



# Your Drinking Water

## 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,

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 2002, 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.

### 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated 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, 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.

*(continued on page 2)*



## CALFED Los Vaqueros Expansion Studies

We are always looking for ways to improve the supply reliability and quality of the water delivered to our customers. The Los Vaqueros Reservoir, located south of Brentwood, is the principal water storage facility for 450,000 residents of central and eastern Contra Costa County. Los Vaqueros serves the people who receive treated water from the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg, the Diablo Water District in Oakley, and the Contra Costa Water District. We seek to have the most efficient operation possible of Los Vaqueros, while minimizing costs and providing environmental benefits as well as water quality and supply reliability benefits.

The CALFED Bay-Delta Program is a comprehensive state and federal effort to restore the Delta ecosystem and provide important water quality and supply reliability benefits for millions of Californians. CALFED is studying the feasibility of expanding Los Vaqueros Reservoir to improve water quality and water supply reliability for the Bay Area as well as to enhance the Delta environment.

Any expansion proposal would go before voters in CCWD's service area, which covers central and eastern Contra Costa County. For more information, go on-line at [www.lvstudies.com](http://www.lvstudies.com) or call Project Manager Marguerite Naillon at (925) 688-8018.

*(continued from page 1)*

- 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 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 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

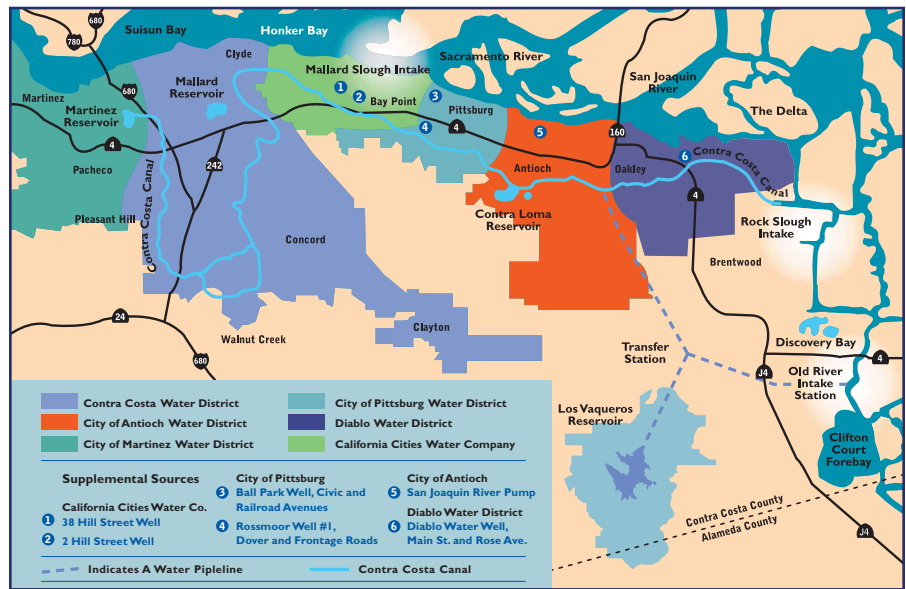
The source of water for 450,000 residents in Central and Eastern Contra Costa County is the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Contra Costa Water District draws Delta water from Rock Slough near Oakley, Old River near Discovery Bay, and Mallard Slough in Bay Point. The water is transported in the Contra Costa Canal, which starts at Rock Slough and ends in Martinez. CCWD also stores 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 CCWD water is also distributed under contract to 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. (See the map above.)

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, seawater 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.

In June 2002, source water assessments were conducted for the Contra Costa Water District's Delta intakes at Old River, Rock Slough and Mallard Slough, as well as the Contra Loma Reservoir. These sources were found to be most vulnerable to the following activities:

- **Old River:** Agricultural drainage, boat services/repair/refinishing, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, salt water intrusion.
- **Rock Slough:** Gas station (for boats; inactive), salt water intrusion
- **Mallard Slough:** Saltwater intrusion
- **Contra Loma Reservoir:** Grazing, recreational areas

You may request summaries of the assessments by contacting Larry McCollum, Contra Costa Water District, (925)688-8127

In November 2001, a source water assessment was conducted for the City of Pittsburg's Ballpark and Rossmoor wells. These sources are considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities:

- **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 Dr. Kalyanpur Baliga, California Department of Health Services, (510) 540-2153.



CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT AND DIABLO WATER DISTRICT TREATED WATER RESULTS

	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	CCWD		Diablo Water District		City of Pittsb	
			RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
<b>PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS</b>								
Aluminum (ug/L)	0.6	1000	ND-120	70	ND	ND	ND	
Barium (mg/L)	(2)	1	ND-0.21	0.13	ND-0.19	0.12	ND	
Nitrate @ NO3 (mg/L)	45	45	ND-2.6	ND	ND-6.3	2.7	4	
Selenium (ug/L)	(50)	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.78-0.94	0.84	0.75-0.91	0.83	0.79-0.83	
chlorine (mg/L)	[4]	[4] <sup>†</sup>	ND-4	2.2	ND-1.8	1.1	0.23-1.9	
total trihalomethanes (ug/L)	n/a	80 <sup>†</sup>	18-53	36	ND-4.7	ND	8.9-13	
Bromate (ug/L)	(0)	10 <sup>†</sup>	ND-7.3	ND	ND-12	6	NR	
Haloacetic acids (ug/L)	n/a	60 <sup>†</sup>	5-27	12	ND-7.4	2.8	1.0-8.5	
	<b>PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]</b>	<b>MCL or [MRDL]</b>	<b>maximum value</b>	<b>lowest monthly % of samples that meets requirements</b>	<b>maximum value</b>	<b>lowest monthly % of samples that meets requirements</b>	<b>maximum value</b>	<b></b>
turbidity (NTU)	(0)	TT	0.08	100%	0.12	100%	0.13	
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL STANDARDS</b>								
	<b>PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]</b>	<b>MCL or [MRDL]</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b></b>
total coliform	(0)	>5% of monthly samples	0-0.61%	0.10%	0%	0.00%	0-2.2%	
<b>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS</b>								
aluminum (ug/L)	n/a	200	ND-120	70	ND	ND	ND	
color (units)	n/a	15 units	ND-10	ND	ND-15	6	2.5-2.6	
corrosivity (SI)	n/a	non-corrosive	0.14-0.85	0.61	0.63-1.07	0.84	0.32	
Foaming agents (MBAS) (ug/L)	n/a	500	ND	ND	ND	ND	60	
odor-threshold	(units)	n/a	3 units	ND-2.1	NA	NA	2.0-2.1	
turbidity (NTU)	n/a	5	0.05-0.08	0.07	0.03-0.12	0.07	NR	
total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1000	310-350	330	340	340	230-370	
specific conductance (umhos/cm)	n/a	1600	240-570	480	310-590	460	440-670	
chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	34-80	60	30-75	54	55-99	
sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	47-55	52	29-64	47	40-76	
	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Action limit</b>	<b># of sites tested / # exceeding action limit</b>	<b>90% Percentile</b>	<b># of sites tested / # exceeding action limit</b>	<b>90% Percentile</b>	<b># of sites tested / # exceeding action limit</b>	<b></b>
<b>LEAD/COPPER STUDY</b>								
EPA Lead Study (ug/L)	2	15	77/1	ND	46/0	ND	24/0	
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.17	1.3	77/0	0.114	46/0	0.062	24/0	

<sup>†</sup>MCL compliance based on an annualized average; not on a single result

<sup>††</sup>No lead was detected in the drinking water supplied to consumers. One home tested showed some lead from internal plumbing sources. Subsequent retesting showed a non-detectable level.

## 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.

### 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 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.

Contaminant	City of Antioch		City of Martinez		MAJOR SOURCES
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from treatment process
n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of natural deposits; discharges from metal refineries
n/a	ND-2.0	ND	ND	ND	runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
n/a	ND-6.0	ND	ND	ND	discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots
0.81	0.69-1.19	0.86	0.33-1.18	0.79	water additive that promotes strong teeth
1.7	ND-2.8	1.9	ND-1.5	0.8	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
4.3	33-67	48	1.5-13	7.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
NR	NR	NR	ND-7	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
10.1	ND-11.5	6.4	ND-4.7	2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>lowest monthly % of samples that meets requirements</b>	<b>maximum value</b>	<b>lowest monthly % of samples that meets requirements</b>	<b>maximum value</b>	<b>lowest monthly % of samples that meets requirements</b>	
100%	0.09	100%	0.1	100%	Soil runoff
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>AVERAGE</b>	
0.45%	0%	0%	0-1.9%	0.15%	Naturally present in the environment
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from treatment process
2.5	ND	ND	5	5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
n/a	0.20-0.64	0.38	0.19-0.95	0.64	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors
n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
2.1	ND-2.0	1	1.0-3.0	1.5	Naturally occurring organic materials
NR	0.05-0.24	0.08	0.05-0.79	0.1	Soil Runoff
300	180-570	270	190-340	280	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; agricultural runoff; seawater influence
555	360-740	540	300-510	410	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
77	34-150	82	23-82	54	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; seawater influence
57	34-50	42	35-61	48	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>90% Percentile</b>	<b># of sites tested / # exceeding action limit</b>	<b>90% Percentile</b>	<b># of sites tested / # exceeding action limit</b>	<b>90% Percentile</b>	
ND	34/1 <sup>††</sup>	ND	58/0	ND	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems
ND	34/0	ND	58/0	0.06	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems

**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 (PDWS):** 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.

(continued on page 6)

- AL = Action Limit
- pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- ND = not detected
- NA = not analyzed
- NR = not required
- n/a = not applicable
- SI = saturation index
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
- PHG = Public Health Goal
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter

# Water Quality Notifications

## Cryptosporidium

Some samples of untreated water from the Los Vaqueros Watershed and the pipeline leading to the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant in Oakley contained cryptosporidium, however cryptosporidium was not detected in your treated drinking water. Cryptosporidium is a common microbial pathogen. Current test methods do not identify whether cryptosporidium organisms are dead or capable of causing illness.

Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, most 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.

Swallowing cryptosporidium may cause nausea, cramping and diarrhea in a normally healthy person. People with

compromised immune systems could develop life-threatening illness and should talk to their doctors about avoiding infection.

## Radon in Raw Water:

Radon has been detected in wells in Pittsburg and Oakley, and in CCWD's Contra Loma Reservoir. Test results are listed in the tables on Page 7. Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas. One source is granite rock like that in the Sierra Nevada, the ultimate source of your water. 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; for Pittsburg water, call (925) 439-4026; and for Oakley water, call (925) 625-2112.

## TREATED WATER RESULTS

	Action limit	CCWD		DWD		City of Pittsburg		City of Antioch		City of Martinez		
		RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
<b>General Water Quality Parameters</b>												
pH	n/a	n/a	8.8-9.0	8.9	8.7-9.1	8.9	8.1-8.5	8.4	8.0-9.1	8.6	6.8-9.1	9.0
bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	0.1-0.2	0.15	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.6-0.7	0.65	0.3-0.5	0.4	0.06-0.57	0.44	NR	NR	NR	NR
silica dioxide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1-18.2	15.1	NR	NR	NR	NR
alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	56-117	89	68-118	94	91-118	104	62-110	85	56-118	90
hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	72-120	102	70-120	99	100-160	130	51-150	110	60-130	110
calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	15-26	21	13-26	21	26	n/a	10-29	22	15-23	19
magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	9-14	12	8-15	11	15	n/a	13-14	14	9-14	11
potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.9-3.3	2.7	1.7-3.6	2.6	3	n/a	3	n/a	1.9-3.3	2.6
sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	35-76	61	34-77	60	37-65	50	22-100	54	36-66	51
<b>UCMR Monitoring</b>												
Boron (ug/L)	n/a	1000	100-170	150	ND-190	120	200	n/a	100-200	175	ND-180	110
Vanadium (ug/L)	n/a	50	ND-4.0	ND	ND-4.9	ND	ND-5.0	3	ND-4	ND	ND-3.8	0.95
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.1	1.1	ND-1.2	ND	ND	n/a

(continued from page 5)

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory 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.

## Notice to City of Pittsburg Water Customers

### Notice of Violation – Failure to Collect Repeat Total Coliform Sample Set

*(The following notice was published in the Contra Costa Times at the time the violation was discovered. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total coliform was not exceeded.)*

Review of California Department of Health Services records indicates that the City of Pittsburg (City) violated Section 64424, Title 22, California Code of regulations (CCR), which addresses the collection of repeat bacteriological water samples. Specifically, the City failed to collect complete repeat sample sets following three total coliform-positive repeat

samples in its distribution system during April 2002. Section 64424 [c] indicates that if one or more samples in the repeat sample set are total coliform-positive, the water supplier shall collect and have analyzed an additional set of three repeat samples. This process shall be repeated until either no coliform are detected in one complete repeat sample set or the supplier determines that the MCL for total coliform has been exceeded and notifies the Department.

*If you received water from any of the providers on page 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

	Old River						Los Vaqueros		Rock Slough		Contra Loma	
	PHG	MCLG	MCL	DLR	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
<b>RADIOCHEMISTRY</b>												
Total Alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	15 <sup>†</sup>	1	ND-3*	1.2*	1.8-4.2*	2.6*	ND-2.6*	1.3*	ND-2.5*	1.4*
Total Beta (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	50 <sup>†</sup>	4	ND-7.1*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND-4.5*	ND*	ND-6.0*	ND*
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	300 <sup>†</sup>	100	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND-124*	ND*
Uranium (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	20 <sup>†</sup>	2	ND-1.5*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND-2.2*	ND*	ND-2.6*	ND*
Combined Ra 226 & Ra 228 (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	5 <sup>†</sup>	0.5	N-2.7	1.2*	ND-2.3*	1.1*	ND-3.4*	1.1*	ND-1.6*	1.1*

*A Note to Our Customers: The table below reports results of testing on water used by individual providers as a supplement to the water they received from CCWD. The City of Martinez is not listed in the “Supplemental Raw Water Sources” table because it does not use supplemental water.*

### SUPPLEMENTAL RAW WATER SOURCES

					CITY OF ANTIOCH San Joaquin River/ Reservoir Storage		CITY OF PITTSBURG			
	PHG	MCLG	MCL	DLR	RANGE	AVERAGE	Ballpark Well		Rossmore Well	
							RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
<b>RADIOCHEMISTRY</b>										
Total Alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	15 <sup>†</sup>	1	ND	ND	ND	n/a	5.5-7.6	6.9
Total Beta (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	50 <sup>†</sup>	4	NR	NR	5.9*	n/a	7.4*	n/a
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	300 <sup>†</sup>	100	NR	NR	220**	n/a	430**	n/a
Uranium (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	20 <sup>†</sup>	2	ND	ND	ND*	n/a	6.9*	n/a
Combined Ra 226 & Ra 228 (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	5 <sup>†</sup>	0.5	NR	NR	0.83*	n/a	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. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

\*\*Although detected in both wells, radon was not detected in the treated water delivered to consumers.

<sup>†</sup>MCL compliance based on annualized average, not on a single result.





CONTRA COSTA  
WATER DISTRICT

Contra Costa Water District  
P.O. 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](http://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](http://www.cityofmartinez.org).

### City of Pittsburg:

The Pittsburg City Council meets in regular session at 7 p.m. on the first and third Mondays 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](http://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](http://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) 625-3798.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Para una copia en español de este informe, llame a Franklin Mills al (925) 688-8144, de lunes a viernes de las 8 a.m. a las 4 p.m.

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرد تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

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.*

### 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:

John Edwards – (925) 439-4026

Diablo Water District (Oakley):

Danny Bowers – (925) 625-2112