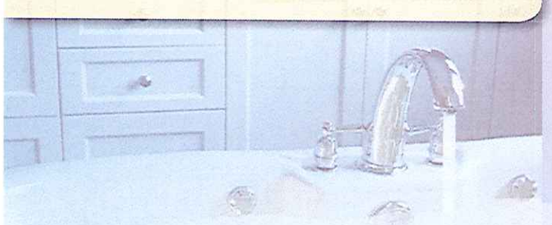
DRAFT #3

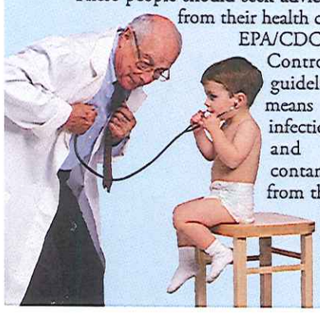
Continuing Our Commitment

Once again, the Town of Discovery Bay Community Services District (CSD) and Veolia Water, our contractor that operates and maintains our water distribution facilities, are proud to present our annual water quality report covering all water quality testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2010. Your tap water met all of the Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) and California State Drinking Water Health Standards. The Town of Discovery Bay CSD and Veolia Water vigilantly safeguard its water supplies. Our constant goal is to provide you and your family the best possible water service while preserving the public's health, ensuring public safety, and being responsible stewards of our precious water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.



Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



Water Treatment Process

The Town of Discovery Bay CSD water treatment process includes two (2) water treatment plants (WTPs), one on Newport Drive and one on Willow Lake Road, to treat raw groundwater and store the treated water in tank reservoirs for distribution. The pumped groundwater is prechlorinated using 12.5 percent sodium hypochlorite to oxidize the Iron and Manganese. The water is then filtered in parallel-operated green sand filters to reduce the Iron and Manganese. The Town of Discovery Bay CSD has five (5) water production wells. Our Well #6, the newest well, which is located at the Willow Lake WTP, will be used for back up during maintenance operations and can produce approximately 2500 gallons per minute (gpm). The Willow Lake WTP is served by two (2) other groundwater wells that can collectively produce 2,550 gpm. Storage capacity at the Willow Lake WTP is 1,500,000 gallons. Our Newport WTP can produce approximately 3,800 gpm and has a storage capacity of 500,000 gallons.

Getting Involved with the Community

If you want to learn and get involved with your community, please attend the Town of Discovery Bay Community Services District Board of Director's regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, starting at 7:00 p.m. in the Town of Discovery Bay CSD district office located at 1800 Willow Lake Road behind the Delta Community Presbyterian Church.

Please also view our website for news, current and past agendas and minutes of our board meetings, and issues that affect our community at www.todb.ca.gov.

Board Members for 2011
Kevin Graves, *President*
Brian Dawson, *Vice President*
Mark Simon, *Director*
Chris Steele, *Director*
Ray Tetreault, *Director*

Where Does Our Water in Discovery Bay Come From?

The Town of Discovery Bay CSD obtains its water from four (4) groundwater wells underlying the community. The water then flows through two (2) water treatment facilities that remove Iron and Manganese from our groundwater sources. The average depth of our wells is approximately 400 feet. During the 2010 year, the District had one (1) of the four (4) wells rehabilitated and also added a new well, Well #6, which was constructed to add reliability to the overall water system. This well will be placed online in the year 2011.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact Virgil Koehne at the Town of Discovery Bay CSD district office at (925) 634-1131 or Veolia Water at (925) 634-8818. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

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

Pesticides and Herbicides, that 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Town of Discovery Bay CSD
1800 Willow Lake Road
Discovery Bay, CA 94505

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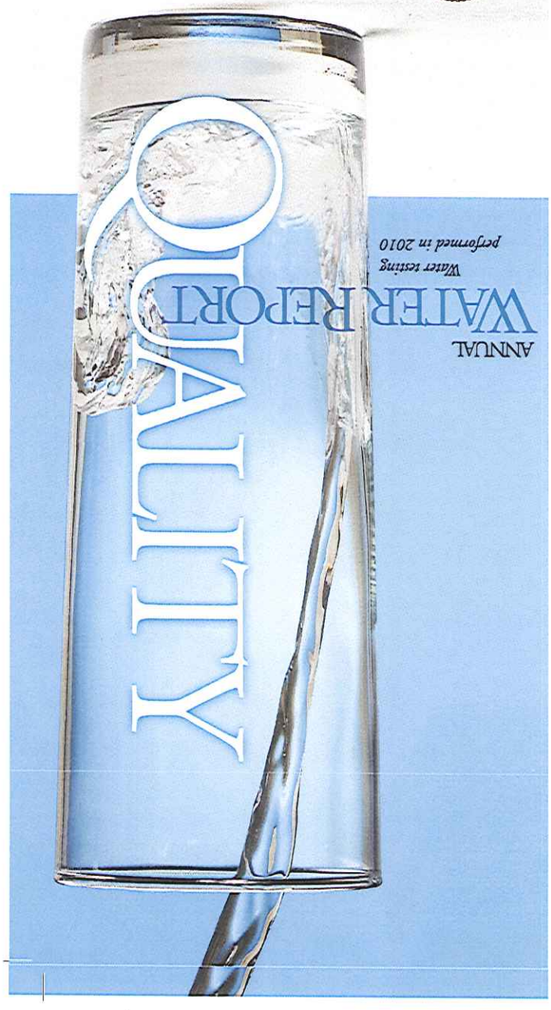


Presented By
Town of Discovery Bay Community Services District

PWS ID#: 0710009

DRAFT #3

Sampling Results

During the past years we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

Results reflect the compiled averages and ranges from all four (4) active groundwater wells.

The State requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG(MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2009	10	0.004	1.35	ND–2.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2009	1000	2000	57.5	ND–120	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2009	2.0	1	0.24	0.19–0.33	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2006	15	(0)	2.44	1.76–3.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2010	45	45	0.9	ND–3.6	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2009	1.3	0.3	0.372	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2009	15	0.2	2.5	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Zinc (ppb)	2009	5000	NS	13.5	ND–54	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Boron (ppm)	2009	2.6	2.1–3.8	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness (ppm)	2009	200	170–230	Sum of polyvalent cations present in water, generally Magnesium and Calcium; usually naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2009	127.5	120–140	Salt present in the water; generally naturally occuring

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

Additional Monitoring

The District tested for Cyanide during the 2010 year, and the results came back as Not Detected. The District also tested for the industrial poison Hexavalent Chromium during the 2010 year and the results came back as Not Detected.

Lead and Drinking Water

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 home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Community News

Water Usage for 2010

During the calendar year of 2010, Discovery Bay households used a total of 1,182 million gallons of water, and our large commercial and irrigation common areas used 124 million gallons of water, which comes to an annual average for households and commercial/irrigation of 3.57 million gallons per day. Based on the number of homes and commercial water connections of 5,800 for the year 2010, the average customer used approximately 556 gallons per day.

Paying Water Bills at the District's Web Site

You may now pay your monthly water bill using your VISA, MasterCard, Discover, or American Express card. Please visit the District's Web site at www.todb.ca.gov and just click on the "Pay Water Bill" link. It's that easy!

Flushing of Water Mains

This spring, the staff of Veolia Water (the District's contractor) has been busy with the systematic flushing of water mains throughout Discovery Bay. This procedure entails the evacuation of water at the end of water lines through fire hydrants. You may have seen some of our staff out late at night performing these functions. This process is performed in an effort to reduce the amount of Iron and Manganese that attaches itself to the interior walls of pipes and occasionally breaks down, resulting in tea-colored water.

"Disposable" Towels and Diaper Wipes

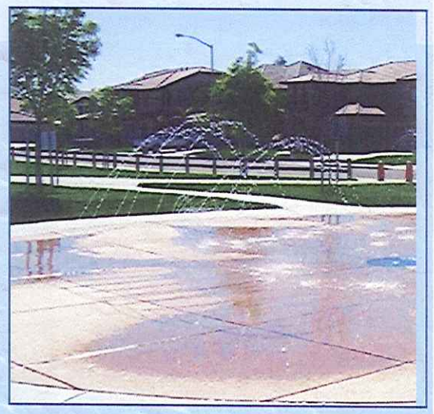
We would like to ask all residents who use the newer type of disposable towels and diaper wipes to NOT flush them down their toilets and drains. The reason for this request is that these products DO NOT breakdown under water and are one of the major causes for sewer main blockages. Please dispose of these towels and wipes in your garbage receptacle only.

Parks & Common Landscape Areas

The parks within Discovery Bay are for general public use, and we would like to ask that you please care for them as if they were your own. If you see any unlawful activity or any type of vandalism taking place within these parks, please call the Sheriff's Department at (925) 646-2441 and/or the Town of Discovery Bay CSD district office at (925) 634-1131.

Ravenswood Park Splash Pad

The Splash Pad at Ravenswood Park is now open for water play all summer long! Ravenswood Park is located off of Newbury Lane at the corner of Cullen and Bronte Drive.



Cornell Park Playground

There will be a new playground in Cornell Park later this summer. The playground will have a number of climbing and interactive features. Construction will begin in June, and it is anticipated that completion will occur in August.

Fireworks Are Illegal

Please remember that it is illegal to have or use any type of fireworks within Contra Costa County, which includes Discovery Bay and Byron. This ban includes all types of "Safe & Sane" fireworks.

Delta Waterways and Ecosystem

The Board of Directors of your Community Service District have been working with local agencies and the State of California on issues that are important to the Delta and its long-term sustainability. The Board took an active role last summer when the Egeria Densa aquatic weed became Public Enemy No. 1 here in Discovery Bay. As a result of the vigilant efforts taken by the CSD Board, Reclamation District 800, and Contra Costa County, the State Department of Boating and Waterways recently began the application of Fluridone to kill the non-native aquatic weed. In addition, the District continues to remain active in the Delta Conservancy, an agency of the State intended to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta.