The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District

PIPELINE

Volume 15, Number 1 *A newsletter about protecting public health and the environment* Spring 2011

Progress Report: New Facilities in Walnut Creek

Late last year the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District demolished its 55-year-old Collection System Operations (CSO) Department facilities located on Springbrook Road in Walnut Creek and began constructing new facilities to replace them.

The decision to do this was based on the District's commitments to: financially sound planning to meet the current and future needs of the communities we serve; increased efficiency and productivity; protecting public health and the environment with a sound sewer infrastructure; and providing a safe and efficient working environment for our employees.

The Walnut Creek facilities include an office building where the 56 men and women of our CSO Department will work; a warehouse for the parts, equipment and supplies used for cleaning and maintenance of the public sewer system;

(continued on page 2)

Old Facilities

FEATURES

New Facilities in Walnut Creek *(continued from page 1)*

the District's corporation yard where our CSO fleet of trucks and other heavy equipment will be staged; and the District's vehicle maintenance facility.

The District worked closely with the City of Walnut Creek prior to the start of construction of the new facilities to ensure the architectural style, noise control, parking, traffic flow, landscaping, and other aspects affecting the local community were carefully addressed.

Why New Facilities Are Worth the Investment

The old facilities, built in 1956 as the District headquarters, were inadequate for today's needs as the center of our collection system operations that serve all of central Contra Costa County.

Back then we didn't have as many cleaning and maintenance demands, our sewer system was not as big or complex, and environmental regulations were not as stringent. As the District grew, so did the CSO staff, equipment, and technological needs. Moreover, the old facilities did not meet current seismic standards; the layout was poorly designed and inefficient; and locker and shower facilities were inadequate. That last point may seem insignificant to some, but when you consider that our CSO field crews spend their day working around raw sewage, the importance of adequate shower facilities becomes clear.

The cost of expanding and renovating the old facilities to meet today's building codes and current and future District needs would have been significant, but by taking advantage of the economic climate in which construction costs were substantially lower than expected, the District was able to design and build modern facilities that not only enable us to serve our communities better, but also incorporate the latest energy efficiency and resource conservation practices to make them "green."

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is an internationally recognized green building certification system that verifies a building was designed and built using strategies to improve performance in energy savings, water efficiency, carbon dioxide emissions reduction, indoor environmental quality, and stewardship of resources and sensitivity to their impacts.

Here are some of the features that will allow the new facilities to be LEED certified:

- Permeable paving for the parking lot and landscaping that incorporates bioswales (improves stormwater quality and reduces runoff).
- Low-flow toilets and showers, drip irrigation and drought-tolerant plants (conserves water).
- Skylights, glass and aluminum on exterior walls (uses more natural light).
- Green roof (vegetation on the roof) (reduces building heat in summer).
- Energy-efficient heating & air-conditioning (improves indoor air quality while using less energy).
- Hydronic heating in the warehouse floor (reduces energy use).
- Recycled materials used in countertops and some cabinets.
- Concrete demolished from the old facilities was recycled and reused onsite.

The new facilities will be complete and operational by this Fall.

Bringing the "Science of the Sewer" to the Classroom

Because protecting our environment will someday be the responsibility of our children, the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD) has developed educational programs to teach students about the importance of pollution prevention and wastewater treatment. We want them to learn firsthand that what we all do at home affects the world around us, and show them how they can keep our environment clean and safe.

One of our most highly acclaimed educational programs is Sewer Science.

Did you make wastewater today? You did if you brushed your teeth, took a shower, or flushed a toilet! This is the first lesson taught during Sewer Science, an award-winning wastewater treatment lab that gives high school science students the hands-on experience of discovering how wastewater becomes clean water.

Each year, more than a thousand teenagers at several high schools in our service area take part in the program.

The Sewer Science laboratory experiments integrate biology, chemistry, physics and math as students learn about the three stages of wastewater treatment: primary (sedimentation and flotation), secondary (biological treatment and secondary sedimentation), and advanced (filtration and disinfection). In other words, the students recreate most of the processes performed at our wastewater treatment plant during this five-day program.

Day 1 – Urban Wastewater

Objective: Understand the different components of municipal wastewater.

Students create simulated wastewater using coffee grounds, toilet paper, plastic straws, cooking oil, pet food, etc., in a sedimentation tank; discuss what each ingredient represents (e.g., an ammonia solution simulates urine); and theorize which wastes will float or sink to the bottom. Samples of the wastewater are collected, various measurements are taken – pH, ammonia, turbidity (level of cloudiness of the water), and chemical oxygen demand (the amount of oxygen needed to destroy organic material)– and the data is recorded. At the end of the first day, waste in the tanks is left to settle overnight.

Day 2 – Primary Treatment

Objective: Determine which types of wastes are removed with primary treatment.

Students begin with a visual analysis of the tanks – observing which wastes have dissolved, which are floating, and which have sunk to the bottom of the tank. Another sample is collected and tested, then large solid materials (e.g., plastic straws) are removed and the wastewater is transferred to an aeration tank. About 17 ounces of activated sludge (microorganisms that consume

(continued on page 5)

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 to ensure continuous, trouble-free service for our 462,000 customers. We do our best to minimize the inconveniences our projects cause and appreciate your understanding.

Here's a brief summary of ongoing and future major construction projects:

Diablo/Danville

Diablo Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 1, is replacing or renovating 9,500 feet of sewers in Diablo and 2,000 feet of sewers in Danville. Expected completion: April 2011.

Walnut Creek

The Collection System Operations Department Administration, Crew and Warehouse Facility Project is redeveloping the District's site at 1250 Springbrook Road. The project includes demolishing two structures, constructing a new building, and making site improvements such as grading, paving and landscaping. Expected completion: August 2011.

The Walnut Creek Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 8, will be replacing 10,000 feet of small-diameter sewers in the Olympic Blvd. area from Tice Valley Blvd. to Newell Avenue. Expected construction start: July 2011.

Lafayette

The Lafayette Pleasant Hill Road Trunk Sewer Project will be installing 2,500 feet of new 15-inch sewer within Pleasant Hill Road and upsizing 3,000 feet of 12-inch sewer to 18-inch sewer within residential streets south of Acalanes High School between Stanley Blvd. and Highway 24. Expected construction start: June 2011.

The Lafayette Sewer Renovation Project, Phase 7, will be renovating 12,000 feet of small-diameter sewers in the St. Mary's Road area from Moraga Road to Burton Valley. Expected construction start: July 2011.

Orinda

The South Orinda Sewer Renovations Project, Phase 5, will be replacing or renovating 11,000 feet of sewers in Orinda. Expected construction start: July 2011.

For More Info…

Detailed maps for our projects are sent to affected residents and posted on our website, www.centralsan.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 Community Affairs Representative Chris Carpenter at (925) 229-7200 or ccarp@centralsan.org.

Bringing the "Science of the Sewer" to ...

(continued from page 3)

organic waste in the water) is added to the wastewater, and the water is aerated overnight using aquarium pumps.

Day 3 – Secondary Treatment

Objective: Identify microorganisms that "eat" organic wastes.

Students can now see the results of the biological process in the tanks where the microorganisms have clumped together after "eating" the organic waste in the water. They then view samples of the water under a microscope and identify living organisms. The wastewater is then moved back to the sedimentation tanks, and aluminum sulfate is added to help the bacteria and small solids settle.

Day 4 – Advanced Treatment

Objective: Learn about filtration and disinfection of treated wastewater.

The characteristics of the wastewater are again measured and recorded. A large sample of the water is then slowly poured into a 2.5-foot filter column containing layers of charcoal and sand. A small amount of bleach is added to the filtered water, followed by a final round of testing.

Day 5 – Final Results and Conclusions

Objective: Understand the strict regulations for discharging treated wastewater into local waterways.

On the final day students analyze the final test results, discuss the results from throughout the week, and compare the results with discharge limits for a wastewater treatment plant to determine if "their water" is clean enough to discharge into Suisun Bay (where CCCSD discharges its water after treatment).

The Sewer Science program teaches students about public health and environmental issues related to wastewater treatment, and encourages them to take responsibility for products they use and actions they take that impact water quality.

High school science teachers in the CCCSD service area who would like more information about the Sewer Science program should contact Public Information Assistant Kit Ohlman at (925) 229-7329.

District Wins Peak Performance Award

Thirteen consecutive years; more than 180 billion gallons of wastewater treated; 100 percent success in ensuring every treated drop met federal, state and regional water quality standards as it was discharged into beautiful Suisun Bay. That's what winning the National Association of Clean Water Agencies Platinum-13 Peak Performance Award means, and we couldn't have done it without you. Thank you for properly disposing of your household hazardous waste, keeping pollutants out of the sewer, and helping us to protect public health and the environment!

Want to Be a Smooth Operator?

Nearly 50% of all water and wastewater treatment plant operators in the U.S. will retire within the next few years. To attract new people to the industry, we've teamed up with other agencies to provide a wastewater/water operator training program that offers a Certificate of Achievement in Water/Wastewater Technology through Solano Community College and prepares students for the State-administered operator tests.

The program is free, but space is limited. For more information, visit www.bacwwe.org.

New Challenges Arise In 2011; Rate Case Under Study

Since before the start of the new year, the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD) Board of Directors has been reviewing our finances and business plans, and studying new State and Federal regulations that will financially impact the District in both the short and the long term.

The District operates under a 10-Year Business Plan which is updated annually. Within that plan, staff and the Board attempt to anticipate the financial issues that will need to be addressed over the next 10 years if we are to continue to fulfill our mission to protect public health and the environment.

To date, our treatment plant has operated for 13 consecutive years without a single violation of our National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

In 2010, the District experienced only three spills for every 100 miles of sewers—all of them small in volume—a very good record. This record has allowed the District to operate for many years with no significant enforcement actions from regulatory agencies. As you may have learned from local media, regulatory agencies have imposed fines on other Bay area sewer agencies for permit violations and for sewer overflows. These fines have run into the millions of dollars in some cases and involve a combination of monetary penalties and decrees mandating expensive capital upgrades to facilities. The lack of enforcement actions against our District is due to the continued investment in our facilities which has allowed us to perform to a very high level when compared to our peers in the industry.

The CCCSD Board is now considering whether a rate increase in our annual Sewer Service Charge (SSC) will be necessary to continue our success and meet the new demands being imposed by regulators, or if we must reduce services.

Because of the economic climate which has presented a hardship for many of our customers, the Board has not increased SSC rates since FY 2007-2008. Unfortunately, the District cannot continue to perform at a high level with no increases in revenue.

One primary area of concern is our Capital Improvement Program which builds and maintains the facilities and infrastructure that convey wastewater to the plant and treat it for discharge to Suisun Bay or recycling for landscape irrigation. For the past six years, our Capital Program has been running at a deficit with expenditures significantly exceeding revenue. To continue the Program at historical levels and take advantage of an extremely favorable bid climate, the Board sold $30 million in bonds to fund the program in lieu of raising rates. This decision allowed a savings of $9 million on a number of significant and needed projects.

The 10-Year Plan budgets $29 million a year for the ongoing repair and rehabilitation of our 1,500-mile sewer system, and the operation and maintenance of our treatment plant. In addition to these baseline expenditures, there are a number of new State and Federal regulations that are going into effect. These new regulations will require significant investments that were expected but not budgeted for at this time last year. These regulations and their associated costs include:

(continued on page 8)

Cheap Rates: Here's Why You Don't Want Them

The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District, like most utilities, is a monopoly. You, as our customer, cannot change to a different service provider. Because of this relationship, you are, for all practical purposes, an investor and an owner of our utility and its infrastructure.

We want to help you understand the value you receive for your investment.

First and foremost, we are committed to protecting your investment. This means sound planning and appropriate investment of our own. Without sound planning and investment, service levels drop, costly failures occur, and future improvements cost more than they should.

Speaking of cost, do you always purchase the cheapest product or service available? Most people would answer "No." While "cheap" can sometimes mean "a great bargain," more often than not, the quality and value people want rarely come with the lowest price tags.

We agree that cheaper is not always better, especially when it comes to protecting public health and the environment.

For example: If you remember the gas pipeline explosion in San Bruno last year, you understand the importance of maintaining, inspecting, and (when necessary) replacing aging infrastructure. Those activities cost significant amounts of money. While a major sewer pipeline failure may not be as devastating as a natural gas pipeline failure, such an event could cause significant damage to the environment and put public health at risk. We're not willing to take that risk.

Still, we do continually identify and implement cost-saving measures whenever prudent.

The result is that your investment enables the District to be a high-performance organization that provides exceptional customer service and full regulatory compliance at responsible rates.

When you look at the annual sewer service charge on your property tax statement, keep in mind what you're getting for your money.

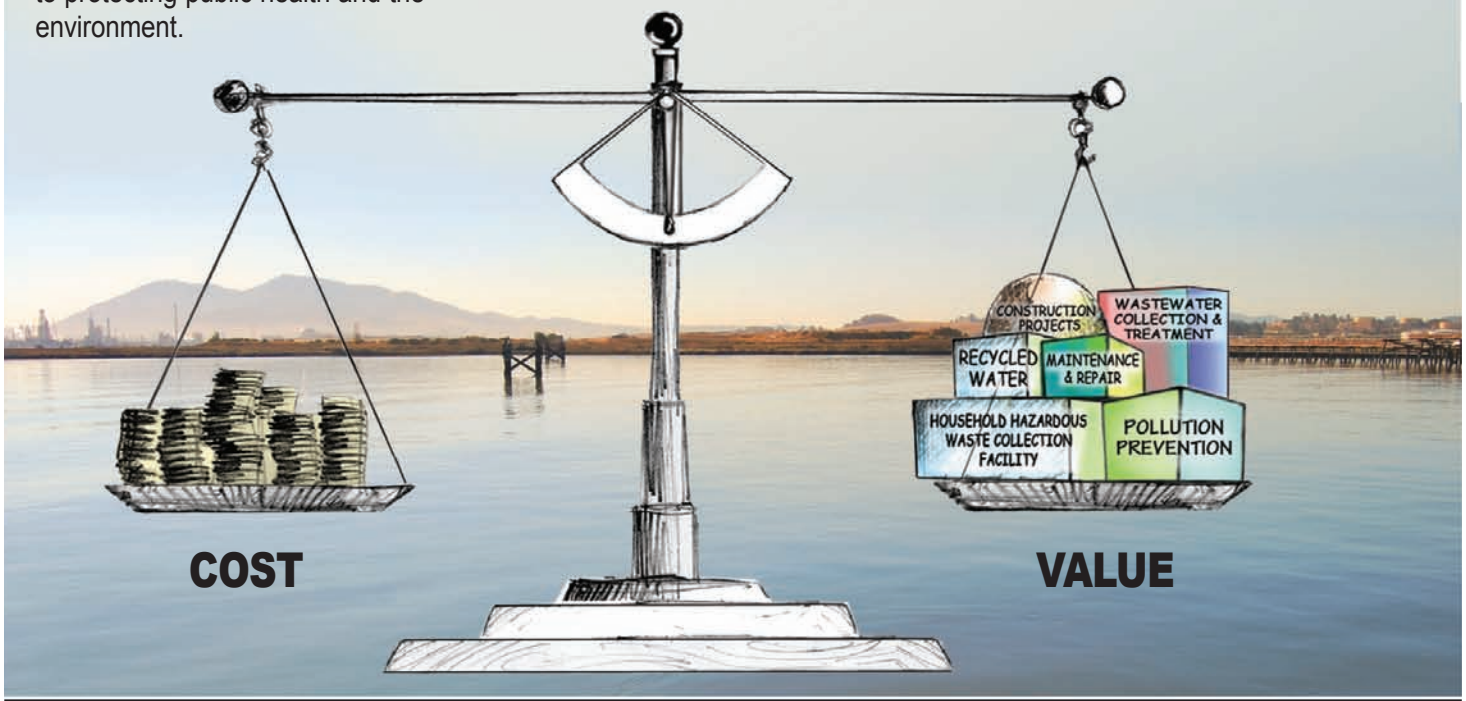
For a typical single-family home, our current sewer service charge is $311 per year. That's an investment of $0.85 per day, for which you benefit from cutting-edge wastewater collection and treatment by one of the most innovative and successful sanitary districts in the country.

To put that amount of money into perspective, consider typical prices of common items purchased nearly every day without a second thought:

• 16 oz. bottled water	$ 1.89
• Gallon of gas	$ 3.39
• "Designer" latte	$ 3.95
• Fast-food lunch	$ 4.99

We understand that decisions made by our staff and Board of Directors can have profound impacts on your quality of life, and not just your wallet. After all, we are literally the last line of defense when it comes to protecting beautiful Suisun Bay, and the people who use it, from thousands of pollutants that go into the sewer system every day.

We hope you consider that a worthwhile return on your investment.



New Challenges Arise ... *(continued from page 6)*

- NEW: As much as $1 million a year starting in 2012, under stricter State regulations (AB 32) covering green house gas (GHG) emissions, just to buy allowances to offset the GHG emissions from our cogeneration plant;
- NEW: $50 million in incinerator air emission improvements between 2013 and 2017 in response to Clean Air Act Amendments effective in 2011;
- NEW: $70 million within seven-to-ten years on nitrification improvements, a very expensive process that will remove naturally occurring ammonia from treated wastewater. (The Sacramento Regional Sanitary District has already been ordered to implement nitrification and other advanced treatment processes at an estimated cost of $2 billion which will double their sewer rates almost overnight);
- NEW: An additional $2.6 million in increased operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for the incinerator and nitrification improvements.

What would be the downside of not funding the Capital Program and the associated increase in O&M costs? Sewer overflows would increase. Violations would occur. And this would lead to fines. Fines for NPDES permit or air quality violations can run as high as $25,000 per day per violation. Fines for sewer overflows can run as much as $10 per gallon. Settlement of such fines often includes a regulatory decree mandating an expensive capital improvement. It is usually much more economical to not be a violator who receives fines.

The second challenge is nearly $200 million in unfunded liabilities that the District must continue to pay down. The liability includes $54 million in post-employment benefits such as health and life insurance for retirees. An estimated $35 million to $70 million is due to the Contra Costa County Employee Retirement Association (CCCERA), which handles our retirement funds. Half of that liability lies in CCCERA's investment losses; the rest in additional charges imposed on the District as pooled funds from 17 different agencies are separated out or de-pooled (that action is now under legal review). And finally, $50 million in outstanding debt owed by the District for bonds it sold, including the $30 million sold to continue the Capital Program without raising rates.

No one enjoys the idea of rate increases, the CCCSD Board in particular. But increases will be necessary if CCCSD is to remain a leader in its field and a true protector of public health and the environment.

Pleasant Hill Park Now Using Recycled Water

In November 2010, Pleasant Hill Park stopped using potable (drinking) water for irrigation purposes and began using recycled water supplied by the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD) instead.

By using recycled water for landscape irrigation, the Pleasant Hill Recreation & Park District, which runs the park, will save about 11 million gallons of precious drinking water each year. "Recycled water will provide a drought-proof, environmentally-friendly and sustainable water supply for our park landscaping," said Lynn Spatz, Pleasant Hill Recreation & Park District Superintendent.

CCCSD provides about 200 million gallons of recycled water annually, with the bulk going to golf courses and school properties.

It's a wonderful resource, but it's not available to all who want it. Because of the cost to construct recycled water systems (separate pipelines have to be built), CCCSD is only able to serve large irrigation customers in limited areas at this time.

During a ceremony celebrating the recycled water connection at Pleasant Hill Park, the Pleasant Hill Recreation & Park District recognized CCCSD's efforts with a Resolution, shown here by Don Berger, manager of CCCSD's Recycled Water Program.

FAQs

This column is to answer your questions about CCCSD and protecting the environment. If you have a question you'd like answered here, please call (925) 229-7313 or send an email to blowe@centralsan.org.

Q: Which is better for the environment, putting food scraps in the garbage, or putting them through a garbage disposal and down the kitchen drain?

A: Thanks, Lynn, for your question! In our opinion, it is better to put food scraps in the garbage than through a disposal and down the drain, because of the risk of sewer clogs.

Food scraps that go down a garbage disposal must travel through your small sewer pipe before reaching the public sewer main. Many kinds of fatty food scraps tend to make it part way down, only to cool, harden, and collect on the inside of your pipe.

Large masses of even finely chopped food can clog your sewer, especially if the pipe has been infiltrated by tree roots (the number-one cause of sewer clogs and overflows).

Clog-caused sewage overflows in your home are bad enough; overflows in the street can possibly get into storm drains and creeks, potentially causing harm to the environment.

If you don't want to risk harming the environment (or paying for a visit from a plumber), please follow these tips:

- Best case scenario: Put all food scraps in the garbage (or save them for composting) rather than down the drain. If you live in the Lamorinda area, you can put (certain types) of food scraps in your green collection bin. Please consult with your garbage collection service about putting food scraps in your green bin.
- If you don't do that, at least prevent grease, greasy food, fat, or fatty foods from going down the disposal or drain. (Grease is the second-leading cause of sewer clogs and overflows.)
- Put food into the disposal a little at a time. If you're peeling potatoes, for example, feed them into the disposal as you're peeling them, rather than allowing them to accumulate and then forcing them into the disposal all at once.
- If your drain gets clogged, use a plunger or sewer "snake" to clear it rather than chemical products—they're bad for the environment and are not always effective.

Q: I am very worried about so-called "flushable" wipes and the damage they can do to sewers, treatment plants and facilities. Why can't those wipes be taken off the market?

A: Thank you, Alicia, for your question! Unfortunately, we have no authority to have the many so-called "flushable" products taken off the market.

These products are heavily advertised and quite popular. Many consumers do not realize the risk "flushables" pose to the environment by potentially clogging and damaging sewer collection and treatment facilities.

We (and other representatives of the wastewater industry) have expressed our concerns to manufacturers of "flushable" products (we've even shown them our pumps clogged with their wipes). Although we have not had any success to date, we will continue our efforts to get manufacturers to stop labeling their disposable wipes as "flushable."

In the meantime, sanitary districts throughout the country are promoting this important message: **Your toilet is not a trash can; only flush human waste and toilet paper!**

Green Tips

Seven Ways to Save Water in the Garden

Overwatering your garden or lawn not only wastes water, it may also result in runoff contaminated with pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, or other pollutants flowing into storm drains and polluting local water ways.

Here are seven ways to cut back on the amount of water you use in the garden:

- Adjust your lawn mower to a higher setting (longer grass retains water better).
- Water in the early morning, when temperatures are cooler, to minimize evaporation.
- Make sure your sprinklers are adjusted properly so that only your lawn is watered and not the driveway, sidewalk, or street.
- Collect and use rainwater for watering your garden.
- Direct downspouts or gutters toward shrubs or trees.
- Install a drip irrigation system around your trees and shrubs to water more efficiently.
- Reduce the amount of landscaping that requires water.

CORRECTION

In last issue's FAQ section, we said the CCCSD *Pipeline* newsletter costs about 46 cents per copy to print and deliver to our customers. That figure was incorrect. The actual cost is 33 cents per copy, including staff time for writing, design and review.

Spring Cleaning? Get Free Stuff!

Did your know our Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility has a Reuse Room full of items that can help you with your spring cleaning? And they're all free!

Why? Because one of our goals is to recycle as many of the items brought to the facility as possible. Our Reuse Room is where we stock items brought in for disposal that are still in usable condition, such as paint, wood stain, garden products, and cleansers. These products are free for the taking!

The next time you bring your household hazardous waste items to the facility for disposal, check out the free products in the Reuse Room. You may find just what you need for sprucing up your home or garden!

The Reuse Room is open Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. Call 1-800-646-1431 for more information. (Please note: We cannot provide inventory information over the phone.)

Medical Sharps Recycling

Improperly discarding needles and other medical sharps can pose a health risk to workers who handle waste. That's why it is illegal in California to dispose of home-generated sharps waste in the trash or recycling containers, and all sharps waste must be transported to a collection center in an approved sharps container.

The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility in Martinez cannot accept sharps. But Allied Waste Services and the Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority have partnered with various agencies to provide collection sites for used home-generated sharps at these locations:

- Alamo Sheriff's Substation (150 Alamo Plaza, Suite C)
- Lafayette Fire Station (3338 Mt. Diablo Blvd.)
- Moraga Fire Station (1280 Moraga Way)
- Mt. View Sanitary District (3800 Arthur Road, Martinez)
- Orinda Police Department (22 Orinda Way)
- San Ramon Fire District (1500 Bollinger Canyon Rd.)
- Walnut Creek City Hall (1666 N. Main Street)

For more information, visit www.WasteDiversion.org or call (925) 906-1801.

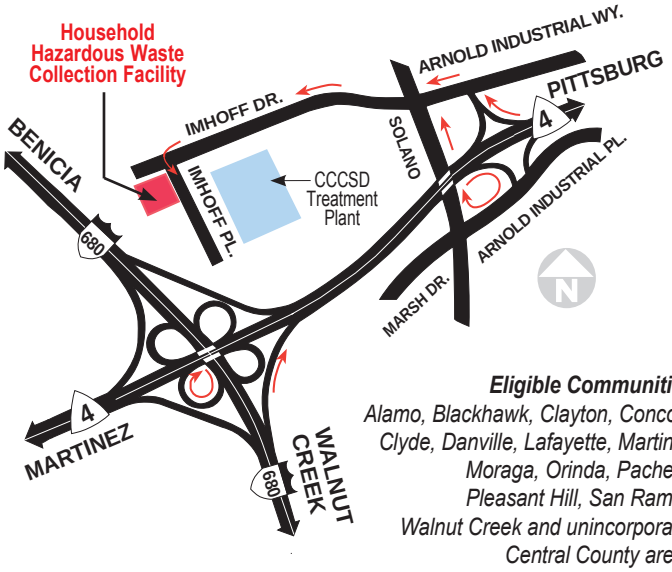
Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility

4797 Imhoff Place, Martinez, CA 94553-4392

HOURS

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

Businesses: Monday – Saturday, *by appointment only*



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.*

800-646-1431

What Can You Bring to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection 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)
- Thermostat switches
- Grouts/caulking
- Pool chemicals

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

Paint and paint-related products

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

Garden care and pest-control products

- Pesticides
- Herbicides
- Fertilizers

Other

- Grease (large quantities, as from a turkey fryer)
- Propane tanks (5 gallon or less)

We do not accept the following

- Medicines
- Medical wastes (including sharps--syringes, needles, lancets, etc.)
- Electronic waste (computers, TVs, cell phones, etc.)
- Explosives (ammunition, picric acid, fireworks, etc.)
- Unlabeled or unknown 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 www.centralsan.org.

Protect Water Quality: Please DO NOT Flush Your Drugs!

Bring unwanted medications to one of these collection sites for safe disposal:

- **City of Clayton Police Dept.**
  6000 Heritage Trail, Clayton
- **City of Concord Police Dept.**
  1350 Galindo St., Concord
- **Sheriff's Field Operations Building**
  1980 Muir Rd., Martinez
- **Contra Costa Medical Center Sheriff's Substation**
  (check with deputy on duty)
  2500 Alhambra Ave., Martinez
- **Town of Danville Police Dept.**
  510 La Gonda Way, Danville
- **City of Martinez Police Dept.**
  525 Henrietta St., Martinez
- **Town of Moraga Police Dept.**
  329 Rheem Blvd., Moraga
- **City of Orinda Police Dept.**
  22 Orinda Way, Orinda
- **City of Pleasant Hill Police Dept.**
  330 Civic Dr., Pleasant Hill
- **City of San Ramon Police Dept.**
  17011 Bollinger Canyon Rd., San Ramon
- **Walnut Creek City Hall**
  1666 North Main St., Walnut Creek

To ensure privacy, transfer prescribed pills to a sealable plastic bag before depositing. Leave liquids in original bottles (mark out personal information) and place in a sealed plastic bag to prevent spills.

Please do **NOT** deposit needles, lancets or other medical sharps into the collection bin. (See article on page 10 for information on medical sharps recycling.)

For more information about safe pharmaceutical disposal, call 1-800-646-1431 or visit www.centralsan.org.

Clip and save

Central Contra Costa Sanitary District
Protecting Public Health and the Environment
5019 Imhoff Place, Martinez, CA 94553

PRSRT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Concord, CA
Permit No. 530

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, treats, and disinfects an average of 45 million gallons of wastewater every day. Some treated wastewater is recycled (treated further) 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 www.centralsan.org
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/Permit Counter	(925) 229-7371
To report illegal discharges into sewer system	(925) 229-7288 (during business hours) (925) 229-7214 (after hours)
Source Control	(925) 229-7288
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

Board meetings are open to the public and are 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 462,000 customers within its 140-square-mile service area.

Sewage collection and wastewater treatment (and HHW collection service) for 326,600 people

Wastewater treatment for 135,380 residents in Concord and Clayton by contract and HHW collection service

HHW disposal only

CCCSD's Headquarters, treatment plant, CSO Division, and HHW Collection Facility are located in Martinez

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

PIPELINE is printed with soy-based inks on Recycled Paper

*Please **share** or recycle this newsletter.*