

Your Drinking Water in 2011



**ANNUAL WATER
QUALITY REPORT**

**From Contra Costa
Water District,
the Cities of Antioch,
Martinez and Pittsburg,
and the Diablo Water
District (Oakley)**

To Our Customers

This report includes water quality data collected throughout 2011 and answers questions you might have about your tap water. It reports on the quality of tap water delivered to customers of the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg, and the Diablo Water District (DWD) in Oakley.

In 2011, 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 Water Data Tables on pages 5–6.

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

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/

Need more information about the tap water in your community? Please call:

CCWD: 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) information: 925-458-3112

City of Brentwood information: Eric Brennan, 925-516-6000

- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts 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



The Source of Your Water

The primary 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 (CCWD) pumps it from four intakes: Rock Slough near Oakley, Old River near Discovery Bay, Middle River on Victoria Island, and Mallard Slough in Bay Point. CCWD's major conveyance facilities are the Contra Costa Canal, the Los Vaqueros Pipeline and the Multi-Purpose Pipeline.

In Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and parts of Pleasant Hill, Martinez and Walnut Creek, water pumped from the Delta is treated in CCWD treatment plants and delivered to customers through CCWD's distribution pipelines.

In Antioch, water is purchased from CCWD, treated in a city-owned treatment plant and delivered to customers through the city's distribution pipelines. In addition to the untreated water it buys from CCWD, the City of Antioch can pump directly from the San Joaquin River and buy treated water from CCWD.

In Pittsburg, water is purchased from CCWD, treated in a city-owned treatment plant and delivered to customers through the city's distribution pipelines. In addition to the water it buys from CCWD, the city of Pittsburg can pump water from two wells.

In Martinez (the portion that does not receive treated water from CCWD), water is purchased from CCWD, treated in a city-owned treatment plant and delivered to customers through the city's distribution pipelines.

In the Diablo Water District (Oakley and a small part of Brentwood), water is purchased from CCWD and pumped from two wells. Water is treated at a plant jointly owned by DWD and CCWD, then delivered to customers through DWD's distribution pipelines.

In Bay Point, CCWD sells treated water to the Golden State Water Company. The water is delivered to customers through the Bay Point distribution system.

In Brentwood, CCWD operates the city's water treatment plant to treat the city's water.



Watershed Sanitary Surveys

Sanitary surveys of the watershed that comes in contact with your water are conducted every three to five years. CCWD and the City of Antioch have both conducted sanitary surveys, with updates in 2007 and 2010. These surveys identified that the Delta water supply 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, saltwater 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 and existing water treatment practices.



Source Water Assessments

Source water assessments are one-time studies conducted to determine how susceptible a water supply is to contamination. Assessment results are below:

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. It was found to be most vulnerable to the effects of gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, septic systems, historic landfills and military institutions.

For more information, contact Brett Kawakami at **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 – Saltwater intrusion. Water from the San Joaquin River is not always acceptable due to saltwater intrusion. Historically, as major diversions began and the freshwater 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 Rossmoor well. In July 2009, a source water assessment was conducted for the Bodega well.

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

Bodega Well – Residential sewer collection systems, abandoned military installation (Camp Stoneman) and illegal activities (drug labs)

Rossmoor Well – Grazing, sewer collection systems, utility stations, maintenance areas

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 April 2005, a source water assessment was conducted for the Diablo Water District's Glen Park Well. The source is considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with contaminants in the water supply: historic waste dumps/landfills, septic systems – high density (>1/acre).

In March 2008, a source water assessment was conducted for the Diablo Water District's Stonecreek Well. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with any contaminants in the water supply: sewer collection systems, residential wells, agriculture/irrigation grazing (>5 large animals/acre), illegal activities (drug labs).

You may request summaries of these assessments by contacting Paul Urenda, **925-625-2112**.

Water Quality Notifications

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100-percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in untreated source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may 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 two 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/>.

Fluoride

To prevent tooth decay, fluoride is added to your drinking water. This is a long-standing practice that has improved public health over many years. The California Department of Public Health is a good source of information about fluoridation. Information can be found at www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx.

Understanding the Table

The following tables contain detailed information about the water that comes from your tap. Your water is regularly tested for more than 120 chemicals and other substances, as well as radioactivity. **The table lists only 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 drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

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

Treated Water: Water that has been filtered and treated.

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of filtration systems.

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." Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

¹ Randall-Bold WTP is a regular source of water for CCWD, DWD, and the Golden State Water Company in Bay Point. It is also an as-needed source of water for Antioch and Brentwood, and an emergency water source for Pittsburg.

² Result is outside stated range due to the running annual average calculation that takes into account data from the previous year.

³ Analyzed in 2010.

⁴ California Department of Public Health considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

⁵ Analyzed in 2009.

Water Test Results

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS	CCWD			Randall-Bold WTP ¹		CCWD/ Brentwood WTP		DWD		City of Antioch		City of Pittsburg		City of Martinez		Major Source in Drinking Water															
	PHG	MCLG	MCL	Range	Average																										
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	n/a	1	ND	n/a	ND-0.062	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes																					
Barium (mg/L)	2	n/a	1	ND	n/a	ND-0.18	ND	ND	n/a	0.16	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits													
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	n/a	2	0.58-1.0	0.83	0.7-1.0	0.8	ND-0.2	ND	0.6-0.9	0.8	0.7-1.09	0.87	0.66-0.98	0.79	0.63-1.0	0.8	Water additive that promotes strong teeth													
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/L)	45	n/a	45	ND-2.7	ND	ND-2.2	ND	ND-2.0	ND	ND-2.9	ND	ND	n/a	4.1	n/a	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits													
	PHG	MCLG	MCL	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	Maximum Value	Lowest Monthly % of Samples That Meets Requirements	Major Source in Drinking Water											
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	0	TT	0.15	100%	0.11	100%	0.25	100%	n/a	n/a	0.11	100%	0.17	100%	0.12	100%	0.12	100%	Soil runoff											
	PHG	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	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	Range of All Distribution Sites Tested	Highest Quarterly RAA	Major Source in Drinking Water											
Bromate (µg/L)	0.1	n/a	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	ND-6.7	ND	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection											
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	n/a	[4]	[4]	ND-3.5	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.1-3.5	2.4	0.1-3.2	1.7	ND-2.8	1.6	0.1-2.0	0.97	0.97	0.97	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment											
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	60	ND-9.7	3.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-3.3	2.9	2.1-11.9	5.4	ND-11.2	5.4	ND	1.6 ²	1.6 ²	1.6 ²	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection											
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	80	ND-63.1	29.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.8-24.4	22.9	35-60	47.7	8.3-16.4	14.1	ND-8.8	11.1 ²	11.1 ²	11.1 ²	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection											
MICROBIOLOGICAL STANDARDS	PHG	MCLG	MCL	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water																							
Total coliform	n/a	0	>5% of monthly samples	ND-0.6%	0.05%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment										
RADIOCHEMISTRY	PHG	MCLG	MCL	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water																							
Combined Ra 226 & Ra 228 (pCi/L)	n/a	0	5	ND	ND	2.2	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits																		
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0.05	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	1.0	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits																		
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0.019	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	1.1	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits																		
Total Alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	0	15	ND-3.1 ³	ND ³	ND-3.1 ³	ND ³	ND-3.1 ³	ND ³	3.0	n/a	ND-3.1 ³	ND ³	ND	n/a	ND-3.1 ³	ND ³	ND ³	ND ³	ND ³	Erosion of natural deposits										
Total Beta (pCi/L)	n/a	0	50 ⁴	ND-5.8 ³	ND ³	ND-5.8 ³	ND ³	ND-5.8 ³	ND ³	ND	n/a	ND-5.8 ³	ND ³	n/a	n/a	ND-5.8 ³	ND ³	ND ³	ND ³	ND ³	Decay of natural deposits										
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.5	n/a	20	ND-1.3 ³	ND ³	ND-1.3 ³	ND ³	ND-1.3 ³	ND ³	2.5	n/a	ND-1.3 ³	ND ³	ND	n/a	ND-1.3 ³	ND ³	ND ³	ND ³	ND ³	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits										
LEAD AND COPPER STUDY	PHG	MCLG	Action Limit	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Limit	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Limit	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Limit	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Limit	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Limit	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Limit	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Limit	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding Action Limit	90% Percentile	Major Source in Drinking Water											
EPA Lead Study (µg/L)	0.2	n/a	15	61/0	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36/0	ND	57/1	ND	32/0	ND	64/0	ND	64/0	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing										
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	0.3	n/a	1.3	61/0	0.14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36/0	0.21	57/0	0.06	32/0	ND	64/0	ND	64/0	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing										
				Date of Study				August 2010				n/a				July 2010				September 2009				August 2009				June 2009			
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS	PHG	MCLG	MCL	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water																					
Aluminum (µg/L)	600	n/a	200	ND	n/a	ND-62	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits																	
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	22-56	37	17-61	31	19-160	58	38-89	54	17-123	46	42-103	65	23-54	39	23-54	39	39	39	Erosion of natural deposits									
Corrosivity (SI)	n/a	n/a	non-corrosive	-0.2-+0.3	+0.1	-0.4-+0.6	+0.1	-0.4-+0.7	+0.1	-0.3-+0.5	+0.1	-0.05	n/a	+0.95	n/a	-0.88-+0.87	+0.77	+0.77	+0.77	+0.77	+0.77	Erosion of natural deposits									
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	n/a	3 units	ND	n/a	1.3-2.0	1.4	ND-2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	Erosion of natural deposits																	
Specific conductance (µS/cm)	n/a	n/a	1,600	250-490	348	220-520	315	220-840	457	400-610	516	209-625	330	375-609	496	250-490	370	370	370	370	370	Erosion of natural deposits									
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	38-83	60	31-85	47	34-170	80	61-100	82	17-41	29	36-78	63	41-51	46	46	46	46	46	Erosion of natural deposits									
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	105-312	180	188-442	303	150-280	215	215	215	215	215	Erosion of natural deposits									
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	n/a	5	0.06-0.98	0.12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.07-0.53	0.13	0.05-0.13	0.07	0.05-0.27	0.10	0.05-0.35	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	Erosion of natural deposits									
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	PHG	MCLG	MCL	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water																					
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	36-61	49	33-90	55	30-69	54	72-110	92	40-93	58	68-145	110	38-100	69	69	69	69	69	Erosion of natural deposits									
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6	n/a	0.7	n/a	0.8	n/a	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-0.39	0.15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits									
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND-0.2	ND	ND-0.2	ND	ND-0.3	0.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.04-0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits									
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	12-24	17	9.1-31	17	10-25	17	22-39	29	10-21	14	21	n/a	11-26	19	19	19	19	19	Erosion of natural deposits									
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	56-120	84	62-140	88	60-160	103	68-160	124	36-92	62	72-190	130	51-210	86	86	86	86	86	Erosion of natural deposits									
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.8-11	7.8	4.2-12	7.3	4.4-20	11	10-20	14	8.6-9.1	8.9	10	n/a	5.6-13	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	Erosion of natural deposits									
pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.9-8.8	8.5	8.1-9.1	8.7	8.0-9.0	8.5	7.9-8.5	8.1	8.0-9.2	8.6	7.5-8.9	8.5	7.5-9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	Erosion of natural deposits									
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.3-2.6	1.8	1.2-3.0	1.8	1.2-3.9	1.9	1.6-3.3	2.1	1.8-2.1	2.0	n/a	n/a	1.3-2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	Erosion of natural deposits									
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	25-52	35	23-59	34	24-110	49	40-66	53	36	n/a	25-97	42	30-49	39	39	39	39	39	Erosion of natural deposits									
UCMR2 SCREENING SURVEY	PHG	MCLG	Notification Level	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water																					
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/L)	3	n/a	10	ND-5.3 ⁵	3.3 ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-14 ⁵	6.6 ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits									

ABBREVIATIONS:

- AL** Action Level
- MFL** Million Fibers per Liter
- mg/L** Milligrams per Liter
- n/a** Not Analyzed; Not applicable
- ND** Not Detected
- ng/L** Nanograms per Liter
- NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L** Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- SI** Saturation Index (a measure of corrosivity)
- µg/L** Micrograms per Liter
- µS/cm** Microsiemens per Centimeter

Annual Water Quality Report

2011 Calendar Year

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 7:00 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 7:00 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 7:00 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 DWD at **925-625-3798** or log on to www.diablowater.org.



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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

此报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。请人帮您翻译出来，或请看懂此报告的人将内容说给您听。

این گزارش شامل اطلاعات مهمی درمورد آب آشامیدنی شما میباشد. از شخصی بخواهید که به شما ترجمه کنند و یا با شخصی که این موضوع را میفهمند صحبت بکنید.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.