

YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2025

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

In 2025, the drinking water delivered to your home met or exceeded every drinking water standard set by the state and federal governments.

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 77,000 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 2025 and answers questions you might have about your tap water. For detailed test results, see pages 6-7.

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.

CITY OF PITTSBURG
Anh Nguyen | 925-252-6916



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).



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 problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Pittsburg is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, we can provide a list of state-certified laboratories, contact City of Pittsburg using the information provided in 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.

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

FLUORIDE

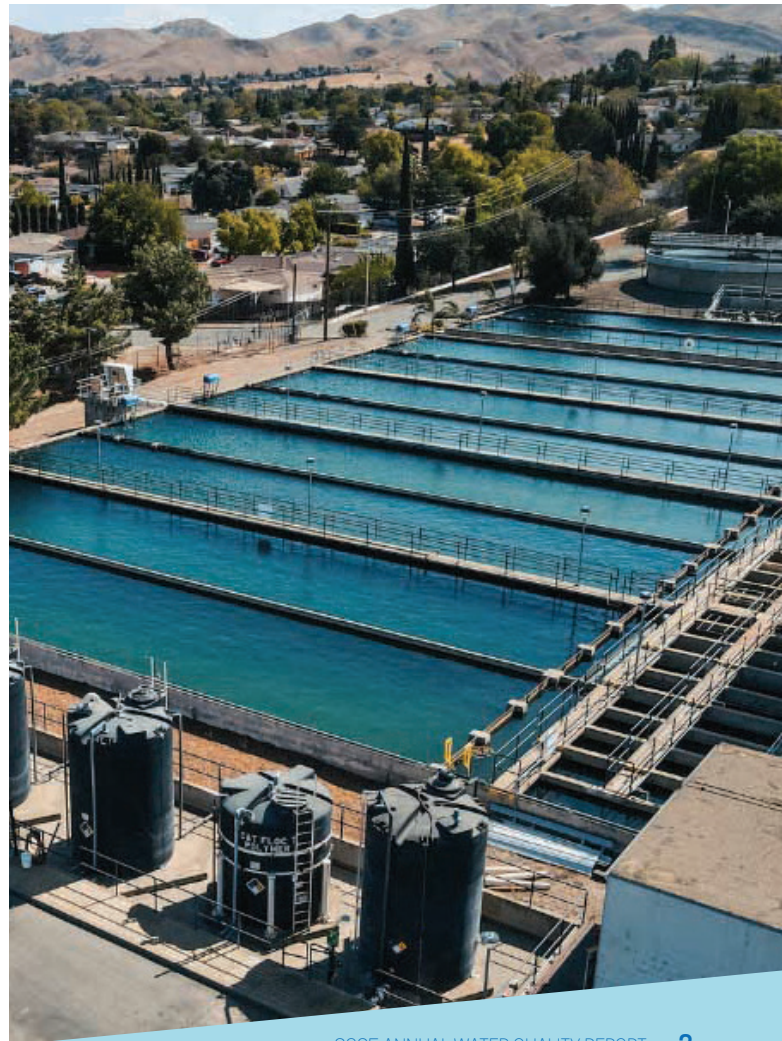
To prevent tooth decay, fluoride is added to your drinking water. This is a long-standing practice that has improved public health over many years. Since the passage of AB 733 in 1995, public water systems with more than 10,000 connections must fluoridate if funding is available to cover the costs. To 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 City of Pittsburg 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

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:

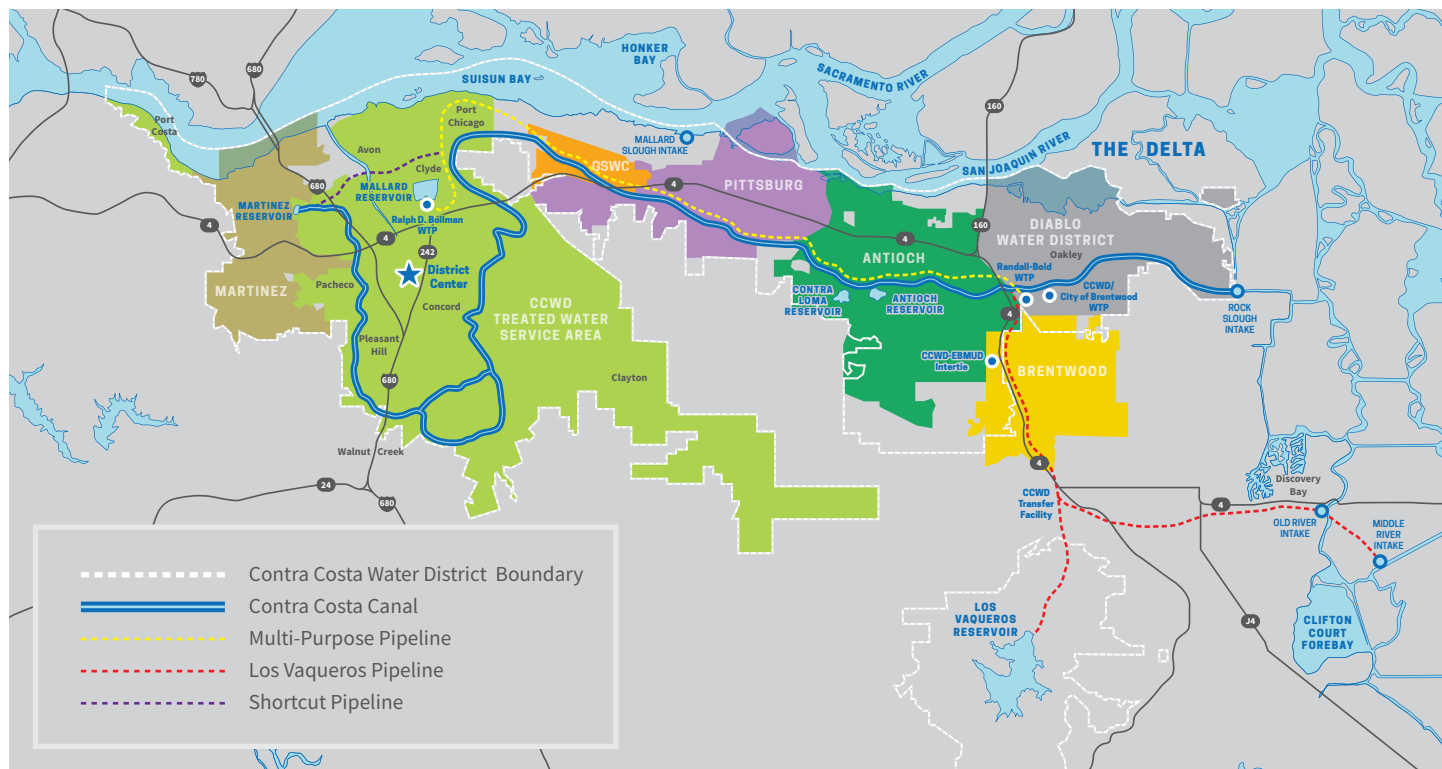
- **Intakes** were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of saltwater intrusion, agricultural drainage, recreational boating and regulated point discharges.
- **Reservoirs** were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of associated recreation, roads and parking lots, and watershed runoff.
- **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 2025. 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 2030.

THE CITY OF PITTSBURG

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 can pump water from two wells. A source water assessment was conducted for the Dover Well in September 2015 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).
- **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 the Dover well.



DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Regulatory 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.

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

CITY OF PITTSBURG

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2025

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					
Contaminants that may affect health					
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Typical Source
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	1	ND-0.06	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	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-0.4	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
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	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	45/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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%]	Soil runoff
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	
Chlorite (µg/L)	0.05	1	0.2-0.4	0.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	4	4.0	0.2-2.2	1.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	N/A	60	5.2-15	11	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	N/A	80	37-57	52	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	Typical Source
Aluminum (µg/L)	N/A	200	ND-61	40	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	N/A	250	18-121	53	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	N/A	15	ND-2	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	N/A	1.0	0.005-0.010	0.007	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Odor-threshold (units)	N/A	3	1.3-1.6	1.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	N/A	900	263-764	559	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	N/A	250	48-97	72	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	N/A	500	250-470	363	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	N/A	5	0.06-0.17	0.09	Soil runoff

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	53-80	67
Ammonia (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	ND-0.4	0.3
Calcium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	23	N/A
Hardness (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	62-170	132
Magnesium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	12	N/A
pH	N/A	N/A	7.8-9.0	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

2023-2025

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

UNTREATED WATER TEST RESULTS

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	N/A	15	ND-3.6	ND
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	N/A	50	ND-9.5	7.1



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 importante sobre su agua potable. Solicite que alguien se lo traduzca o que hable con alguien que lo entienda.

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 درمورد آب آشامیدنی شما میباشد. 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?

City of Pittsburg's website contains valuable information about your water service. Visit **www.pittsburgca.gov** to begin your research.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

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

65 Civic Avenue
Pittsburg, CA 94565
925-252-4850
www.pittsburgca.gov

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