



YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2020

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

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CITY OF BRENTWOOD

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TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

We are pleased to present the Annual Water Quality Report that shows the high quality of your drinking water. **As the water providers to more than 500,000 people, you can count on us to provide a reliable product that exceeds all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments keeping our community healthy and thriving.** We wisely put your water dollars to work investing in the systems and infrastructure that deliver a reliable supply of high-quality water at the lowest cost possible. This report includes water quality data collected throughout 2020 and answers questions you might have about your tap water. For detailed test results, see pages 7-11.

You can be confident your tap water is of a high quality that is always there for you. 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 (US EPA) 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 US EPA'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.



Your drinking water is continually sampled and analyzed. We perform tens of thousands of tests throughout the year to ensure your water is clean and safe to use.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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 at **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 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.

To find out more about the Lead Sampling of Drinking Water in Schools initiative, visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplingschools.shtml.



The use of ozone disinfection results in drinking water that is very safe, with little taste and odor. Ozone effectively destroys potentially harmful microorganisms and, by breaking up the organic material often found in water, vastly improves the taste and odor of drinking water. In addition, ozone disinfection reduces the formation of many disinfection byproducts, such as trihalomethanes, a class of suspected cancer-causing compounds associated with chlorine disinfection.

FLUORIDE

To prevent tooth decay, fluoride is added to your drinking water. This is a long-standing practice that has improved public health over many years. To read about fluoridation, visit 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, immunocompromised 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.



Sedimentation basins in our water treatment plants skim clean water from the top of the basin and allow heavy organics to settle out at the bottom.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER

Nearly every drop of water delivered by Contra Costa Water District originates in 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 and adjusts its operations to divert where water quality is best.

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.

CCWD completes watershed sanitary surveys every five years and the last one was completed in 2020. 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.

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:

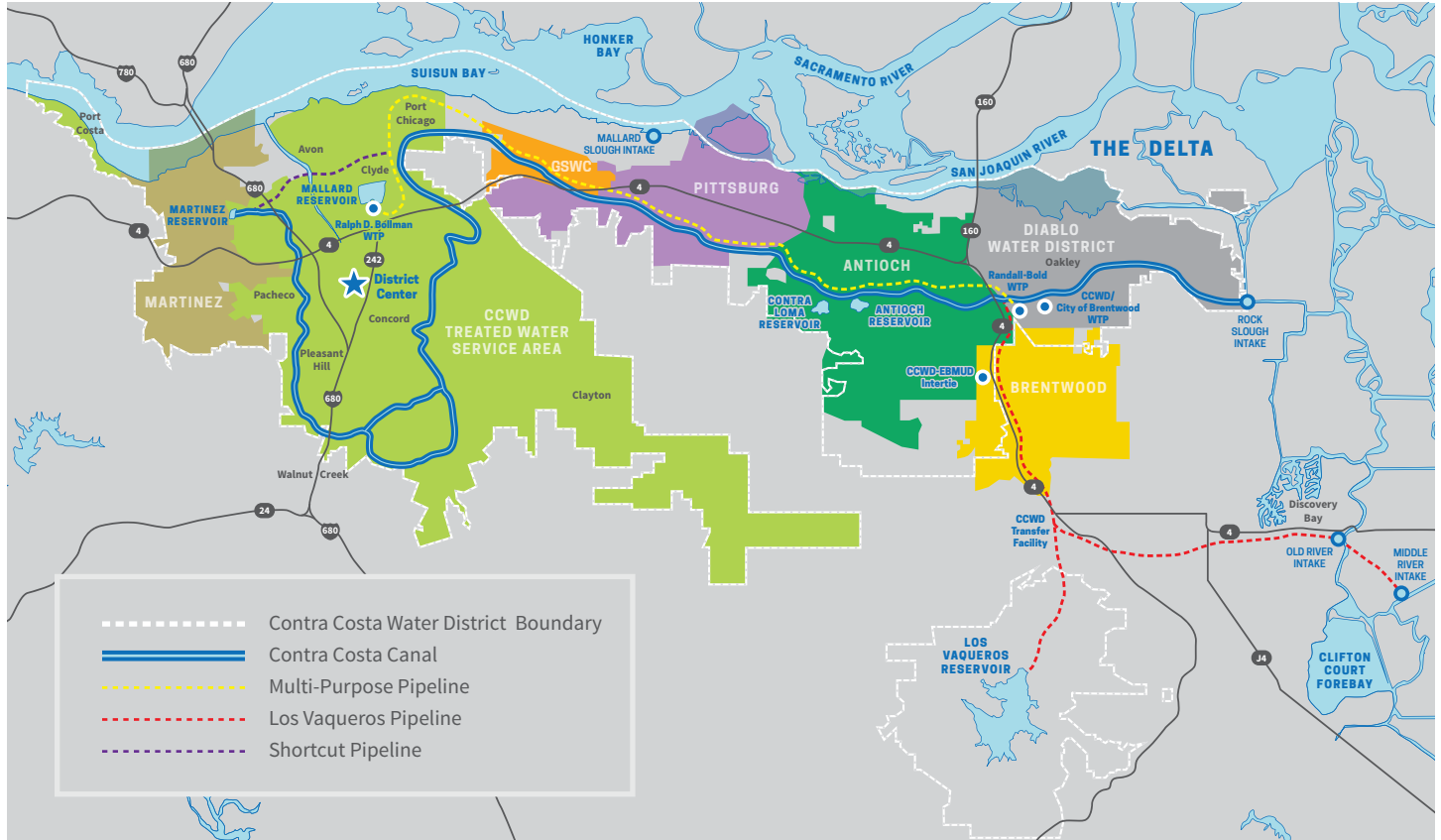
- **Intakes** were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of saltwater intrusion, agricultural drainage, recreational boating and regulated point discharges.
- **Reservoirs** were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of associated recreation, roads and parking lots, and watershed runoff.
-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

BAY POINT

The Golden State Water Company (GSWC) purchases treated water from CCWD and delivers it to customers through its distribution pipes. Water quality information for GSWC is not included in this report. View its water quality report at gswater.com/baypointccr.

BRENTWOOD

CCWD operates the CCWD/City of Brentwood's water treatment plant to treat water for the City. Water quality information for Brentwood is not included in this report. View its water quality report at brentwoodca.gov/gov/pw/water/reports.asp.



YOUR WATER IS SAFE AND RELIABLE

INVESTMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE

We've recently replaced the concrete liner along several sections of the 48-mile Contra Costa Canal. The Contra Costa Canal is the backbone of our water system, delivering water to treatment plants, businesses, and agriculture.

In addition to ensuring safe, clean water at your tap, it's our responsibility to maintain and upgrade the facilities that move the water throughout our communities. Every year, we invest in infrastructure upgrades like pipeline replacement, Contra Costa Canal rehabilitation, storage tank improvements, and much more to avoid costly and disruptive breaks in our system.

To learn more about planned capital improvements, visit ccwater.com/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/323

THE FACTS ABOUT PFAS

PFAS—short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances—are a group of man-made chemicals that includes perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and GenX chemicals. Since the 1940s, PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries around the globe, including in the United States. The chemicals have been used in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant, or non-stick. They also have been used in fire-retarding foam at airfields, military bases, and various industrial processes. PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both are very persistent in the environment and in the human body. Exposure to certain PFAS can lead to adverse human health effects. Unfortunately, some of these substances don't break down over time. That means they build up in the environment and in our bodies.

Testing has confirmed that CCWD's water supply is safe to drink and PFOA/PFOS were not detected during monitoring.

To learn more about PFAS and drinking water, visit ccwater.com/422.



SAFE FROM COVID-19

Existing filtration and disinfection processes in our water treatment systems remove and kill viruses including the coronavirus. While water quality was unaffected by this new virus in our community, operations were adjusted to ensure the skilled workforce that treats, operates, and maintains remained healthy and able to keep your public water system functioning.

Coronavirus does not pose a threat to the water you depend on for drinking, bathing, washing, and so much more.

Additional information about coronavirus and drinking water is available at epa.gov/coronavirus/coronavirus-and-drinking-water-and-wastewater.



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

ng/L – Nanograms per liter

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

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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 2020 are listed in the tables. Constituents may vary from provider to provider depending on water source and treatment techniques. Please see ccwater.com for a list of constituents tested but not detected.

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	0.5–1.0	0.8	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

UNITS	EQUIVALENCE
mg/L (milligrams per liter) ppm (parts per million)	1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L (micrograms per liter) ppb (parts per billion)	1 second in nearly 32 years

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT



TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2020

		CCWD	RANDALL-BOLD WTP*		CCWD-BRENTWOOD WTP				
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect health									
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6-0.8	0.7	0.6-0.7	0.7	ND-0.1	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	ND-0.5	0.1	ND-0.7	0.4	ND-0.4	0.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	55/0	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	55/0	0.14	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 2019		n/a		n/a		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Maximum Value	Average or [Monthly % of Samples that Meets Requirement]	Maximum Value	Average or [Monthly % of Samples that Meets Requirement]	Maximum Value	Average or [Monthly % of Samples that Meets Requirement]	Major Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform (state Total Coliform Rule)	n/a	5% of mo. samples	0%-1.1%	0.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	0.22	[100%]	0.10	[100%]	0.14	[100%]	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. 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-9.6	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)		4	ND-3.6	1.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	1.7-18	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	7.4-28	20	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 water									
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	33-84	58	32-83	58	31-149	68	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	312-553	437	336-577	466	309-750	473	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	36-53	49	49-85	62	36-71	54	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	164-292	231	181-312	248	165-394	252	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.08-0.51	0.20	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 Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	54-82	69	51-90	65	55-71	66	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.6	n/a	0.5	n/a	0.5	n/a	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.2	0.1	ND-0.2	0.1	ND-0.3	0.1	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	12-22	16	12-25	17	13-19	16	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	65-110	85	64-120	89	64-110	88	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	8.2-13	11	8.2-14	11	8.5-17	12	
pH	n/a	n/a	8.1-8.8	8.4	7.8-8.7	8.2	8.0-9.1	8.4	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.9-3.2	2.5	1.8-3.3	2.5	2.1-4.2	2.6	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	34-66	52	39-74	55	35-110	58	
UCMR4 ASSESSMENT MONITORING 2018-2020									
	State or Federal Goal	Notification Level	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	500	1.2-6.8	3.6	0.9-4.5	12	1.8-4.1	3.2	
HAA5 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.6-14	6.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
HAA Br (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.4-15	7.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
HAA9 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.5-25	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2,800-4,200	3,475	2,000-4,300	3,000	2,100-5,400	3,525	
Bromide (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	110-236	189	88-275	191	89-262	176	

*Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant is a regular source of water for CCWD, Diablo Water District 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.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

**First and Third Wednesday
6:30 p.m.**

1331 Concord Avenue
Concord, CA 94520
925-688-8000
ccwater.com

**In-person attendance subject
to COVID-19 restrictions. For
teleconference information, visit
ccwater.com.**

If you have any questions about Contra Costa Water District tap water, please call 925-688-8091.



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.

The City completes watershed sanitary surveys every five years. The last survey, completed in 2018, concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at contamination sources and existing water treatment practices.

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.

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2020

CITY OF ANTIOCH					
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS <small>Contaminants that may affect health</small>					
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	4	0.6-1.0	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	0	50/0	< 5.0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	50/0	0.051	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			August 2018		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Maximum Value	Monthly % of Samples that Meets Requirement	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	0.19	99%	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)		4	0.6-3.5	2.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	2.7-12	8.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	39-62	55	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS <small>Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water</small>					
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	31-111	70	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	1-2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	336-630	490	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	48-58	53	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	142-382	294	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.03-0.78	0.06	Soil runoff
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS					
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	61-109	80	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	12-34	18	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	71-128	94	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	11-12	12	
pH	n/a	n/a	7.9-9.4	8.6	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2-3	2.5	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	52-65	59	
UCMR4 ASSESSMENT MONITORING 2018-2020					
	State or Federal Goal	Notification Level	Range Detected	Average	
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	500	1.0-7.8	3.6	
HAA5 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.7-12	4.8	
HAA Br (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.7-12	5.2	
HAA9 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.4-21	8.9	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2,500-3,900	3,200	
Bromide (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	130-360	238	

PUBLIC MEETINGS

**Second and Fourth Tuesdays
7:00 p.m.**
200 H Street
Antioch, CA 94509
925-779-7009
ci.antioch.ca.us

If you have any questions about the City of Antioch tap water, please call 925-779-7024.



TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2020

CITY OF MARTINEZ

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect health

Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6–0.8	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	ND–0.5	0.3	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	61/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	61/0	0.07	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			June 2018		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Maximum Value	Average or [Monthly % of Samples that Meets Requirement]	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	0.11	[100%]	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)		4	ND–3.5	1.7	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	ND–3.5	3.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	8.9–23	16	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	38–75	57	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	ND–1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	360–490	425	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	48–51	50	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	190–290	240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.2–0.4	0.3	Soil runoff

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	63–64	64
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.1–0.3	0.2
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	14–16	15
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	72–85	79
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	9–11	10
pH	n/a	n/a	8.4–9.3	9.0
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.9–3.0	2.5
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	43–58	51

UCMR4 ASSESSMENT MONITORING 2018–2020

	State or Federal Goal	Notification Level	Range Detected	Average
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	500	0.4–5.0	3.1
HAA5 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.3–4.4	2.4
HAA Br (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.6–5.1	2.7
HAA9 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.0–7.1	3.8
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2,800–4,400	3,667
Bromide (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	110–310	227

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.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

**First and Third Wednesdays
7:00 p.m.**

525 Henrietta Street
Martinez, CA 94553

925-372-2512

cityofmartinez.org

If you have any questions about the City of Martinez tap water, please call 925-372-3588.



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 Dover Well in September 2015, and for 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).
- **Dover well** was considered most vulnerable to sewer collection systems, transportation corridors, and storm drain discharge points. No contaminants associated with the identified potentially contaminating activities (PCA) have been detected in water samples from Dover well.

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2020

CITY OF PITTSBURG					
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect health					
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	1	ND-0.1	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/L)	0.004	10	1.6-2.6	2.1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.4-0.8	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.4	n/a	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	54/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	54/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			August 2018		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Maximum Value	Monthly % of Samples that Meets Requirement	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	0.16	100%	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)		4	0.3-2.3	1.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorite (mg/L)	0.05	1	0.1-0.4	0.3	
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	6-11	10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	20-48	36	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water					
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Aluminum (µg/L)	n/a	200	ND-140	49	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	51-135	94	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	1.3	1.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	447-885	658	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	59-98	74	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	260-507	377	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.06-0.25	0.12	Soil runoff
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS					
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	67-160	106	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.2	n/a	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	29	n/a	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	93-196	157	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	16	n/a	
pH	n/a	n/a	8.0-8.8	8.5	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.8	n/a	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	56	n/a	
UCMR4 ASSESSMENT MONITORING 2018-2020					
	State or Federal Goal	Notification Level	Range Detected	Average	
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	500	3.2-5.3	3.9	
HAA5 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.7-8.6	5.4	
HAA Br (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.0-16	8.4	
HAA9 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.7-20	12	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2,100-4,200	2,975	
Bromide (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	45-260	115	
UNTREATED WATER TEST RESULTS					
Radiochemistry	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50	4.0-6.0	5.0	
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.43	20	1.2-1.3	1.3	

PUBLIC MEETINGS
First and Third Mondays
7:00 p.m.
 65 Civic Avenue
 Pittsburg, CA 94565
 925-252-4850
ci.pittsburg.ca.us

If you have any questions about the City of Pittsburg tap water, please call 925-252-6916.

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT



TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2020

DIABLO WD				RANDALL-BOLD WTP			
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect health							
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6-0.7	0.7	0.6-0.7	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.2-0.8	0.5	ND-0.7	0.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Lead and Copper	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	30/0	0.6	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	30/0	0.14	n/a	n/a	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			June 2019		n/a		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Maximum Value	Monthly % of Samples that Meets Requirement	Maximum Value	Monthly % of Samples that Meets Requirement	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	n/a	n/a	0.10	100%	Soil runoff
Total Coliform (State Total Coliform Rule)	n/a	5% of mo. samples	0.0%-1.5%	0.1%	n/a	n/a	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)		4	0.1-3.6	2.4	n/a	n/a	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	3.0-9.9	7.0	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	7.0-16	12	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water							
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	45-100	67	32-83	58	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	50	ND-170	28	ND	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	433-691	549	336-577	466	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	47-95	73	49-85	62	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	229-383	296	181-312	248	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.11-0.68	0.25	n/a	n/a	Soil runoff
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS							
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	63-115	84	51-90	65	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.6	n/a	0.5	n/a	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.3	0.1	ND-0.2	0.1	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	16-31	22	12-25	17	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	83-149	112	64-120	89	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	11-18	14	8.2-14	11	
pH	n/a	n/a	7.6-8.5	8.0	7.8-8.7	8.2	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.9-3.2	2.5	1.8-3.3	2.5	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	47-78	63	39-74	55	
UCMR4 ASSESSMENT MONITORING 2018-2020							
	State or Federal Goal	Notification Level	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	500	2.7-62	19	0.9-45	12	
HAA5 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.5-9.5	5.1	n/a	n/a	
HAA Br (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	3.1-14	6.1	n/a	n/a	
HAA9 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	3.6-18	8.6	n/a	n/a	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2,000-4,400	3,275	2,000-4,300	3,000	
Bromide (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	88-261	185	88-275	191	
UNTREATED WATER TEST RESULTS							
Radiochemistry	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.43	20	1.8-2.2	2.0	n/a	n/a	

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 the 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.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

**Fourth Wednesday
6:30 p.m.**

87 Carol Lane
Oakley, CA 94561
925-625-3798
diablowater.org

If you have any questions about Diablo Water District tap water, please call 925-625-2112.



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

Su informe anual de la calidad del agua en español está disponible en línea en ccwater.com/awqr_es. Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable.

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 می باشد. از شخصی بخواهید که به شما ترجمه کنند و با ما شخصی که این موضوع را میفهمند صحبت کنید.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

WANT MORE INFORMATION?

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



**CONTRA COSTA
WATER DISTRICT**

**ANTIOCH
CALIFORNIA**

