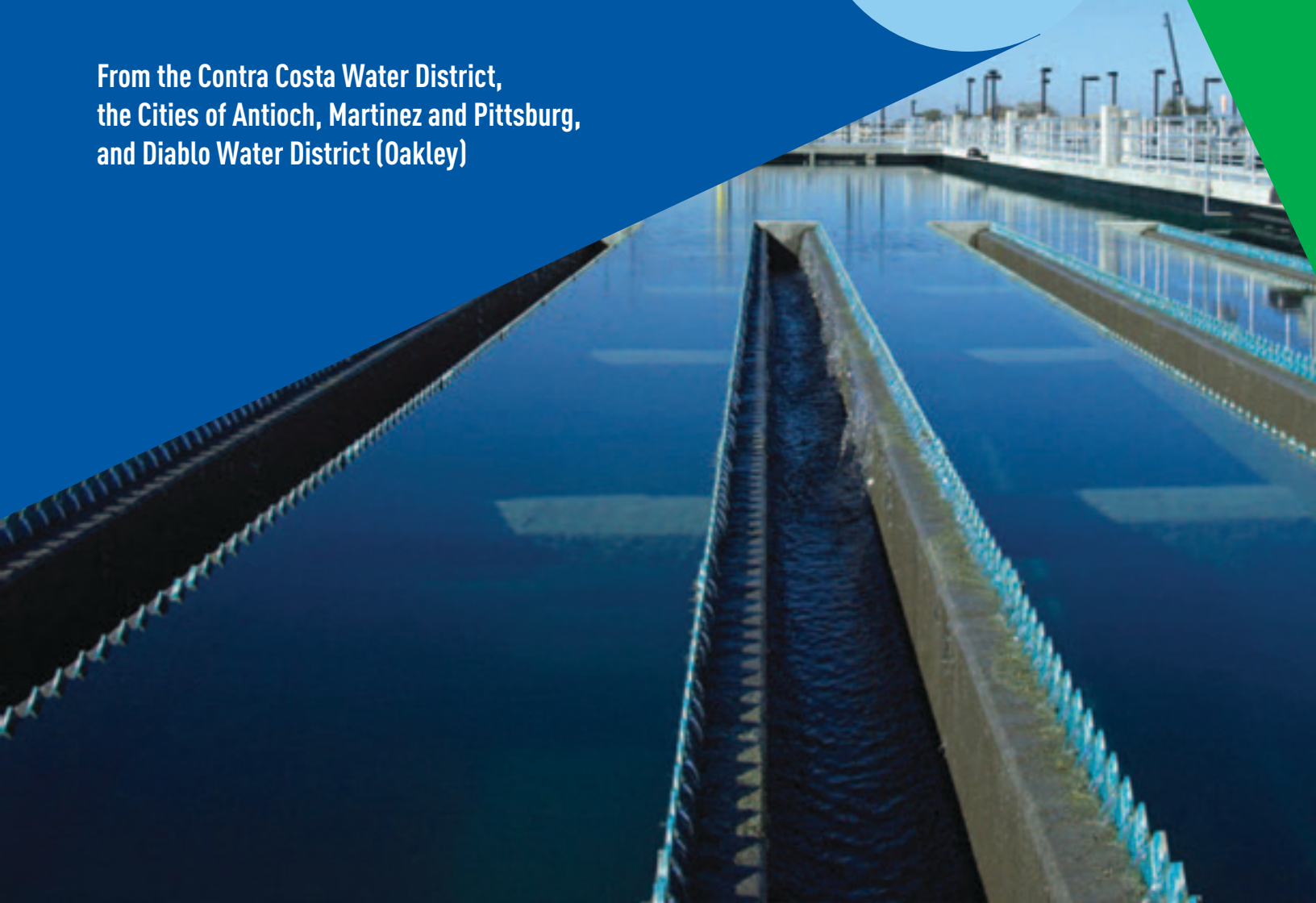


YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2015

From the Contra Costa Water District,
the Cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg,
and Diablo Water District (Oakley)



ANNUAL
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT



TO OUR CUSTOMERS

There's one thing everyone should be able to count on when turning on their faucet: a supply of high-quality drinking water. Even after years of drought, customers in Central and Eastern Contra Costa County can expect the water they need at a quality they deserve. Every year, we provide a report full of water quality data so you can see how our water quality compares to state and federal drinking water standards. We encourage you to read through this report to get a better understanding of your drinking water.

You can be confident your tap water is of a high quality. Frequent testing for water quality and regular improvements in the treatment process keeps your drinking water among the best in the country. This report includes water quality data collected throughout 2015 and answers questions you might have about your tap water. It reports on

the quality of tap water delivered by the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg, and Diablo Water District (DWD) in Oakley.

Need more information about the tap water in your community? Please call:

CCWD: Calvin Liu, 925-688-8091

City of Antioch: Lori Sarti, 925-779-7024

City of Martinez: Hiren Patel, 925-372-3588

City of Pittsburg: Ana Corti, 925-252-6916

Diablo Water District (Oakley): Nacho Mendoza, 925-625-2112

Golden State Water Company (Bay Point): 925-458-3112

City of Brentwood: Eric Brennan, 925-516-6000

THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER WANTS YOU TO KNOW

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 before it is treated include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or for EPA and CDC guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at:

1-800-426-4791

www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER

Your investments in infrastructure and water quality projects like the Middle River Intake have ensured high quality water from all sources of your drinking water. The primary source of water for 500,000 residents in central and eastern Contra Costa County is the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Protecting the health of the Delta is pivotal to maintaining the water quality you've come to enjoy.

The Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) pumps Delta water from four locations: Rock Slough near Oakley, Old River near Discovery Bay, Middle River on Victoria Island, and Mallard Slough in Bay Point. CCWD's major conveyance facilities are the Contra Costa Canal, the Los Vaqueros Pipeline and the Multi-Purpose Pipeline.



Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and parts of Pleasant Hill, Martinez and Walnut Creek: CCWD provides treated drinking water to homes and businesses. CCWD pumps water from the Delta, treats it in treatment plants and delivers it to customers through distribution pipelines.

Antioch: 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 pipelines. In addition to the untreated water it buys from CCWD, the City of Antioch can pump directly from the San Joaquin River and buy treated water from CCWD.

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 pipelines. In addition to the water it buys from CCWD, the City of Pittsburg can pump water from two wells.

Martinez (the portion of the city that does not receive treated water from CCWD): The City of Martinez purchases untreated water from CCWD, treats it in a city-owned treatment plant and delivers it to customers through the city's distribution pipeline.

Diablo Water District (Oakley): DWD purchases untreated water from CCWD. Water is treated at a plant jointly owned by DWD and CCWD, and blended with groundwater pumped from two wells. Water is then delivered to customers through DWD's distribution pipelines.

Bay Point: CCWD sells treated water to the Golden State Water Company. The water is delivered to customers through Bay Point distribution pipelines.

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

THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER (CONTINUED)

WATERSHED SANITARY SURVEYS

Sanitary surveys of the watershed that comes in contact with your water are conducted every three to five years. CCWD and the City of Antioch have both conducted sanitary surveys. CCWD updated its sanitary survey in 2007, 2010 and 2015. The City of Antioch updated its survey in 2007 and 2012. These surveys identified that the Delta water supply could be affected by contamination from industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, urban runoff, highway runoff, agricultural runoff, pesticides, grazing animals, concentrated animal facilities, wild animals, mine runoff, recreational activities, traffic accidents/spills, saltwater intrusion, geologic hazards and solid and hazardous waste disposal facilities. The surveys concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at the contamination sources and existing water treatment practices.



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

Source water assessments are one-time studies conducted to determine how susceptible a water supply is to contamination. Assessment results are below.

Contra Costa Water District

In June 2002 and May 2003, source water assessments were conducted for the CCWD's water sources. These sources include the Delta intakes on Old River, Rock Slough and Mallard Slough, as well as the Los Vaqueros, Contra Loma, Mallard and Martinez reservoirs and the Contra Costa Canal (sampled at Clyde). A source water assessment was also 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:

- **The District's Delta sources** were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of saltwater intrusion, agricultural drainage, recreational boating and regulated point discharges.
- **The District's reservoirs** were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of associated recreation, roads and parking lots, and watershed runoff.
- **The Contra Costa Canal** traverses rural, municipal and industrial areas. It was found to be most vulnerable to gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, septic systems, historic landfills and military institutions.

For more information, contact Andrea Flores at 925-688-8183.

City of Antioch

In April 2003, a source water assessment was conducted for the Antioch Municipal Reservoir and the San Joaquin River source of the City of Antioch water system.

In summary:

- **The Antioch Municipal Reservoir** was found to be most vulnerable to sewer collection systems; this activity is not associated with contaminants in the water supply.
- **The San Joaquin River source** 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. Historically, as major diversions began and the freshwater flows into the Delta decreased, saline bay waters have moved further upstream, replacing the fresh water. When chloride levels in the river exceed 250 milligrams per liter, the City stops pumping until chloride levels decrease.

For more information, contact Lori Sarti at 925-779-7024.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS (CONTINUED)

City of Pittsburg

In November 2001, a source water assessment was conducted for the City of Pittsburg's Rossmoor well. In July 2009, a source water assessment was conducted for the Bodega well.

The following water sources were found to be most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply:

- **Bodega Well:** Residential sewer collection systems, abandoned military installation (Camp Stoneman) and illegal activities (drug labs).
- **Rossmoor Well:** Grazing, sewer collection systems, utility stations and maintenance areas.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board at 510-620-3474.

Diablo Water District (Oakley)

A source water assessment was conducted for Diablo Water District's Glen Park Well in April 2005 and Stonecreek Well in March 2011. Both sources are considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with contaminants in the water supply: historic waste dumps/landfills and septic systems – high density (> 1/acre).

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Nacho Mendoza, 925-625-2112.

WATER QUALITY NOTIFICATIONS

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. None of the samples for any agency exceeded the Action Level. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your drinking water provider 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 800-426-4791 or <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

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. The DDW is a good source of information about fluoridation. Information can be found at www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100-percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in untreated source 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, small children and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctors 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.



PROTECTING THE SOURCE OF WATER

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides; they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

UNDERSTANDING THE TABLE

The table to the right contains detailed information about the water that comes from your tap. Your water is regularly tested for more than 120 chemicals and other substances, as well as radioactivity. The table lists only substances that were detected.

Definitions

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.

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 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.

PHGs, MCLGs and MRDLGs are non-mandatory goals based solely on public health considerations using the most recent scientific research available. When these goals are set, the technological and economic feasibility of reaching these goals is not considered.

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Treated Water: Water that has been filtered and treated.

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

Untreated Water: Water before it has been filtered and treated.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR):

A federal rule that requires monitoring for contaminants that are unregulated. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

WATER TEST RESULTS

Primary Drinking Water Standards	PHG or MCLG	MCL	Contra Costa Water District		Randall-Bold WTP ¹		CCWD/Brentwood WTP		Diablo Water District		City of Martinez		City of Antioch		City of Pittsburg		Major Source in Drinking Water		
			Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average			
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes		
Barium (mg/L)	2	1	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.5-1.0	0.8	0.7-0.9	0.7	ND	ND	0.6-0.7	0.7	0.6-0.8	0.7	0.7-1.1	0.8	0.5-1	0.7	Water additive that promotes strong teeth		
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	ND	ND	ND-1.3	0.4	ND	ND	ND-1.3	0.5	ND-1.0	0.5	ND	ND	0.7	n/a	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits		
Selenium (µg/L)	30	50	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND-7.6	3.8	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)		
	PHG or MCLG	MCL	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Requirements	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Requirements	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Requirements	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Requirements	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Requirements	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Requirements	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Requirements	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Requirements	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	0.25	100%	0.28	100%	0.12	100%	n/a	n/a	0.11	100%	0.21	100%	0.23	100%	0.23	100%	Soil runoff
	PHG, MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Range of All Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range of All Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range of All Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range of All Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range of All Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range of All Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range of All Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range of All Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Bromate (µg/L) ²	0.1	10	ND-6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-18	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L) ²	4	4	ND-3.6	1.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-3.5	2.3	0.1-3.2	1.27	0.05-3.97	2.17	0.1-2.5	1.27	0.1-2.5	1.27	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L) ²	n/a	60	ND-12	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-6.2	6	ND-14	6	3.2-15	7	1.1-9.2	6.7	1.1-9.2	6.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L) ²	n/a	80	9.0-83	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12-36	22	8.6-20	17	58-89	79	8.6-28.4	18.4	8.6-28.4	18.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological Standards	PHG or MCLG	MCL	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		Major Source in Drinking Water
Total coliform	0	>5% of monthly samples	1.7%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		Naturally present in the environment
Secondary Drinking Water Standards		MCL	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Aluminum (µg/L)		200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-55	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)		500	83-119	105	52-125	93	83-215	165	57-127	101	73-130	101	58-142	111	61-148	117	61-148	117	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)		15 units	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-5	1.25	ND-5	1.25	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/L)		50	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND-350	54	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-threshold (units)		3 units	2	n/a	2	n/a	1	n/a	2	n/a	ND-2.0	1	ND-2	ND	1.3-1.6	1.3	1.3-1.6	1.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)		1,600	600-700	660	490-710	620	580-970	800	550-840	710	560-720	640	580-710	645	480-902	761	480-902	761	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)		500	70-90	80	60-80	70	60-80	70	70-110	90	63-64	63	56-57	56	70-77	74	70-77	74	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)		1,000	320-380	350	270-380	330	310-520	420	305-460	390	340-410	375	253-439	340	333-510	428	333-510	428	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)		5	0.05-1.3	0.13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.06-1.75	0.13	0.06-0.25	0.1	0.05-0.14	0.07	0.07-0.15	0.11	0.07-0.15	0.11	Soil runoff
General Water Quality Parameters		MCL	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Alkalinity (mg/L)		n/a	60-90	70	70-90	80	50-80	70	80-120	100	83-88	85	72-125	95	85-175	118	85-175	118	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Ammonia (mg/L)		n/a	0.5	n/a	0.5	n/a	0.7	n/a	0.4	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.49	0.1	ND-0.49	0.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Bromide (mg/L)		n/a	0.10-0.29	0.18	0.09-0.27	0.19	ND-0.67	0.28	0.098-0.31	0.19	0.18-0.32	0.28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Calcium (mg/L)		n/a	21-26	24	20-26	24	16-22	19	24-40	31	25-26	25	17-30	24	29	29	17-30	24	Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness (mg/L)		n/a	120-140	130	110-150	130	110-150	130	120-190	150	120-130	125	89-158	121	130-210	172	130-210	172	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Magnesium (mg/L)		n/a	14-16	15	12-16	14	16-21	18	15-22	18	14-17	15	15	n/a	18	n/a	15	18	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
pH		n/a	8.1-8.4	8.3	8.0-8.9	8.5	7.8-8.8	8.4	8.0-8.6	8.3	7.6-8.7	8.2	8.0-9.0	8.7	7.0-8.7	8.49	8.0-9.0	8.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (mg/L)		n/a	3.1-3.9	3.4	2.8-4.1	3.4	3.1-5.4	4.4	2.8-4.0	3.3	3.5-4.2	3.8	3.5	n/a	3.8	n/a	3.5	n/a	Soil runoff
Sodium (mg/L)		n/a	69-89	80	55-93	75	65-130	110	62-100	83	63-95	79	39-95	74	77	n/a	39-95	74	Soil runoff
Lead and Copper	PHG or MCLG	Action Level	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested/# Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# 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	60/0	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33/0	ND	62/0	ND	65/0	ND	47/0	ND	65/0	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	60/0	0.16	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33/0	0.15	62/0	0.06	65/0	0.098	47/0	ND	65/0	0.098	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Date of sampling			June 2013		n/a		n/a		June 2013		July 2012		August 2015		August 2015				
UCMR3 Assessment Monitoring (2013-2015)	PHG or Notification Level	MCL	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Bromochloromethane (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.06	ND	ND-0.10	0.07	n/a	n/a	ND-0.08	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.15	0.09	0.09-0.21	0.14	0.09-0.21	0.14	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chlorate (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	26-170	68	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	24-110	54	72-350	196	ND-44	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (µg/L)	n/a	50	ND-0.4	ND	ND-0.5	ND	n/a	n/a	ND-0.7	0.4	ND-0.8	0.3	ND-0.52	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Hexavalent chromium (µg/L)	0.02	10	0.05-0.14	0.08	0.06-0.10	0.08	n/a	n/a	0.18-0.49	0.33	0.046-0.30	0.17	0.056-0.1	0.08	0.05-0.07	0.06	0.05-0.07	0.06	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-1.7	1.2	ND-1.5	1	n/a	n/a	1.1-1.8	1.5	1.0-1.4	1.2	ND-1.2	ND	2.4-3.1	2.78	2.4-3.1	2.78	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Strontium (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	140-190	154	140-180	155	n/a	n/a	200-300	234	130-180	155	110-190	153	240-310	285	240-310	285	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Vanadium (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.2-2.9	2.6	1.6-2.4	2.2	n/a	n/a	1.7-2.7	2.5	1.5-3.3	2.4	1.4-3.4	2.6	1.9-4.5	3.15	1.9-4.5	3.15	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Date of study			2013		2013		n/a		2013		2013		2013-2014		2014-2015				

Abbreviations

AL = Action level

mg/L = Milligrams per liter

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

ND = Not detected above the detection limit used for purposes of reporting

ng/L = Nanograms per liter

NTU = Nephelometric turbidity units

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

RAA = Running annual average

µg/L = Micrograms per liter

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

¹Randall-Bold WTP is a regular source of water for CCWD, DWD and the Golden State Water Company in Bay Point. It is also an as-needed source of water for Antioch and Brentwood and an emergency source for Pittsburg.

²MCL Compliance is based on an annual average, not an individual result.

³Calculated result.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED IN THE QUALITY OF YOUR WATER

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

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

CITY OF MARTINEZ

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

CITY OF PITTSBURG

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

CITY OF ANTIOCH

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

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT (OAKLEY)

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

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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

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

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

WANT MORE INFORMATION?

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



CONTRA COSTA
WATER DISTRICT

