



A REPORT ON YOUR
Drinking Water

ANNUAL
WATER QUALITY
REPORT

FROM THE
CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT,
THE CITIES OF
ANTIOCH, MARTINEZ & PITTSBURG,
& THE DIABLO WATER DISTRICT IN OAKLEY

2010 CALENDAR YEAR

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

This report answers questions you may have about your tap water. It is prepared with water quality data collected over the year 2010. 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.

Your tap water is clean and safe to drink because your water provider protects its water sources and uses state-of-the-art treatment technology. **In 2010, 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 table on pages 3-4.

For 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
 For Golden State Water Company (Bay Point): information – (925) 458-3112
 For City of Brentwood information: Eric Brennan – (925) 516-6000

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 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 system 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.

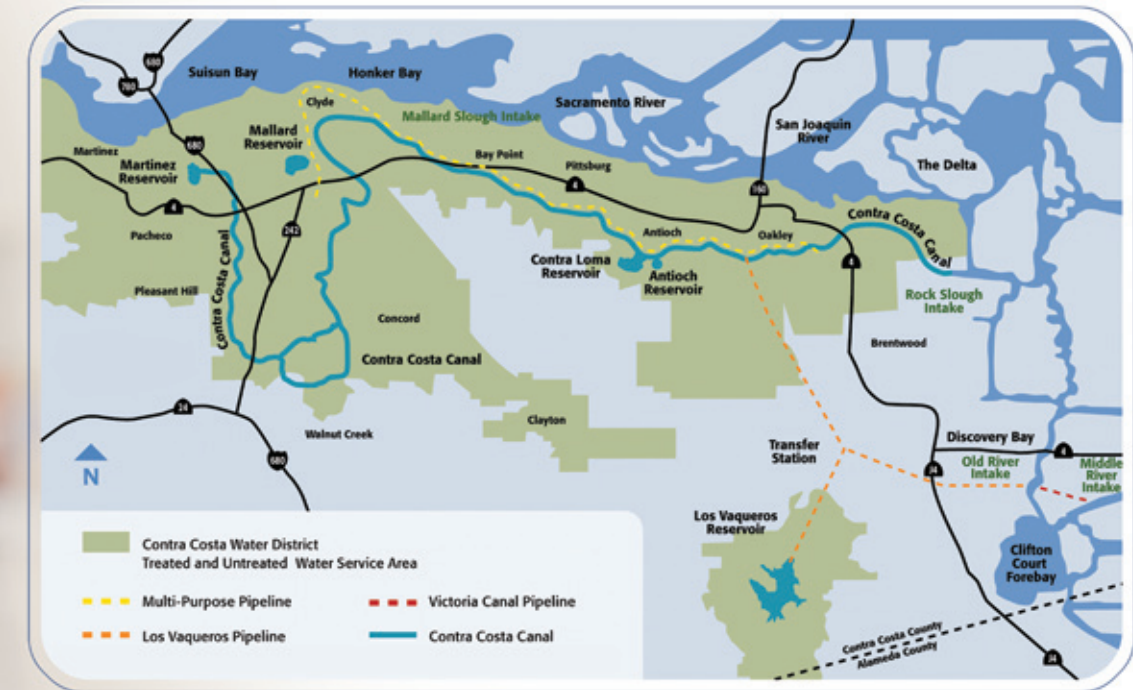
For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or for EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 1-800-426-4791 • www.epa.gov/safewater/

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. Delta water starts its journey to homes and businesses when 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. 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 water from the San Joaquin River. The Diablo Water District, the City of Pittsburg, the Golden State Water Company in Bay Point and the City of Brentwood have groundwater supplies in addition to Delta water pumped by CCWD.

About half of the water pumped by CCWD 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.

The rest of the water pumped by CCWD is sold as untreated water to the cities of Antioch, Martinez and Pittsburg. These three agencies treat, distribute and bill for the water themselves.



In the Diablo Water District (DWD) service area, which includes Oakley and a small part of Brentwood, residents receive water that is treated at a plant jointly owned by DWD and CCWD. DWD distributes and bills for the water.

Sanitary surveys of the watershed that provides 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 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.

UNDERSTANDING THE TABLE

In the following tables, you will find detailed information about 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 the substances that were detected.

DEFINITIONS

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of 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 nonmandatory goals based solely on public health considerations using the most recent scientific research available. When these goals are set, the technological and economical feasibility of reaching these goals is not considered.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant 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.

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 do not 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 Water Treatment Plant 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 the stated range due to the running annual average calculation that takes into account data from the previous year.

³ California Department of Public Health considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

⁴ Analyzed in 2009.

TREATED WATER TEST RESULTS

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS	CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT			DIABLO WATER DISTRICT		RANDALL-BOLD WTP ¹		CCWD/ BRENTWOOD WTP		CITY OF ANTIOCH		CITY OF PITTSBURG		CITY OF MARTINEZ		MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER		
	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE			
Aluminum (µg/L)	600	n/a	1,000	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND-90	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/L)	0.004	n/a	10	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	ND	2.5	n/a	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (mg/L)	2	n/a	1	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND-0.14	ND	ND	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	n/a	2	0.66-1.1	0.86	0.63-0.89	0.82	0.77-1.0	0.87	ND-0.18	ND	0.72-1.3	0.90	0.69-0.95	0.80	0.69-1.0	0.84	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/L)	45	n/a	45	ND	ND	ND-5.2	2.2	ND-5.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.7	n/a	ND	ND	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) (At Treatment Plant)	n/a	0	TT	0.10	100%	NR	NR	0.24	100%	0.14	100%	0.17	100%	0.27	100%	0.10	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 (µg/L)	0.1	n/a	10	ND	ND	NR	NR	ND	ND	ND-8	ND	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND-14	NR	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (mg/L) expressed as non-mandatory goals and levels [MRDLG and MRDL]		4	4	ND-3.4	1.6	0.35-3.3	2.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.1-2.9	1.7	ND-3.3	1.5	ND-1.8	1.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	60	ND-11.8	4.6	ND-15.1	5.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-8.7	7.5	ND-17	10.4	ND-6.2	2.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	80	5.9-63.4	22.8	14.0-23.5	24.4 ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34-64	53.9	8.3-41	25.2	1.8-30	12.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL STANDARDS	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total coliform	n/a	0	>5% of monthly samples	ND-1.1%	0.28%	ND-2.0%	0.17%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	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	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
EPA lead study (µg/L)	0.2	n/a	15	61/0	ND	36/0	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57/1	ND	32/0	ND	64/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
EPA copper study (mg/L)	0.3	n/a	1.3	61/0	0.14	36/0	0.21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57/0	0.06	32/0	ND	64/0	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
DATE OF STUDY:				August 2010		July 2010		n/a		n/a		September 2009		August 2009		June 2009		
RADIOCHEMISTRY	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Total alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	0	15	ND-3.1	ND	ND-3.1	ND	ND-3.1	ND	ND-3.1	ND	ND-3.1	ND	ND	n/a	ND-3.1	ND	
Total beta (pCi/L)	n/a	0	50 ³	ND-5.8	ND	ND-5.8	ND	ND-5.8	ND	ND-5.8	ND	ND-5.8	ND	ND-5.8	n/a	ND-5.8	ND	
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.5	n/a	20	ND	ND	2.7	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Aluminum (µg/L)	600	n/a	200	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND-90	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	39-95	60	31-100	60	20-120	51	18-201	87	22-148	68	47-147	79	25-99	62	Seawater influence; runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Color (units)	n/a	n/a	15 units	ND	n/a	5	n/a	5	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor-threshold (units)	n/a	n/a	3 units	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND-2	ND	1.3-2.0	1.6	1.0-3.0	2.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific conductance (µS/cm)	n/a	n/a	1,600	355-552	470	398-685	570	264-608	445	241-933	528	390-520	455	403-653	543	280-620	450	Seawater influence; substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	500	58-78	69	65-98	86	44-76	65	40-82	58	44-47	46	11-290	62	35-53	44	Runoff and leaching of natural deposits
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1,000	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	210-290	250	226-419	320	150-340	245	Runoff and leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (distribution system)	n/a	n/a	5	0.05-0.73	0.14	0.08-1.7	0.14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.04-0.13	0.07	0.05-0.90	0.16	0.05-0.33	0.11	Soil runoff
GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	ABBREVIATIONS
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	47-69	60	71-115	92	35-88	64	43-73	55	52-109	79	77-158	114	59-80	70	AL = Action limit
Ammonia (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	n/a	0.2	n/a	0.2	n/a	0.5	n/a	NR	NR	ND-0.52	0.19	ND	ND	CCWD = Contra Costa Water District
Bromide (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND-0.25	0.14	ND-0.23	0.14	ND-0.22	0.11	ND-0.34	0.13	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.08-0.32	0.21	mg/L = Milligrams per liter (parts per million)
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	17-24	22	23-38	31	13-29	22	13-23	18	12-29	20	NR	NR	13-21	17	n/a = Not applicable
Corrosivity (SI)	n/a	n/a	non-corrosive	-0.46+0.48	+0.24	-0.14+0.56	+0.12	-1.0+0.77	+0.07	-0.30+0.35	+0.09	+0.48+0.73	+0.61	NR	NR	+0.14+0.78	+0.47	ND = Not detected
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	80-120	99	98-165	136	60-126	99	56-132	91	46-124	91	100-170	135	63-110	87	NR = Not required
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	9-13	12	11-18	15	6-22	12	6-19	12	11-13	12	NR	NR	7.6-15	11	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.9-8.6	8.4	8.0-8.4	8.1	7.6-8.8	8.3	8.2-8.8	8.5	8.0-9.1	8.6	8.0-8.8	8.5	7.5-9.0	8.9	pCi/L = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0-4.1	2.9	1.6-4.3	2.7	1.5-4.5	2.7	1.5-5.1	2.6	2.4-2.6	2.5	NR	NR	1.6-3.5	2.6	RAA = Running annual average
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	39-70	53	41-74	59	30-70	49	26-124	64	42-56	49	31-96	51	31-74	53	SI = Saturation index (a measure of corrosivity)
UCMR SCREENING SURVEY MONITORING	PHG	MCLG	Notification Level	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	WTP
N-Nitroso-dimethylamine (mg/L)	3	n/a	10	ND-5.3 ⁴	3.3 ⁴	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND-14 ⁴	6.6 ⁴	NR	NR	Water treatment plant

WATER QUALITY NOTIFICATIONS:

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 cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. To address Cryptosporidium, your drinking water is treated to the requirements of the State of California's Cryptosporidium Action Plan. In addition, water treated at plants owned by Contra Costa Water District, Diablo Water District and the City of Martinez is treated 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.

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

Source water assessments are one-time studies 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 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/petroleum processing/storage, septic systems, historic landfills and military institutions.

For more information, contact Jessica Edwards-Brandt 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 intake 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 at (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 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, maintenance areas.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Betty Graham, California Department of Public Health at (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).

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Paul Urenda at (925) 625-2112.





P.O. BOX H2O
CONCORD, CA 94524

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

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 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.