

# PIPELINE

## Treatment Plant of the Year!

**C**entral Contra Costa Sanitary District runs the best large wastewater treatment plant in California! So says the California Water Environment Association (CWEA), which presented its Large Treatment Plant of the Year Award for 2008 to CCCSD at its annual spring conference.

The CWEA is a non-profit group of more than 8,000 professionals in the wastewater industry committed to keeping California's water

clean. This prestigious award is earned through remarkable accomplishments in compliance, safety, training, innovative practices, cost-effectiveness and superior operations.

We'd like to thank all of you for your outstanding pollution prevention efforts that help to keep toxic chemicals and other contaminants out of the water. We couldn't achieve our mission of protecting public health and the environment without your support!

## CCCSD Receives Prestigious Platinum Award

The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District's record of 11 consecutive years of 100 percent environmental compliance was recently recognized by the National Association of Clean Water Agencies with their Platinum-11 Peak Performance Award—a distinction earned by only a handful of wastewater agencies nationwide.

To receive this award, CCCSD met stringent federal, state and regional water quality standards when collecting, sampling, treating, testing and releasing about 45 million gallons of wastewater every day for the past 11 years—without a single violation of its EPA-issued discharge permit.



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## When It Comes to Disinfection, We've Seen the Light!

One of the most critical phases of wastewater treatment is the disinfection of water to rid it of bacteria and viruses. Disinfection protects ecosystems and prevents the spread of waterborne diseases. The most commonly used disinfectant in the U.S. for both drinking water and wastewater treatment is chlorine.

**But if you could disinfect the water more safely with light instead of hazardous chemicals, why wouldn't you?**

The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District has been using ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection rather than chlorine to eliminate pathogens in wastewater since 1997.

UV disinfection works by breaking the DNA chain in bacteria and viruses,

destroying their ability to reproduce and subsequently killing them.

Our UV disinfection is accomplished by immersing UV-emitting lamps into the wastewater to be disinfected (wastewater already treated to a secondary level with more than 96% of solids removed). These UV lamps are similar to fluorescent lamps, but are tuned to convert electricity to UV light. The lamps are inside a quartz tube, which keeps the water away from the electrical connections.

At the time of its construction, our UV facility was the largest in the United States, using approximately 7,500 UV lamps capable of disinfecting up to 90 million gallons of wastewater per day. Today our UV facility uses 10,000 lamps and is capable of disinfecting

more than 120 million gallons per day, and is still one of the largest in the U.S.

### UV vs. Chlorine

Because several studies have indicated that chlorinated water can be harmful to aquatic life, wastewater treatment plants that use chlorine for disinfection also use chemicals such as sulfur dioxide, sodium bisulfite, and sodium metabisulfite to remove the chlorine before the water can be released to the environment.

Another downside to chlorine is that potentially harmful byproducts (such as trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids) can form if the chlorine disinfectants react with natural organic matter such as decaying vegetation, or when certain compounds (such as ammonia) are present in the source water.



Each 7x8 ft bank contains 416 UV lamps.

In addition, many municipalities have become concerned about the potential hazards presented by the transportation and storage of chlorine and dechlorination chemicals.

A large-scale study conducted by CCCSD in 1992 showed that UV is more effective at disinfecting viruses than chlorine.

All reason enough for CCCSD to use UV disinfection instead of chlorine at our treatment plant.

### The Costs of UV

UV disinfection is easy to operate but it does require regular cleaning of the quartz tubes. Lamps generally need to be replaced after 8,500 hours of use.

The District's UV system uses an average of about 250 kilowatts of power. Our treatment plant has sufficient emergency and backup power to run the UV system even during a major power outage.

The cost of a UV operation is determined by the size of the system; ours runs about \$80 to \$100 per year per lamp.

The direct cost of using UV is comparable to chlorine treatment, but we save more than \$400,000 per year in personnel, training and safety costs.

Considering that our system disinfects about 17 billion gallons of water a year, we believe the costs associated with UV are more than reasonable.

### Ultraviolet is the Ultimate Choice

In contrast to chemical disinfection, UV produces no byproducts. UV disinfection also eliminates the risk to operators associated with handling dangerous chemicals.

UV technology provides a proven, accepted and environmentally friendly method of disinfecting wastewater.



Wastewater is disinfected when it flows past submerged UV lamps.

## CCCSD Board Opt's Not to Raise Sewer Rates

At a June 4 public hearing the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD) Board of Directors decided not to approve a proposed \$10 increase to the annual Sewer Service Charge.

Successful budgeting and long-term planning efforts will allow the District to maintain high-quality services and a vital infrastructure improvement and maintenance program without a Sewer Service Charge (SSC) rate increase at this time.

The Sewer Service Charge is collected on the County property tax bill as a line item labeled "CCCSD SEWER CHG." The residential rate is \$311 per year. The District also currently receives a portion of local property taxes (known as "Ad Valorem" tax), equating to about \$74 per household each year. The SSC is the District's primary source of revenue and covers the costs of collecting, treating and disposing of wastewater from more than 450,000 residents and businesses in central Contra Costa County; operating the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility in Martinez; and providing recycled water services. These operating costs are expected to be approximately \$64.6 million in FY 2009-2010.

Board President Jim Nejedly applauded staff's diligent efforts to keep the District in a solid financial position during challenging economic times. "Staff has put us in a great position to do the right thing," he said, "and save our customers from a rate increase."

CCCSD will continue to look for savings for the District and its customers while still meeting its goal of protecting public health and the environment.

## Recycled Water and Drought

What kind of difference would a million gallons of water make to area residents dealing with the drought?

Well, an average family of four uses about 4,000 gallons of potable water each week, 208,000 gallons per year—and that covers hand washing, bathing, showers, laundry, dishes, housekeeping, and watering gardens or lawns. You get the picture. A million gallons could supply close to five families with water for a year.

So, what kind of difference would 40 million gallons of water make? That's enough water to supply about 200 families for a year. And 40 million gallons every day for a year translates into enough water for an entire year for 73,000 families!

Yet today, as it does every day, the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD) will discharge 40 million gallons of treated, disinfected wastewater into Suisun Bay; 40 million gallons that could be turned into recycled water, water that could replace the drinking water now used locally for landscaping, irrigation, and industry. Given this potential, CCCSD is exploring the expansion of our own water recycling program.

Currently, CCCSD produces and distributes less than two million gallons a day of recycled water for use on golf courses, school campuses, and traffic medians, all in a relatively small area of Pleasant Hill and western Concord; and about twice that amount each day for use in our own treatment plant and by our crews who clean sewer lines with high-powered water jets.



Not far from our treatment plant, though, there are industries that use millions of gallons of raw Delta water each day for cooling towers and boilers, raw water that could easily be replaced with recycled water. CCCSD is also looking at other opportunities for recycled water use—at a planned power plant, and at the former Naval Weapons Station in Concord. So, how much more raw Delta water could be made available for other uses if recycled water were used by those industries, by the power company, by the landscapers and developers of the Naval Weapons Station site? Answer: close to 40 million gallons.

A number of State laws and policies adopted over the past two decades have made the increased use of recycled water in California a priority. Ten years ago, a study of recycled water projects in the Bay area noted that two of the top four projects were to supply two refineries in the CCCSD service area with recycled water. Yet expansion of our recycled water program has been slow, hindered by complex inter-

institutional relationships, significant costs, and claims that our discharge of treated wastewater into Suisun Bay prevents salt intrusion into the Delta and should be considered part of the net freshwater flow from it.

But now there's a drought affecting the entire State. There are calls for water conservation; penalties for using too much water; increased rates for using less water. All capped by the imminent collapse of the entire Delta ecosystem that threatens not only the water supply of central Contra Costa County, but the livelihoods of 25 million Californians from here to the Mexican border.

Until very recently, Delta problems seemed to be nothing more than fodder for an occasional editorial or academic study. Then smelt populations dwindled and water pumps on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers were turned off. Move further up the food chain and commercial and sports fishing for salmon have been banned. Images of post-Katrina New Orleans made the precarious state of the Delta levees an urgent concern.

A detailed analysis of the problems faced by the Delta and strategies to alleviate those conditions have been developed by a State Task Force. Called the Delta Vision, the plan declares that "conservation, efficiency, and sustainable use must be used to revitalize the Delta." And a key element in that revitalization is the call for a dramatic increase in the production of recycled water, an action that will address both near term and long term needs.

A major challenge to increasing the use of recycled water here and elsewhere is cost. Additional treatment facilities would need to be built; expanding existing distribution systems and building new ones will run into millions of dollars. Any serious expansion will require federal, state, and local funding. And yet, while the present economy would seem to preclude any action at this time, weather and drought and demand continue to take their toll on the water supply we do rely upon.

CCCSD has long supported the notion of using this renewable resource to its fullest advantage. Our highly treated effluent could be a year-round, renewable resource to the region, reducing the demand on potable supplies, easing stress on the endangered Delta, and decreasing the need for water rationing in the future. With all that potential in mind, CCCSD hopes to work with other agencies to determine whether the best use of our effluent is to leave it in the Delta or to reuse it beneficially, freeing up 40 million gallons a day of fresh water for other uses.

## Toilets Are Not Trash Cans

Have you ever tossed items like cleaning or disinfecting wipes, moist towelettes, or personal hygiene wipes into the toilet?

Please don't use your toilet as a trash can! Only human waste and toilet paper should be flushed down your toilet.

Ever since these products started growing in popularity, Central Contra Costa Sanitary District's crews are spending more time unclogging mounds of disposable wipes from our public sewer lines, pumps, and other facilities.

These items are an even greater problem for property owners' house sewers, which are smaller and more susceptible to clogs.

It may be hard to believe, but dental floss flushed down the toilet can cause problems as well. Dental floss is very

strong and durable. It can get tangled up in our pumps and equipment, or make minor clogs within pipes even worse by "binding" materials together.

The sewer system is not designed to take disposable wipes, dental floss, or similar items (even products labeled as flushable). And if your pipes have been infiltrated by roots (the number-one cause of sewer blockages in our area), the risk of a clog in your line increases dramatically.

Sewer clogs caused by these items can result in considerable clean-up expense and potential harm to our environment.

Remember, other than human waste, the only truly flushable material is toilet paper. Put disposal wipes, dental floss and similar items in the trash.

Please don't use your toilet as a trash can!



Nasty clumps of so-called disposable wipes—like this one that was clogging up our equipment at the Moraga pumping station—are requiring us to spend more time and money on maintenance and repair work.

## “Sewer Science” Educational Program Receives EPA Award



A student performs a filtration experiment during a Sewer Science class.

During the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's annual Environmental Awards Ceremony in San Francisco in April, U.S. EPA acting Regional Administrator Laura Yoshii recognized 19 Northern California organizations and individuals for their efforts to protect and preserve the environment in 2008.

Our Sewer Science program was one of the 19 Environmental Heroes award recipients.

Sewer Science is a week-long high school science laboratory program that teaches students about wastewater treatment using specially designed tanks and standard testing equipment. The program was developed in 1998 through

## Tips for Being Green

### Kick the Plastic Bottled Water Habit

According to the Beverage Marketing Corporation, Americans buy about 28 billion plastic water bottles every year.

Although plastic bottles are recyclable, the Pacific Institute reports that nearly 80% of them go to landfills. That's because they are often used away from home where recycling bins are scarce.

The Pacific Institute estimates that in 2006 (latest available figures):

- Producing bottles for American consumption required the equivalent of more than 17 million barrels of oil, not including the energy for transportation.
- The process of creating bottled water produced more than 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide.
- It took 3 liters of water to produce 1 liter of bottled water.

### Clean Windows with Vinegar

Instead of using toxic chemical spray products, get your windows and mirrors crystal clear with a simple solution of white vinegar, newspaper and a little elbow grease. You'll also save money.

Mix 2 tablespoons of white vinegar with a gallon of water, and pour into a clean spray bottle. Squirt on the glass, then scrub with newspaper (not paper towels, which can cause streaking). If you run out of vinegar or don't like the smell, you can substitute lemon juice or club soda (don't dilute either with water), and rub with newspaper.

### Switch to Reusable Towels

Paper towels create waste. During your next trip to the grocery store, buy some reusable microfiber towels, which grip dirt and dust like a magnet, even when they get wet. When you have to use disposable towels, look for recycled products. According to the Natural Resources Defense Council, if every household in the U.S. replaced one roll of virgin fiber paper towels with 100% recycled ones, we could save 544,000 trees.

a collaboration of San Jose State University, the City of Palo Alto, Central Contra Costa Sanitary District, and several high school science teachers. The curriculum integrates science, math, and technology while addressing treated wastewater discharge and its effects on receiving waters.

“It is a great pleasure to recognize the innovative and important environmental

work achieved by this year's impressive group of organizations, and the example they set for all of us to follow,” Yoshii said. “This year's winners have made superb efforts to protect and preserve our air, water and land, and increased awareness of the environmental challenges we all face.”

## One Man's (Food) Trash Is Another Man's Treasure!

Food scraps—especially from greasy, fatty foods—rinsed down your sink or run through your garbage disposal can cause sewer clogs. Many older homes have small sewer pipes infiltrated by roots which tend to catch and accumulate waste material.

Don't add to your pipe's burden by allowing food scraps to go down the drain.

But putting food scraps into the trash isn't such a great idea, either. According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board, food waste and associated paper waste (such as containers, napkins and paper plates) make up about 30% of residential garbage. In central Contra Costa County, that's thousands of tons of food waste going to landfills each year.

This valuable resource could instead be recycled as compost, or even energy!

The communities of Lafayette, Moraga and Orinda have established voluntary residential food scrap recycling programs with

the Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority (CCCSWA). All a resident has to do is place food scraps with yard waste in the green cart. The material in the green cart is collected weekly and recycled as compost used by nurseries and agricultural businesses.

For more information about recycling food scraps, call the CCCSWA at (925) 906-1801 or visit [www.wastediversion.org](http://www.wastediversion.org).



## Your Input Requested Regarding Natural Disaster Issues

Central Contra Costa Sanitary District has partnered with 36 local government agencies and stakeholders to develop a County Wide Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The intent of the plan is to enable the District, the County and its cities to take ongoing action to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property, and the environment from many types of natural hazards, such as earthquakes, flooding, and wildfires. This strategy, developed in response to federal legislation, will enable the partners to use federal assistance grants to reduce the County's overall exposure to natural hazards.

The partnership would like your input regarding natural disaster issues. An online survey has been developed by the County and we encourage you to participate. Survey results will assist in establishing the priority of hazard mitigation projects.

For additional information and to participate in the survey, please go to <http://www.contracosta.ca.gov/index.asp?NID=2302>.

## Check Out Our Historical Display

From September through November, the Contra Costa County Historical Society History Center (610 Main Street in Martinez) will host a new display: “Central Contra Costa Sanitary District: 60+ Years of Service.” Stop by when you get a chance and check it out. The center is open Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 9 am to 4 pm (call first to confirm: (925) 229-1042).



## Infrastructure Improvements

**C**entral 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:

### Diablo

Diablo Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 1, is replacing or renovating 9,000 feet of sewers in Diablo. Expected completion: Feb. 2010.

### Orinda

Miner Road Trunk Sewer Improvement Project is renovating 3,900 feet of sewers on Miner Road in South Orinda. Expected completion: Aug. 2009.

South Orinda Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 4, is replacing or renovating 11,500 feet of sewers in South Orinda. Expected completion: Feb. 2010.

### Pleasant Hill

Pleasant Hill Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 1, is replacing or renovating 6,000 feet of sewers in Pleasant Hill. Expected completion: March 2010.

### Lafayette

Lafayette Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 6, is replacing or renovating 13,000 feet of sewers in Lafayette. Expected completion: Feb. 2010.

### Walnut Creek

Walnut Creek Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 7, is replacing or renovating 12,000 feet of sewers in Walnut Creek. Expected completion: Jan. 2010.

Detailed maps for each project were sent to affected residents, and are available at [www.centrialsan.org](http://www.centrialsan.org) (check the links in the "Construction Zone" box in the lower right corner of the home page). For more information about these or other construction projects, please contact Chris Carpenter at (925) 229-7200.



## Student Programs Teach Environmental Awareness

**O**ur water environment is a precious resource, and the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District is in the business of protecting it. Our efforts to spread the word about preventing pollution have led to several educational programs for grades K through 12. Some were developed by our own staff; others as cooperative efforts with nonprofit or government agencies.

### Water Wizards

Water Wizards is a partnership program designed and produced by CCCSD and taken into classrooms by the Gardens at Heather Farm. This one-hour program for third and fifth graders ties into Contra Costa County's elementary school water environment unit and includes hands-on classroom activities and a take-home assignment. The program is free to schools in CCCSD's service area. For more information about Water Wizards, call the Gardens at Heather Farm education office at (925) 947-6712.

### Sewer Science

The Sewer Science program is a five-day wastewater treatment lab for high school students. In this lab, students create, treat, and test wastewater. All materials required for running the lab, including the tanks, pumps, testing kits, and perishable materials, are provided by CCCSD.

Students are given a comprehensive workbook to assist their learning and record their results. For more information about Sewer Science, call Kit Ohlman at (925) 229-7329.

### The RV Brownlee Voyage of Discovery

Fifth-grade students can enjoy a hands-on science lesson aboard the RV Robert G. Brownlee, a 90-foot research vessel owned and operated by the Marine Science Institute. CCCSD is a co-sponsor of excursions on this floating laboratory on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Students collect samples and examine water, sediment and marine specimens as they learn about the importance

of pollution prevention. This unique opportunity is available in January and February at no charge for fifth grade classes from schools within Contra Costa County. Schools interested in the Delta Discovery voyages should contact Marianne Hook, Contra Costa Water District, at (925) 688-8307.

### Treatment Plant Tours

Students in the sixth grade and up can learn about what happens after you hit that silver handle by touring our treatment plant. By "following the flow," students actually see how wastewater is cleaned. For more information about tours, call Kit Ohlman at (925) 229-7329.



## Disposal Guide Available Online



**Y**ears ago, we pretty much threw away everything we didn't want by putting it in the trash. That's no longer the case. We need to consider whether our "trash" is recyclable, hazardous, or harmless. Sometimes the answer can be confusing, so we created a handy guide that tells you how to dispose of common household waste in safe, simple and environmentally healthy ways.

It's too long to publish in every issue of this newsletter, but you can find it at our website: [www.centrialsan.org](http://www.centrialsan.org) (Under "Quick Links," click on "Publications," then "Disposal Guide".) If you don't have access to the web, please call us at (925) 229-7313 to request a paper copy.

## Many Residents Are Shocked to Discover Their Homes Are Full of Hazardous Wastes

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ([www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)), you may have as much as 100 pounds of household hazardous waste in your home.

What's household hazardous waste? The technical definition is: "Leftover or unneeded household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, reactive ingredients, or which might be ecologically harmful."

Before you think "I don't have that kind of stuff in my house," consider this:

- Most antibacterial soaps contain Triclosan, a toxic chemical that is harmful to aquatic organisms.
- All batteries (even the tiny one in your watch) contain metals and other toxic or corrosive materials.
- Most non-digital fever thermometers and all fluorescent tubes/bulbs (even the energy-efficient corkscrew-style CFL bulbs) contain mercury, one of the most toxic substances known.
- Pesticides are poisons. Even so-called "safer" choices may contain toxic ingredients such as pyrethroids, pyrethrins or permethrin.
- Wood preservatives may contain copper, dioxin or tributyltin, toxic compounds that are extremely hazardous to ecosystems.
- Paint and paint products may contain solvents and pigments that are known carcinogens.

Other forms of household hazardous waste include:

- Household cleaning products such as bleach, oven cleaners, and furniture polish.
- Personal care products such as fingernail polish and hair color.
- Automotive products such as motor oil, gasoline, and antifreeze.
- Garden products such as herbicides and fertilizers.

When discarded improperly, these and other forms of household hazardous waste can threaten human health and the environment. For this reason, it is illegal in California to dispose of household hazardous waste in the trash or down any drain.

Fortunately, you have a convenient and environmentally

safe disposal solution: the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility in Martinez. Hazardous wastes brought to the facility will never reach waterways through sewers, storm drains, or landfills. More than 18 million pounds of household hazardous wastes have been brought to the facility for recycling, reuse or safe disposal since it opened in 1997.

If you want to help protect the environment while disposing of the household hazardous wastes in your home—whether you have 100 pounds or just a few items—bring them to the facility.

The facility's summer hours are Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. 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. State transportation regulations limit the amount of hazardous waste you can bring to 15 gallons or 125 pounds per visit.

For more information, please call **1-800-646-1431** or visit [www centralsan.org](http://www centralsan.org).

### Our Facility Does NOT Accept:

- Medicines
- Medical wastes (including needles & other sharps)
- Electronic wastes
- Explosives
- Compressed gas cylinders (propane tanks 5-gallons or less are okay)

## Where to Safely Dispose of Unwanted Medications

Due to legal restrictions, the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility is unable to accept medications.

Please dispose of your expired and unwanted medications at one of these locations:

- **Sheriff's Field Operations Building**, 1980 Muir Road, Martinez
- **Contra Costa Regional Medical Center Sheriff's Substation** (check with the deputy on duty), 2500 Alhambra Avenue, Martinez

- **Walnut Creek City Hall**, 1666 North Main Street, Walnut Creek

To ensure privacy, transfer pills to a plastic bag before depositing. Please put liquid medication bottles in a sealed plastic bag to prevent spills. Do not deposit medical sharps.

**Please Don't Flush Your Drugs!**

For more information about safe pharmaceutical disposal, please call 1-800-646-1431 or visit [www centralsan.org](http://www centralsan.org).



## 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 (now CVS) (most stores in central county area)
- RiteAid (Orinda, Walnut Creek)
- Radio Shack (Danville, Walnut Creek)
- Walgreens (Danville)



- Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, 4797 Imhoff Place, Martinez

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

Keep an eye out for free e-waste collection events in your community; visit [NoEwaste.com](http://NoEwaste.com); or consider one of these locations (call first to confirm hours, fees, and acceptable materials):

- Contra Costa Transfer and Recovery Station, (925) 313-8900, 951 Waterbird Way, Martinez
- Recycle for Breast Cancer, 1-800-315-9580, 31 Beta Ct., Suite C, San Ramon

- Computer Sales and Service, (925) 827-1200, 1936 Linda Dr, Pleasant Hill

- Rapid Recycle, (925) 671-8008, 110 Second Ave. South, Pacheco

- Hauling Pros Recycling Center, (925) 682-8987, 73A S. Buchanan Cir, Pacheco

### Disposal Options for Medical Wastes

Medications (but not controlled substances): See the list of drop-off locations on page 10.

Sharps (syringes, needles, lancets, etc.):

- John Muir Rossmoor Pharmacy, (925) 988-7510, 1220 Rossmoor Pkwy, Walnut Creek



- For mailback sharps disposal:
  - **Stericycle:** [www.stericycle.com/mailback\\_programs/sharps.html](http://www.stericycle.com/mailback_programs/sharps.html) or call 1-866-STERI-CALL

- **Biomedical Waste Solutions:** [www.biomedicalwastesolutions.com/sharps-mail-back.php](http://www.biomedicalwastesolutions.com/sharps-mail-back.php) or 1-877-974-1300

- **Sharps, Inc.:** [www.sharpsinc.com/disposal\\_mail\\_product\\_page.htm](http://www.sharpsinc.com/disposal_mail_product_page.htm) or 1-800-772-5657

- **WasteMD.com:** <http://wastemd.com> or 1-877-927-8363



**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**

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

### Summer Hours

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

**Businesses:** Monday – Saturday, by appointment only



## About CCCSD

Our mission as a Special District 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; the rest is released into Suisun Bay. We also operate a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility.

## Where to Call...

General information	(925) 228-9500 or <a href="http://www.centralsan.org">www.centralsan.org</a>
Sewer overflows	(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 <a href="http://www.centralsan.org">www.centralsan.org</a>
Student Education Programs	(925) 229-7310 or <a href="http://www.centralsan.org">www.centralsan.org</a>
Public InfoLine	(925) 335-7702 or <a href="http://www.centralsan.org">www.centralsan.org</a>

### Board of Directors

**James A. Nejedly**, President

**Michael R. McGill**, President Pro Tem • **Barbara D. Hockett**, Board Director

**Gerald R. Lucey**, 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



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

**Green:** Sewage collection and wastewater treatment (and HHW collection service) for 317,384 people

**Light Blue:** Wastewater treatment for 134,560 residents in Concord and Clayton by contract and HHW collection service

**Pink:** HHW collection service only

**Blue Square:** CCCSD's Headquarters, treatment plant, and HHW Collection Facility are located in Martinez

**Red Triangle:** CCCSD's Collection System Operations Department (sewer maintenance) is based in Walnut Creek

### The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District PIPELINE

Written and designed by the CCCSD Communication Services Division.

**Michael Scahill**, Editor • **Bonnie Lowe**, Writer  
**Son Nguyen**, Graphic Designer

View archived issues online at [www.centralsan.org](http://www.centralsan.org)

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