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 at 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.

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 at Council Chambers at 65 Civic Drive, Pittsburg. For meeting agendas, call (925) 252-4850 or log on to www.ci.pittsburg.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) 625-3798 or log on to www.diablowater.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.

Mahalaga 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.

To Our Customers:
This report provides you with information about the quality of your tap water in 2008. The California Department of Public Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require this report from your water provider every year. In 2008, the treated drinking water delivered to your home met all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments. For testing results, see the Treated Water Table and Untreated Water Tables on pages 4 - 6.

This report answers questions you may have about your tap water. It contains information about the quality of water delivered by the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg, and the Diablo Water District (DWD) in Oakley.
The California Department of Public Health wants you to know:

All drinking water, including bottled water, in all communities may 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, 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 animal or human activity. 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications and septic systems.
- **Pesticides**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

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 systems 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Public Health 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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or for EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection, call the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 1-800-426-4791 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

The watersheds that provide your water are regularly surveyed. Sanitary Surveys of the watershed that provides your water are conducted every five years. CCWD and the City of Antioch have both conducted sanitary surveys, with updates in 2006 and 2007. These surveys 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, seawater intrusion, geologic hazards, and solid and hazardous waste disposal facilities.

The surveys concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at the contamination sources, existing water treatment practices, or the Los Vaqueros Reservoir serving as a ready supply of high quality water for blending or direct use.
### Treated Water Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conto Costa Water District</th>
<th>Diablo Water District</th>
<th>Randall-Bold Treatment Plant*</th>
<th>CCWD/Bravura Treatment Plant</th>
<th>City of Manteca</th>
<th>City of Pittsburg</th>
<th>City of Antioch</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Drinking Water Standards</strong></td>
<td>PHG</td>
<td>MCLG or [MRDLG]</td>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>[MRDLS]</td>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluoride (mg/L)</strong></td>
<td>1 n/a</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>ND-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)</strong></td>
<td>45 n/a</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>3-3</td>
<td>ND-6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secondary Drinking Water Standards

**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 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 Goal (MRDGS):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment before which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGS are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards:** MCLs are set for contaminants that affect the odor, taste or appearance of water. 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.

### Glossary

**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.

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR):** A federal rule that requires monitoring for contaminants that are “unregulated,” meaning the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, at the time the rule was written, did not believe the contaminants were widespread and at levels that could present a public health concern. The EPA periodically completes UCMR evaluations to determine if new contaminants should be added to the monitoring rule.

**Microbes:** Bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. Contaminants that can be harmful to human health. 
- **Total coliforms** (phyllospheric): A group of bacteria that can cause intestinal illness. 
- **Escherichia coli** (E.coli): A specific type of total coliforms that is used as a test for the presence of faecal contamination.
- **Salmonella**: A type of bacteria that can cause salmonellosis, a type of food poisoning.

**Fungi:** Yeasts and molds.

**Metals:** Elements that can be toxic at high concentrations.
- **Copper**: A metal that can cause health problems if ingested in large quantities.
- **Lead**: A harmful metal that can cause serious health problems, especially in children.
- **Selenium**: A trace element that can cause health problems if ingested in large quantities.

**Organics:** Substances that can be harmful to human health.
- **Dissolved organic carbon (DOC):** A measure of the organic matter in water that can be harmful to human health.
- **Total organic carbon (TOC):** A measure of the total organic matter in water that can be harmful to human health.
- **Total gas forming potential (TGP):** A measure of the potential for gases to form in water, which can be harmful to human health.

**Inorganic:** Substances that are not organic.
- **Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L):** A measure of the nitrate concentration in water.
- **Nitrate as NO3-N (mg/L):** A measure of the nitrate concentration in water, excluding nitrite.
- **Nitrite as NO2 (mg/L):** A measure of the nitrite concentration in water.
- **Phosphate as PO4 (mg/L):** A measure of the phosphate concentration in water.
- **Silicate as SiO2 (mg/L):** A measure of the silicate concentration in water.
- **Total dissolved solids (mg/L):** A measure of the total amount of solids that can be dissolved in water.

**Radioactivity:** Substances that can emit radiation, which can be harmful to human health.
- **Radon**: A radioactive gas that can be harmful to human health.
- **Radon daughters**: The radioactive decay products of radon, which can be harmful to human health.
- **Uranium**: A radioactive metal that can be harmful to human health.

**Disinfection by-products:** Substances that are formed when disinfectants are added to water.
- **Chloroform**: A by-product of the disinfection process that can be harmful to human health.
- **Disinfection by-products (DBPs):** A general term used to describe substances that are formed when disinfectants are added to water.

**Turbidity:** A measure of the clarity of water. 
- **Ninhydrin-methylene blue (MB) (mg/L):** A measure of the turbidity in water.
- **Ninhydrin-methylene blue (MB) (mg/L):** A measure of the turbidity in water.

### Terms

**SI** = Saturation Index; (a measure of community)
- **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

**mg/L** = Milligrams per Liter (parts per million)
- **μg/L** = Micrograms per Liter (parts per billion)
- **ppb** = Parts per Billion

In compliance with state and federal law, this table lists only substances that were detected by at least one of the listed water providers.

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In 2008, the treated drinking water delivered to your home met all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments.
Source Water Assessments

Source Water Assessments are one-time studies conducted to determine how susceptible a water supply is to contamination. Source Water Assessment information is listed below.

**CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT**

In June 2002 and May 2003, source water assessments were conducted for CCWD’s 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. It was found to be most vulnerable to gas stations, chemical and petroleum processing and storage, septic systems, historic landfills and military institutions.

For CCWD’s report or more information, contact Jessica Edwards-Brandt, (925) 688-8138.

**CITY OF PITTSBURG**

In November 2001, a source water assessment was conducted for the City of Pittsburg’s Ballpark and Rossmoor wells. The following water sources were found to be most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with contaminants in the water supply:

- Ballpark Well: Historic gas stations
- Rossmoor Well: Grazing, sewer collection systems, utility stations, maintenance areas

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Mel Yee, California Department of Public Health, (510) 540-2158.

**CITY OF ANTIOCO**

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.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Betty Graham, California Department of Public Health, (510) 620-3454.

**DIABLO WATER DISTRICT (OAKLEY)**

In September 2004, a source water assessment was conducted for the Diablo Water District’s Glen Park Well. The following water sources were found to be most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with contaminants in the water supply:

- Glen Park Well: Septic systems.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Eric Swing, California Department of Public Health, (510) 620-3604.

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**Water Quality Notifications**

**RADON IN UNTREATED WATER:**

The Diablo Water District, which serves the Oakley area, and the City of Pittsburg have detected radon in their wells far below the proposed EPA limit of 4,000 pCi/L. Test results are listed in the radiochemistry table above. 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 United States EPA’s Radon Hotline at 800-SOS-RADON or California’s radon program at 1-800-745-7236. For more information about Diablo Water District water call (925) 625-2112. For more information about City of Pittsburg water, call (925) 252-6916.

**CRYPTOSPORIDIUM:**

In a few instances, cryptosporidium was detected in untreated water before it entered a treatment plant. Cryptosporidium is a common microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. To address cryptosporidium, your drinking water is treated to the requirements of the State of California’s Cryptosporidium Action Plan. In addition, the City of Martinez, Diablo Water District and Contra Costa Water District are treating water with ozone, potentially the most effective disinfectant available. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy people can overcome the disease in a few weeks. People with compromised immune systems could develop a life-threatening illness if they ingest cryptosporidium, and they should talk to their doctors about avoiding infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause illness, and it can be spread through means other than drinking water.

**LEAD:**

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. Your drinking water provider 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 10 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.