

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019

*Presented By*



PLATINUM LEVEL

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

PWS ID#: 0710009



## Getting Involved with the Community

The Town of Discovery Bay CSD Board of Directors meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Community Center, 1601 Discovery Bay Boulevard, Discovery Bay. Members of the community are encouraged to attend.

Our website, [www.todb.ca.gov](http://www.todb.ca.gov) is your best resource for community news, board meeting agendas and minutes, paying your water bill, and managing your water usage with Eye on Water.

### Board Members for 2019/2020

Bill Pease, President  
Bryon Gutow, Vice President  
Kevin Graves, Director  
Bob Leete, Director  
Bill Mayer, Director



## Lead in Home Plumbing

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 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 at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## A MESSAGE TO OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS

Thank you for taking the time to read our 2019 Annual Water Quality Report. This report covers all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019 and summarizes the quality of your water. The Town of Discovery Bay Community Services District (CSD) continues to comply with or surpass federal and state standards for safe drinking water. This report includes details about water sources, what the water from your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We hope you find this report useful in illustrating the high quality of your water service. You can be confident your tap water is among the best in the country.

# Finding leaks just got easier with EyeOnWater

## Create your FREE account today!



- ◆ Free of cost
- ◆ Easy to read dashboard
- ◆ Connects you to us!



1. Visit [www.EyeOnWater.com/signup](http://www.EyeOnWater.com/signup) on your computer using a supported web browser OR download the mobile app to your cell phone.
2. Enter your service area zip code: 94505
3. Enter account number on your water bill including dashes and periods.
4. Review the account and verify it is in your name. If it is not your account, contact TODB's Water Department (925) 634-1131 to update your account info.
5. Create and confirm your account password.
6. You will receive a confirmation email from Badger Meter, Inc. Verify your email address by clicking the link to activate your EyeOnWater account.
7. Sign in to EyeOnWater using your email login and password.
8. You're all set to start monitoring your water usage!

## Source Water—Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability assessments are required for all new sources under the California Waterworks Standards (Chapter 16 of Title 22, CA Code of Regulations). **There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply to date. However, the source is still considered vulnerable to potentially contaminating activities due to proximity.**

GROUND WATER WELL #	POSSIBLE CONTAMINATING ACTIVITIES (PCA) DUE TO PROXIMITY	ASSOCIATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED?	PHYSICAL BARRIER EFFECTIVENESS
18	Automobile-gas station, dry cleaners	No	High
2	Automobile-gas stations, historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes, unauthorized dumping, and photo processing/printing waste	No	High
4A	Automobile-gas stations, unauthorized dumping, and agricultural drainage	No	High
5A	A source assessment is not available	NA	NA
6	Known contaminant plumes, dry cleaners, and unauthorized dumping	No	High
7	Known contaminant plumes, dry cleaners, unauthorized dumping	No	High

## Sources of Supply

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.

### Basic Information about Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Health-Related Notice

### Precautions for Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer actively undergoing chemotherapy, persons that 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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791, or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

## Sources of Supply

### Where does my water come from?

The Town of Discovery Bay CSD obtains its water from six groundwater wells in the community. The groundwater flows through two water treatment facilities that remove iron and manganese. The average depth of our wells is approximately 400 feet.

## OBTAINING INFORMATION

Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our activities during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report or have a concern or inquiry about your drinking water quality, please contact the Town of Discovery Bay Water and Wastewater Manager at (925) 634-1131 or visit our website at [www.todb.ca.gov](http://www.todb.ca.gov).

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting CA State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P-2, Richmond, CA 94804.

## How to Read the Table in Your Water Quality Report

The Water Quality Report, also called the Consumer Confidence Report, lets you know what substances, if any, are in your drinking water and how these constituents may affect your health. It lists all the regulated substances that were detected.

Although the average readings on all the substances listed within these tables are under the maximum contaminant level (MCL), we feel it is important that water consumers know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less 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
<b>Arsenic</b> (ppb)	2018	10	0.004	3	ND–5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	2018	1	2	ND	ND–0.30	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Chlorine</b> (ppm)	2019	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	0.49	0.38–0.61	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	2018	2.0	1	0.3	0.2–0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Gross Alpha Particle Activity</b> (pCi/L)	2018	15	(0)	2.54	ND–5.27	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Haloacetic Acids</b> (ppb)	2019	60	NA	11	7–14	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Selenium</b> (ppb)	2018	50	30	ND	ND–8	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
<b>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]</b> (ppb)	2019	80 <sup>1</sup>	NA	73	46–91	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

**DLR:** Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting. Detections above this level must be reported

**LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of 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.

**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.

**MFL:** million fibers per liter

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.

**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. Constituent was not detected at the reporting level.

**NS:** No standard. Officials have not developed a Public Health Goal or MCLG standard.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter

**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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California EPA.

**ppb:** parts per billion (or micrograms per liter). One ppb is equal to 1 teaspoon in 1.3 million gallons.

**ppm:** parts per million (or milligrams per liter). One ppm is equal to 1 teaspoon in 1,300 gallons.

**ppt:** parts per trillion (or nanograms per liter)

**SMCL:** Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

**TON:** (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

**µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

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 %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	0.34	0/40	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	3.8	0/40	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
Chloride (ppm)	2018	500	NS	189	86–594	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2018	15	NS	3	ND–10	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2018	300	NS	ND	ND–140	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	NS	0.54	0.5–0.58	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor–Threshold (TON)	2018	3	NS	ND	ND–1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2018	1,600	NS	1,301	937–2,660	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	500	NS	79.5	40.8–108	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	1,000	NS	745	540–1,470	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018	5	NS	0.3	0.1–0.5	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES <sup>2</sup>

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aggressiveness Index (Units)	2018	12.5	12.2–12.6	NA
Alkalinity (ppm)	2018	295	250–350	NA
Bromide (ppb)	2019	470	260–940	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2018	47	29–75	NA
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	2018	2.54	ND–5.27	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	108.73	100.91–115.42	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ] (ppm)	2018	214	130–356	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, usually naturally occurring
Langelier Index (Units)	2018	0.6	0.4–0.7	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2018	24	14–41	NA
pH (Units)	2018	8	7.8–8.2	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2018	208	126–442	Salt present in the water and naturally occurring in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	2019	250	ND–1,500	NA

<sup>1</sup> Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

<sup>2</sup> Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

We participated in the fourth stage of the U.S. EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.