2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID# 0710009

A MESSAGE TO OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. The Town of Discovery Bay vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

This brochure is a snapshot of January 1 – December 31, 2022 water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

July 1, 2023

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Where does my water come from?

The Town of Discovery Bay CSD water system is located in Contra Costa County and serves the Town of Discovery Bay. The drinking water sources for the Town of Discovery Bay water systems are groundwater wells, located in the San Joaquin Valley Basin.

Your water comes from six sources: Well 01B, Well 02, Well 04A, Well 05A, Well 06, and Well 7 and from two treated locations: Newport Drive Water Treatment Plant – Treated and Willow Lake Water Treatment Plant – Treated.

Presented By:

DISTRICT OF DISTINCTION
Special District Leadership Foundation
PLATINUM LEVEL

TOWN OF DISCOVERY BAY
est. 1998
CALIFORNIA

HOW TO READ THE TABLES IN THIS 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 the water consumers know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of the 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.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact the Town of Discovery Bay at (925) 634-1131 and ask for Veolia or visit our website at www.todb.ca.gov

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Town of Discovery Bay a 1800 Willow Lake Road, Discovery Bay, CA 94505 (925) 634-1131 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Town of Discovery Bay 以获得中文的帮助: 1800 Willow Lake Road, Discovery Bay, CA 94505 (925) 634-1131.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Town of Discovery Bay 1800 Willow Lake Road, CA 94505 o tumawag sa (925) 634-1131 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Town of Discovery Bay tại 1800 Willow Lake Road, Discovery Bay, CA 94505 (925) 634-1131 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Town of Discovery Bay ntawm 1800 Willow Lake Road, Discovery Bay, CA 94505 (925) 634-1131 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

DEFINITIONS

90th Percentile: 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, if 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.

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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

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

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. 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.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure radiation).

PDWS: Primary Drinking Water Standards. 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

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

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (mg/L)	2021	ND	ND – 0.07	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposit; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic (ug/L)	2021	ND	ND - 6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes.
Barium (mg/L)	2021	0.1	ND – 0.15	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/L)	2021	0.3	0.2 – 0.5	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium (ug/L)	2021	ND	ND - 18	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2015-2022	2.7	ND – 6.66	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2020-2022	ND	ND – 0.544	None	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2018-2022	ND	ND – 2.72	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.

1 Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes more than 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.

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. The Town of Discovery Bay 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 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINENTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride (mg/L)	2021	147	85 – 263	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (Units)	2021	2	ND – 5	15	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Iron (ug/L)	2021	131	ND – 680	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes.
Manganese (ug/L)	2021	148	ND – 320	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor Threshold at 60° C (TON)	2021	1	ND – 2	3	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2021-2022	1126	935 – 1720	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (mg/L)	2021	84.5	52.3 – 107	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2022	698	580 – 1020	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	0.6	ND – 2.1	5	n/a	Soil runoff.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	2021	31	2.2	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/L)	2021	31	0.44	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	2021	166	125 – 221	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (mg/L)	2021	207	130 – 255	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES[2]

SUBSTANCE (Unit of measure)	Year Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Aggressiveness Index	2022	12.8	12.6 – 13.0	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	2021-2022	315	250 - 410	n/a	n/a
Bromide (ug/L)	2020	378	230 - 790	n/a	n/a
Calcium (mg/L)	2021	46	29 - 56	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index (Units)	2022	0.9	0.7 – 1.1	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	2021	23	14 - 29	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	2022	8.3	8.2 – 8.4	n/a	n/a

2 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.

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 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, 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, 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

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).

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).

Assessment Information
Vulnerability assessments are required for all new sources under the CA Waterworks Standards (Chapter 16 of Title 22, CA Code of Regulations), which became effective March 9, 2008. Because wells 1, 2, 4A, and 5A were all constructed and permitted prior to this date, they are exempt. A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 06 of the TOWN OF DISCOVERY BAY water system in MAY 2009.

Discussion of Vulnerability
A known contaminant plume of MTBE exists beneath a site on the corner of Discovery Bay Boulevard and Willow Lake Road, which used to be a gas station (located southwest of Well No. 6). Since the removal of three former underground storage tanks, piping and dispenser islands in 1998, remediation efforts have been underway for the removal of MTBE in the shallow aquifer. The plume occurs in the shallow aquifer extending to 25.5 feet below ground surface, at which a low permeability layer 13 feet thick prevents further vertical migration. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board approved monitored natural attenuation as a corrective action method in February 2008, in part because of naturally decreasing concentration trends. Although there is not reported groundwater contamination associated with an identified dry cleaning business, it is considered a possible contaminating activity due to proximity. The PCA concerned with unauthorized dumping is associated with boats that have sunk and accidental spills of fuel product into the waterways that are part of Discovery Bay. From 1991 to the present there have been more than 20 reports of sunken vessels and product sheens observed in the waterways. In addition, there was a reported incident of a raw sewage leak from a resident sewer line in 2005. The PCAs identified in this preliminary DWSAP have the greatest potential to affect groundwater in the shallow aquifer. The proposed well will be completed in deeper confined aquifer units. The proposed well seal consists of a 180- foot grouted conductor casing. Similar to the CSD Wells, the proposed seal, along with confining clay strata will provide a barrier to potential vertical migration of shallow contamination sources. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply to this date in Discovery Bay, however, the proposed new source, like the existing supply wells, is still considered vulnerable to the above PCAs due to proximity.

Acquiring Information
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water - San Francisco District
850 Marina Bay Parkways, Bldg. P, 2nd Floor
Richmond, CA 94804

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Getting Involved with the Community

The Town of Discovery Bay CSD Board of Directors meets twice monthly on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Community Center located at:

1601 Discovery Bay Boulevard
Discovery Bay, CA 94505

Board Members for 2022/2023:

Ashley Porter, President
Michael Callahan, Vice-President
Kevin Graves, Director
Bryon Gutow, Director
Carolyn Graham, Director

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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 are all set to start monitoring your water usage!