

What Does it Mean to Be “Green”?

The mission of the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District is to protect public health and the environment. We do that primarily by treating and disinfecting wastewater from 141,500 residences and 14,800 businesses in central Contra Costa County and releasing that water safely into Suisun Bay.

You could call that a “green” mission, and it’s one we take very seriously. Many of the men and women at the District are here because they are passionate about protecting the environment.

But what does it mean to be “green”? It means conserving energy and other resources, recycling, reducing waste, and preventing pollution. It means treating our environment with respect and care.

While the environmental impacts of the District’s massive collection and treatment operations far surpass the scale of recycling our office paper or installing energy-efficient light bulbs in our buildings, we realize the significance of incorporating “green” practices whenever possible and economically feasible.

As we reported in our Spring 2008 issue, we’re already doing a lot to be “green.” But there’s always more that can be done. We’re reviewing our activities, and setting both long- and short-term goals to reduce our carbon footprint, increase our recycling, cut down on energy consumption, and eliminate waste in all forms.

And while we’re doing that here at the District, we’ll continue helping you with “green” practices for your home or business.

Together we can make a difference. That’s what it really means to be “green.”



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Fatheads Determine Success of CCCSD

It's astonishing. The success of the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District—with our 1,500-mile collection system; extensive pollution prevention, source control and pretreatment programs; and multimillion-dollar, state-of-the-art treatment plant—is ultimately determined by puny “fathead” minnows.

The tiny fish serve as guinea pigs. They're used by our Environmental Laboratory staff to test the toxicity of our wastewater. If a certain percentage of fish fail to survive the test, it means they may have been subjected to a toxic element that wasn't removed from the water, and action is taken to track down and remedy the situation.

It's a simple concept, but a complicated process.

“This test basically shows us if fish will live in Suisun Bay,” said Senior Chemist Mary Lou Esparza. “We don't want any dead fish out there, so we use the fish in the lab as an indicator of toxicity in our treated wastewater.”

Many factors affect the accuracy of the data; therefore, special care

is required during every aspect of the test—from the handling of the little creatures to the flow and temperature of the test water. Even the lighting must be carefully controlled to achieve a uniform period of 16 hours of light and eight hours of darkness. Leaks, equipment malfunctions, or other glitches can easily spoil a test.

Fortunately, there's no shortage of fatheads.

“Fathead minnows are common in local waters,” said Esparza. “They inhabit the pools and backwaters of small creeks and are occasionally found in larger streams, ponds, and lakes. If you've ever been to a bait shop, you've probably seen them.

They are the minnows sold as fishing bait.”

Because adult fish are adaptable and more tolerant to adverse conditions, babies 12 to 14 days old are used for the tests. Fish that survive the tests are humanely euthanized. “We can't release them into the environment because that would be a violation of the law,” Esparza explained.

The end result of all this fathead testing is that we know the treated wastewater that flows out our discharge pipe into Suisun Bay is of consistent high quality.

CCCSD has met all federal, state and regional clean water requirements for the past ten consecutive years thanks, in part, to the puny fathead bait fish.



Chemist II Sue Hasselwander inspects baby fathead minnows.



Adult fathead minnow (3 inches long)

Baby fathead (1/4-inch long)

The Rest of the Story...

The purpose of advertising is to make products sound appealing. That's why information about their potential drawbacks is usually not part of the story (except for products that make health claims). So we thought we'd help you out by providing the rest of the story on a few products that are becoming increasingly popular.

THE PITCH	THE REST OF THE STORY
<p>"Flushable diapers put waste in the toilet and are better for the environment than disposable diapers which are not recyclable and can sit in landfills for years."</p> 	<p>Many older house sewer pipes have been infiltrated by roots, the number-one cause of sewer back-ups. Flushed materials can get stuck on those roots and cause a clog. Flushable diapers are slow to disintegrate and can make this potential problem worse. Just because it goes down the toilet doesn't mean it was successfully flushed. It may be out of sight, but stuck in your pipe.</p>
<p>"Disposable Wipes offer quick and convenient clean-ups."</p> 	<p>Since disposable wipes began growing in popularity, our collection crews have been spending significant time unclogging mounds of them from our sewer lines, pumps, and other facilities. The sewer system is no place for disposal wipes (even those labeled "flushable"). Put disposal wipes in the trash, not the toilet.</p>
<p>"Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFLs) save energy and last longer than incandescent bulbs."</p> 	<p>CFLs contain small amounts of mercury (which is toxic); therefore, they must be handled with care and disposed of as hazardous waste. It is illegal in California to put them in the trash. Bring them to our Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility for safe disposal. For information on how to safely clean up a broken CFL, go to the EPA's web site: http://www.epa.gov/mercury/spills/index.htm#fluorescent</p>
<p>"Antibacterial products help to reduce the spread of harmful germs."</p> 	<p>Most antibacterial products contain Triclosan (also known as Irgasan and Microban), a toxic chemical that can harm the water environment. If it goes down your drain, it will end up in the Bay, because wastewater treatment plants cannot remove all traces of Triclosan or other toxic chemicals from the water. The American Medical Association and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention say washing your hands in hot soapy water is just as effective as using an antibacterial product.</p>
<p>"Greeting cards that play music when opened will surprise and delight recipients."</p> 	<p>Greeting cards with music or sound effects are powered by "button-cell" batteries which contain mercury, silver, cadmium, lithium and other heavy metals. These and other batteries must be disposed of as hazardous waste. It is illegal in California to put them in the trash. Bring unwanted batteries to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility for safe disposal.</p>
<p>"Products made with nanotechnology have antibacterial and odor-fighting properties."</p> 	<p>Nanotechnology involves working with particles on an ultra-small scale (a nanometer is one billionth of a meter). Nanotechnology that uses silver (nanosilver) is being added to socks and other products because silver kills odor-causing bacteria. But silver is also highly toxic to aquatic life, even at low concentrations. Research by scientists at U.C. Davis has found that laundering can wash off the nanosilver particles, releasing them into the wastewater. The particles could survive the treatment process and enter waterways, where they might harm aquatic organisms.</p>

Infrastructure Improvements

Central Contra Costa Sanitary District regularly maintains, repairs or replaces sewer lines and other elements of our 1,500-mile wastewater collection system. We do our best to minimize the inconveniences our projects cause and appreciate your understanding. Here's a summary of major construction projects currently underway:

Concord

A-Line Relief Interceptor, Phase 2A is a joint project with the City of Concord to increase capacity and reduce the potential for wet-weather overflows in the A-Line Interceptor (a large pipe that receives wastewater from a number of sewers and transports it to the treatment plant). Expected finish: February 2009. Project area map: http://centralsan.org/documents/ALine_Relief_Interceptor_project_area_map.pdf

Lafayette

Lafayette Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 5 is replacing or renovating deteriorating or deficient sewers at 23 sites in Lafayette. Expected finish: February 2009. Project area map: http://centralsan.org/documents/Lafayette_Phase_5_project_map.pdf

Martinez

Martinez Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 2 is replacing or renovating deteriorating or deficient sewers in Martinez. Expected finish: December 2008. Project area map: http://centralsan.org/documents/Martinez_Phase_2_project_map.pdf

Orinda

South Orinda Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 3 is renovating deteriorating sewers at 15 sites south of Highway 24 in South Orinda. Expected finish: February 2009. Project area map: http://centralsan.org/documents/South_Orinda_Phase_3_project_map.pdf

Camino Pablo Trunk Sewer and Force Main Improvements is replacing sewers and pumping station force mains within Camino Pablo and the Camino Pablo frontage road, from the Flush Kleen pumping station north of Miner Road

to El Toyonal. Construction and traffic details are being closely coordinated with the City of Orinda. Expected finish: November 2008. Project area map: http://centralsan.org/documents/Camino_Pablo_project_map.pdf

Walnut Creek

Walnut Creek Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 6 is replacing or renovating deteriorating or deficient sewers at 10 sites in Walnut Creek. Expected finish: November 2008. Project area map: http://centralsan.org/documents/Walnut_Creek_Phase_3_project_map.pdf

For more information about these or other construction projects, please contact Community Affairs Representative Chris Carpenter at (925) 229-7200.



Sewer pipe replacement work in Martinez.

Wastewater Training Program Wins State Recognition



A training program sponsored by a partnership of Central Contra Costa Sanitary District and 13 other East Bay wastewater and water agencies was named winner of the 2008 Innovation Award by the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA). The Operator Training Program offers free, college-level training in the East Bay to potential wastewater and water plant operators, a field in which retirements are expected to halve the existing workforce within seven to 10 years.

The program is in its third semester, with a fourth semester slated to begin in January 2009.

For information on classes offered by the agency partnership, e-mail your name, address, and phone number to class@centralsan.org or call (925) 229-7116.

Need a Guest Speaker for Your Group?

If your audience would be interested in hearing about wastewater collection or treatment, water pollution prevention, household hazardous waste disposal, or similar topics, we may be able to help! Call our Public InfoLine at (925) 335-7702 and leave a message about your event, and we'll let you know if we can provide a speaker for you (free of charge, of course).

Survey Results What Do Readers Think of this Newsletter?

In the last issue of the Pipeline, we included a short survey inviting readers to tell us what they think of this newsletter.

We thank all of you who responded. Of the 750 completed surveys we received:

- 50% rated the Pipeline as "Excellent"
- 37.8% rated it "Very Good"
- 8% rated it "Good"
- 2.7% rated it "Satisfactory"
- 1.5% rated it "Unsatisfactory"

We received more than 650 comments (and compliments) in response to our "How can we improve the Pipeline?" question. Our editorial staff is looking at how we can best respond to your suggestions to improve not only this newsletter, but our overall public outreach efforts, as well.

Thank you again for your valuable feedback!



"Pipeline" Ratings

Having Work Done on Your Sewer? Read this First!

Did you know that any work done on sewer pipes outside a house or building on your property requires a permit from the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District?

This does not include routine cleaning. But any kind of repair, alteration, extension, or replacement of your private sewer pipe requires a permit from us—even if you or your contractor has a building or plumbing permit from the city or county. When the sewer work requires excavation in a public street, an encroachment permit from the city or county is also needed.

Why do we require a permit? To protect you, the property owner. It ensures the work is done right (according to District standards).

After obtaining the permit, your contractor must notify our Inspection Section (925-229-7373) at least one business day prior to starting any work. Our inspector will do a pre-job inspection to review the work to be done, discuss the materials to be used, and schedule additional inspections, as appropriate. This pre-job inspection is very important. If the inspector's first visit occurs after the work is done, and he or she discovers problems, the work might need to be redone—quite possibly at cost to you.

Protect Yourself and Your Bank Account

If work is started without a permit, we will charge an "Inspection of Unpermitted Work" fee (currently \$419). This fee covers our cost of dealing with unpermitted work and encourages contractors to obtain required permits in advance. A

Why do we require a permit? To protect you, the property owner. It ensures the work is done right (according to District standards).

contractor may try to get the property owner to pay this fee. Many home improvement contracts specify that the property owner is responsible "for all permits and fees."

Because we verify a contractor's license before issuing a permit, an unlicensed contractor may ask you to apply for the permit. Don't. **The person who gets the permit is liable for state safety compliance requirements; withholding and income tax, social security, state disability payments, and worker's compensation insurance for employees; and for any**

property damages that result from the work.

There are a number of protections under the state contracting laws that you will not have if you hire an unlicensed contractor. Hiring an unlicensed contractor can also open you up to substantial costs for replacement of substandard work, as well as liabilities for injuries or damage. Trying to save a few bucks could really cost you!

For more information, please call our Permit Counter at **(925) 229-7371**.

Three Things You Should Do When Hiring A Contractor To Work On Your Sewer

- 1. Make sure your contractor has the proper license to do sewer work.** All contractors doing sewer work must have one of the following license classifications: "A" General Engineering; "C-34" Pipeline; "C-36" Plumbing; or "C-42" Sanitation Systems. A "B" license is not sufficient. You can check the status of your contractor's license at www.cslb.ca.gov or by calling 1-800-321-2752.
- 2. Make sure your contractor obtains the necessary permits before work begins!** Most reputable, licensed contractors know when they need a permit and may include the permit costs in their bid prices. If a contractor says work on your sewer does not require a permit, be suspicious. Call our Permit Counter at (925) 229-7371 to verify whether or not a permit is required (or has been obtained).
- 3. Check your contractor's references.** Reputable contractors will give you the names of prior customers who can vouch for the quality of their work.

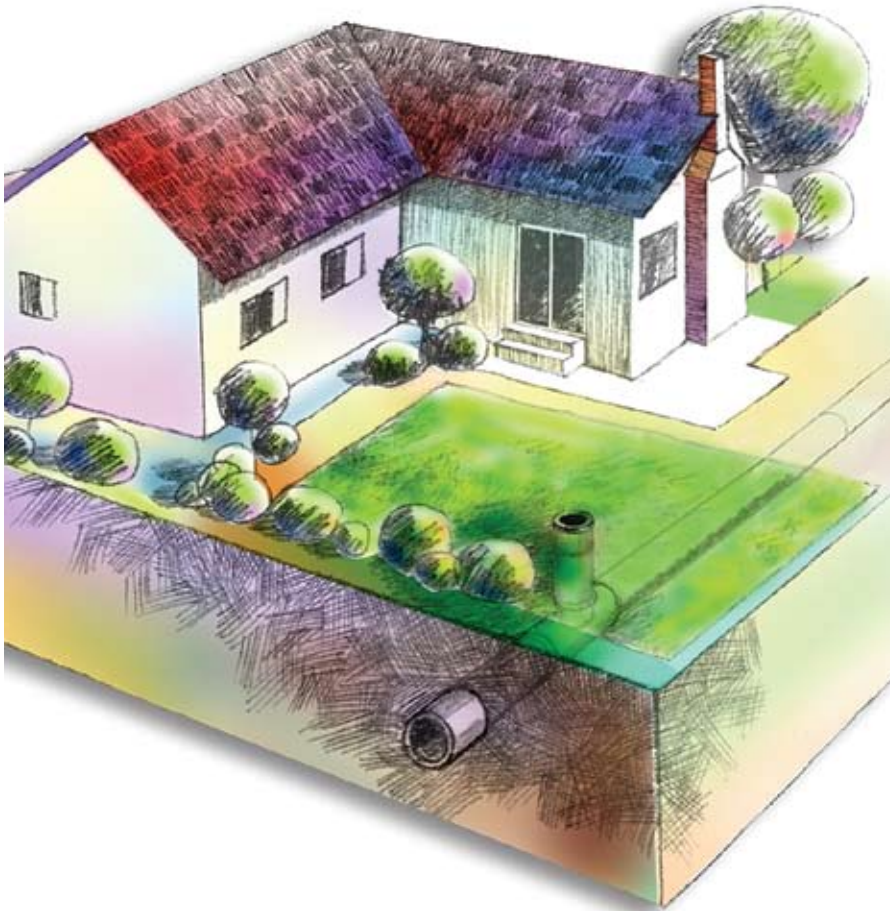
Is a Public Sewer Pipeline Buried on Your Property?

The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD) uses and maintains about 1,500 miles of underground pipes to collect wastewater from more than 450,000 customers and transport it to our treatment plant in Martinez. Wastewater flows downhill by gravity, and sometimes the best route for our pipes is through someone's yard. Although we would prefer to have all of our underground pipes located under public streets where they can be easily accessed, about 550 miles of our pipes are located on private property.

Unfortunately, not all home owners realize that a public sewer pipeline

may be buried on their property. As a result, the home owner may inadvertently create an obstruction by building a deck, pool, or other structure over the sewer line which can interfere with our ability to make repairs or perform maintenance.

Before even starting to plan such structures, if you suspect there may be a pipeline buried on your property, please call us at (925) 229-7371 and leave a message with your address (and parcel number, if available). We will research the details and let you know if a public sewer line is buried on your property.



Tips for Being Green

Put Litter & Pet Wastes in the Trash

Litter and pet waste that gets into gutters and storm drains can end up in local waters, causing pollution and possibly harming marine animals.

Cat waste is of particular concern. A U.C. Davis study shows that a decline in California sea otter populations may be due to *Toxoplasma gondii*, a parasite found primarily in cats. Please dispose of all litter and pet waste in the trash. In addition to picking up cat waste outside, never flush it down the toilet. (Some parasites are difficult for our treatment process to remove from the water.)

Burn Manufactured Logs Instead of Real Wood in Your Fireplace

Believe it or not, wood smoke can contain toxic contaminants such as benzene, dioxins, and formaldehyde. It's bad enough when these pollutants get into the air, but even worse, they eventually come back down—often into local water sources.

According to the EPA, studies show that emissions of these pollutants can be reduced from 69% to 90% through the use of manufactured logs instead of natural wood logs in fireplaces.

If you use a wood-burning fireplace, protect the air and the water by switching to more environmentally friendly manufactured logs!

Note: Do not use logs made from wax and sawdust in your wood stove or fireplace insert – they are made for open hearth fireplaces. Follow the instructions on the logs. For more information, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/woodstoves/efficiently.html>

Grease Relief

Small Steps Can Prevent Big Clogs

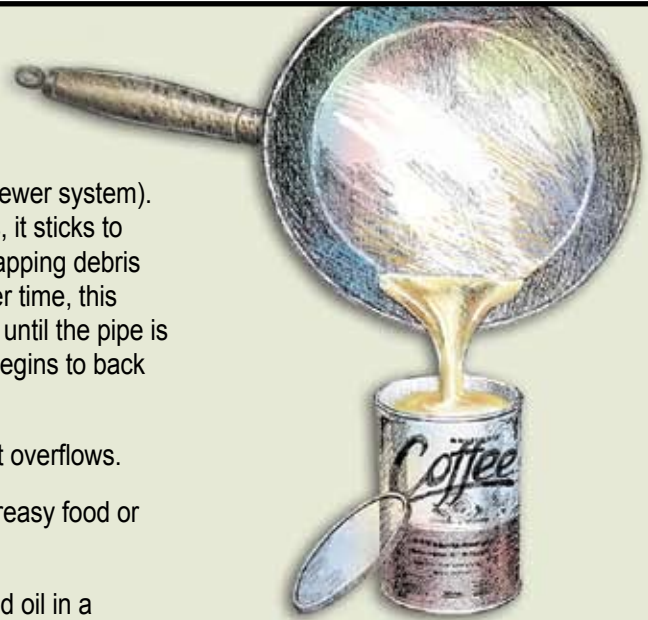
Sewer overflows can cause health hazards, damage property and threaten the environment. Therefore, a large portion of our budget is spent on activities that keep our sewer pipelines clean so wastewater can flow unimpeded from your home or business to our treatment plant in Martinez. One of our biggest enemies in this ongoing battle to keep the pipes clean is grease.

You might think it won't hurt anything to allow a small amount of grease to go down the drain as you're washing dishes, especially if you rinse with hot water. But hot water only pushes the grease a bit further down the pipe. Water cools quickly, and so does hot grease. Then it solidifies. Imagine that tiny amount of grease that slips down your drain multiplied thousands of times (more than 141,000 homes

are connected to our sewer system). When grease solidifies, it sticks to the insides of pipes, trapping debris in the wastewater. Over time, this messy mass can grow until the pipe is clogged and sewage begins to back up and overflow.

Please help us prevent overflows.

- Do not put grease, greasy food or oil down the drain.
- Pour grease and used oil in a can with a lid; seal it and put it in the trash.
- Bring large amounts (such as from a turkey fryer) to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility.
- If you soak a greasy pan, place a paper towel over the drain basket to



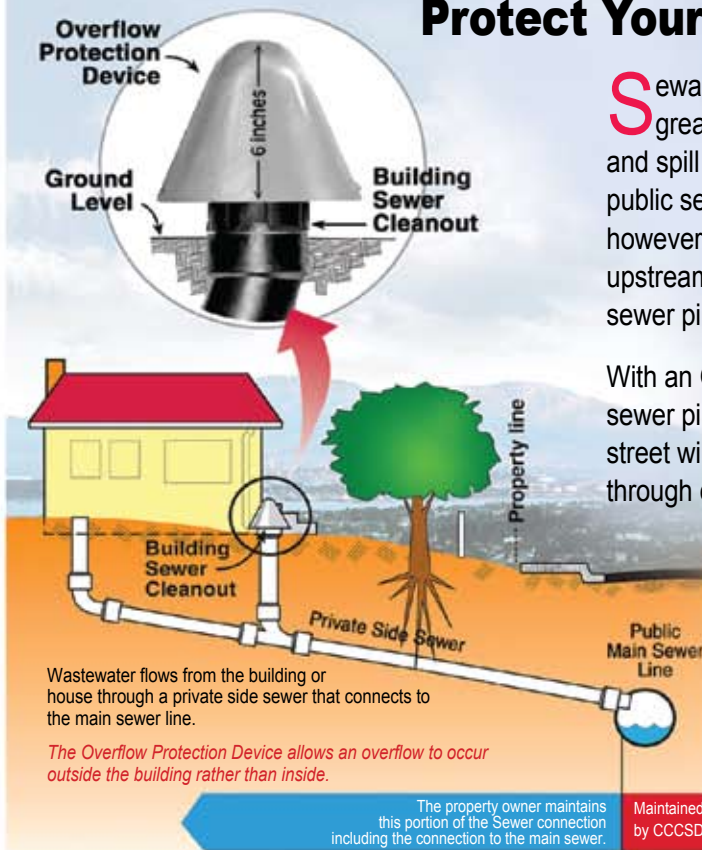
catch grease and food particles as you pour the water down the drain.

Too often people don't think about things like sewer pipes and backups until there's a problem. Our goal is to prevent these problems from developing, and with your help, we can. For more information, please call **(925) 229-7387**.

Protect Yourself From a Sewage Overflow

Sewage overflows can occur when pipes are blocked by roots, grease, or debris, causing the sewage to back up in the pipe and spill from the first opening it comes to. If the blockage is in the public sewer main, that outlet is usually a manhole. Sometimes, however, if your home drains are lower than the rim of the nearest upstream (uphill) manhole, or if the blockage is in your private side-sewer pipe, the sewage can overflow from a drain inside your home.

With an Overflow Protection Device (OPD) installed on your side sewer pipe, sewage backing up in the pipe from the direction of the street will be released through the device into your yard, rather than through drains in your home.



Wastewater flows from the building or house through a private side sewer that connects to the main sewer line.

The Overflow Protection Device allows an overflow to occur outside the building rather than inside.

The property owner maintains this portion of the Sewer connection including the connection to the main sewer.

Maintained by CCCSD

An Overflow Protection Device can save you from the very unpleasant and often costly experience of a sewage backup into your home.

Do You Hire Mobile Washing Services?

Mobile washers clean many different types of surfaces, including walkways, trash enclosures, parking lots, parking garages, commercial kitchen equipment, gas stations, fleet vehicles, building exteriors and more.

As you can imagine, those surfaces contain many different types of pollutants. If disposed of improperly, wastewater from mobile washing services can pollute our local water ways.

The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District requires all mobile washing

services in our service area to obtain a (free) permit to ensure they properly collect, treat and discharge their wastewater to the sewer system.

Please help us to protect our water environment by hiring only properly permitted mobile washing services. A list of permitted mobile washers is posted on our website at this link: http://centralsan.org/documents/Permitted_Mobile_Washers.pdf. You can also call our Source Control Section at (925) 229-7288 to verify if a business has obtained a permit.

Recycled Water Hydrant for Filling Water Trucks

In light of the continuing drought situation, we are pleased to offer recycled water to contractors for dust control, compaction, and other activities suitable for non-potable water. Please contact CCCSD at (925) 229-7371 for more information.



Local Businesses Honored for Pollution Prevention Activities

Six local businesses were presented with Pollution Prevention Awards by the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District in September:

- **Chamois Car Wash** of Danville
- **Del Monte Foods Technology Center** of Walnut Creek
- **Elephant Pharmacy** of Walnut Creek
- **Hagin's Automotive** of Martinez
- **Valley Waste Management** of Walnut Creek
- **Walnut Creek Ace Hardware** of Walnut Creek

"These businesses deserve special recognition for the extraordinary steps they take to protect the water environment," said CCCSD General Manager Jim Kelly. "They do more than just comply with water quality regulations. They promote recycling and waste minimization; use equipment, practices, and procedures designed to prevent pollutants and hazardous wastes from entering the sewer or storm drains; educate their

employees and/or customers about the importance of water quality issues; and demonstrate a proactive approach to protecting the environment."

CCCSD conducts the award program each year in conjunction with National Pollution Prevention Week (the third week of September). The goals of the program are to raise awareness of the

various pollution prevention opportunities available and encourage activities that protect the environment.

Since CCCSD started the Pollution Prevention Awards program in 1992, 85 local businesses have been recognized for their outstanding efforts to keep pollutants out of area waterways.

CENTRAL CONTRA COSTA SANITARY DISTRICT
presents
The 17th Annual POLLUTION PREVENTION AWARD WINNERS

Our congratulations and thanks to these winners for helping to prevent water pollution in central county's sewer and storm drain systems!

Protecting Public Health and the Environment
Visit our website at: www.centralsan.org

This half-page advertisement recognizing the award winners appeared in the Contra Costa Times.

What Can You Bring to the Household Hazardous Waste Facility?

Despite increased awareness and conscientious pollution-preventing activities within our communities, hazardous wastes from homes and businesses are still reaching our waterways through sewers, storm drains and landfills. You can help by bringing these items to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility in Martinez for recycling, reuse or safe disposal.

Household products

- Batteries
- Fluorescent bulbs & compact fluorescent lights (CFLs)
- Mercury thermostat switches
- Grouts/caulking
- Pool chemicals

Paint and paint-related products

- Latex & oil-based paints
- Wood stain & varnishes
- Paint remover/paint thinner & solvents



Household cleaning products

- Bleach
- Liquid cleaners
- Upholstery/rug cleaners
- Oven cleaners
- Furniture polishes
- Tub & tile cleaners

Personal care products

- Mercury fever thermometers
- Fingernail polish & remover
- Hair care products
- Perfumes & colognes

Automotive products

- Motor oil
- Gasoline
- Antifreeze
- Brake fluid
- Transmission fluid
- Solvents
- Car batteries
- Car cleaning products

Garden care and pest-control products

- Pesticides
- Herbicides
- Fertilizers

Other

- Cooking oils and grease (large quantities, as from a turkey fryer)
- Propane tanks (5 gallon or less)



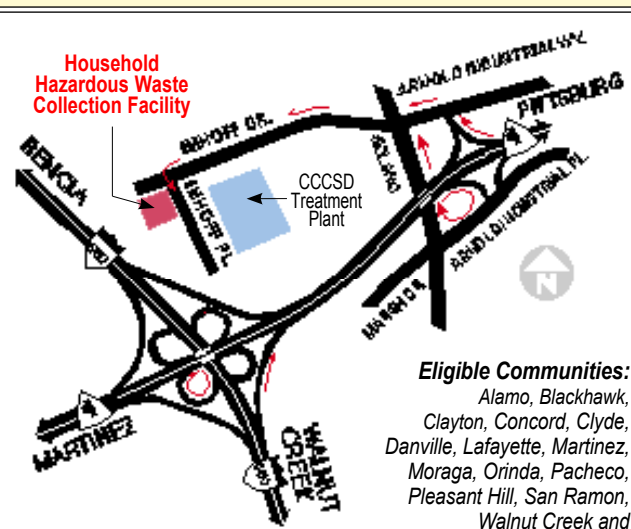
Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility 4797 Imhoff Place, Martinez, CA 94553-4392

Residents: Tuesday – Saturday, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
(Reuse Room closes at 3:30 p.m.)

Businesses: Tuesday – Saturday, *by appointment only*

Holiday Schedule:

Closed: November 27, 28, 2008
December 24, 2008 - January 1, 2009



Eligible Communities:
Alamo, Blackhawk, Clayton, Concord, Clyde, Danville, Lafayette, Martinez, Moraga, Orinda, Pacheco, Pleasant Hill, San Ramon, Walnut Creek and unincorporated Central County areas.

- From Hwy. 4 take the Solano Way exit.
- From I-680 take Hwy. 4 East to Solano Way exit.

1-800-646-1431

Local Drop-Off Locations for Hazardous Waste

This is not an all-inclusive list. Please check with the retailers in your community.

Household batteries:

- All large retail chain stores that sell rechargeable batteries are required to take them back (WalMart, Target, Home Depot, etc.)
- Ace Hardware Stores (Concord, Lafayette, Martinez, Moraga, Pleasant Hill, Walnut Creek)
- Longs Drugs (most stores in central county area)
- RiteAid (Orinda and Walnut Creek)
- Radio Shack (Danville and Walnut Creek)
- Walgreen's (Danville)
- Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, 4797 Imhoff Place, Martinez

Medications (but not controlled substances):

- Elephant Pharmacy, 1288 S. California Blvd., Walnut Creek
- Check to see if your pharmacy offers a take-back program

Electronic Waste (computers, monitors, TVs, cell phones, etc.):

Call first to confirm location, hours, charges, and acceptable materials.

- Recycle for Breast Cancer, (800) 315-9580, 31 Beta Ct., Suite C, San Ramon
- Computer Sales and Service, (925) 827-1200, 1936 Linda Dr, Pleasant Hill
- Contra Costa Transfer and Recovery Station, (925) 313-8900, 951 Waterbird Way, Martinez



Hazardous Waste Disposal: How Are We Doing?

“Because it’s the right thing to do.”

Thousands of people like you are helping to protect our environment by bringing their hazardous waste to our facility for recycling, reuse or safe disposal. More than 17 million pounds have been brought in since the facility opened in 1997!

Here’s a breakdown by community over 11 years:

Community	Number of Facility Visits	Pounds of Waste
Clayton	4,795	370,383
Concord	55,778	4,391,682
Danville	18,043	1,428,620
Lafayette	18,586	1,463,894
Martinez	30,723	2,416,307
Moraga	7,925	617,305
Orinda	10,895	864,227
Pleasant Hill	17,045	1,340,433
San Ramon	9,952	776,040
Walnut Creek	39,307	3,104,161
Unincorporated	10,870	864,227

Thank you for helping to keep hazardous materials out of the environment!

We do not accept:

- Medicines
- Medical wastes (including sharps--syringes, needles, lancets, etc.)
- Electronic waste (computers, TVs, cell phones, etc.)
- Explosives (ammunition, picric acid, fireworks, etc.)
- Compressed gas cylinders (propane accepted)
- Wastes contaminated with PCBs (fluorescent light ballasts accepted)
- Treated wood wastes

State regulations limit the transportation of hazardous waste to 15 gallons or 125 pounds per vehicle per visit. Individual containers are limited to 5-gallon capacity.

There is no drop-off fee and no appointment necessary for residents of central Contra Costa County. Small businesses require an appointment and are charged a nominal fee. For more information, please call 1-800-646-1431 or visit our website: www.centalsan.org/index.cfm?navid=304

About CCCSD

Our mission is to protect public health and the environment. We do this by collecting and treating wastewater, providing recycled water, and promoting pollution prevention.

Our treatment plant in Martinez collects and treats an average of 45 million gallons of wastewater every day. Some highly treated wastewater is recycled for irrigation use on golf courses and parks, and the rest is safely released into Suisun Bay. We also operate a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility that allows our customers to safely dispose of hazardous materials.



Where to Call...

General information	(925) 228-9500 or www.centralsan.org
Sewer overflows <i>(When there's an overflow in the street or a backup in your home, call this number and in most cases, a crew will be there within an hour.)</i>	(925) 933-0955 or 933-0990
Treatment Plant InfoLine (Report Odors)	(925) 335-7703
Household Hazardous Waste InfoLine	(800) 646-1431
Sewer connection permits	(925) 229-7371
To report illegal discharges into sewer system	(925) 229-7288 (during business hours) (925) 229-7214 (after hours)
Job Hotline	(925) 229-7109 or www.centralsan.org
Student Education Programs	(925) 229-7310 or www.centralsan.org
Public InfoLine	(925) 335-7702 or www.centralsan.org

CCCSD serves 451,944 people within its 140-square-mile service area.

- Sewage collection and wastewater treatment (and HHW collection service) for 317,384 people
- Wastewater treatment for 134,560 residents in Concord and Clayton by contract and HHW collection service
- HHW collection service only
- CCCSD's Headquarters, treatment plant, and HHW Collection Facility are located in Martinez
- CCCSD's Collection System Operations Department (sewer maintenance) is based in Walnut Creek

Board of Directors

Gerald R. Lucey, President

Barbara D. Hockett, President Pro Tem • **James A. Nejedly**, Board Director

Michael R. McGill, Board Director • **Mario M. Menesini**, Board Director

Board meetings are open to the public and are generally held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 2 p.m. in the CCCSD Board Room, 5019 Imhoff Place, Martinez.

James M. Kelly, General Manager

The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District PIPELINE

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