ANTIOCH
CALIFORNIA

TRIENNIAL REPORT ON WATER QUALITY RELATIVE TO PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS

June 05, 2025

Prepared in Accordance with:

California Health and Safety Code, Section 116470

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City of Antioch – Water Treatment Plant

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SECTION 1: Background Information

History:

The California Health and Safety Code Section 116470 specifies that water utilities serving more than 10,000 connections prepare a brief written report every three years that documents detections of any constituents that exceed a Public Health Goal (PHG) in the preceding three years. PHGs are non-enforceable goals established by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). The law also requires that where OEHHA has not adopted a PHG for a constituent, the water suppliers are to use the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Only constituents that have both a California primary drinking water standard and a PHG or MCLG as of December 31, 2021, are to be addressed in the report.

The City of Antioch prepared the last Triennial PHG Report in 2022. The 2025 Triennial PHG Report, due July 1, 2025, covers constituents detected in the City of Antioch's water supply during calendar years 2022 through 2024 at a level exceeding an applicable PHG or MCLG, and provides the required health risk information for each exceeded constituent. Included is the numerical public health risk associated with the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and the PHG or MCLG, the category or type of risk to health that could be associated with each constituent, the best technology available that could be used to reduce the constituent level, and an estimate of the cost to install that treatment if it is appropriate and feasible.

What are PHGs:

PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency's OEHHA and are based solely on public health risk considerations. None of the practical risk-management factors that are considered by the USEPA or the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) in setting drinking water standards (MCLs) are considered in setting the PHGs. These factors include analytical detection capability, treatment technology available, benefits and costs. The PHGs are not enforceable and are not required to be met by any public water system. MCLGs are the federal equivalent to PHGs.

Reporting Requirements:

The purpose of this report is to inform consumers of the City's drinking water public health goals that were exceeded during 2022, 2023 and 2024, pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 116470(b). In addition, this report provides information about the cost of achieving a water quality level that does not exceed the public health goals.

Water Quality Data Considered:

All water quality data collected from the City of Antioch's water system during calendar years 2022, 2023, and 2024 for the purpose of evaluating compliance with drinking water standards has been reviewed. The data was also summarized in the 2022 and 2023 Annual Water Quality Reports (AWQRs), which were made available on the City of Antioch's website. The 2024 AWQR will be made available online by July 1, 2025. Postcards were mailed to all customers with a link to the City's website and instructions on how to request a hard copy of the AWQR, if preferred.

Guidelines Followed:

This report was prepared following a document titled "Health Risk Information for Public Health Goal Exceedance Reports" published on February 2025 by California Environmental Protection Agency's OEHHA.

Best Available Treatment Technology and Cost Estimates:

Both the USEPA and DDW adopt what are known as Best Available Technologies that are the best-known methods of reducing contaminant levels to the MCL. Costs can be estimated for such technologies. However, since many PHGs and all MCLGs are set much lower than the MCL, it is not always possible or feasible to determine what treatment is needed to further reduce a constituent downward to or near the PHG or MCLG, many of which are set at zero. Estimating the costs to reduce a constituent to zero is difficult, because it is not possible to verify by analytical means that the level has been lowered to zero.

In some cases, installing treatment to further reduce very low levels of one constituent may have adverse effects on other aspects of water quality.

SECTION 2: Constituents Detected that Exceed a PHG or MCLG

We are pleased to report that during this reporting period, none of the regulated constituents were detected at levels exceeding their Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).

SECTION 3: Recommendations for Further Action

The City of Antioch drinking water quality meets all the DDW and USEPA drinking water standards set to protect public health. Therefore, no action is proposed at his time.

REFERENCES

Health and Safety Code Section 116470

As a condition of its operating permit, every public water system must annually prepare a Consumer Confidence Report and deliver a copy to each customer, either electronically or by mail —excluding occupants of recreational vehicle parks, as defined in Section 799.28 of the Civil Code. A public water

system serving a recreational vehicle park with occupants, as defined in Section 799.28 of the Civil Code, must prominently display a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report on a bulletin board at the park entrance or in the park office, and make it available upon request.

On or before July 1, 1998, and every three years thereafter, public water systems serving more than 10,000 service connections that detect one or more contaminants in drinking water that exceed the applicable public health goal, shall prepare a brief written report in plain language that does all of the following:

1. Identifies each contaminant detected in drinking water that exceeds the applicable public health goal.

2. Discloses the numerical public health risk, determined by the office, associated with the maximum contaminant level for each contaminant identified in paragraph (1) and the numerical public health risk determined by the office associated with the public health goal for that contaminant.

3. Identifies the category of risk to public health, including, but not limited to, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, and acute toxicity, associated with exposure to the contaminant in drinking water, and includes a brief plainly worded description of these terms.

4. Describes the best available technology, if any is then available on a commercial basis, to remove the contaminant or reduce the concentration of the contaminant. The public water system may, solely at its own discretion, briefly describe actions that have been taken on its own, or by other entities, to prevent the introduction of the contaminant into drinking water supplies.

5. Estimates the aggregate cost and the cost per customer of utilizing the technology described in paragraph (4), if any, to reduce the concentration of that contaminant in drinking water to a level at or below the public health goal.

6. Briefly describes what action, if any, the local water purveyor intends to take to reduce the concentration of the contaminant in public drinking water supplies and the basis for that decision.

7. Public water systems required to prepare a report pursuant to subdivision (b) shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. Public water systems may hold the public hearing as part of any regularly scheduled meeting.

8. The department shall not require a public water system to take any action to reduce or eliminate any exceedance of a public health goal.

9. Enforcement of this section does not require the department to amend a public water system's operating permit.

10. Pending adoption of a public health goal by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365, and in lieu thereof, public water systems shall use the national maximum contaminant level goal adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the corresponding contaminant for purposes of complying with the notice and hearing requirements of this section.