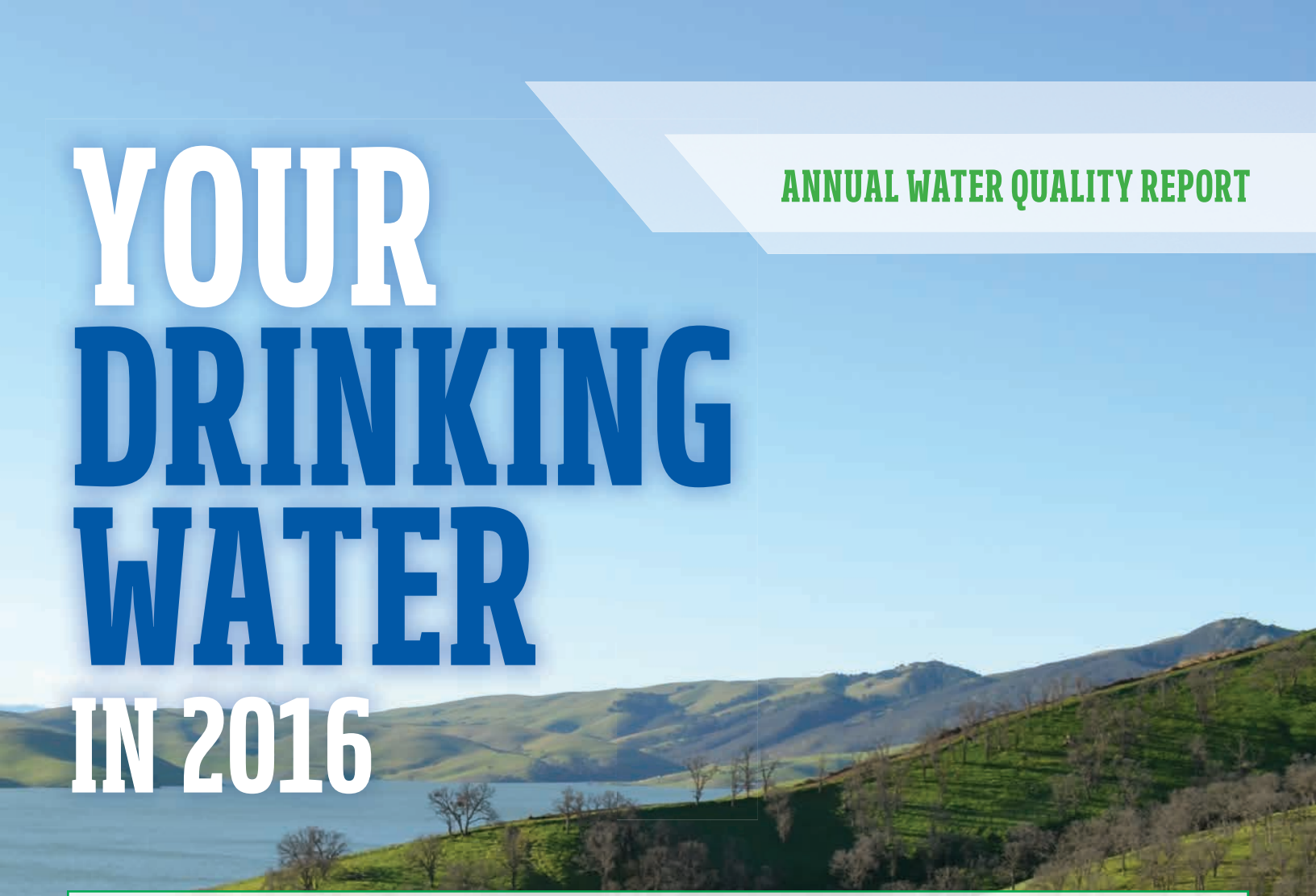
YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2016

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



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City of Brentwood
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To Our Customers:

We are pleased to present the 2016 Annual Water Quality Report that shows the high quality of your drinking water. Your water providers are investing in the infrastructure and technology that will ensure all of our customers will enjoy safe, reliable drinking water for generations. Every year, we provide a report full of water quality data so you can get a better understanding of your drinking water.

In 2016, the treated drinking water we delivered was better than all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments. For test results, see Pages 7-11.

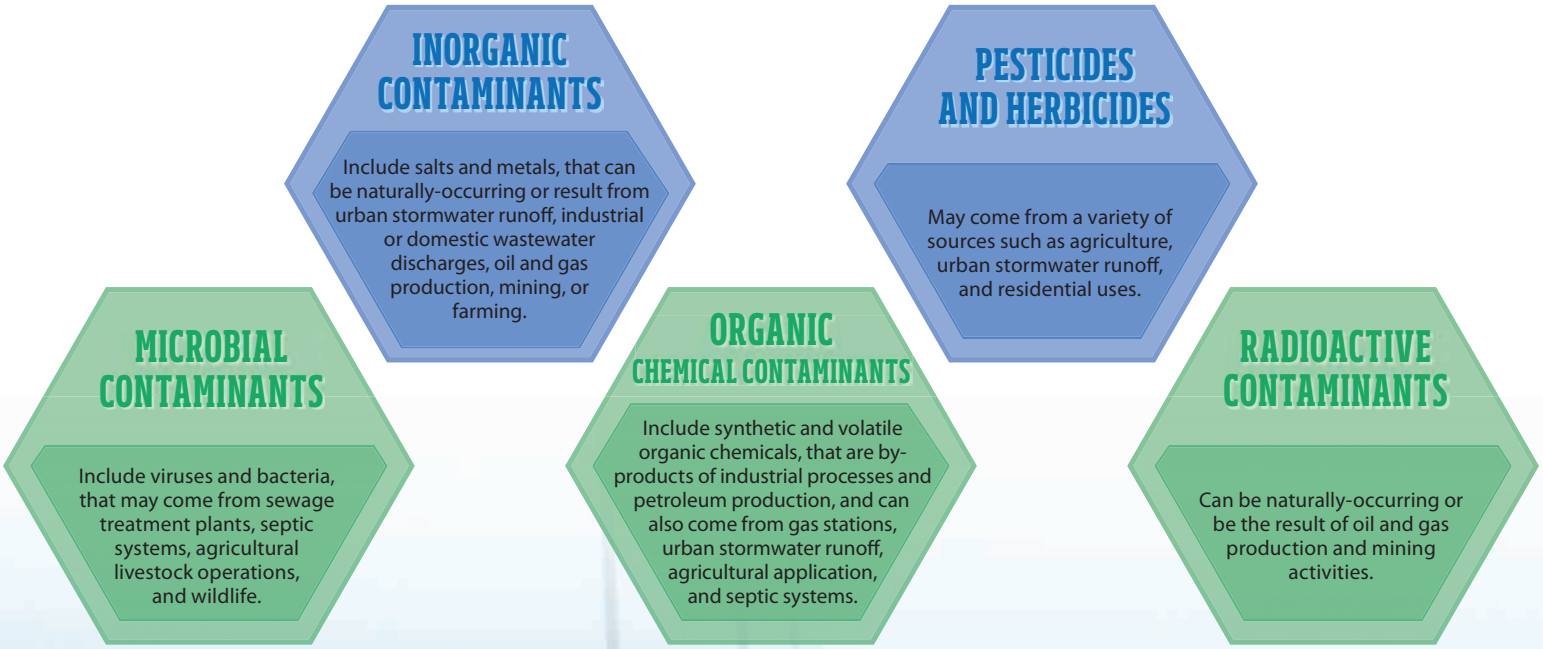
This report includes water quality data collected throughout 2016 and answers questions you might have about your tap water. You can be confident your tap water is of a high quality. Frequent testing for water quality and regular improvements in the treatment process keeps your drinking water among the best in the country. Recent reports about lead in the water systems of communities like Flint, Michigan, have people understandably concerned. Your water provider takes steps to reduce the potential for lead to leach from your home's water pipes. We do this through proactive monitoring and corrosion control. The results from more than 270 water samples collected from our five agencies in 2015 and 2016 are included in the tables of this report and show that lead was not detected. Read more about lead on Page 3.

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 the contact on the left.

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:



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Notice for 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. 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).

Lead

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 2 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 **http://www.epa.gov/lead**. A recent California directive allows schools to receive lead-in-water testing from their water provider. To find out more about the Lead Sampling of Drinking Water in Schools initiative, please visit **http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.shtml**

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 **www.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, 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

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.

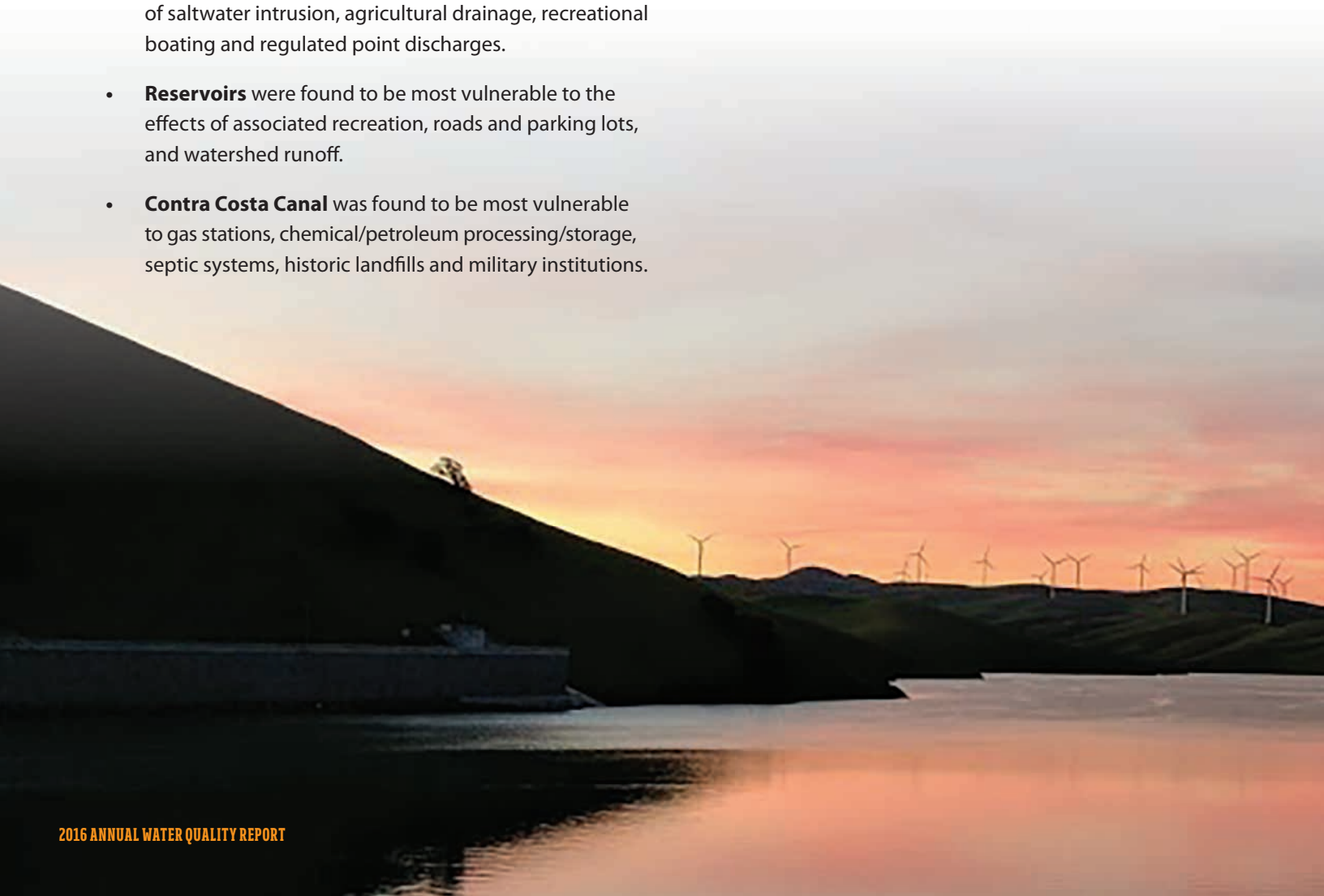
CCWD completes watershed sanitary surveys every five years and the last one was completed in 2015. The surveys concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at contamination sources and existing water treatment practices.

Bay Point

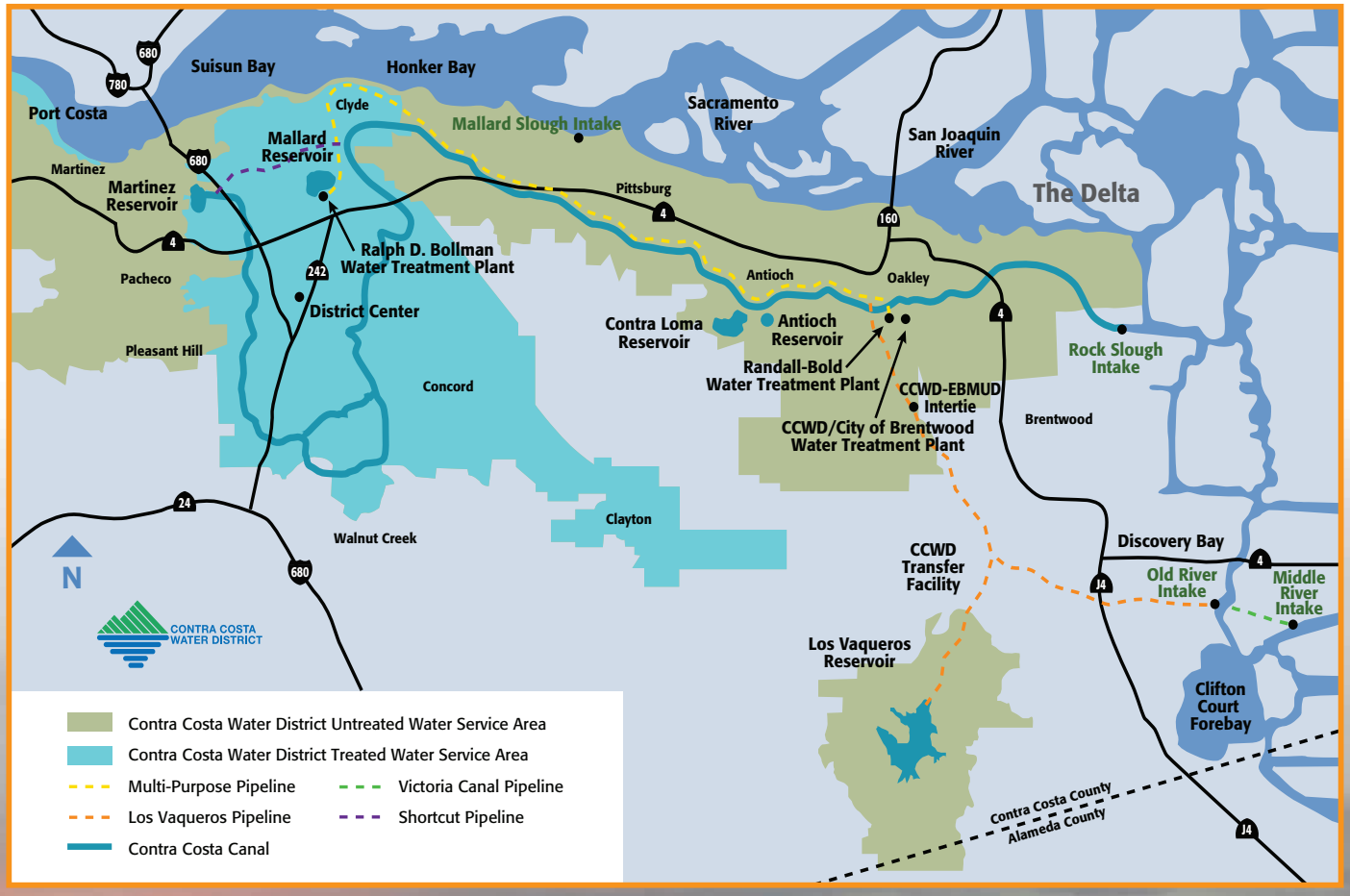
The Golden State Water Company purchases treated water from CCWD and delivers it to customers through its distribution pipes.

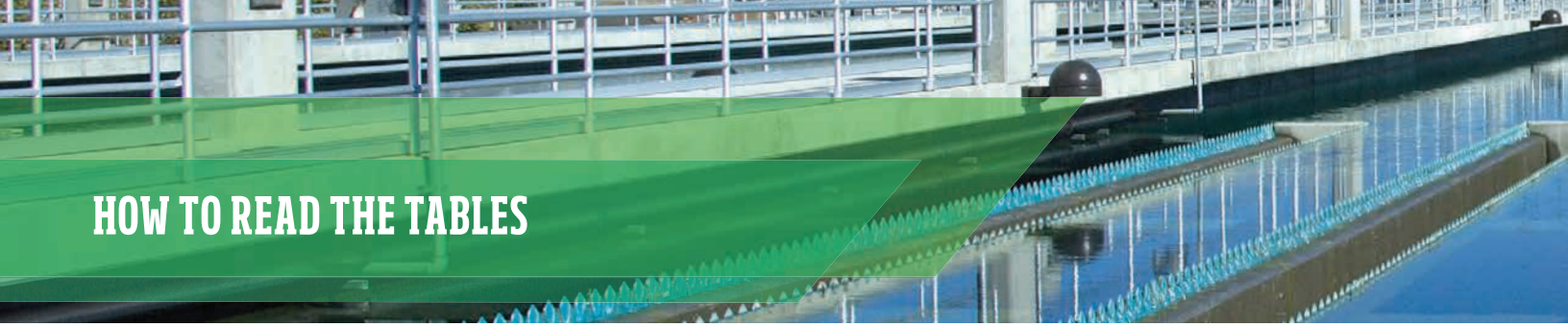
Brentwood

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



Your primary water source is surface water from 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: 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.





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 2016 are listed in the tables. Constituents may vary from provider to provider depending on water source and treatment techniques.

STATE OR FEDERAL GOAL
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

AVERAGE
The average level of a detected contaminant in drinking water.

	STATE OR FEDERAL GOAL (PHG, MCLG OR MRDLG)	HIGHEST AMOUNT ALLOWED (MCL OR MRDL)	Water Provider: RANGE DETECTED	Water Provider: AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Primary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect health				
INORGANIC					
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.6-0.8	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

HIGHEST AMOUNT ALLOWED
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
The most likely way a contaminant enters drinking water.

Definitions & Abbreviations

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 and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 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

NA: 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 Standard: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

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

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs 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

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2016

			Contra Costa Water District		Randall-Bold WTP		CCWD-Brentwood WTP		
	STATE OR FEDERAL GOAL (PHG, MCLG OR MRDLG)	HIGHEST AMOUNT ALLOWED (MCL OR MRDL)	RANGE DETECTED	AVERAGE	RANGE DETECTED	AVERAGE	RANGE DETECTED	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Primary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect health								
INORGANIC									
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.6-0.8	0.7	0.6-0.7	0.7	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	ND	ND	ND-1.1	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER	PHG	ACTION LIMIT	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	90% PERCENTILE	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING ACTION LEVE	90% PERCENTILE	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING ACTION LEVE	90% PERCENTILE	
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	64/0	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	64/0	0.17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			Jun-16		n/a		n/a		
MICROBIOLOGICAL STANDARDS									
Total coliform	n/a	>5% of monthly samples	0%-1.1%	0.22%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
			MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQ.	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQ.	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQ.	
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	0.14	100%	0.13	100%	0.14	100%	Soil runoff
DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS			RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST RAA	RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST RAA	RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST RAA	
Chloramines as Cl_2 (mg/L)	n/a	4	ND-3.8	1.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	ND-15	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	4.3-53	39	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								
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	68-100	84	29-100	63	30-190	99	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3	1	n/a	1-4	2	1	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1,600	470-670	520	310-670	460	300-850	550	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	43-86	60	38-81	54	37-68	54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1,000	240-360	280	180-310	240	170-440	300	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.01-2.5	0.15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Soil runoff
General Water Quality Parameters	Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers								
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	55-73	62	46-110	61	41-60	54	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.5	n/a	0.4	n/a	0.5	n/a	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.19	0.1	ND-0.22	0.12	ND-0.32	0.18	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	16-26	19	11-35	17	12-18	14	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	76-120	95	58-140	90	64-120	89	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	11-15	12	8-15	11	8.2-18	12	
pH	n/a	n/a	8.2-8.7	8.4	7.7-8.8	8.6	7.9-8.8	8.4	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.6-3.5	2.9	1.8-3.8	2.6	2.0-4.5	3.0	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	56-83	65	39-75	56	36-120	72	

CITY OF ANTIOCH

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.

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.

The City completes watershed sanitary surveys every five years. The last survey, completed in 2012, concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at contamination sources and existing water treatment practices.

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2016

			City of Antioch		
SUBSTANCE (PARAMETER)	STATE OR FEDERAL GOAL (PHG, MCLG OR MRDLG)	HIGHEST AMOUNT ALLOWED (MCL OR MRDL)	RANGE DETECTED	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Primary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect health				
INORGANIC					
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.6-1.1	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-0.5	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER	PHG	ACTION LIMIT	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	90% PERCENTILE	
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	65/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	65/0	0.098	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling		August 2015			
MICROBIOLOGICAL STANDARDS			MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQ. .	
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	0.19	100%	Soil runoff
DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS			RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST RAA	
Chloramines as Cl_2 (mg/L)	n/a	4	0.15-3.5	2.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	0-5.8	6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	48-74	76	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water				
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	32-120	79	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3 units	1-4	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1600	330-720	510	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	46-50	48	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1000	320-330	320	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.05-0.14	0.08	Soil runoff
General Water Quality Parameters	Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers				
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	48-110	69	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.7	n/a	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.17	n/a	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	12-32	17	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	58-140	84	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	13	n/a	
pH	n/a	n/a	8.0-9.0	8.6	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	3.2	n/a	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	21-84	53	

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2016

SUBSTANCE (PARAMETER)	STATE OR FEDERAL GOAL (PHG, MCLG OR MRDLG)	HIGHEST AMOUNT ALLOWED (MCL OR MRDL)	Diablo Water District: RANGE DETECTED	Diablo Water District: AVERAGE	Randall-Bold WTP: RANGE DETECTED	Randall-Bold WTP: AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Primary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect health						
INORGANIC							
Cadmium (µg/L)	0.04	5	1.4	n/a	ND	n/a	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.6-0.7	0.6	0.6-0.7	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-1.1	ND	ND-1.1	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER		ACTION LIMIT	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	90% PERCENTILE	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	90% PERCENTILE	
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	31/0	ND	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	31/0	0.17	n/a	n/a	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			Jun-16		n/a		
MICROBIOLOGICAL STANDARDS			MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQ.	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQ.	
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	n/a	n/a	0.13	100%	Soil runoff
DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS			RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST RAA	RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST RAA	
Chloramines as Cl_2 (mg/L)	n/a	4	ND-4.5	2.4	n/a	n/a	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	ND-13	4	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	4.5-40	22	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water						
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	38-100	70	29-100	63	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	50	ND-250	ND	ND	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3 units	3	n/a	1-4	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1600	390-680	540	310-670	460	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	48-88	70	38-81	54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1000	220-360	300	180-310	240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.01-0.85	0.26	n/a	n/a	Soil runoff
General Water Quality Parameters	Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers						
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	62-120	80	46-110	61	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.4	n/a	0.4	n/a	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.07-0.23	0.14	ND-0.22	0.12	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	18-38	24	11-35	17	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	82-160	120	58-140	90	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	10-17	14	8-15	11	
pH	n/a	n/a	7.8-8.5	8.3	7.7-8.8	8.6	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.9-3.6	2.6	1.8-3.8	2.6	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	45-82	63	39-75	56	

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 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.

CITY OF MARTINEZ

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.

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2016

SUBSTANCE (PARAMETER)	STATE OR FEDERAL GOAL (PHG, MCLG OR MRDLG)	HIGHEST AMOUNT ALLOWED (MCL OR MRDL)	City of Martinez: RANGE DETECTED	City of Martinez: AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Primary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect health				
INORGANIC					
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.6-1	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD AND COPPER	PHG	ACTION LIMIT	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	90% PERCENTILE	
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	63/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	63/0	0.12	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			Jun-16		
MICROBIOLOGICAL STANDARDS			MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQ.	
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	0.14	100%	Soil runoff
DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS			RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST RAA	
Chloramines as Cl_2 (mg/L)	n/a	4	0.1-3.0	1.2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (µg/L)	0.1	10	ND-9	3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	ND-3.2	2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	3.6-22	12	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water				
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	37-130	74	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3 units	1-2	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1600	350-600	480	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	43-61	52	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1000	180-350	260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.07-0.3	0.13	Soil runoff
General Water Quality Parameters					
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	56-100	78	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.10-0.36	0.2	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	13-31	22	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	68-140	100	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	8.6-14	11	
pH	n/a	n/a	7.3-9.2	8.8	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.2-3.4	2.8	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	42-64	53	

CITY OF PITTSBURG

Table of Chemicals or Constituents Detected in Water in 2016

SUBSTANCE (PARAMETER)	STATE OR FEDERAL GOAL (PHG, MCLG OR MRDLG)	HIGHEST AMOUNT ALLOWED (MCL OR MRDL)	City of Pittsburg: RANGE DETECTED	City of Pittsburg: AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Primary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect health				
INORGANIC					
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.5-0.9	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	0.69	n/a	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER	PHG	ACTION LIMIT	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	90% PERCENTILE	
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	47/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	47/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of sampling			Aug-15		
MICROBIOLOGICAL STANDARDS			MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQ.	
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	TT	0.12	100%	Soil runoff
DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS			RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST RAA	
Chloramines as Cl_2 (mg/L)	n/a	4	0.1-3.4	1.2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	ND-16	8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	8.5-36	24	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	Contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water				
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	53-140	94	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	n/a	15 units	ND-9	3.5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3 units	1.3-1.6	1.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	1600	370-840	670	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	76-110	90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1000	280-470	390	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	5	0.05-0.3	0.12	Soil runoff
General Water Quality Parameters	Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers				
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	46-120	68	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.58	0.29	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	30	n/a	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	110-210	160	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	16	n/a	
pH	n/a	n/a	7.2-8.8	8.5	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	3.2	n/a	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	34-110	62	

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 Rossmoor well in November 2001, 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).
- **Rossmoor well** was found to be most vulnerable to grazing, sewer collection systems, utility stations and maintenance areas.

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.**

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

CITY OF ANTIOCH 1872 CALIFORNIA

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

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 مهمي درمورد اب اشاميدني شما ميباشد. از شخصي بخواهيد كه به شما ترجمه كنند و يا با شخصي كه اين موضوع را ميفهمند صحبت بكنيد.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.