

# YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2012



## Annual WATER QUALITY Report

From the 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 2012 and answers questions you might have about your tap water. It reports on the quality of tap water delivered by the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg, and the Diablo Water District (DWD) in Oakley.

**In 2012, the treated drinking water delivered to your home met all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments.** For test results, see 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 and herbicides**, 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 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

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:** Hiren Patel, 925-372-3588

**City of Pittsburg:** Ana Corti, 925-252-6916

**Diablo Water District (Oakley):**

Nacho Mendoza, 925-625-2112

**Golden State Water Company (Bay Point):**

925-458-3112

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

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.

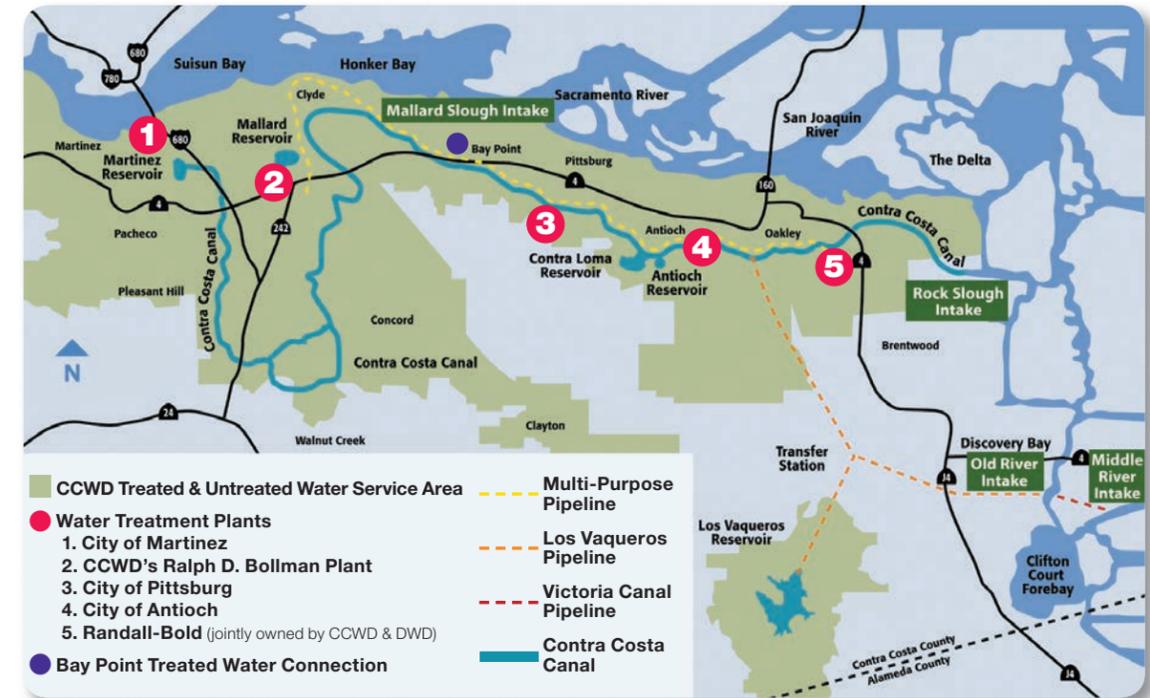
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People with compromised immune systems, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly 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/drink**

## 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 Delta water from four locations: 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.



**Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and parts of Pleasant Hill, Martinez and Walnut Creek:** CCWD provides treated drinking water to homes and businesses. CCWD pumps water from the Delta, treats it in treatment plants and delivers it to customers through distribution pipelines.

**Antioch:** The City of Antioch purchases untreated water from CCWD, treats it in a city-owned treatment plant and delivers it 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.

**Pittsburg:** The City of Pittsburg purchases untreated water from CCWD, treats it in a city-owned treatment plant and delivers it 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.

**Martinez (the portion of the city that does not receive treated water from CCWD):** The City of Martinez purchases untreated water from CCWD, treats it in a city-owned treatment plant and delivers it to customers through the city's distribution pipelines.

**Diablo Water District (Oakley):** The Diablo Water District (DWD) purchases untreated water from CCWD. Water is treated at a plant jointly owned by DWD and CCWD, then blended with well water pumped from two wells. Water is then delivered to customers through DWD's distribution pipelines.

**Bay Point:** CCWD sells treated water to the Golden State Water Company. The water is delivered to customers through Bay Point distribution pipelines.

**Brentwood:** CCWD operates the City of Brentwood's treatment plant to treat water for the City.

## The SOURCE of Your Water (continued)

### 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. CCWD updated its sanitary survey in 2007 and 2010. The City of Antioch updated its survey in 2007 and 2012. 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.

**Contra Costa Canal** traverses rural, municipal and industrial areas. It was found to be most vulnerable to 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 source of the City of Antioch water system.

*In summary:*

**The Antioch Municipal Reservoir** was found to be most vulnerable to sewer collection systems; this activity is not associated with contaminants in the water supply.

**The San Joaquin River** source was found to be most vulnerable to the effects of saltwater intrusion, chemical/petroleum processing or storage, and regulated point discharges.

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.

For more information, contact Lori Sarti at **925-779-7024**.

## The SOURCE of Your Water (continued)

#### 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 any detected 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 and maintenance areas

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting California Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Program at **510-620-3474**.

#### Diablo Water District (Oakley)

A source water assessment was conducted for Diablo Water District's Glen Park Well in April 2005 and Stonecreek Well in March 2011. Both sources are considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with contaminants in the water supply: historic waste dumps/landfills and septic systems – high density (>1/acre).

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Nacho Mendoza at **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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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](http://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 Standards:** 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.

**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.

# Water TEST RESULTS

Primary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	DLR	CCWD		Randall-Bold WTP <sup>1</sup>		CCWD/Brentwood WTP		DWD		City of Pittsburg		City of Martinez		City of Antioch		Major Sources in Drinking Water			
					Range	Average		Range	Average													
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.6	n/a	1	0.05	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND-0.065	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment process			
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	n/a	2	0.1	ND-1.2	0.89	0.7-1.0	0.84	ND-0.2	ND	0.7-0.9	0.82	0.53-1.0	0.81	0.65-0.93	0.78	0.71-0.95	0.84	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits			
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	45	n/a	45	2	ND	ND	ND-4.0	ND	ND	n/a	ND-4.3	ND	2.9	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits			
Microbiological Standards	PHG	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	DLR	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 Sources in Drinking Water	
Turbidity (NTU) (treatment plant)	n/a	0	TT		0.45	100%	0.12	100%	0.22	100%	0.12	100%	0.15	100%	0.11	100%	0.16	100%	0.16	100%	Soil runoff	
Radiological Standards	PHG	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	DLR	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 Sources in Drinking Water	
Bromate (µg/L) <sup>2</sup>	0.1	n/a	10	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	ND-12	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Chloramines as Cl <sub>2</sub> (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>		[4]	[4]		ND-3.7	2.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.69-3.6	2.6	ND-2.8	1.5	0.10-1.8	0.84	0.19-3.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Haloacetic acids (µg/L) <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	60	1	ND-12.3	3.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.3-5.6	1.9	1.5-14.3	8.5	ND-2.5	ND	ND-4.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L) <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	80	0.5	13.7-52.6	13.1 <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.2-21.7	10.4	9.5-106.5	32.4	3.0-12.0	6.5	45-65	43.5 <sup>3</sup>	43.5 <sup>3</sup>	43.5 <sup>3</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Microbiological Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	DLR	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water													
Total coliform	n/a	0	>5% of monthly samples	n/a	ND-1.1%	0.29%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Radiological Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	DLR	Range	Average	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water													
Total Alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	0	15	3	ND-3.1 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	ND	n/a	ND-3.1 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	ND-3.1 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	ND-3.1 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits						
Total Beta (pCi/L)	n/a	0	50	4	ND-5.8 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	ND-5.8 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	Decay of natural and manmade deposits												
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.5	n/a	20	1	ND-1.3 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	1.0	n/a	ND-1.3 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	ND-1.3 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	ND-1.3 <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	ND <sup>4</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits						
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	PHG	MCLG	MCL	DLR	Range	Average	Range	Average	Abbreviations													
Aluminum (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	200	50	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND-65	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	<b>DLR</b>	Detection limit reported
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	250	n/a	25-100	67	33-120	73	33-200	103	54-110	79	55-108	94	64-90	76	36-158	89	89	89	<b>MFL</b>	Million fibers per liter
Color (units)	n/a	n/a	15 units	n/a	5	n/a	5	n/a	5	n/a	5	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	<b>mg/L</b>	Milligrams per liter
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	n/a	900	n/a	270-510	391	280-640	447	270-870	521	440-620	521	469-815	614	330-480	405	329-765	517	517	517	<b>n/a</b>	Not analyzed; not applicable
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	n/a	3 units	n/a	1	n/a	2	n/a	2	n/a	1	n/a	ND-2.7	1.3	1.3-2.0	1.6	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>ND</b>	Not detected
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	250	n/a	39-69	47	33-64	46	33-81	50	54-90	65	49-78	63	34-46	40	41-48	44.5	44.5	44.5	<b>ng/L</b>	Nanograms per liter
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	n/a	153-277 <sup>5</sup>	230 <sup>5</sup>	162-342 <sup>5</sup>	250 <sup>5</sup>	158-495 <sup>5</sup>	288 <sup>5</sup>	243-337 <sup>5</sup>	304 <sup>5</sup>	157-420	348	190-345	265	164-382	259	259	259	<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric turbidity units
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	0.07-0.60	0.12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.08-1.7	0.13	0.03-0.33	0.1	0.07-0.29	0.14	0.04-0.13	0.07	0.07	0.07	<b>pCi/L</b>	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
General Water Quality Parameters	PHG	MCLG	MCL	DLR	Range	Average	Range	Average	<b>SI</b>	Saturation index												
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47-61	56	51-88	65	49-71	55	69-120	85	70-152	102	64-84	71	53-89	68	68	68	<b>µg/L</b>	Micrograms per liter
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4	n/a	0.6	n/a	0.4	n/a	0.5	n/a	ND-0.55	0.28	ND	ND	0.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>µmhos/cm</b>	Micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-0.3	ND	ND-0.3	0.13	ND-0.3	0.11	ND-0.3	0.13	n/a	n/a	0.09-0.32	0.23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12-17	15	12-45	17	12-20	16	19-35	25	24	n/a	38-56	45	11-23	16	16	16		
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70-92	82	64-120	91	66-130	95	100-160	123	100-180	139	79-98	89	52-116	84	84	84		
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.1-13	10.3	8.0-15	11	7.8-20	13	12-16	14.5	13	n/a	9.1-12	10.6	13-16	14.5	14.5	14.5		
pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.4-8.8	8.6	8.4-9.1	8.7	7.6-8.9	8.6	8.2-8.7	8.4	8.2-8.9	8.5	8.5-9.1	8.9	8.3-9.0	8.6	8.6	8.6		
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.8-3.4	2.6	1.8-4.3	3.0	1.8-5.6	3.5	2.0-4.2	2.9	2.5	n/a	1.9-2.9	2.4	3.0-3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4		
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28-67	51	33-79	56	31-130	68	50-73	63	36-88	61	40-58	49	15-100	60	60	60		
Lead/Copper Study	PHG	MCLG	AL	DLR	# 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	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile	# of Sites Tested / # Exceeding AL	90% Percentile		
EPA lead study (µg/L)	0.2	n/a	15	5	61/0	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36/0	ND	48/0	ND	62/0	ND	60/2	ND	ND	ND		
EPA copper study (mg/L)	0.3	n/a	1.3	0.05	61/0	0.14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36/0	0.21	48/0	ND	62/0	0.06	60/0	ND	ND	ND		
Date of study					August 2010		n/a		n/a		July 2010		August 2012		July 2012		August 2012					
UCMR2 Screening Survey	PHG	MCLG	Notification Level	Minimum Reporting Level	Range	Average	Range	Average														
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/L)	3		10	2	ND-5.3 <sup>6</sup>	3.3 <sup>6</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-14 <sup>6</sup>	6.6 <sup>6</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

<sup>1</sup>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 source for Pittsburg.

<sup>2</sup>MCL compliance is based on an annual average, not an individual result.

<sup>3</sup>Average is outside the range because the system-wide running annual average is based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

<sup>4</sup>Analyzed in 2010.

<sup>5</sup>Calculated result.

<sup>6</sup>Analyzed in 2009.

# Annual WATER QUALITY Report

2012 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 Avenue, Concord. For meeting agendas, contact the District Secretary at **925-688-8000** or log on to [www.ccwater.com](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://www.diablowater.org).



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**PAID**  
Concord, CA  
Permit No. 530

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 در مورد آب آشامیدنی شما میباشد. از شخصی بخواهید که به شما ترجمه کنند و یا با شخصی که این موضوع را میفهمند صحبت کنید.

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.**

