



YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2025

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

In 2025, the drinking water delivered to your home met or exceeded every drinking water standard set by the state and federal governments.

TO OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS:

We are proud to present the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report, highlighting the high quality of your drinking water, which continues to meet or exceed all state and federal health standards. As the provider for more than 47,000 people, we are committed to ensuring your water remains reliable and of the highest quality through technical innovation and a dedication to excellence. This report includes water quality data collected throughout 2025 and answers common questions about your tap water. For detailed test results, please see pages 6-7.

As part of our mission to be environmentally responsible stewards of the water resources in our care, our Water Operations team regularly samples and monitors the water supply, ensuring tap water you can trust. The District is committed to enhancing our water system, maintaining an industry-leading 100-year replacement cycle. Through technical innovation and a commitment to excellence, we ensure your water remains reliable and of the highest quality.

We hope this report helps you learn more about the quality of your water and the work and care that goes into delivering it. If you have any questions about your water or water service, please contact us.

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT
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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

Microbial contaminants include viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants include salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or resulting from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants 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 (US EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribes 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 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 US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



We regularly collect samples and run thousands of analyses each year to ensure high-quality water is available at our customers' taps.

WATER QUALITY NOTIFICATIONS

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. Diablo Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, we can provide a list of state-certified laboratories, contact us. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

We are committed to delivering high-quality water you can rely on. Inventories of water service lines, as required by federal regulations, were conducted to help identify and reduce potential sources of lead in drinking water. **No lead service lines were detected in our systems.**

You can find statements confirming that no lead was detected in the distribution systems at www.diablowater.gov.

FLUORIDE

Since the passage of AB 733 in 1995, public water systems with more than 10,000 connections are required to fluoridate drinking water when funding is available to cover the costs. To help prevent tooth decay, fluoride is added to your drinking water. To read about fluoridation, visit www.diablowater.gov.

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. U.S. EPA/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).

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

Nearly every drop of water delivered by Diablo Water District originates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. While Delta water quality can fluctuate throughout the year, investments in our water system help ensure the water delivered to your tap remains consistently high quality. Contra Costa Water District diverts water from four locations in the Delta and adjusts operations to draw from areas with the best available water quality. Additionally, the Los Vaqueros Reservoir helps protect against the impacts of the highly variable water quality and supply from the Delta.

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

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.

Contra Costa Water District completes watershed sanitary surveys every five years, and the last one was completed in 2025. The surveys concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at contamination sources and robust water treatment practices. The next survey will be conducted in 2030.

THE DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

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 distribution pipes.

A source water assessment was conducted for the Glen Park well in April 2005 and for the 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.



DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

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 or technologically feasible

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 the 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

N/A – 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 Standards – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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 Office of Health and Hazard Assessment

RAA – Running Annual Average

Secondary Drinking Water Standards – Secondary MCLs are set 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 (a measure of conductivity)

DWD – Diablo Water District

CCWD – Contra Costa Water District

WTP – Water Treatment Plant

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 last year are listed in the tables.

WATER PROVIDER				
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS				
Contaminants that may affect health				
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6-0.8	0.7

- 1 State or Federal Goal (PHG, MCLG or MRDLG)** – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
- 2 Highest Amount Allowed (AL, MCL or MRDL)** – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
- 3 Average** – The average level of a detected contaminant in drinking water

UNITS	EQUIVALENCE
mg/L (milligrams per liter) ppm (parts per million)	1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L (micrograms per liter) ppb (parts per billion)	1 second in nearly 32 years

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2025

			DIABLO WATER DISTRICT		RANDALL-BOLD WTP*		
Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Typical Source
Chromium [Hexavalent] (ug/L)	0.02	10	0.6	N/A	0.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.6-0.7	0.7	0.6-0.9	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	ND-0.7	0.5	ND-0.6	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper Study	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	Typical Source
EPA Lead Study (ug/L)	0.2	15	32/0	1.6	N/A	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	1.3	32/0	0.12	N/A	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Date of Study			7/2025		N/A		
Microbiological Standards	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range or [Maximum Value]	Avg. or [Monthly % of Samples that Meet Req.]	Range or [Maximum Value]	Avg. or [Monthly % of Samples that Meet Req.]	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) (District treatment plant)	N/A	95% ≤ 0.3	N/A	N/A	[0.08]	[100%]	Soil runoff
Total Coliform (Revised Total Coliform Rule)	N/A	5% of mo. Samples	ND-1.8%	0.2%	ND-0.6%	0.1%	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA	Typical Source
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	4	4.0	ND-3.3	2.7	ND-3.4	2.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (ug/L)	N/A	60	3.1-13	9.0	4.4-21	16	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	N/A	80	15-21	24	13-33	28	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

			DIABLO WATER DISTRICT		RANDALL-BOLD WTP*	
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	N/A	15	ND-3.7	2.4	ND-3.6	ND
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50	ND-17	9.1	ND-9.5	7.1

			DIABLO WATER DISTRICT		RANDALL-BOLD WTP*	
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average
Boron (mg/L)	N/A	1000	1400-1500	1450	N/A	n/s

Boron was detected above the notification level. Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2025

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT							RANDALL-BOLD WTP*
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	Typical Source
Chloride (mg/L)	N/A	250	46-97	67	22-101	46	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper (mg/L)	N/A	1	0.2	N/A	0.02	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Manganese (µg/L)	N/A	50	ND-260	37	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-threshold (units)	N/A	3	3	N/A	ND-3	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	N/A	900	458-686	530	256-575	369	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	N/A	250	51-87	71	37-60	48	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	N/A	500	256-356	294	137-301	199	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	N/A	5	0.09-0.65	0.24	0.07-2.21	0.17	Soil runoff

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT							RANDALL-BOLD WTP*
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	56-98	84	47-65	56	
Ammonia (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	0.67	N/A	0.4	N/A	
Bromide (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	ND-0.23	0.13	ND-0.3	0.06	
Calcium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	15-31	26	11-17	15	
Hardness (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	87-150	124	54-96	74	
Magnesium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	11-18	15	6.5-13	9.1	
pH	N/A	N/A	8.0-8.6	8.2	8.1-8.8	8.4	
Potassium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	1.5-2.9	2.2	1.3-3.3	2.1	
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	48-77	59	29-72	43	

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT							RANDALL-BOLD WTP*
	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average	Range Detected	Average	
Lithium (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	ND-15	10	N/A	N/A	



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please translate it or speak with someone who can assist you if needed.

Su informe anual de la calidad del agua en español está disponible en línea en www.diablowater.gov/awqrsp. Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable.

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 مهمی در مورد آب آشامیدنی شما می باشد. از شخصی بخواهید که به شما ترجمه کنند و یا با شخصی که این موضوع را میفهمند صحبت بکنید.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.



WANT MORE INFORMATION?

Diablo Water District's website contains valuable information about your water service. Visit www.diablowater.gov to learn more.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

**Fourth Wednesday
6:30 p.m.**

3990 Main Street
Oakley, CA 94561
(925) 625-3798
diablowater.gov

If you have any questions about Diablo Water District tap water, please call (925) 625-3798.