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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 مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمی‌توانید این اطلاعات را به زبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که می‌تواند بیاری 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.



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.

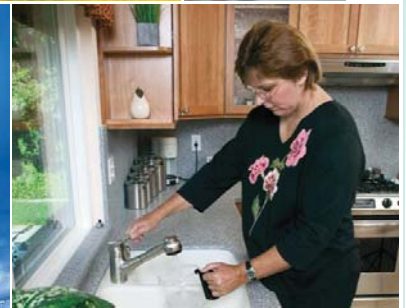
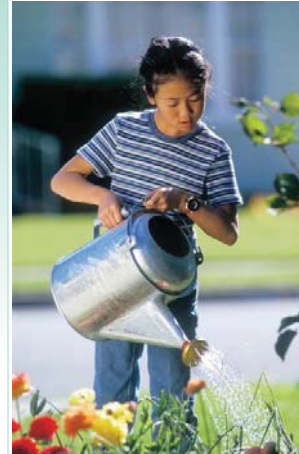
CITY OF ANTIOCH:

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 the District at (925) 625-3798.

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); BRENTWOOD PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

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:
STEVIA SANTOS-ROCKO - (925) 439-6966

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT (OAKLEY):
PAUL URENDA - (925) 625-2112

BRENTWOOD PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION:
(925) 516.6000

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 2004, 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 provides 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).



WATER QUALITY IS JOB #1

Your water provider takes its responsibility for water quality very seriously. Ensuring that the water delivered to your home is clean and safe is critically important.

Also underway is a project to line a 2,000-foot section of the unlined portion of the Contra Costa Canal in the Oakley area. Lining this section would improve water quality by preventing groundwater from adjacent agricultural areas from seeping into the canal. State and federal grants totaling \$7.5 million have been secured for this project.

Other projects in progress include moving agricultural drains away from two Delta intakes and researching a variety of water treatment processes that effectively disinfect water while reducing the production of disinfection by-products.

ALL DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS ARE REQUIRED BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO PROVIDE CONSUMERS WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Several projects are now underway to improve and protect your drinking water at its source, as well as identify better treatment processes for that water.

Currently, nearly all of the drinking water served to customers in the Contra Costa Water District's treated- and raw-water service areas is pumped from several Delta intakes. To increase the opportunities to draw higher quality water, the possibility of establishing another Delta intake is being studied. This additional intake would be located east of Byron in an area where water quality is higher for longer periods of time each year. Although it would improve water quality, an additional intake would not increase supply.

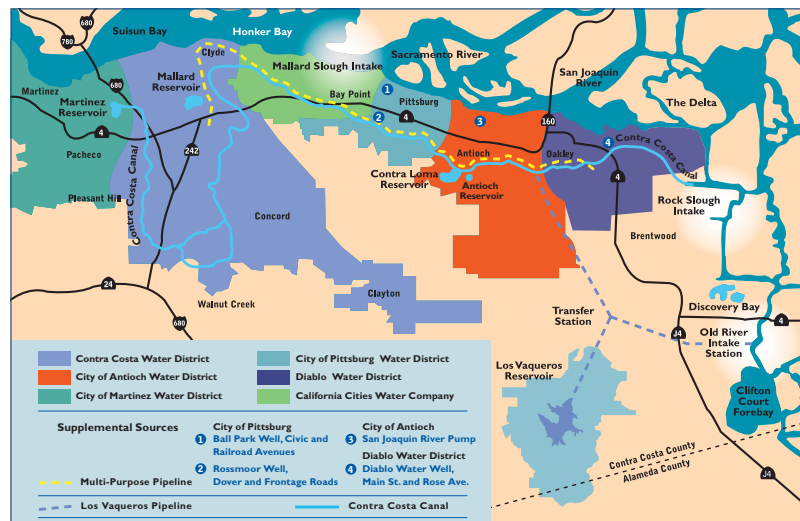
All drinking water, including bottled water, in all communities may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

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, 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 stormwater 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 500,000 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, which starts at Rock Slough and ends in Martinez, and in the Los Vaqueros Pipeline, which delivers water from Old River to the Los Vaqueros Reservoir. CCWD 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 water is also sold 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.)

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.

TREATED WATER RESULTS				CCWD		DWD		City of Martinez		City of Antioch		City of Pittsburg		Major Sources in Drinking Water
Primary Drinking Water Standards Table	PHG	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	n/a	1	ND-0.12	0.07	ND-0.09	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.07	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from water treatment process
Arsenic (ug/L)	0.004	n/a	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-2.0	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	n/a	2	1	ND-0.15	ND	ND-0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from metal refineries
Nitrate @ NO3 (mg/L)	45	n/a	45	ND	ND	ND-2.9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.0-5.0	4.5	Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	n/a	50	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.0-3.0	ND	Discharge from metals refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	n/a	2	0.78-0.83	0.81	0.92-0.97	0.95	0.37-1.2	0.77	0.70-1.24	0.83	0.64-1.0	0.81	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
				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	0.05	100%	0.10	100%	0.12	100%	0.13	100%	0.22	100%	Soil runoff
				RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE OF ALL SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	
Chlorine* (mg/L)	n/a	[4]	[4]	ND-3.9	1.9	0.1-2.1	1.5	ND-1.8	1	0.1-2.8	1.8	0.1-2.8	2.2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total trihalomethanes (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	80	ND-11.6	5.7	ND-12.1	3.8	ND-30	8	26-54	41.6	5.8-20.0	31.6	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromate (ug/L)	n/a	0	10	ND-7.6	ND	ND-7.6	ND	ND-7.0	ND	ND-7.6	ND	NR	NR	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halooacetic acids (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	60	10.7-30.1	24.9	ND-10.5	4.1	ND-5.7	2.1	1.7-8.7	5.1	ND-2.6	2.3	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite (mg/L)	n/a	0.8	1	ND	ND	ND-0.4	0.13	NR	NR	ND	ND	NR	NR	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Total coliform	n/a	0	>5% of monthly samples	0-1.9%	0.25%	0-2.0%	0.17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
				# of sites tested / # exceeding action level	90% Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action level	90% Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action level	90% Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action level	90% Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action level	90% Percentile	
Lead/Copper Study	PHG	MCLG	Action limit											
EPA Lead Study (ug/L)	2	n/a	15	66/0	ND	30/0	ND	64/0	ND	48/2	ND	30/1	2.5	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.17	n/a	1.3	66/0	0.21	30/0	0.1	64/0	0.05	48/0	0.05	30/0	0.05	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Date of Study				June '04		June '04		June '03		September '03		July '03		
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Aluminum (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	200	ND-120	67	ND-87	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-70	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from water treatment process
Color (units)	n/a	n/a	15 units	ND-15	8	ND-15	8	ND-5.0	2.5	ND	ND	ND	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (SI)	n/a	n/a	non-corrosive	-0.27-+0.32	+0.15	-0.08-+0.51	+0.18	-0.07-+0.64	+0.37	+0.11-+0.85	+0.48	+0.93	n/a	Natural balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Manganese (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	50	ND-22	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	n/a	3 units	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1-3	1.6	1	1	1.0-2.7	0.8	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	n/a	5	0.05-0.31	0.11	0.03-0.20	0.08	0.06-0.24	0.1	0.05-0.12	0.07	0.05-0.22	0.08	Soil runoff
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1000	NR	NR	NR	NR	200-290	240	148-304	233	212-347	240	Run-off/Leaching from natural deposits
Specific conductance (umhos/cm)	n/a	n/a	1600	370-500	440	300-490	415	407-508	458	286-612	468	460-540	500	Seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	36-68	56	21-63	50	58-69	64	23-104	64	37-103	72	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	47-55	50	35-42	38	51-60	56	39-54	47	30.0-66.3	31	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

* As a component of Chloramine
In compliance with State and Federal Law, this table lists only substances that were detected by at least one of the listed water providers.

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 by at least one of the listed water suppliers.

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.

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.

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.

pG/L = picocuries per liter
AL = action limit
MFL = million fibers 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

City of Martinez: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The federal Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) required the City of Martinez to monitor and report twelve contaminants from list one as part of a national survey. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency indicated they failed to receive the data as prescribed under 40 C.F.R. Part 141.35 of the UCMR. All sampling and analysis was performed as required, and the contaminant monitoring results are available upon request. There were no detectable levels of any contaminants from list I of the UCMR found in your drinking water.

Compliance was completed March 30, 2004. This electronic data transfer error, in no way compromises the integrity of your water supply. Please share this information with all other people in this water system, especially those who may not have received this notice. If you have any questions or would like a copy of the analysis send your request to City of Martinez Water System 525 Henrietta St. Martinez CA 94553 or call Alan Pellegrini at (925) 372-3587.

TREATED WATER RESULTS				CCWD		DWD		City of Martinez		City of Antioch		City of Pittsburg	
General Water Quality Parameters	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.5-8.7	8.6	8.1-8.8	8.5	7.5-8.1	8.9	8.1-9.3	8.8	7.7-9	8.5
nitrate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-0.1	ND	ND-0.5	0.2	0.05-0.23	0.15	NR	NR	NR	NR
ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4-0.6	0.5	0.3-0.5	0.4	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.1-0.91	0.32
silica dioxide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND-15.8	0.72
alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	57-83	72	55-100	76	58-107	79	58-111	79	70-125	94
hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	72-110	91	68-120	91	65-116	92	70-118	93	70-142	111
calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15-23	19	14-24	19	30-72	49	14-27	20	16-24	20
magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	9-12	11	8-12	10	10-13	12	8.3-17	12.5	12.0-14.0	13
potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0-2.9	2.5	1.9-2.9	2.4	2.3-3.2	2.8	ND-4	2	3	3
sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	39-63	51	30-58	46	51-60	56	29-48	49	58-63	61
	PHG	MCLG	Action limit	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
Chlorate (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	800	ND-1000	173	ND-740	389	NR	NR	240-310	280	NR	NR
UCMR Monitoring	PHG	MCLG	Action limit	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
Boron (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	1000	100-170	150	ND-190	120	ND-180	110	100-200	175	200*	200*
Vanadium (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	50	ND-4.9	ND	ND-4	ND	ND-3.8	ND	ND-4	ND	ND-5*	3*
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.2	ND	ND-1.1*	ND*

* Tested in 2002. In compliance with State and Federal Law, this table lists only substances that were detected by at least one of the listed water providers.

ADDITIONAL WATER SOURCES TABLE	City of Pittsburg ¹ Rossmoor Well		Major Sources in Drinking Water
	RANGE	AVERAGE	
RADIOCHEMISTRY			
Total Alpha (pCi/L)	6.83 ²	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Beta (pCi/L)	8.18 ²	n/a	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	436 ²	n/a	Naturally occurring
Uranium (pCi/L)	6.9 ²	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

This table lists only the tests results where substances were detected.

1. The City of Pittsburg ran its Ballpark Well for sampling purposes only in 2004. The amount of water contributed by Ballpark Well to Pittsburg's overall supply was insignificant. Water quality information for Ballpark Well is not part of this report, but is available on request.

Radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas and known carcinogen, has been detected in the City of Pittsburg's Rossmoor Well. Rossmoor Well water was blended with Contra Costa Canal water in 2004. When used, Rossmoor contributed less than 20% of the blended supply. Dilution lowered the radon concentration to below detection limits in the finished water. Low levels of airborne radon exposure may occur by release from tap water while showering and through other household use. If you are concerned about radon exposure, call the EPA Radon Hotline (800-767-7236).

2. Data is from 2003. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants change infrequently.



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

Source Water Assessment studies are conducted to determine how susceptible a water system is to contamination. These studies focus on the land and water adjacent or contributing to a water supply and identify the potential sources of major contamination. When a Source Water Assessment study is completed, the information is compiled into a report.

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

In June 2002 and May 2003, source water assessments were conducted for the Contra Costa Water District'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; as such, 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 Larry McCollum at (925) 688-8127.

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.

You may request a summary of the

assessment by contacting Cliff Bowen, California Department of Health Services, (510) 540-2173.

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 Health Services, (510) 540-2158.