



CONTRA COSTA
WATER DISTRICT
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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.cewater.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 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.

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 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.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2005

YOUR DRINKING WATER



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 2005, 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 water tables on pages 4-6.

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, 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).



A REPORT ON THE QUALITY OF YOUR TAP WATER

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:
SYLVIA SANTOS-RONCO – (925) 439-6966

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

BRENTWOOD PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION:
(925) 516-6000



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 the 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, agricultural applications, 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 (EPA) 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 more than 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. This untreated water is then 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 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.

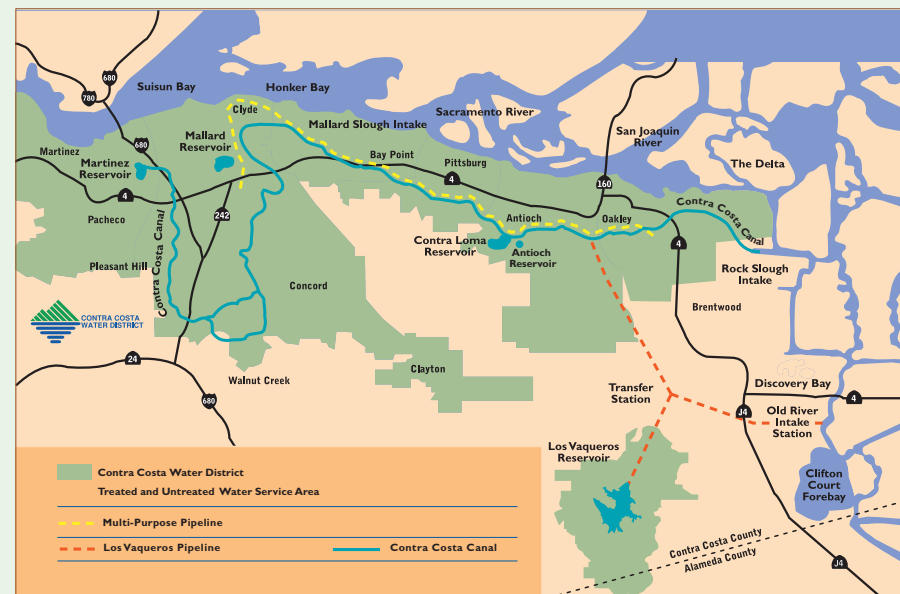
CCWD also sells untreated water to the following agencies: the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg, the Golden State Water Company (Bay Point), and the Diablo Water District

(Oakley). These five agencies treat, distribute and bill for the water themselves. Most of these agencies can draw ground water from wells or surface water from their own reservoirs or the San Joaquin River as supplemental supplies.

(Please refer to the map below for locations.)

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



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 or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.37-0.67	0.52	ND	ND	ND-0.14	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from water treatment process
Barium (mg/L)	2	1	ND-0.11	ND	ND	ND	0.2-0.72	0.46	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate @ NO3 (mg/L)	45	45	ND	ND	ND-3.3	2	ND	ND	ND-2.0	ND	4-4	4	Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	ND	ND-0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water main; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.74-0.97	0.84	0.83-1.1	0.95	0.18-1.20	0.81	0.70-1.30	0.88	0.56-1.2	0.78	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Total Coliform	(0)	>5% of monthly samples	0-2.5%	0.26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Total Beta (pCi/L)	(0)	50	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*	ND-4.83	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Tritium (pCi/L)	n/a	20,000	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND-1016	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	(0.43)	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND-2.43	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Ra 226 & Ra 228 (pCi/L)	(0)	5	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND-1.96	1.22	Erosion of natural deposits
	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	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	TT	0.07	100%	0.19	100%	0.09	100%	0.15	100%	0.28	100%	Soil runoff
	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY R A A	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY R A A	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY R A A	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY R A A	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY R A A	
Chlorine (mg/L)	[4]	[4]	ND-4.1	1.7	0.08-2.1	1.5	ND-1.9	1.17	0.07-2.93	1.98	0.1-2.4	1.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	n/a	80	13.7-41.5	27.9	ND-6.7	4.7	4.2-17	8.9	26-59	45.5	5.3-24.6	11.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromate (ug/L)	0	10	ND	ND	ND-15	6	ND	ND	ND	ND	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (ug/L)	n/a	60	ND-12.7	5.3	ND-15	6.7	ND-4.4	1.8	2-18	7.5	ND-10.9	3.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead/Copper Rule	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Action Level	# 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	
EPA Lead Rule (ug/L)	2	15	54/0	5	34/0	ND	64/0	ND	48/2	ND	30/1	2.5	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
EPA Copper Rule (mg/L)	0.17	1.3	54/0	0.18	34/0	0.14	64/0	0.05	48/0	0.05	30/0	0.05	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Date			June '05		June '05		June '03		September '03		July '03		
	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Secondary Drinking Water Standards													
Aluminum (ug/L)	n/a	200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-67	52	ND	ND	ND-140	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment process
Corrosivity (SI)	n/a	non-corrosive	-0.47+0.33	+0.02	-0.40+0.38	+0.02	-0.21+0.66	+0.37	+1.0+1.3	+1.2	+1.1	n/a	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	3 units	NR	NR	NR	NR	1.4-3	1.6	1	1	ND - 2.7	1.6	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	n/a	5	0.03-1.1	0.12	0.03-0.20	0.11	0.06-0.22	0.11	0.05-0.14	0.08	0.05 - 0.39	0.13	Soil runoff
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	1000	NR	NR	NR	NR	130-330	230	220-280	245	170 - 449	283	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Specific conductance (umhos/cm)	n/a	1600	260-540	415	220-560	390	217-518	368	360-530	435	489 - 520	506	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	500	23-72	55	14-71	47	19-78	52	20-128	60	40 - 114	77	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	500	40-76	60	32-71	48	34-56	45	ND-47	24	42.4 - 133	54.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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

*Not required due to nondetection in untreated water.

UNDERSTANDING THE TABLES

In the following tables, you will find detailed information about the water that comes from your tap after it is treated. 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 goals 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 goals 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 goals 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 aesthetics 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.

Untreated 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.

TERMS

- AL=Regulatory Action Level
- MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level
- PHG=Public Health Goal
- MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- TT=Treatment Technique
- MFL=millions fibers per liter
- ug/L=micrograms per liter
- mg/L=milligrams per liter
- pCi/L=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- NR=not required
- ND=not detected
- n/a=not applicable

TREATED WATER RESULTS				CCWD		DWD		City of Martinez		City of Antioch		City of Pittsburg	
UCMR Monitoring	PHG or (MCLG) or (MRDLG)	MCL or (MRDL)	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Boron (ug/L)	n/a	1000	100-170*	150*	ND-190*	120*	ND*	ND*	100-200*	175*	120-200	160	
Vanadium (ug/L)	n/a	50	ND-4.9*	ND*	ND-4*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND-4*	ND*	ND-3.8	ND	
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND*	ND-1.2*	ND*	ND	n/a	
General Water Quality Parameters	PHG or (MCLG) or (MRDLG)	MCL or (MRDL)	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
pH	n/a	n/a	8.2-8.5	8.4	8.2-8.7	8.5	7.54-9.06	8.91	8.0-9.7	8.8	7.0-8.8	8.4	
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND-0.1	ND	ND-0.3	0.12	ND-0.23	0.11	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.5-0.6	0.55	0.3-0.4	0.35	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.15-0.73	0.35	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	47-79	65	52-63	70	48-104	73.5	46-99	74	53-139	101	
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	58-110	88	46-110	81	50-129	91.4	46-114	84	74-184	129	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	12-24	18	10-26	17	12-25	19	10-26	18	29.5-31	30.3	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	6.1-14	11	4.9-15	10	6.1-14	10.1	12	12	14-17.1	15.6	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.5-2.7	2.2	1.2-2.9	2.1	1.6-3	2.3	2-2.5	2.3	3.0-3.06	3.03	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	31-68	54	23-67	50	26-64	45	53-65	64	55-57.6	56.3	

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

WATER QUALITY NOTIFICATION

Cryptosporidium:

In a few instances, cryptosporidium was found in untreated water on its way to a treatment plant. Cryptosporidium is a common microbial pathogen. 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.



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 Kent Nelson (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: 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 Health Services, at (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 Mel Yee, California Department of Health Services, (510) 620-3463.

