2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID# 0710009

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

A MESSAGE TO OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS

Thank you for taking the time to read our 2021 Annual Water Quality Report. This report covers all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2021 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.

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.

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.

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, 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 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 (USEPA).
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.
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)
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.
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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance (unit of measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0.004	ND	ND-6	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	1	2	0.1	ND-0.15	0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	4.0	4.0	0.00	n/a	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	2	1	0.3	0.2-0.5	0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015-2020	15	(0)	3.021	ND-6.66	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2021	60	n/a	11.25	7-14	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Selenium (ppb)	2021	50	30	ND	ND-18	0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2021	80[1]	n/a	62	39-72	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Substance (unit of measure)	Year Sampled	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Sites Above AL / Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	0.3	0.44	0/40	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0.2	2.2	0/40	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

1 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.

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	**Year Sampled**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Chloride (ppm)	2021	500	n/a	147	85-263	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2021	15	n/a	2	ND-5	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2021	300	n/a	ND	n/a	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2021	50	n/a	ND	n/a	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (TON)	2021	3	n/a	1	ND-2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2021	1600	n/a	1187	937-1650	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	500	n/a	84.5	52.3-107	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021	1000	n/a	693	550-910	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	5	n/a	0.6	ND-2.1	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [2]

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	**Year Sampled**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**Range Low-High**	**Typical Source**
Aggressiveness Index	2021	12.4	12.3-12.5	NA
Alkalinity (ppm)	2021	304	250-410	NA
Bromide (ppb)	2020	378	230-790	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2021	46	29-56	NA
Hardness, Total [as CACO3] (ppm)	2021	207	130-255	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Langelier Index (Units)	2021	0.5	0.4-0.7	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2021	23	14-29	NA
pH (units)	2021	7.9	7.7-8.0	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2021	166	125-221	NA

2 Unregulated contaminant monitorings 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, 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 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).

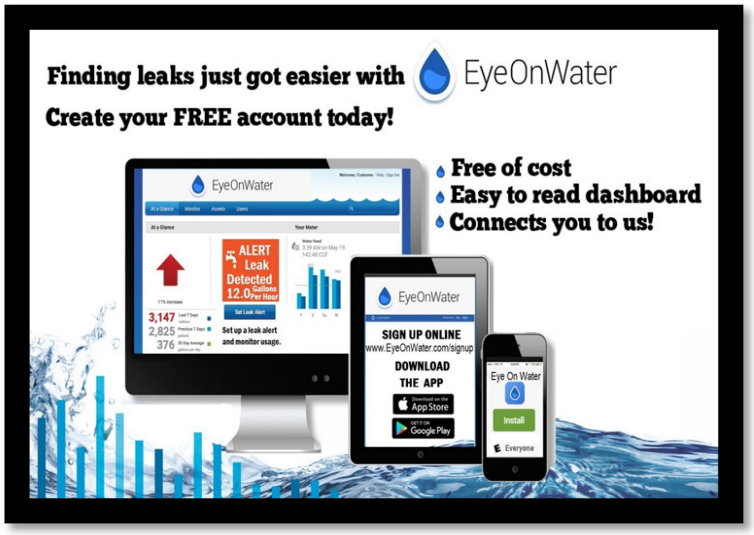
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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).

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 in Discovery Bay
Members of the community are encouraged to attend.

Board Members for 2021/2022:

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



Enter account number from your water bill including dashes and periods. Review the account and verify it is in YOUR name. If it is not your account, contact TODB's Water Dept (925) 634-1131 to update your account information. We are here to help you set up your Eye On Water Account.

Register Online
www.EyeOnWater.com/signup

Activate Account

Download App

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS REPORT, OR ANY QUESTIONS RELATING TO YOUR DRINKING WATER,
PLEASE CONTACT THE TOWN OF DISCOVERY BAY WATER & WASTEWATER MANAGER AT (925) 634-1131 OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.TODB.CA.GOV