



CONTRA COSTA
WATER DISTRICT
PO Box H20
Concord, CA 94524

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How to Get Involved in the Quality of Your Water

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT:

The Board of Directors meets in regular session at 6:30 p.m. on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

Meetings are held in the Board Room at the Contra Costa Water District Center, 1331 Concord Ave., Concord. For meeting agendas, contact the District Secretary at (925) 688-8024 or log on to www.ccwater.com.

CITY OF MARTINEZ:

The Martinez City Council meets in regular session at 7 p.m. on the first and third Wednesday of each month. Meetings are held in Council Chambers at 525 Henrietta Street, Martinez. For meeting agendas, contact the Deputy City Clerk at (925) 372-3512 or log on to www.cityofmartinez.org.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Para una copia en español de este informe, llame a Franklin Mills al (925) 688-8044, de lunes a viernes de las 8 a.m. a las 4 p.m.

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهم درمورد آب آشامیدنی است. اگر شما می‌خواهید این اطلاعیه را به زبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاً با کسی که می‌تواند زبان فارسی را به شما تعلیم دهد یا با یکی از کارکنان ما تماس بگیرید.

Mahalages ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you know someone who is not proficient in reading English, please help them translate and understand it.

CITY OF PITTSBURG:

The Pittsburg City Council meets in regular session at 7 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month. Meetings are held in Council Chambers at 65 Civic Drive, Pittsburg. For meeting agendas, call (925) 252-4850 or log on to www.ci.pittsburg.ca.us.

CITY OF ANTIPOCH:

The Antioch City Council meets in regular session at 7 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Meetings are held in Council Chambers at Third and H streets, Antioch. For meeting agendas, contact the City Clerk at (925) 779-7009 or log on to www.ci.antioch.ca.us.

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT (OAKLEY):

The Board of Directors meets in regular session at 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday of each month. Meetings are held at 2107 Main Street, Oakley. For meeting agendas, contact the District at (925) 625-3788.



YOUR DRINKING WATER



A REPORT ON THE QUALITY OF YOUR TAP WATER

FROM THE CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT, THE CITIES OF ANTIPOCH, MARTINEZ AND PITTSBURG, AND THE DIABLO WATER DISTRICT (OAKLEY)

For more information about the tap water in your community, please call:

- CCWD (Central Contra Costa):
Jean Zaehner – (925) 688-8156
- City of Antioch:
Lori Sarti – (925) 779-7024
- City of Martinez:
Alan Pellegrini – (925) 372-3587
- City of Pittsburg:
Sylvia Santos-Rocco – (925) 459-4026
- Diablo Water District (Oakley):
Danny Bowers – (925) 625-2112

To Our Customers:

To ensure that your tap water is clean and safe to drink, your water provider employs state-of-the-art treatment technology and carefully protects its sources of water. In 2003, the treated drinking water delivered to your home met all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments. For more information, see the Treated Water Table and Raw Water Tables on pages 4-7.

This report will provide you with answers to questions you may have about your tap water. It contains information about the quality of water delivered to customers by the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg, and the Diablo Water District in Oakley. This report is required each year by the California Department of Health Services and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

All Drinking Water Systems are Required by the California Department of Health Services to Provide Consumers With the Following Information:

All drinking water, including bottled water, in all communities 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

(continued on page 2)

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated 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, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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 and the California

Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Limits are also

established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be

more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People with compromised immune systems, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, people 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.



For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or for EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 1-800-426-4791

THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER

The source of water for 450,000 residents in Central and Eastern Contra Costa County is the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Contra Costa Water District draws Delta water from Rock Slough near Oakley, Old River near Discovery Bay, and Mallard Slough in Bay Point. Raw water is transported in the Contra Costa Canal and in the Los Vaqueros Pipeline. CCWD stores raw water in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir south of Brentwood, the Contra Loma Reservoir in Antioch, the Mallard Reservoir in Concord, and the Martinez Reservoir in Martinez.

CCWD treats this water and distributes it to Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and parts of Pleasant Hill, Martinez and Walnut Creek. Some treated water is also distributed to Antioch, Bay Point and Brentwood.

CCWD sells untreated water to the following agencies: the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg; the California Cities Water Company (Bay Point), and the Diablo Water District (Oakley). These five agencies treat, distribute and bill for the water themselves. Most of these agencies can

draw groundwater from wells or surface water from their own reservoirs or the San Joaquin River as supplemental supplies. (Please refer to the map on page 3 for locations.)

A sanitary survey of the watershed that provides water for Central and Eastern Contra Costa has been conducted by CCWD and the City of Antioch, with updates in 2001 and 2002. This survey identified that the Delta could be affected by contamination from industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, urban runoff, highway runoff, agricultural runoff, pesticides, grazing animals, concentrated animal facilities, wild animals, mine runoff, recreational activities, traffic accidents/spills, sewerage intrusion, geologic hazards, and solid and hazardous waste disposal facilities.

The survey concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at the contamination sources, or existing water treatment practices. The Los Vaqueros Reservoir provides another means of mitigation because it can be used as an emergency source of water or for blending to improve water quality.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

Drinking-water source assessments are conducted to determine how susceptible a water system is to contamination. These studies, which focus on the land and water adjacent or contributing to a water supply, identify potential sources of contamination. When an assessment is completed, the information is compiled in a report.

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

In June 2002 and May 2003, drinking-water source assessments were conducted for the Contra Costa Water District's raw water sources. These sources include the Delta intakes on Old River, Rock Slough and Mallard Slough, as well as the Los Vaqueros, Contra Loma, Mallard and Martinez Reservoirs, and the Contra Costa Canal (sampled at Clyde).

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:

- The District's Delta sources were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of saltwater intrusion, agricultural drainage, recreational boating, and regulated point discharges.
- The District's reservoirs were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of associated recreation, roads and parking lots, and watershed runoff.
- The Contra Costa Canal traverses rural, municipal and industrial areas as such, it was found to be most vulnerable to gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, septic systems, historic landfills and military installations.

CITY OF ANTIOCH

In April 2003, a source water assessment was conducted for the Antioch Municipal Reservoir and the San Joaquin River of the City of Antioch water system.

The following water sources were found to be most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with contaminants in the water supply:

Antioch Municipal Reservoir: Sewer Collection Systems
San Joaquin River: Chemical/petroleum processing storage, wastewater treatment plants and disposal facilities.

The following water sources were found to be most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants in the water supply:

San Joaquin River: Salt water intrusion.
Water from the San Joaquin River is not always acceptable due to saltwater intrusion. Historically, as major diversions began and the flows into the Delta decreased, saline bay waters have moved further upstream, replacing the fresh water. When chloride levels in the river exceed 250 milligrams per liter, the City stops pumping until chloride levels decrease.

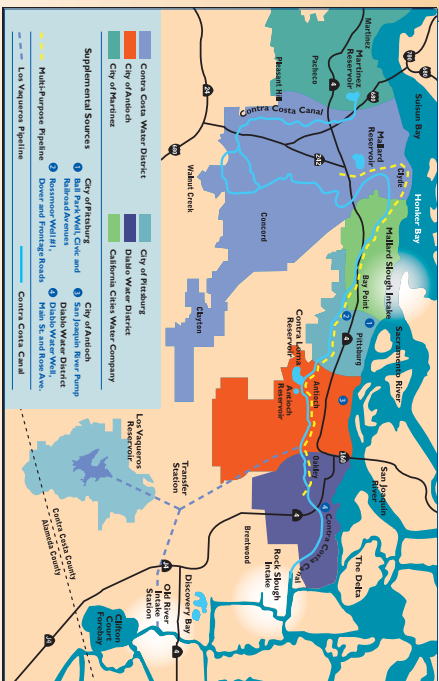
The source water assessments are available to the public.

For CCWD's report, contact Larry McCollum at (925) 688-8127.
For the Pittsburg or Antioch reports, contact Dr. Kalynpur Baliga at (510) 540-2153.

CITY OF PITTSBURG

In November 2001, a source water assessment was conducted for the City of Pittsburg's Ballpark and Rossmoor wells.

The Ballpark Well was found to be most vulnerable to any contamination that might be left in the area from a former gas station. The Rossmoor Well was found to be most vulnerable to animal grazing activities, sewer collection systems, utility stations and maintenance activities in the area. Testing on both wells showed that they do not have contamination associated with any of these activities.



TREATED WATER RESULTS

Primary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG or (MRDLG)	MCL or (MRDL)	CWMD		DWD		Antioch		Martinez		Pittsburg		Major sources in drinking water
				RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	n/a	1	ND	ND	ND-0.09	0.06	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND-0.37	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Barium (mg/L)	2	n/a	1	ND-0.35	0.13	ND-0.21	0.13	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from metal refineries
Nitrate @ NO ₃ (mg/L)	45	n/a	45	ND	ND	ND-5.1	2.4	ND	n/a	ND	ND	2	n/a	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewerage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	n/a	2	0.77-0.90	0.84	0.76-1.0	0.87	0.70-1.23	0.85	0.67-0.81	0.76	0.65-1.0	0.8	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Chromium (mg/L)*	[4]	[4]	[4]	1.6-2.5	2.1	1.0-1.7	1.5	0.2-2.7	1.8	0.70-1.1	0.86	1.0-2.9	2.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromine (ug/L)*			10	ND-14	ND	ND-14	ND	NR	NR	ND	ND	NR	NR	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Halobenzoic acids (ug/L)*			60	ND-14.8	8	ND-2.9	1.4	1.6-11	7	ND-7.5	1.9	3.6-6.8	4.8	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total trihalomethanes (ug/L)*			80	8.5-69.7	32.1	ND-1.9	ND	35-49	49	ND-15	8.5	4-110	26.7	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	n/a	0	TT	0.09	100%	0.17	100%	0.09	100%	0.07	100%	0.22	100%	Soil runoff
Microbiological Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	Naturally present in the environment
Total coliform	n/a	0	>5% of monthly samples	0-0.56%	0.14%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2-1%	0.22%	
Lead/Copper Rule	PHG	MCLG	Action level	# of sites tested / # action level	90% Percentile	# of sites tested / # action level	90% Percentile	# of sites tested / # action level	90% Percentile	# of sites tested / # action level	90% Percentile	# of sites tested / # action level	90% Percentile	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; discharges from industrial manufacturers
Lead (ug/L)	2	n/a	15	62/0	ND	36/0	ND	48/2	ND	64/0	ND	30/1	2.5	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (mg/L)	0.17	n/a	1.3	62/0	0.09	36/0	ND	48/0	0.05	64/0	0.05	30/0	0.05	
Date of Study				June 2003		June 2003		September 2003		June 2003		July 2003		
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	Major sources in drinking water
Aluminum (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	200	ND	ND	ND-90	50	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND-370	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Color (units)	n/a	n/a	15 units	5-10	9	5-15	9	ND-1	ND	3-5	4	2.5-4.0	2.9	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming agents (MBAS) (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	500	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-60	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	n/a	3 units	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	n/a	1-4.3	2	1.6-4.0	2.1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific conductance (umhos/cm)	n/a	n/a	1600	240-560	415	260-560	440	238-631	435	325-522	424	230-590	480	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1000	NR	NR	NR	NR	119-330	219	190-300	245	86-342	246	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	20-77	50	15-69	47	20-111	64	38-64	51	22-104	65	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	39-61	51	27-72	48	37-46	42	33-71	52	18-70	45	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	n/a	5	0.01-0.89	0.11	0.04-0.15	0.08	0.04-0.15	0.08	0.08-0.13	0.1	0.03-0.22	0.07	Soil runoff

UNDERSTANDING THE TABLES

In the following tables, you will find detailed information about the water that comes from your tap after it is treated (Treated Water) and before it is treated (Raw Water). Your water is regularly tested for more than 120 chemicals and other substances, as well as radioactivity.

The tables list only the substances that were detected.

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.

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 Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PHGs, MCLGs and MRDLGs are non-mandatory goals based solely on public health considerations using the most recent scientific research available. When these goals are set, the technological and economic feasibility of reaching these goals is not considered.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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

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.

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

Raw Water: Water before it has been filtered and treated.

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. A federal rule that requires monitoring for contaminants that are "unregulated," meaning the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has not established drinking water standards for these contaminants. The purpose of this monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

pp/L = picograms per liter
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 ND = not detected
 NA = not analyzed
 NR = not required
 n/a = not applicable
 mg/L = milligrams per liter
 ug/L = micrograms per liter
 umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter

WATER QUALITY NOTIFICATIONS

Radon in Raw Water:

Radon has been detected in the City of Pittsburg's Rossmore Well and CCWD's Contra Loma Reservoir. Test results are listed in the tables on Page 7. Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks in the foundation. Radon gas can also get into indoor air when released from tap water used during showering and other household activities.

Compared to radon entering the home through the soil, radon entering the home through tap water is a small source. Radon is a known human carcinogen. If you are concerned about radon in your home or water, call the EPA's Radon Hotline at 800-SOS-RADON. For more information about



CCWD water, call (925) 688-8156; and for Pittsburg water, call (925) 439-4026.

The Contra Costa Water District has joined a coalition of water agencies and county health departments serving Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco and Santa Clara counties to bring you the following message:

We believe it is important to educate you, our customer, so that you are aware of potential health issues that may arise during pregnancy associated with treatment byproducts present in tap water. This information is provided to enable consumers to make informed decisions.

Initial scientific studies have shown a possible link between high levels of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), a byproduct of chlorine disinfection that is commonly present in tap water, and adverse effects on reproductive health, including low birth weight and miscarriage.

It is too early to assess this emerging issue and these initial research findings have not been confirmed, but researchers are continuing studies. Pregnant women with concerns should talk to their physicians. For more information about water quality and your drinking water system, contact your water provider as listed on the cover of this report.

(continued on next page)

TREATED WATER RESULTS

General Water Quality Parameters	PHG	CCWD			DWD			Antioch			Martinez			Pittsburg		
		MG/L or (MBOU/L)	MG/L	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
pH	n/a	n/a	8.8-9.1	8.9	8.9-9.1	9.0	8.9-9.2	9.7	8.7-9.0	8.95	7.4-8.9	8.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
boronide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.1	ND	0.1-0.2	0.15	NR	NR	0.03-0.23	0.13	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.6-0.7	0.6	0.1-0.7	0.4	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.04-0.93	0.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
silica dioxide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.1-2.32	13.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
aluminum (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	60-88	72	69-98	87	56-112	75	54-63	85	50-130	89	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	64-110	85	58-114	95	56-140	88	64-107	89	50-152	105	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	12-124	18	11.4-27.1	21	11-27	18	12-23	18	26-29	28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	6.7-13.3	10.4	6.8-13.8	11.3	11-13	12	8.2-12	10	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.5-3.3	2.3	1.7-3.4	2.4	2.0	2	1.8-3.1	2.5	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	26-70	48	26-67	50	15-74	43	33-71	52	54	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UCMR Monitoring																
Boron (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	100-170	150	ND-190	120	100-200	175	ND-180	110	200	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vanadium (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-4	ND	ND-4.9	ND	ND-4	ND	ND-3.8	0.95	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.2	ND	ND	ND	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

General Water Quality Parameters are provided as a courtesy because this information is often useful for household purposes. Maximum contaminant level: 0.50 mg/L (5.0 µg/L); maximum daily level: 150-200 mg/L; 10 mg/L; 5 mg/L; 5 mg/L.

In Central and Eastern Contra Costa County, all water providers have minimized TTHM formation by replacing chlorine with chloramine in their treatment processes. Additionally, Diablo Water District in Oakley, City of Martinez and the Contra Costa Water District use ozone in their treatment processes. These efforts keep the TTHM levels in your drinking water well below the levels allowed by state regulations, thereby reducing the potential for health problems during pregnancy.



If you received water from any of the providers on pages 4-5, the CCWD table below applies to you because your provider receives raw water from CCWD. Please review this chart in addition to the results from your city or water district.



CCWD RAW WATER SOURCES

RADONCHEMISTRY	PHG	MCLG	MCL	Old River		Los Vaqueros		Rock Slough		Contra Loma		Mallard Slough	
				RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
**Total Alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	15	ND-3*	1.2*	1.8-4.2*	2.6*	ND-2.6*	1.3*	ND-2.5*	1.4*	ND-2.4*	ND*
**Total Beta (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	50	ND-7.1*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND-4.5*	ND*	ND-6.0*	ND*	ND-39.2*	15.7*
**Radon 222 (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND-124*	ND*	ND*	ND*
**Uranium (pCi/L)	0.5	n/a	20	ND-1.5*	ND*	ND-2.3*	1.1*	ND-2.2*	ND*	ND-2.6*	ND*	ND-2.3*	ND*
**Uranium (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	5	ND-2.7*	1.2*	ND-2.3*	1.1*	ND-3.4*	1.1*	ND-1.6*	1.1*	ND-2.9*	0.9*

SUPPLEMENTAL RAW WATER SOURCES

RADONCHEMISTRY	PHG	MCLG	MCL	CITY OF ANTIOCH San Joaquin River/ Reservoir Storage		CITY OF PITTSBURG Rossmore Well	
				RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
**Total Alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	15	ND*	ND*	6.6	n/a
**Total Beta (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	50	NR*	NR*	8.2	n/a
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	NR*	NR*	436	n/a
**Uranium (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	20	ND	ND	6.9	n/a
**Uranium (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	5	NR	NR	ND	n/a

*Data is from previous years. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.
 **Rossmore Well is one of two City of Pittsburg water sources that are blended together at the Water Treatment Plant. The other source is the Contra Costa Canal. When Rossmore Well is used, it is not more than 10% of the water supply. Although radon was detected in the Rossmore Well, it was diluted to below detection limits in the finished water.
 ***Major Source in Drinking Water.
 Total Alpha (pCi/L) - Emission of natural deposits.
 Total Beta (pCi/L) - Emission of natural and man-made deposits. Radon 222 (pCi/L) - n/a.
 Uranium (pCi/L) - Emission of natural deposits.
 Combined Ra 226 & Ra 228 (pCi/L) - Emission of natural deposits.

A Note to Our Customers:
 The table (left) reports results of testing on water used by individual providers as a supplement to the water they received from CCWD. The City of Martinez and Diablo Water District (Oakley) are not listed because they did not supplement.