

Your Drinking Water

Annual Water Quality Report for 2009

2009

A REPORT ON THE QUALITY OF YOUR TAP WATER

From the Contra Costa Water District, the Cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg
and the Diablo Water District (Oakley).

To Our Customers:

This report answers questions you may have about your tap water. It is prepared with water quality data collected over the year 2009. 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.

Your tap water is clean and safe to drink because your water provider protects its water sources and uses state-of-the-art treatment technology. In 2009, 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 3-5.

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

CCWD (Central Contra Costa): Jean Zacher – (925) 688-8156

City of Antioch: Lori Sarti – (925) 779-7024

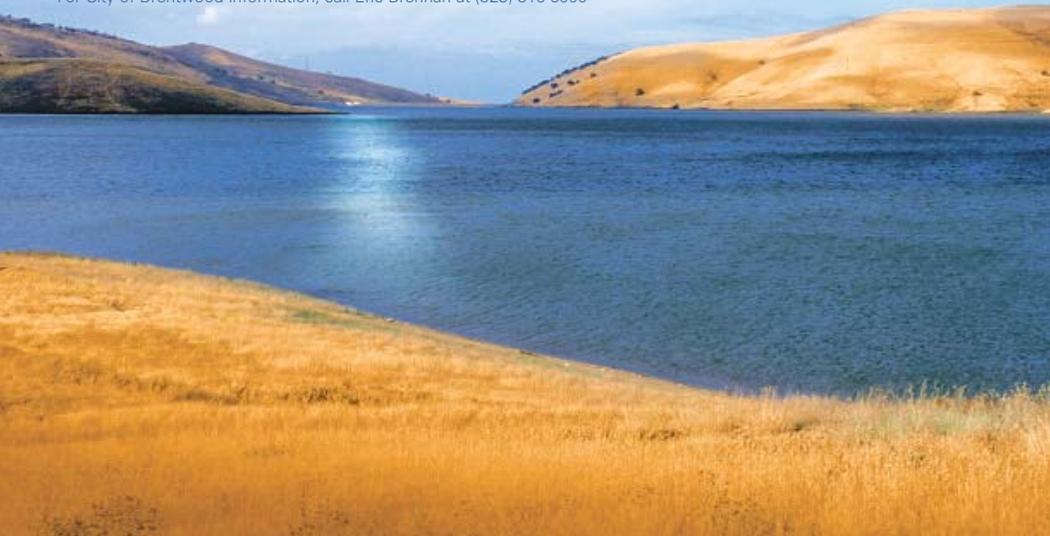
City of Martinez: Alan Pellegrini – (925) 372-3587

City of Pittsburg: Ana Corti – (925) 252-6916

Diablo Water District (Oakley): Paul Urenda – (925) 625-2112

For Golden State Water Company (Bay Point) information, call (925) 458-3112

For City of Brentwood information, call Eric Brennan at (925) 516-6000





All Drinking Water Systems are required by the California Department of Public Health to provide consumers with the following information:

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.
- 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or 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 (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.

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.

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

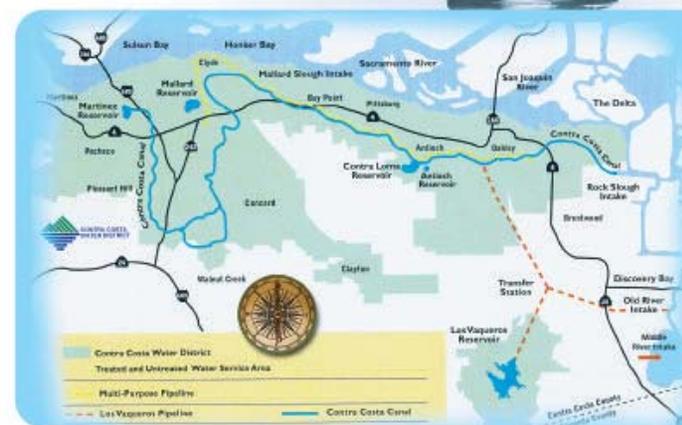


The Source of Your Water



The primary source of water for 550,000 residents in Central and Eastern Contra Costa County is the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. In Oakley and Pittsburg, residents also receive groundwater that is pumped from wells and blended with water from the Delta.

Delta water starts its journey to homes and businesses when the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) pumps it from three locations: Rock Slough near Oakley, Old River near Discovery Bay, and Mallard Slough in Bay Point. This untreated water is pumped into the Contra Costa Canal and the Los Vaqueros Pipeline and conveyed to treatment plants and reservoirs located throughout eastern and central Contra Costa County. The City of Antioch also pumps Delta water from the San Joaquin River.



About half of the water pumped by CCWD is treated and delivered to homes and businesses in Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and parts of Pleasant Hill, Martinez and Walnut Creek. CCWD also sells treated water to the Golden State Water Company in Bay Point and the cities of Antioch and Brentwood.

The rest of the water pumped by CCWD is sold as untreated water to the following agencies: the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg and the Diablo Water District (Oakley). These four agencies treat, distribute and bill for the water themselves.

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, saltwater 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL or MRDL	Contra Costa Water District		Diablo Water District		Randall-Bold WTP*		CCWD/Brentwood WTP		City of Martinez		City of Pittsburg		City of Antioch		Major Sources in Drinking Water
				RANGE	AVERAGE													
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	n/a	1	ND	n/a	ND-0.11	0.069	ND	ND	Residue from surface water treatment processes; erosion of natural deposits								
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	n/a	2	0.71-0.83	0.77	0.62-0.92	0.78	0.61-0.91	0.76	n/a	n/a	0.62-1.0	0.83	0.63-1.11	0.80	0.74-1.21	0.91	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	45	n/a	45	ND	ND	ND-4.8	2.3	ND-5.0	ND	ND-2.4	ND	ND-2.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Nitrite as N (mg/L)	1	n/a	1	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND-0.50	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Total organic carbon (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	TT	1.2-2.4	1.8	n/a	n/a	0.6-3.0	1.7	0.7-2.7	1.6	1.1-3.2	1.85	1.4-3.6	2.2	1.1-3.1	1.3	Naturally present in the environment
				MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	0	TT	0.13	100%	n/a	n/a	0.54	98%	0.09	98%	0.1	100%	0.18	100%	0.10	100%	Soil runoff
				RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA	
Bromate (ug/L)	0.1	n/a	10	ND-19	ND	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NR	NR	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (mg/L)		[4]	[4]	ND-3.5	1.7	0.55-3.4	2.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-1.8	1.0	ND-2.7	1.5	0.1-2.9	1.68	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	60	ND-17.6	7.6	ND-12.1	5.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-8.8	8.7	ND-29	7.1	1.8-12.0	6.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	80	3.0-38.8	30.4	13.6-37.3	27.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-48	15.7	2.8-120	23	46-89	60.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	Various natural and man made sources												
Total coliform	n/a	0	>5% of monthly samples	ND-0.52%	0.13%	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	0-0.93%	0.08%	Naturally present in the environment
Lead/Copper Study	PHG	MCLG	Action limit	# of sites tested/# exceeding action limit	90% Percentile	# of sites tested/# exceeding action limit	90% Percentile	# of sites tested/# exceeding action limit	90% Percentile	# of sites tested/# exceeding action limit	90% Percentile	# of sites tested/# exceeding action limit	90% Percentile	# of sites tested/# exceeding action limit	90% Percentile	# of sites tested/# exceeding action limit	90% Percentile	
EPA Lead Study (ug/L)	0.2	n/a	15	62/0	6	38/0	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	64/0	ND	32/0	ND	57/1	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	n/a	1.3	62/0	0.21	38/0	0.23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	64/0	0.09	32/0	ND	57/0	0.06	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Date of Study				July 2007		July 2007		n/a		n/a		June 2009		August 2009		September 2009		
UCMR2 (2008-2010 Monitoring)	PHG	MCLG	Notification Level	RANGE	AVERAGE													
N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/L)	3.0		10	ND-5.3	3.3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND-14	6.6	NR	NR	
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE													
Aluminum (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	200	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND-110	59	ND	n/a	Residue from surface water treatment processes; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	39-101	60	48-108	80	34-104	73	30-113	78	26-97	62	49-140	100	39-132	92	Saltwater influence; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	n/a	3 units	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0-2.0	1.5	1.6-2.0	1.9	ND-2	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific conductance (uS/cm)	n/a	n/a	1600	330-625	522	469-704	608	301-623	488	310-681	525	290-640	465	399-639	539	400-650	525	Saltwater influence; Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	40-75	60	42-87	69	33-62	49	40-101	58	37-55	46	NR	NR	40-43	42	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	160-300	230	200-450	320	240-290	265	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	n/a	5	0.07-0.52	0.13	0.06-0.27	0.11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.05-0.22	0.1	0.01-1.94	0.13	0.05-0.19	0.08	Soil runoff
General Water Quality Parameters	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE													
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	47-91	69	78-122	98	49-95	71	49-92	72	52-107	80	70-135	100	52-101	77	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.45	n/a	0.28	n/a	0.29	n/a	0.44	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.03-0.29	0.17	ND-0.28	0.13	ND-0.30	0.12	ND-0.29	0.12	0.07-0.33	0.23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15-25	21	23-38	28	12-29	20	13-27	20	14-24	19	n/a	n/a	18-27	19	
Corrosivity (SI)	n/a	n/a	non-corrosive	+0.04-+0.63	+0.33	-0.31-+1.0	+0.35	-0.71-+0.79	+0.31	-0.16-+0.54	+0.17	+0.06-+0.72	+0.36	n/a	n/a	+0.54	n/a	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	84-140	108	82-164	140	88-148	113	94-138	118	62-134	99	80-178	125	60-134	97	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.6-14.8	12.7	11.6-20.1	16.3	7.7-14.2	12.0	8.0-17.6	12.9	9.4-16	13	n/a	n/a	11	n/a	
pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.3-8.7	8.5	8.0-9.1	8.3	8.1-8.7	8.4	8.1-8.6	8.4	8.7-9.3	8.9	7.3-8.8	8.5	8.0-9.1	8.5	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.8-4.2	3.3	2.0-4.3	3.2	1.8-4.5	3.2	1.8-4.3	3.2	1.9-3.6	2.8	n/a	n/a	2.7	n/a	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	41-77	63	52-81	68	37-76	58	35-79	62	34-77	56	32-106	65	26-88	60	

NR = Not Required
AL = Action Limit
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
n/a = Not Analyzed; Not Applicable
ND = Not Detected

RAA = Running Annual Average
µg/L = Micrograms per Liter (parts per million)
µg/L = Micrograms per Liter (parts per billion)
ng/L = Nanograms per Liter (parts per trillion)

SI = Saturation Index (a measure of corrosivity)
µS/cm = Microsiemens per Centimeter (a measure of conductivity)
pCi/L = Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
CCWD = Contra Costa Water District
DWD = Diablo Water District

* Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant is a regular source of water for CCWD, DWD and the Golden State Water Company in Bay Point. It is also an as-needed source of water for Antioch and Brentwood, and an emergency water source for Pittsburg.

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 (Untreated 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.**

DEFINITIONS

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 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.

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 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.

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.

Treated Water:
 Water that has been filtered and treated.

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

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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR):
 A federal rule that requires monitoring for contaminants that are "unregulated." Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

Untreated Water Test Results

RADIOCHEMISTRY	PHG	MCLG	MCL	DIABLO WATER DISTRICT GLEN PARK WELL		COMMENTS
				Range	Average	
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	490-580*	530*	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
Total Alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	0	15	ND-4.1*	ND*	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.5	n/a	20	2.7-3.9*	3.2*	Erosion of natural deposits

* = Analyzed in 2007 This radiochemistry chart lists detections only.

Water Quality Notifications

Radon in Untreated Water:

The Diablo Water District, which serves the Oakley area, has detected radon in its wells at levels 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 California radon program at 1-800-745-7236, the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON. For more information about Diablo Water District water call (925) 625-2112.

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 can not 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 30 seconds to two 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.

Fluoride:

To prevent tooth decay, fluoride is added to your drinking water. This is a long-standing practice that has improved dental health over many years. The California Department of Public Health is a good source of information about fluoridation. Information can be found at www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx.

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.

Source Water Assessments

Contra Costa Water District

In June 2002 and May 2003, source water assessments were conducted for the 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/petroleum processing/storage, septic systems, historic landfills and military institutions.

For CCWD's report or more information, contact Jean Zacher at (925) 688-8183.

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: Saltwater intrusion.

Water from the San Joaquin River is not always acceptable due to saltwater intrusion. Historically, as major diversions began and the freshwater 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.

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 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. You may request a summary of the source water assessment by contacting Paul Urenda at (925) 625-2112.





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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.

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 Antioch: 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 DWD at (925) 625-3798 or log on to www.diablowater.org.

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

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人帮你翻译及解释清楚。

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی را جمع کرده است. اگر نمی‌توانید این اطلاعیه را بخوانید یا آن را درک نمی‌کنید، لطفاً از کسی که می‌تواند این اطلاعیه را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند، کمک بگیرید.

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.