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.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 the District at (925) 625-3798 or log on to www.diablowater.org.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Para una copia en español de este informe, llame a Franklin Mills al (925) 688-8044, de lunes a viernes de las 8 a.m. a las 4 p.m.

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

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.

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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 2007, 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 Untreated 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 by the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg, and the Diablo Water District (DWD) in Oakley. This report is required each year by the California Department of Public Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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

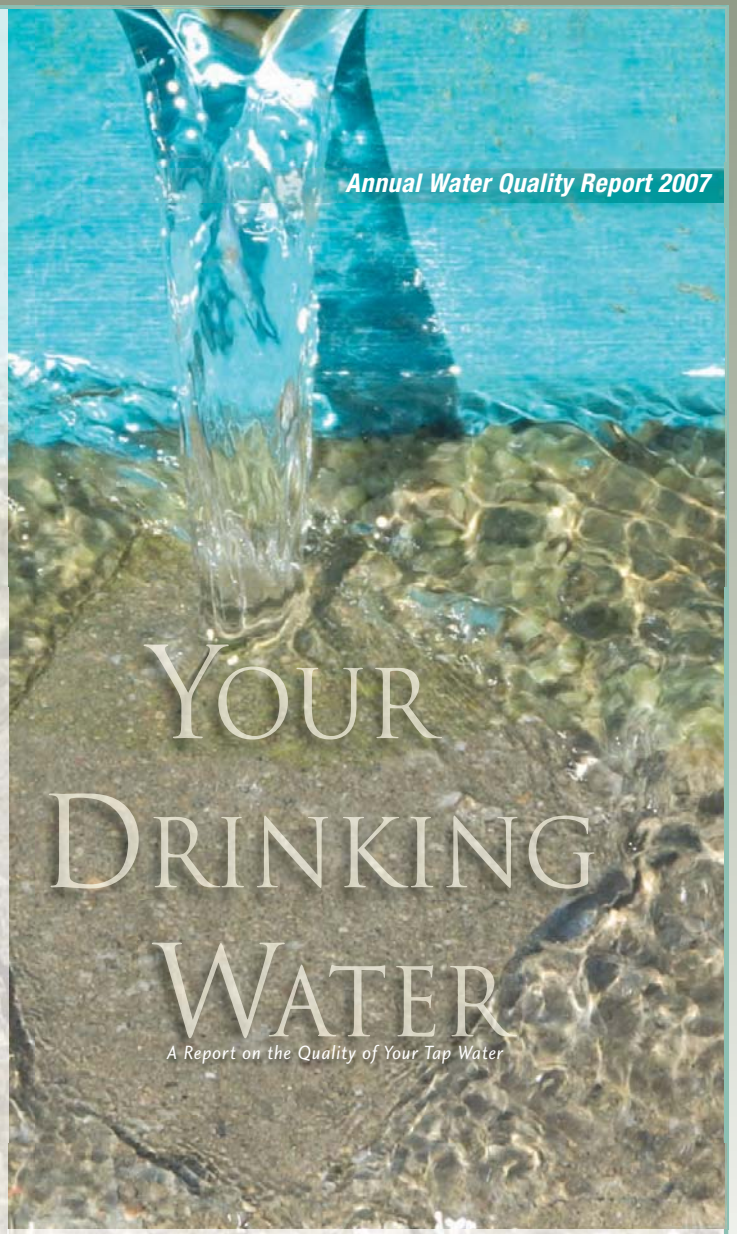
City of Brentwood:
Eric Brennan – (925) 516-6000

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

City of Pittsburg:
Water Quality Laboratory – (925) 252-6916

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

Contact Golden State Water Company
For The Bay Point Report at (925) 458-3112



FROM THE CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT, THE CITIES OF ANTIOCH, MARTINEZ AND PITTSBURG AND THE DIABLO WATER DISTRICT (OAKLEY).

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 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:

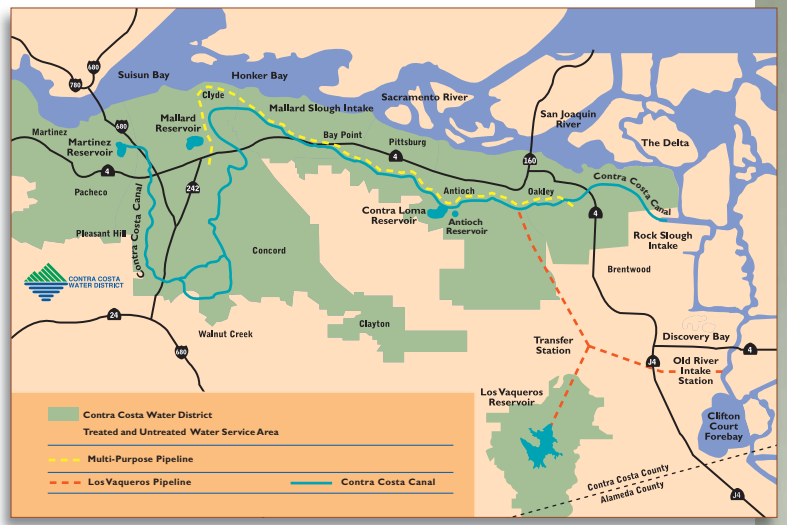
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or 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, 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 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 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 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 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 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. Untreated water that is not used immediately is stored 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.

About half of the water pumped from the Delta is treated by CCWD 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 for those agencies to deliver to homes and businesses in those communities.

The rest of the water pumped by CCWD is sold as 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.

A Sanitary Survey of the watershed that provides your water 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		Randall-Bold Treatment Plant*		City of Antioch		City of Martinez		City of Pittsburg		Major Sources in Drinking Water
Primary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Barium (mg/L)	n/a	2	1	ND	ND	ND-0.14	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	45	n/a	45	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.0-2.9	2.5	ND	ND	3.9-7.2	5.6	Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	n/a	2	0.74-0.97	0.86	0.80-1.1	0.94	0.78-0.94	0.88	0.7-1.3	0.92	0.10-1.7	0.74	0.70-0.95	0.8	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	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	
Turbidity (NTU) (Treatment Plant)	n/a	0	TT	0.09	100%	n/a	n/a	0.17	100%	0.12	100%	0.13	100%	0.26	100%	Soil runoff
				RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA+	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA+	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA+	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA+	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA+	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA+	
Chlorine (mg/L)		[4]	[4]	ND-3.4	2.2	0.26-3.7	1.8	n/a	n/a	0.22-3.1	2.2	0.1-1.6	1.0	ND-2.8	1.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total trihalomethanes (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	80	17.4-32.9	23.5	0.5-22.4	8.3	n/a	n/a	40-66	55.1	ND-30	7.9	3.1-8.8	8.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ug/L)			10	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	ND-9	ND	ND	ND	ND-9	2.0	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ug/L)			60	ND-7.3	4.5	ND-3.6	2.7	n/a	n/a	3.5-13	9.4	ND-5.7	3.5	ND-3.5	2.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead/Copper Study	PHG	MCLG	AL	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING AL	90% PERCENTILE	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING AL	90% PERCENTILE	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING AL	90% PERCENTILE	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING AL	90% PERCENTILE	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING AL	90% PERCENTILE	# OF SITES TESTED / # EXCEEDING AL	90% PERCENTILE	
EPA Lead Study (ug/L)	2	n/a	15	62/0	6	38/0	ND	n/a	n/a	48/0	ND	62/0	ND	26/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.17	n/a	1.3	62/0	0.21	38/0	0.23	n/a	n/a	48/0	0.097	62/0	ND	26/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Date of Study				July 2007		August 2007		n/a		September 2006		June 2006		August 2006		
Microbiological Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL													
Total coliform	n/a	0	>5% of monthly samples	0-0.6%	0.10%	0-3.6%	0.30%	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL													
Saturation Index (SI)	n/a	n/a	Non-corrosive	-0.39-+0.34	+0.12	n/a	n/a	-0.49-+0.44	+0.11	+0.52-+1.0	+0.76	+0.08-+0.74	+0.44	+0.36	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	n/a	3 units	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.0	1.4-3.0	2.0	1.9-2.7	2.1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU) *(Distribution System)*	n/a	n/a	5	0.05-0.66	0.10	0.04-0.42	0.08	n/a	n/a	0.04-0.12	0.07	0.06-0.30	0.11	0.04-0.59	0.08	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190-300	245	178-306	242	212-489	331	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	n/a	n/a	1600	350-530	441	520-580	543	390-550	464	360-560	460	300-513	406	520-580	550	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	36-89	61	54-91	69	45-90	69	43-100	72	32-69	51	52-128	90	Seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	44-61	53	54-80	64	37-57	47	38-39	39	39-53	46	47-58	52.5	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. + Running Annual Average *Randall-Bold Treatment Plant is a regular source of water for CCWD and DWD, and an as-needed source of water for Brentwood, Antioch and Pittsburg.

In 2007, the treated drinking water delivered to your home met all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments.

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 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: 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.

Treated Water: Water that has been filtered and treated.

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

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," 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

- SI = Saturation Index; *(a measure of corrosivity)*
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- uS/cm = Microsiemens per Centimeter *(a measure of conductivity)*
- mg/L = Milligrams per Liter *(parts per million)*
- ug/L = Micrograms per Liter *(parts per billion)*
- pCi/L = Picocuries per Liter *(a measure of radioactivity)*
- n/a = Not Applicable
- ND = Not Detected
- NR = Not Required
- CCWD = Contra Costa Water District
- DWD = Diablo Water District

MORE TREATED WATER RESULTS				CCWD		DWD		Randall-Bold Treatment Plant*		City of Antioch		City of Martinez		City of Pittsburg	
General Water Quality Parameters	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.2-8.4	8.3	7.9-8.6	8.2	7.9-8.5	8.3	8.1-9.5	8.6	8.6-9.1	8.9	7.1-8.9	8.5
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-0.15	0.10	ND-0.23	0.16	ND-0.25	0.15	NR	NR	0.08-0.29	0.19	NR	NR
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.23-0.68	0.51	0.14-0.44	0.31	0.17-0.39	0.31	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.16-0.87	0.45
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	64-68	66	83-100	92	55-91	77	58-100	77	66-89	78	78-130	106
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	74-100	90	114-134	121	74-120	98	52-120	93	69-110	90	86-166	129
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	14-20	18	24-27	25	13-22	18	12-26	19	13-24	19	18-25	21.5
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.1-14	11	12-16	14	9.7-14	12	10-12	11	8.9-13	11	12-15	13.5
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.1-2.9	2.5	2.3-2.9	2.6	2.2-3.0	2.7	2.2-3.4	2.8	2.1-2.6	2.4	3.0-3.2	3.1
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	43-68	52	54-71	59	42-67	54	43-78	61	36-56	46	56-64	60

In compliance with state and federal law, this table lists only substances that were detected by at least one of the listed water providers.
* Randall-Bold Treatment Plant is a regular source of water for CCWD and DWD, and an as-needed source of water for Brentwood, Antioch and Pittsburg.

RADIOCHEMISTRY				DWD		City of Pittsburg				
				Glen Park Well		Ballpark Well		Rossmoor Well		
REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS RADIOCHEMISTRY	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVE	RANGE	AVE	RANGE	AVE	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	0	15	ND-4.1	ND	ND	ND	4.4-13.8	7.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Beta (pCi/L)	n/a	0	50	ND	ND	ND-6.2	ND	ND-4.1	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.43	n/a	20	2.7-3.9	3.2	ND	ND	2.3-8.9	6.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	490-580	530	ND-245	152	167-323	263	

NR=Not Required ND=None Detected

Radon in Untreated Water:

The Diablo Water District, which serves the Oakley area, and the City of Pittsburg have detected radon in their wells. 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 EPA's Radon Hotline at 800-SOS-RADON. For more information about Diablo Water District water, call (925) 625-2112. For more information about City of Pittsburg water, call (925) 252-6916.

Source Water Assessments

Source Water Assessment studies are conducted to determine how susceptible a water supply is to contamination.

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; 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 Jean Zacher, (925) 688-8091.

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 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 Mel Yee, California Department of Public Health, (510) 540-2158.