



CONTRA COSTA
WATER DISTRICT

YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2024

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

In 2024, the drinking water delivered to your home met or exceeded every drinking water standard set by the state and federal governments.

SERVING TODAY, PLANNING FOR TOMORROW

For more than 80 years, the Contra Costa Canal has been the backbone of our region's water system, delivering safe, reliable water to homes and businesses.

Built in 1940, this critical infrastructure transformed the region, making it possible for communities to grow and thrive.

Every time you turn on the faucet, you're tapping into a remarkable legacy—a system designed by past generations to secure water for the future. Today, the canal serves more than 520,000 people, ensuring clean water is always available.

The Contra Costa Canal transports water from our Delta intakes and Los Vaqueros Reservoir to cities, businesses, treatment plants, and individual users. The canal supports public health, firefighting, the local economy, and many of life's conveniences.

But like all aging infrastructure, the canal faces modern challenges. The aging concrete liner requires increasing maintenance and has made upkeep more complex. Urban growth has increased safety risks. Extreme weather events, from storms to landslides, fill the canal with debris, requiring constant clearing.

Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) teams work around the clock to patrol, maintain, and safeguard this vital system ensuring your water remains secure and reliable. But maintenance is not enough. That's why CCWD is taking steps to protect our water future by upgrading the most critical section of the canal with a buried pipeline that spans from Oakley to north Concord.

With planning already underway, CCWD is serving today while planning for tomorrow so that future generations will continue to benefit from this remarkable legacy.

CANAL QUICK FACTS

FIRST OPERATIONAL
1940

ORIGINALLY BUILT BY
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

TOTAL LENGTH
48 miles

WATER SOURCE
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

WATCH: SERVING TODAY, PLANNING FOR TOMORROW

Learn more about the canal at ccwater.com/Canal

CANAL HISTORY

- **1937** Construction begins
- **1940** First canal delivery is made to City of Pittsburg
- **1948** Entire 48-mile canal, from Rock Slough to Martinez, is completed
- **1972** CCWD takes over operations and maintenance of canal
- **2009** CCWD begins replacing first 4 miles of canal with buried pipeline
- **2010** CCWD customers fully repay federal government for canal system
- **2019** Act of Congress initiates transfer of canal ownership from the federal government to CCWD



Los Vaqueros Reservoir, nestled in the rolling hill south of Brentwood, stores as much as 52 billion gallons of water to ensure fresh water throughout the year.

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 520,000 people, we take great effort and pride in delivering a product that exceeds all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments.** This report includes water quality data collected throughout 2024 and answers questions you might have about your tap water. For detailed test results, see pages 10-19.

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. Additionally, your water providers are committed to prudent capital investments that ensure a reliable, well-maintained system that delivers high-quality water around the clock.

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 call your water provider using the contact list on the right.

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

Erin Gomez | 925-688-8091

CITY OF ANTIOCH

Ivona Kagin | 925-779-7024

CITY OF MARTINEZ

Hiren Patel | 925-372-3588

CITY OF PITTSBURG

Ana Corti | 925-252-6916

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

Nacho Mendoza | 925-625-2112

GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY

800-999-4033

CITY OF BRENTWOOD

James Wolfe | 925-516-6000



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. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 water providers regularly collect samples and run thousands of analyses each year to ensure high-quality water is available at customers' taps.

WATER QUALITY NOTIFICATIONS

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Your drinking water provider is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your drinking water provider using the information provided on Page 3 of this report. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Your water providers are committed to delivering safe, high-quality water. Inventories of water service lines, as required by federal regulations, were conducted to help identify and reduce potential sources of lead in drinking water. **No lead service lines were detected in our systems.**

You can find statements confirming that no lead was detected in the distribution systems at the links below:

CCWD: <https://www.ccwater.com/196/Water-Service-Line-Inventory>

Antioch: <https://www.antiochca.gov/fc/public-works/Lead-Service-Statement.pdf>

Brentwood: <https://www.brentwoodca.gov/government/public-works/water/reference-information>

Martinez: <https://www.cityofmartinez.org/departments/water-system/water-service-line-inventory>

Pittsburg: <https://www.pittsburgca.gov/services/pittsburg-water/distribution-system>

DWD: <https://www.diablowater.org/doc/8020/>

GSWC: <https://www.gswater.com/service-material-inventory>

LEARN MORE ABOUT

CCWD WATER QUALITY HOTLINE:
925-688-8156

CCWD WATER QUALITY INFORMATION:
ccwater.com/WaterQuality

TROUBLESHOOT WATER AT YOUR TAP:
ccwater.com/364

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. Since the passage of AB 733 in 1995, public water systems with more than 10,000 connections must fluoridate if funding is available to cover the costs. To read about fluoridation, visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

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. U.S. EPA/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).

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

Nearly every drop of water delivered by CCWD originates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Though Delta water quality fluctuates throughout the year, investments made by your water provider ensure the water delivered to your tap is of consistent high quality. CCWD diverts water from four locations in the Delta and adjusts its operations to divert where water quality is best. Additionally, the Los Vaqueros Reservoir helps protect against the impacts of the highly variable water quality and supply from the Delta.

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.

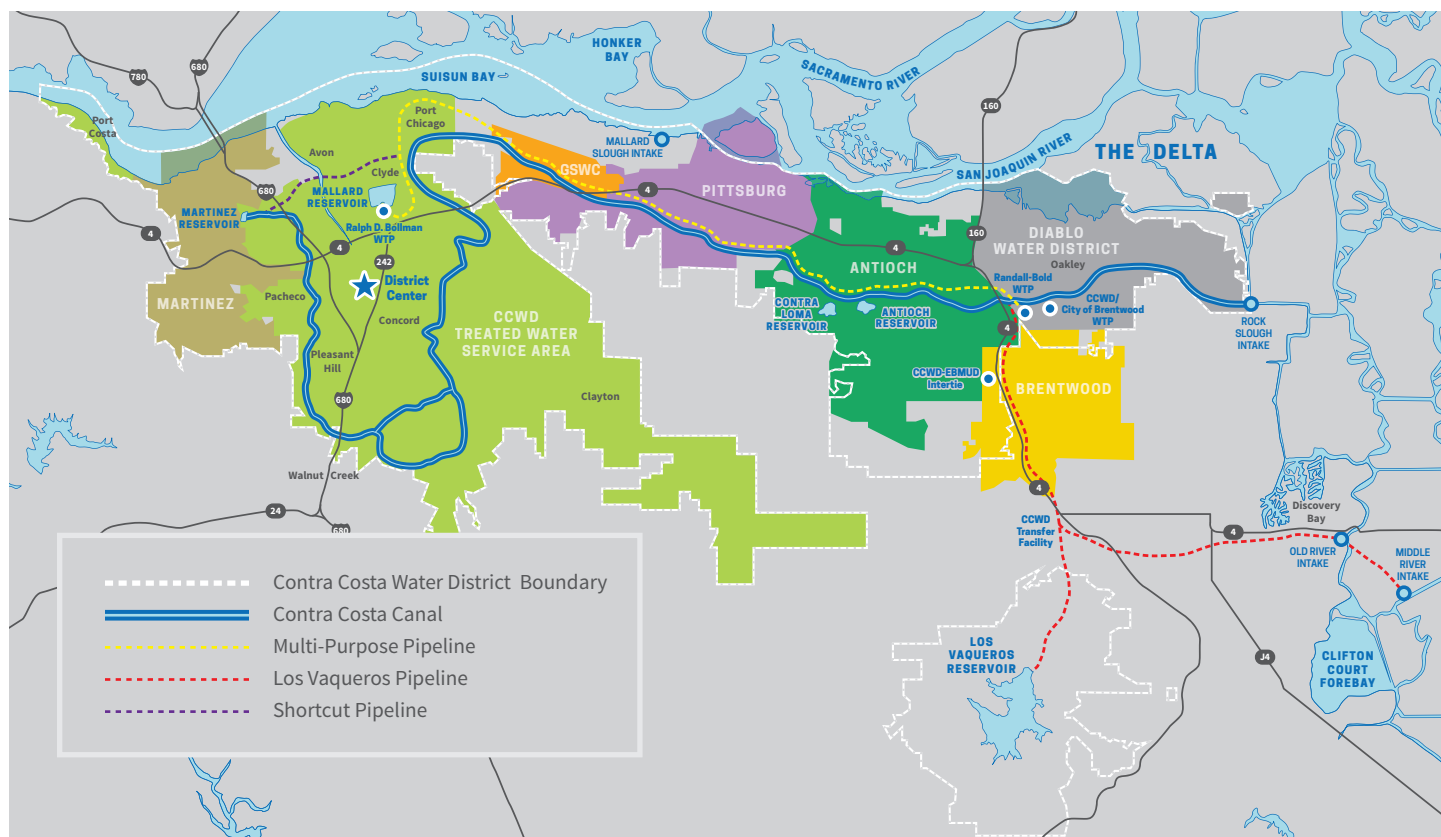
CCWD completes watershed sanitary surveys every five years and the last one was completed in 2020. The surveys concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at contamination sources and robust water treatment practices. The next survey will be conducted in 2025.

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](https://www.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 <https://www.brentwoodca.gov/government/public-works/water/water-reports>



TRANSITION TO SAFER WATER TREATMENT

When it opened in 1992, the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant in Oakley was surrounded by open space and undeveloped properties. Over the years, as the surrounding community grew and homes, schools, and businesses were built nearby, CCWD has remained committed to ensuring the safety of both the water treatment process and the people who live and work in the area.

Randall-Bold, which is jointly owned by CCWD and Diablo Water District, regularly provides high-quality treated water to both agencies, as well as Golden State Water Company in Bay Point. It also serves as an as-needed water source for the cities of Antioch and Brentwood, and provides an emergency water supply for Pittsburg. This regional role makes maintaining safe, reliable operations at the plant even more critical.

In late 2024, CCWD began work to replace two chemicals critical to the treatment process with safer alternatives. These changes allow the same high level of treatment while improving operational safety for both employees and the surrounding community.

- **Chlorine Gas to Sodium Hypochlorite**

Chlorine gas has long been an industry standard for disinfection, but it requires strict handling procedures and specialized storage due to its highly reactive nature. It is being replaced with sodium hypochlorite, a liquid disinfectant that is just as effective but far safer to transport, store and use.

- **Aqueous Ammonia to Liquid Ammonium Sulfate**

Aqueous ammonia, while effective in water treatment, produces vapors that require specialized containment systems. CCWD is replacing it with liquid ammonium sulfate, a more stable alternative that eliminates vapor concerns and reduces the risks associated with handling and storage.

These important safety upgrades are expected to be completed by the spring of 2026.



PROTECTING OUR WATER SYSTEM FROM A GROWING THREAT

An emerging challenge surfaced in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta in 2024 with the detection of golden mussels, an invasive species that can clog source water pipes, pumps, and other critical water infrastructure without proactive management.

CCWD was among the first agencies to identify these mussels in the Delta and took immediate action to mitigate their impact. Response measures included daily intake screen cleanings, increased monitoring, and expanded inspections. Additionally, CCWD leveraged its operational flexibility to pause diversions at affected intake locations, helping ensure continued reliable water deliveries while assessing this new threat.

While golden mussels in source water do not pose a public health or safety risk, preventing their spread is a top priority. CCWD has long implemented invasive species protection measures at its reservoirs, including watercraft inspections at Contra Loma and a prohibition on personal watercraft use at Los Vaqueros Reservoir.

By staying vigilant and adapting quickly, CCWD is protecting our region's water supply from this emerging challenge while maintain the high-quality service our customers expect.



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 last year are listed in the tables. Constituents may vary from provider to provider depending on water source and treatment techniques. Please see <https://ccwater.com/341/Contaminants-Monitored> for a full list of contaminants monitored.

WATER PROVIDER				
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS				
Contaminants that may affect health				
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6-0.8	0.7
	1	2		3

- 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

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

WHAT’S NEW

This year, the City of Pittsburg monitored for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). This regulation is part of the Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to identify up to 30 contaminants every five years for public water systems to monitor. The results help the EPA decide whether these contaminants should have a health-based standard. Water systems have three years to complete this monitoring. Find more information about the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule at ccwater.com/ucmr.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals widely used in consumer products. To learn more about PFAS and drinking water, visit ccwater.com/422.

California established a new MCL for hexavalent chromium effective October 1, 2024. Water systems must complete monitoring by April 1, 2025. Hexavalent chromium results are from source water locations.

COMMON SOURCES OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS

The list below shows common sources for chemicals or constituents that may have been detected in your water. Consult the tables on the following pages to see what was detected in your drinking water.

TYPICAL SOURCE	
Aluminum	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Asbestos	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chloride	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chlorite	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chromium, Hexavalent	Erosion of natural deposits.
Color	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Dichloromethane	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide.
<i>E. coli</i>	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	Leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Odor-Threshold	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Dissolved Solids	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	Soil runoff

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2024

PUBLIC MEETINGS

**First and Third
Wednesday, 6:30 p.m.**
1331 Concord Avenue
Concord, CA 94520
925-688-8000
ccwater.com

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

CCWD detected *E. coli* in one sample this year. This was an isolated detection, which did not result in an MCL violation. All of the required repeated monitoring confirmed that the water system is in compliance with microbiological standards.

			CCWD		RANDALL-BOLD WTP ¹	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
Contaminants that may affect health						
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	1	ND	n/a	0.05	n/a
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.6-0.8	0.7	0.7-0.8	0.8
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	ND	n/a	ND-0.8	0.3
Lead and Copper Study	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/ # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested/ # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile
EPA Lead Study (µg/L)	0.2	15	67/0	ND	n/a	n/a
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	67/0	0.2	n/a	n/a
Date of Study	–	–	6/2022		n/a	
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range or [Maximum Value]	Avg. or [Monthly % of Samples that Meet Req.]	Range or [Maximum Value]	Avg. or [Monthly % of Samples that Meet Req.]
Turbidity (NTU) (CCWD treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	[0.20]	[100%]	[0.44]	[100%]
Total Coliform (Revised Total Coliform Rule)	n/a	5% of mo. Samples	ND-0.6%	0.1%	n/a	n/a
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Total Detections	Months in Violation	Total Detections	Months in Violation
<i>E. Coli</i>	0	0	1	0	n/a	n/a
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	4	4.0	ND-3.5	1.8	n/a	n/a
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	2.8-16	14	n/a	n/a
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	11-49	30	n/a	n/a

			CCWD		RANDALL-BOLD WTP ¹	
UNTREATED WATER TEST RESULTS						
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average
Chromium [Hexavalent] (µg/L)	0.02	10	ND-0.14	0.11	ND-0.14	0.11

¹ 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.

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2024

CCWD

RANDALL-BOLD WTP¹

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
Aluminum (µg/L)	600	200	ND	n/a	53	n/a
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	26-89	47	21-96	52
Color (units)	n/a	15	2.0	n/a	ND	n/a
Copper (mg/L)	n/a	1.0	0.01	n/a	0.01	n/a
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	2	n/a	ND-2	1
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	296-529	391	237-589	396
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	50-71	57	26-72	45
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	157-279	210	128-303	210
Turbidity (NTU) (CCWD distribution system)	n/a	5	0.03-0.84	0.20	n/a	n/a

CCWD

RANDALL-BOLD WTP¹

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
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	44-59	53	46-82	60
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.6	n/a	0.4	n/a
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.15	0.06	ND-0.2	0.09
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	12-17	15	11-23	16
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	59-87	74	53-116	80
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	6.4-12	8.7	6.1-14	9.6
pH	n/a	n/a	8.2-9.0	8.6	7.9-8.9	8.5
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.5-3.2	2.2	1.3-3.4	2.2
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	33-69	47	27-66	46

¹ 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.

CITY OF ANTIOCH

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2024

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, which was the case in 2024. Only a small percentage of customers received drinking water from CCWD.

The City completes watershed sanitary surveys every five years. The last survey, completed in 2022, 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 can be affected by saltwater intrusion. When chloride levels in the river exceed 250 milligrams per liter, the City stops pumping until chloride levels decrease.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Contaminants that may affect health

Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	1	ND-0.06	0.03
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.7-0.9	0.8
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	ND-0.9	0.5
Lead and Copper Study	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/ # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile
EPA Lead Study (µg/L)	0.2	15	58/2	ND
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	58/0	0.08
Date of Study	–	–	9/2024	
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range or [Maximum Value]	Avg. or [Monthly % of Samples that Meet Req.]
Total Coliform (State Total Coliform Rule)	n/a	5% of mo. Samples	0%-0.8%	0.1%
Turbidity (NTU) (city treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	[0.17]	[99.9%]
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	4	4.0	0.1-4.0	2.6
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	0 - 22	10
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	18 - 82	62

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
Aluminum (µg/L)	600	200	ND-64	32
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	19-124	54
Color (units)	n/a	15	ND-2.0	1
Copper (mg/L)	n/a	1.0	.003-.005	0.004
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	214 - 689	407
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	51	51
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	220 - 280	250
Turbidity (NTU) (city distribution system)	n/a	5	0.05 - 0.71	0.08

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	50 - 85	67
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.6	0.3
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.14	0.07
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	10-56	16
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	49-145	76
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	7.9-12	10
pH	n/a	n/a	8.0 - 9.1	8.62
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.7-3.2	2.4
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	48-70	59

PUBLIC MEETINGS**Second and Fourth Tuesdays
7:00 p.m.**200 H Street
Antioch, CA 94509
925-779-7000
www.antiochca.govIf you have any questions about the
City of Antioch tap water, please call
925-779-7024.

CITY OF MARTINEZ

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2024

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.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Contaminants that may affect health

Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND-0.2	ND
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.6-0.9	0.7
Lead and Copper Study	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/ # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile
EPA Lead Study (µg/L)	0.2	15	61/0	ND
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	61/0	0.15
Date of Study	–	–	2/2024	
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range or [Maximum Value]	Avg. or [Monthly % of Samples that Meet Req.]
Total Coliform (Revised Total Coliform Rule)	n/a	5% of mo. Samples	ND-3.6%	0.5%
Turbidity (NTU) (city treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	[0.15]	[100%]
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA
Bromate (µg/L)	0.1	10	ND-8	ND
Chloramines as Cl ² (mg/L)	4	4.0	ND-4.2	1.8
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	ND-5.3	4.0
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	9.9-32	21

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
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	20-125	59
Color (units)	n/a	15	ND-2.0	1
Copper (mg/L)	n/a	1.0	ND-0.002	0.001
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	ND-3	2
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	260-540	400
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	29 - 43	36
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	130 - 465	262
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.02 - 0.42	0.13

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	43 - 85	65
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND - 0.3	0.2
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	13 - 17	15
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	50 - 128	78
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	6.4 - 11	9.0
pH	n/a	n/a	7.7 - 9.3	9.0
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.4 - 3.3	2.4
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	29 - 65	47

PUBLIC MEETINGS**First and Third Wednesdays
7:00 p.m.**525 Henrietta Street
Martinez, CA 94553
925-372-2512
cityofmartinez.orgIf you have any questions about the
City of Martinez tap water, please
call 925-372-3588.

CITY OF PITTSBURG

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2024

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.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Contaminants that may affect health

Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	1	ND-0.08	0.06
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.5-0.8	0.7
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	ND-1.7	1.2
Lead and Copper Study	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/ # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile
EPA Lead Study (µg/L)	0.2	15	45/1	ND
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	45/0	ND
Date of Study			8/2024	
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range or [Maximum Value]	Avg. or [Monthly % of Samples that Meet Req.]
Turbidity (NTU) (city treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	[0.20]	[100%]
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA
Chlorite (mg/L)	0.05	0.05	0.1-0.4	0.2
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	4	4.0	0.2-2.4	1.4
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	5.4-11	7.6
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	39-58	48



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
Aluminum (µg/L)	600	200	ND-80	60
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	42-159	95
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	1-2	1
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	320-928	670
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	58-114	81
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	173-516	371
Turbidity (NTU) (city distribution system)	n/a	5	0.02-0.27	0.11

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	60-160	93
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND - 0.4	0.2
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	23	n/a
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	76-217	156
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	12	n/a
pH	n/a	n/a	7.2-8.9	8.5
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.0	n/a
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	44	n/a

UCMR5 ASSESSMENT MONITORING

(2024-2025)

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Lithium (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-23	11.5

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 2024

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 distribution 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.

			DIABLO WATER DISTRICT		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
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.67-0.74	0.71	0.7-0.8	0.8
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.1-0.9	0.4	ND-0.8	0.3
Lead and Copper Study	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested/ # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested/ # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile
EPA Lead Study (µg/L)	0.2	15	29/0	1.9	n/a	n/a
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	29/0	0.24	n/a	n/a
Date of Study			6/2022		n/a	
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range or [Maximum Value]	Avg. or [Monthly % of Samples that Meet Req.]	Range or [Maximum Value]	Avg. or [Monthly % of Samples that Meet Req.]
Turbidity (NTU) (DWD treatment plant)	n/a	95% ≤ 0.3	n/a	n/a	[0.44]	[100%]
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA
Bromate (µg/L)	0.1	10	n/a	n/a	ND	n/a
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	4	4.0	ND-3.3	2.6	n/a	n/a
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	4.2-14	8.0	n/a	n/a
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	11-40	21	n/a	n/a

			DIABLO WATER DISTRICT	RANDALL-BOLD WTP*		
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
Aluminum (µg/L)	600	200	ND	n/a	53	n/a
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	47-100	67	21-96	52
Color (units)	n/a	15	ND-140	31	ND	n/a
Copper (mg/L)	n/a	1.0	ND	n/a	0.01	n/a
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	50	ND-140	31	ND	n/a
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	3	n/a	ND-2	1
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	452-656	522	237-589	396
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	38-89	63	26-72	45
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	226-348	278	128-303	210
Turbidity (NTU) (DWD distribution system)	n/a	5	0.08-0.68	0.22	n/a	n/a

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2024

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
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	55-96	79	46-82	60
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.6	n/a	0.4	n/a
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.22	0.11	ND-0.2	0.09
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	16-32	24	11-23	16
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	85-147	115	53-116	80
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	9.8-17	14	6.1-14	9.6
pH	n/a	n/a	7.7-8.8	8.3	7.9-8.9	8.5
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.6-3.3	2.3	1.3-3.4	2.2
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	48-73	57	27-66	46

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

RANDALL-BOLD WTP*

UCMR5 ASSESSMENT MONITORING

2023-2025

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average
Lithium (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-15	10	n/a	n/a

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

RANDALL-BOLD WTP*

UNTREATED WATER TEST RESULTS

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average
Chromium [Hexavalent] (ug/L)	0.02	10	0.1-1.8	0.6	ND-0.14	0.11

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

RANDALL-BOLD WTP*

UNTREATED WELL WATER TEST RESULTS

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average
Boron (mg/L)	n/a	1	1.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Combined Ra 226 & Ra 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	ND-2.2	1.4	n/a	n/a
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0.05	n/a	ND-2.2	1.2	n/a	n/a
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	6.3-9.0	7.5	n/a	n/a
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50	ND-21	9.8	n/a	n/a
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.43	20	2.4-2.8	2.5	n/a	n/a

Boron was detected above the notification level. Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

Manganese was detected above the secondary maximum contaminant level (MCL). Secondary MCLs are based on aesthetic considerations and may affect the color and taste of the water. DWD's notification with more information on Manganese can be found at diablowater.org/ccrnotice

PUBLIC MEETINGS

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

3990 Main Street
Oakley, CA 94561
925-625-3798
diablowater.org

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



CONTRA COSTA
WATER DISTRICT

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 یا با 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 your water service. Visit **ccwater.com** to begin your research.



CONTRA COSTA
WATER DISTRICT

ANTIOCH
CALIFORNIA

