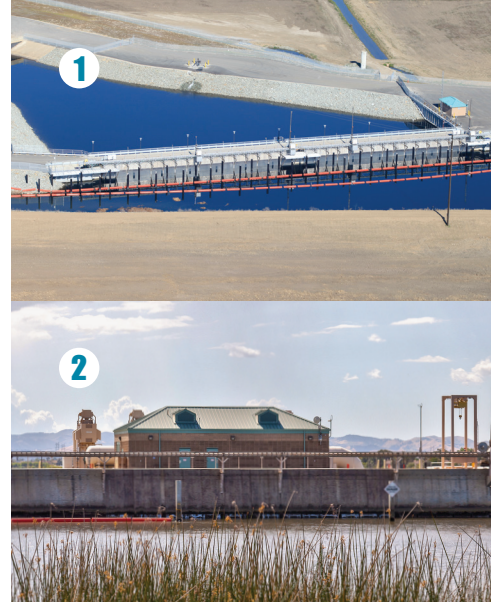
BAY POINT

The Golden State Water Company purchases treated water from CCWD and delivers it to customers through its distribution pipes.

BRENTWOOD

CCWD operates the City of Brentwood's treatment plant to treat water for the City. For complete information about the City's drinking water, visit www.brentwoodca.gov/gov/pw/water/reports.asp.

Your primary water source is surface water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Though Delta water quality fluctuates throughout the year, investments made by your water provider ensures the water delivered to your tap is of a consistent high-quality. Contra Costa Water District diverts water from four locations in the Delta: Rock Slough near Oakley, Old River near Discovery Bay, Middle River on Victoria Island, and Mallard Slough in Bay Point. CCWD's major conveyance facilities are the Contra Costa Canal, the Los Vaqueros Pipeline and the Multi-Purpose Pipeline.



CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT INTAKES

- 1 Rock Slough Intake
- 2 Old River Intake
- 3 Middle River Intake
- 4 Mallard Slough Intake



DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

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 or technologically feasible

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 the 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

mg/L – Milligrams per liter

n/a – Not analyzed or not applicable (when used in average column, only one data point is available)

ND – Not detected at or above the reporting level

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units

Primary Drinking Water Standards – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and 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 Office of Health and Hazard Assessment

RAA – Running Annual Average

Secondary Drinking Water Standards – Secondary MCLs are set for contaminants that affect the odor, taste or appearance of water

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

µg/L – Micrograms per liter

µmhos/cm – micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

HOW TO READ THE TABLES

The following tables contain detailed information about the water that is delivered to your home or business. Your water is regularly tested for more than 120 chemicals and substances, as well as radioactivity. Only those constituents that were detected in 2017 are listed in the tables. Constituents may vary from provider to provider depending on water source and treatment techniques.

					WATER PROVIDER
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					Contaminants that may affect health
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6–0.8	3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

- 1 STATE OR FEDERAL GOAL (PHG, MCLG or MRDLG)** – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
- 2 HIGHEST AMOUNT ALLOWED (AL, MCL or MRDL)** – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
- 3 AVERAGE** – The average level of a detected contaminant in drinking water
- 4 MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER** – The most likely way a contaminant enters drinking water



CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2017

		CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT		RANDALL-BOLD WTP*		CCWD-BRENTWOOD WTP			
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect health									
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	1	0.09	0.09	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.4–0.9	0.7	0.6–0.8	0.7	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	ND–0.4	ND	ND–1.5	0.5	ND–0.4	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Level	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Level	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Level	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	64/0	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	64/0	0.17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			June 2016		n/a		n/a		
Number of schools requesting lead sampling			49		n/a		n/a		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Req.	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Req.	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Req.	Major Source in Drinking Water
Total coliform	n/a	>5% of monthly samples	0%–1.0%	0.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	0.24	100%	0.10	100%	0.17	100%	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Bromate (µg/L)	0.1	10	ND–6.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	n/a	4	ND–3.6	1.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	ND–11	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (mg/L)	n/a	80	3.3–34	41	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of your water									
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Aluminum (µg/L)	n/a	200	87	87	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	28–74	42	15–77	31	15–32	23	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	1	n/a	ND–2.0	0.8	1	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1,600	268–462	327	186–467	276	183–312	248	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	28–55	39	27–80	41	24–46	34	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1,000	141–252	175	98–244	157	97–168	133	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	ND–0.8	0.08	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Soil runoff
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers									
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	39–67	50	34–55	46	37–53	45	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.5	n/a	0.4	n/a	0.4	n/a	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND–0.08	0.04	0.01–0.17	0.06	0.02–0.27	0.08	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	10–16	13	8–19	12	8–12	10	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	52–80	63	36–92	61	36–66	50	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	5.8–10	7.6	3.9–11	6.9	3.8–7.6	5.9	
pH	n/a	n/a	8.0–8.7	8.5	7.6–8.8	8.3	8.3–9.0	8.7	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.5–2.9	2.0	1.1–3.0	1.8	1.1–1.6	1.4	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	30–62	40	21–54	34	21–36	29	

*Randall-Bold WTP is a regular source of water for CCWD, DWD and the Golden State Water Company in Bay Point. It is also an as-needed source of water for Antioch and Brentwood and an emergency source for Pittsburg.

SOURCE OF WATER

The City of Antioch purchases untreated water from CCWD, treats it in a City-owned treatment plant and delivers it to customers through the City's distribution pipes. The City is also able to pump directly from the San Joaquin River or purchase treated water from CCWD.

In April 2003, Antioch conducted a source water assessment. In summary:

- **Antioch Municipal Reservoir** was found to be most vulnerable to sewer collection systems; this activity is not associated with contaminants in the water supply.
- **San Joaquin River** was found to be most vulnerable to the effects of saltwater intrusion, chemical/petroleum processing or storage, and regulated point discharges.

Water from the San Joaquin River is not always acceptable due to saltwater intrusion. When chloride levels in the river exceed 250 milligrams per liter, the City stops pumping until chloride levels decrease.

The City completes watershed sanitary surveys every five years. The last survey, completed in 2017, concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at contamination sources and existing water treatment practices.

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2017

					CITY OF ANTIOCH
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					Contaminants that may affect health
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6–1.0	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.5	0.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Chemicals	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Dichloromethane (µg/L)	4	5	ND–3.4	1.0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Level	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	65/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	65/0	0.098	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			August 2015		
Number of schools requesting lead sampling			23		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Req.	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	0.08	100%	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Highest RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	n/a	4	0.35–3.38	2.42	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	0–20	9	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	12–78	64	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	18–122	43	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1,600	235–643	362	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	38	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1,000	160	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.05–0.13	0.08	Soil runoff
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS					Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	38–82	53	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	8–18	13	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	30–100	57	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	6.1	n/a	
pH	n/a	n/a	7.3–9.3	8.6	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.2	n/a	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	29	n/a	

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2017

					CITY OF MARTINEZ
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS		Contaminants that may affect health			
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6–0.8	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Volatile Organic Chemicals	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Dichloromethane (µg/L)	4	5	0.6	0.6	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Level	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	63/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	63/0	0.12	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			June 2016		
Number of schools requesting lead sampling			4		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Req.	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	0.12	100%	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Highest RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	n/a	4	ND–3.1	1.2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	ND–3.6	3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	6.6–36	24	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS		Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water			
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	18–66	42	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1,600	210–440	325	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	33–52	43	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1,000	120–260	190	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.06–0.42	0.13	Soil runoff
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS		Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers			
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	42–65	54	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.04–0.19	0.08	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	8.5–14	11.3	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	75–95	85	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	4.2–9.7	7	
pH	n/a	n/a	8.0–8.9	8.4	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.4–2.7	2	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	26–52	39	

SOURCE OF WATER

The City of Martinez purchases untreated water from CCWD, treats it in a City-owned treatment plant and delivers it through the City's distribution pipes to customers who are not served treated water directly from CCWD.

SOURCE OF WATER

The City of Pittsburg purchases untreated water from CCWD, treats it in a City-owned treatment plant and delivers it to customers through the City's distribution pipes. In addition to the water it buys from CCWD, the City is able to pump water from two wells.

A source water assessment was conducted for the Rossmoor well in November 2001, and for the Bodega well in July 2009. In summary:

- **Bodega well** was found to be most vulnerable to residential sewer collection systems, abandoned military installation (Camp Stoneman) and illegal activities (drug labs).
- **Rossmoor well** was found to be most vulnerable to grazing, sewer collection systems, utility stations and maintenance areas.

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2017

					CITY OF PITTSBURG
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS			Contaminants that may affect health		
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6–0.9	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.64	n/a	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Level	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	47/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	47/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			August 2015		
Number of schools requesting lead sampling			15		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Req.	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	0.19	100%	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Highest RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	n/a	4	0.1–2.5	1.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	2.5–17	9	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	8–14	14	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS			Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water		
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	24–35	69	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	n/a	15	ND–10	6.5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	1–2	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1,600	360–880	585	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	53–100	76	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1,000	209–525	346	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.05–0.26	0.09	Soil runoff
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS			Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers		
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	43–126	93	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND–0.45	0.22	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	27	n/a	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	60–184	136	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	13	n/a	
pH	n/a	n/a	7.9–8.9	8.5	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.8	n/a	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	16–88	45	

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2017

		DIABLO WATER DISTRICT		RANDALL-BOLD WTP			
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect health							
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6–0.8	0.7	0.6–0.8	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	ND–1.6	0.7	ND–1.5	0.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Level	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Level	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	31/0	ND	n/a	n/a	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	31/0	0.17	n/a	n/a	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			June 2016		n/a		
Number of schools requesting lead sampling			1		n/a		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Req.	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Req.	Major Source in Drinking Water
Total coliform	n/a	>5% of monthly samples	0%–2.0%	0.2%	n/a	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	n/a	n/a	0.10	100%	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Highest RAA	Range Detected	Highest RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	n/a	4	ND–3.6	2.3	n/a	n/a	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	ND–6.8	4	n/a	n/a	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	9.5–18	20	n/a	n/a	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water							
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	22–58	43	15–77	31	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	50	ND–110	16	ND	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	1	n/a	ND–2.0	0.8	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1,600	263–479	412	186–467	276	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	28–87	60	27–80	41	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1,000	149–265	236	98–244	157	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	ND–0.6	0.1	n/a	n/a	Soil runoff
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers							
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amount Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	39–93	71	34–55	46	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.5	n/a	0.4	n/a	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.03–0.17	0.09	0.01–0.17	0.06	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	11–26	21	8–19	12	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	52–122	99	36–92	61	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	5–14	11	3.9–11	6.9	
pH	n/a	n/a	7.9–8.8	8.2	7.6–8.8	8.3	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.4–3.0	1.9	1.1–3.0	1.8	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	29–57	44	21–54	34	

SOURCE OF WATER

Diablo Water District purchases untreated water from CCWD. Water is treated and blended with groundwater pumped from two wells. The treated water is then delivered to customers through its distributions pipes.

A source water assessment was conducted for Glen Park well in April 2005 and for Stonecreek well in March 2011. In summary:

- **Both wells** were found to be most vulnerable to historic waste dumps/landfills and septic systems (high density, >1/acre). These activities are not associated with contaminants in the water supply.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED IN THE QUALITY OF YOUR WATER

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

The Board of Directors meets in regular session at 6:30 p.m. on the first and third Wednesday of each month. Meetings are held in the Board Room at the Contra Costa Water District Center, 1331 Concord Ave., Concord. For meeting agendas, contact the District Secretary at **925-688-8000** or visit www.ccwater.com.

CITY OF ANTIOCH

The Antioch City Council meets in regular session at 7 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Meetings are held in Council Chambers at Third and H streets, Antioch. For meeting agendas, contact the City Clerk at **925-779-7009** or visit www.ci.antioch.ca.us.

CITY OF MARTINEZ

The Martinez City Council meets in regular session at 7 p.m. on the first and third Wednesday of each month. Meetings are held in Council Chambers at 525 Henrietta Street, Martinez. For meeting agendas, contact the Deputy City Clerk at **925-372-3512** or visit www.cityofmartinez.org.

CITY OF PITTSBURG

The Pittsburg City Council meets in regular session at 7 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month. Meetings are held in Council Chambers at 65 Civic Drive, Pittsburg. For meeting agendas, call **925-252-4850** or visit www.ci.pittsburg.ca.us.

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

The Board of Directors meets in regular session at 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday of each month. Meetings are held at 87 Carol Lane, Oakley. For meeting agendas, contact DWD at **925-625-3798** or visit www.diablowater.org.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, 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.

此报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。请人帮您翻译出来，或请看懂此报告的人将内容说给您听。

این گزارش شامل اطلاعات مهمی در مورد آب آشامیدنی شما میباشد. از شخصی بخواهید که به شما ترجمه کنند و یا با شخصی که این موضوع را میفهمند صحبت بکنید.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.



WANT MORE INFORMATION?

Contra Costa Water District's website contains valuable information about water issues. Visit www.ccwater.com to begin your research.