CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT
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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.

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.

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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.

Annual Water Quality Report 2008

Your Drinking Water

A Report on the Quality of Your Tap Water

Save Water Now

Despite the winter rains, California's water supplies are well below normal. As a result, the Contra Costa Water District has implemented a Drought Management Program that strongly encourages the residents of central and eastern Contra Costa County to reduce their water use, especially their outdoor water use. For more information about water conservation and restrictions in your community, visit www.ccwater.com/conserve.

To Our Customers:

This report provides you with information about the quality of your tap water in 2008. The California Department of Public Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require this report from your water provider every year. **In 2008, the treated drinking water delivered to your home met all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments.** For testing results, see the Treated Water Table and Untreated Water Tables on pages 4 - 6.

This report answers 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.

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

CCWD (Central Contra Costa):
Jean Zacher – (925) 688-8091

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

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

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

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

Golden State Water Company (Bay Point) – (925) 458-3112

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

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT CITY OF ANTIOCH CITY OF MARTINEZ CITY OF PITTSBURG DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

The California Department of Public Health wants you to know:

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Limits are also established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People with compromised immune systems, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or for EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 1-800-426-4791 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

The Source of Your Water

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

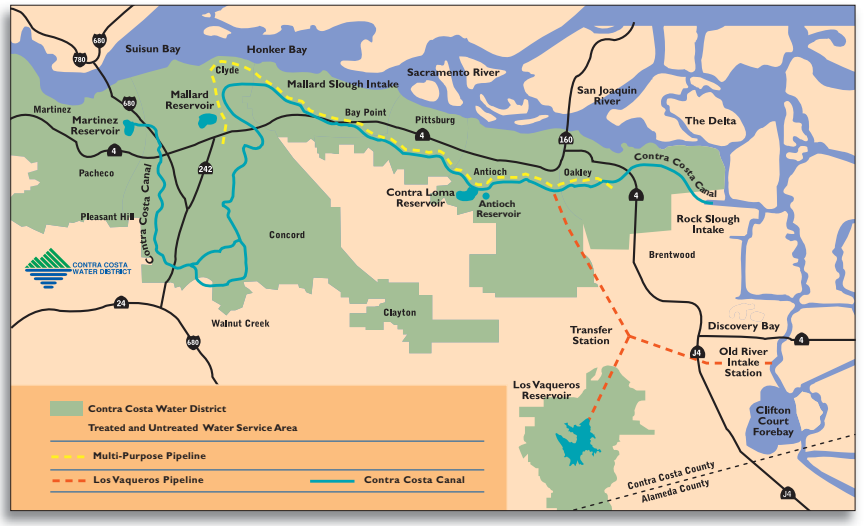
Delta water starts its journey to customers when the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) pumps it from three locations: Rock Slough near Knightsen, Old River near Discovery Bay, and Mallard Slough in Bay Point. This untreated water is pumped into the Contra Costa Canal and the Los Vaqueros Pipeline and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

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

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

Sanitary Surveys of the watershed that provides your water are conducted every five years. CCWD and the City of Antioch have both conducted sanitary surveys, with updates in 2006 and 2007. These surveys identified that the Delta could be affected by contamination from industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, urban runoff, highway runoff, agricultural runoff, pesticides, grazing animals, concentrated animal facilities, wild animals, mine runoff, recreational activities, traffic accidents/spills, seawater intrusion, geologic hazards, and solid and hazardous waste disposal facilities.

The surveys concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at the contamination sources, existing water treatment practices, or the Los Vaqueros Reservoir serving as a ready supply of high quality water for blending or direct use.



TREATED WATER RESULTS

TREATED WATER RESULTS				Contra Costa Water District		Diablo Water District		Randall-Bold Treatment Plant*		CCWD/Brentwood Treatment Plant		City of Martinez		City of Pittsburg		City of Antioch		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	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	n/a	2	0.6-0.9	0.8	0.9-1.1	1	0.7-1.0	0.8	ND-0.2	0.12	0.56-0.95	0.81	0.51-1.08	0.8	0.70-1.1	0.88	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	45	n/a	45	ND-3.3	ND	ND-2.6	ND	ND-6.4	2.8	ND	ND	ND-2.1	ND	ND	ND	2.2-2.3	2.2	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
				MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	MAXIMUM VALUE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES THAT MEETS REQUIREMENTS	
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	0	TT	0.08	100%	n/a	n/a	0.16	100%	0.09	100%	0.15	100%	0.13	100%	0.11	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+	RANGE OF ALL DISTRIBUTION SITES TESTED	HIGHEST QUARTERLY RAA+	
Bromate (ug/L)	0.1	n/a	10	ND-7	ND	n/a	n/a	ND-9	ND	ND-7	ND	ND-10	ND	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine (mg/L)		[4.0(asCL2)]	[4.0(asCL2)]	ND-3.5	2.1	0.11-3.1	1.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-1.6	1.0	0.01-3.0	1.2	0.15-3.0	1.8	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	60	ND-12.2	5.3	ND-6.4	4.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-3.0	1.4	ND-4.3	2.2	1.9-18	8.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	80	10.8-65.5	30	13.7-44.8	23.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-12	10.9	2.6 -14.0	6.7	22-74	51.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Total coliform	n/a	0	>5% of monthly samples	0-2.4%	0.25%	0-2.0%	0.17%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0-3.6%	0.30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Lead/Copper Study	PHG	MCLG	Action limit	# of sites tested / # exceeding action limit	90th Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action limit	90th Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action limit	90th Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action limit	90th Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action limit	90th Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action limit	90th Percentile	# of sites tested / # exceeding action limit	90th Percentile	
EPA Lead Study (ug/L)	2	n/a	15	62/0	6	38/0	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	62/0	ND	26/0	ND	48/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	n/a	1.3	62/0	0.21	38/0	0.23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	62/0	ND	26/0	ND	48/0	0.097	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Date of Study				July 2007		August 2007		n/a		n/a		June 2006		June 2006		September 2006		
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	44-96	75	56-110	81	44-96	75	79-170	104	37-89	63	60-144	96.33	33-128	85	Seawater influence; runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	n/a	3 units	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0-2.0	1.5	1.6-2.0	2.0	ND-1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific conductance (uS/cm)	n/a	n/a	1600	380-590	511	530-670	601	370-630	495	480-850	600	352-565	459	520-580**	550**	410-660	543	Seawater influence; substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	41-76	60	51-94	67	34-63	50	42-54	48	44-52	48	47-58**	53**	44-57	51	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190-334	262	149-448	360	220-350	285	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	n/a	5	0.05-0.39	0.12	0.05-0.17	0.10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.06-0.25	0.11	0.05-0.90	0.11	0.05-0.18	0.08	Soil runoff
UCMR2 Screening Survey Monitoring	PHG	MCLG	Notification Level	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
n-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/L)	3	n/a	10	ND-5	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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. **Sampled in 2007

In 2008, 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)*
- ng/L = Nanograms per Liter *(parts per trillion)*
- 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

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

				Contra Costa Water District		Diablo Water District		Randall-Bold Treatment Plant*		CCWD/Brentwood Treatment Plant		City of Martinez		City of Pittsburg		City of Antioch	
	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	54-81	73	80	n/a	58-87	75	60-85	73	71-89	80	80-140	113	62-103	85
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6	n/a	0.3	n/a	0.4	n/a	0.4	n/a	ND	ND	0.01-0.79	0.37	n/a	n/a
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-0.2	0.1	0.1	n/a	ND-0.2	0.1	ND-0.3	ND	0.10-0.29	0.18	ND**	ND**	n/a	n/a
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15-23	20	25	n/a	13-25	19	14-23	17	16-23	20	18-25**	22**	15-26	21
Corrosivity (SI)	n/a	n/a	non-corrosive	+0.04-+0.79	+0.37	+0.11-+0.68	+0.29	-0.13-+0.84	+0.29	+0.10-+0.75	+0.45	+0.09-+0.92	+0.52	+0.36**	n/a	+0.26-+0.35	+0.31
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	82-120	105	120	n/a	68-120	103	80-124	105	81-120	101	94-184	143	70-128	105
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	11-14	13	15	n/a	9.3-15	13	13-18	14	10-14	12	12-15**	13.5**	12-16	14
pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.0-8.8	8.5	8.3	n/a	8.3-8.7	8.5	7.6-9.1	8.5	8.7-9.1	8.9	7.4-9.1	8.5	8.0-9.1	8.4
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2-4.5	3.3	3.4	n/a	2.2-4.4	3.3	3.4-5.2	4.1	2.4-3.2	2.8	3.0-3.2**	3.1**	2.6-3.7	3.2
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	41-72	61	71	n/a	41-80	58	63-110	76	39-63	51	56-64**	60**	48-83	66

In compliance with state and federal law, this table lists only substances that were detected by at least one of the listed water providers. Individual results for the range represent a single sample, no average is calculated.
* 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. **Sampled in 2007

RADIOCHEMISTRY

UTILITY / RETAILER:				Diablo Water District		City of Pittsburg		City of Pittsburg		
				Glen Park Well		Ballpark Well		Rossmoor Well		Major Sources in Drinking Water
RADIOCHEMISTRY	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	490-580*	530*	ND-245*	152*	167-323*	263*	
Total Alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	0	15	ND-4.1*	ND	ND*	ND*	ND	ND	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

*Analyzed in 2007

Water Quality Notifications

RADON IN UNTREATED WATER:

The Diablo Water District, which serves the Oakley area, and the City of Pittsburg have detected radon in their wells far below the proposed EPA limit of 4,000 pCi/L. Test results are listed in the radiochemistry table above. Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks in the foundation. Radon gas can also get into indoor air when released from tap water used during showering and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through the soil, radon entering the home through tap water is a small source. Radon is a known human carcinogen. If you are concerned about radon in your home or water, call the United States EPA's Radon Hotline at 800-SOS-RADON or California's radon program at 1-800-745-7236. For more information about Diablo Water District water call (925) 625-2112. For more information about City of Pittsburg water, call (925) 252-6916.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM:

In a few instances, cryptosporidium was detected in untreated water before it entered a treatment plant. Cryptosporidium is a common microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods can not guarantee 100 percent removal. To address cryptosporidium, your drinking water is treated to the requirements of the State of California's Cryptosporidium Action Plan. In addition, the City of Martinez, Diablo Water District and Contra Costa Water District are treating water with ozone, potentially the most effective disinfectant available. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy people can overcome the disease in a few weeks. People with compromised immune systems could develop a life-threatening illness if they ingest cryptosporidium, and they should talk to their doctors about avoiding infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause illness, and it can be spread through means other than drinking water.

LEAD:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your drinking water provider is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessments

Source Water Assessments are one-time studies conducted to determine how susceptible a water supply is to contamination. Source Water Assessment information is listed below.

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

In June 2002 and May 2003, source water assessments were conducted for CCWD's water sources. These sources include the Delta intakes on Old River, Rock Slough and Mallard Slough, as well as the Los Vaqueros, Contra Loma, Mallard and Martinez reservoirs and the Contra Costa Canal (sampled at Clyde).

The assessments were based on a review of data collected from 1996 through 2001, as well as a review of the activities and facilities located at or near each source.

In summary:

- The District's Delta sources were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of saltwater intrusion, agricultural drainage, recreational boating, and regulated point discharges.
- The District's reservoirs were found to be most vulnerable to the effects of associated recreation, roads and parking lots, and watershed runoff.
- The Contra Costa Canal traverses rural, municipal and industrial areas. It was found to be most vulnerable to gas stations, chemical and petroleum processing and storage, septic systems, historic landfills and military institutions.

For CCWD's report or more information, contact Jessica Edwards-Brandt, (925) 688-8138.

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.

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.

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT (OAKLEY)

In September 2004, a source water assessment was conducted for the Diablo Water District's Glen Park Well.

The following water sources were found to be most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with contaminants in the water supply:

Glen Park Well: Septic systems.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Eric Swing, California Department of Public Health, (510) 620-3604.