

## Contaminants Not Detected in Zone 7's Water Supply

PRIMARY STANDARDS: CONTAMINANTS NOT DETECTED IN ZONE 7 WATER SUPPLY			
ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)		Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)*	
Benzene	Monochlorobenzene	Alachlor	Heptachlor
Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	Atrazine	Heptachlor Epoxide
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bentazon	Hexachlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethylene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Toluene	Carbofuran	Lindane
1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Chlordane	Methoxychlor
1,1-Dichloroethylene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2,4-D	Molinate
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Dalapon	Oxamyl
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Trichloroethylene	Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	Pentachlorophenol
Dichloromethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Picloram
1,2-Dichloropropane	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
1,3-Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	Dinoseb	Simazine
Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	Diquat	Thiobencarb
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)		Endothall	Toxaphene
		Endrin	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)
		Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
		Glyphosate	1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)***
INORGANIC CHEMICALS		RADIONUCLIDES****	
Aluminum	Cyanide	Radium-226, Radium-228	Beta/photon emitters
Antimony	Mercury		Tritium, Strontium-90
Arsenic	Nickel		
Asbestos**	Nitrite (as nitrogen)		
Beryllium	Perchlorate		
Cadmium	Thallium		

None of the primary standards listed above were detected at or above DLR in Zone 7 water supply during 2017 monitoring.

\* Although SOCs monitoring for groundwater sources was waived by DDW but one representative well from each wellfield was monitored for all SOCs except Dioxin.

\*\* Latest monitoring for asbestos was conducted in 2011.

\*\*\* TCP MCL became effective on December 14, 2017.

\*\*\*\* Based upon low vulnerability, California DDW granted reduced monitoring for radionuclides for current supply sources on January 25, 2008. Only gross alpha particle activity monitoring is required once every nine years. Latest gross alpha monitoring conducted in 2017. Uranium monitoring is conducted for supplemental information as in-house capabilities are available.

## Lead and Copper Rule

This rule is applicable to Zone 7's direct customers only. Per California DDW approval, compliance monitoring is conducted once every three years. Data from June 16, 2015 monitoring is summarized below:

Contaminant	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	Action Level (AL)	PHG
Lead (µg/L)	15	13	None	15	0.2
Copper (µg/L)	15	630	None	1300	300

ND = Not detected at or above 5 µg/L

► *If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Zone 7 Water Agency is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).*

## About Water Treatment

State Water Project (SWP) water conveyed through the Delta, and then through the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA), makes up the majority of our surface-water supplies. Zone 7 has three facilities for the treatment of surface water: the Patterson Pass Conventional, the Patterson Pass Ultrafiltration, and the Del Valle water treatment plants. Because of the Del Valle plant's physical location, its water supply source can be from the SBA, Del Valle Reservoir, or a blend of the two. The Patterson Pass plants receive water only from the SBA.

Zone 7 applies a multi-barrier approach to treat and remove pollutants from surface water, and the water is then disinfected using chloramination to minimize microbial risks. Groundwater is simply chloraminated to maintain a consistent residual disinfectant throughout the distribution system. Groundwater may also be treated by reverse osmosis to reduce the concentration of minerals in the groundwater.

### Our Primary Water Sources

**IMPORTED SURFACE WATER.** More than three-quarters of our water supply originates as Sierra Nevada snowmelt and is conveyed by the SWP through the Delta and then via the SBA.\*

**LOCAL SURFACE WATER.** This is comprised of local rain runoff stored in Del Valle Reservoir.

**LOCAL GROUNDWATER.** This supply is pumped by Zone 7 from the aquifer that underlies the Livermore-Amador Valley; water in the aquifer comes from local rainfall and from the SWP.

\* *In wet years, we store surplus SWP supplies in local and offsite groundwater basins for use when needed, and for reliability during droughts.*

### Commitment to Water Quality

Control strategies for seasonal taste-and-odor (T&O) control caused by algal growth in SBA water include periodic copper sulfate application to source water by the Department of Water Resources and use of Powdered Activated Carbon at both conventional treatment plants. Zone 7 is in the process of designing and installing an advanced ozone treatment process at each of its treatment plants to provide more effective treatment for T&O and algal toxins while reducing disinfection by-products and improving overall water quality. The new ozone treatment process should come online over the next few years.

To address corrosion of lead and copper piping into drinking water, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is currently considering revisions to the 1991 Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) to improve public health protection. Zone 7 and its retailers have been in compliance with the LCR requirements for many years and are actively monitoring for lead and copper in our delivered water. In addition, Zone 7 recently completed a corrosion control treatment evaluation study to review existing processes and ensure that they are optimized for corrosion control.

To further protect our children from exposure of lead, DDW is in collaboration with the California Department of Education for an initiative to test for lead in drinking water at all public K-12 schools. Also, California Assembly Bill (AB) 746, effective January 1, 2018, requires community water system to test lead levels, by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all public K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. This testing is being conducted by Zone 7's retailer water system. More information about lead testing in schools is available at: [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools)

► *More information about lead, including how to protect your family from exposures to lead, is available at: [www.epa.gov/lead/learn-about-lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead/learn-about-lead)*

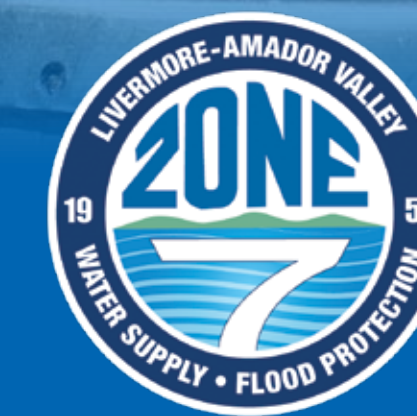


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*Este Informe Contiene Información Muy Importante Sobre Su Agua Potable. Tradúzcalo O Hable Con Alguien Que Lo Entienda Bien. (This Report Contains Important Information About Your Drinking Water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)*



May 2018, Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Del Valle Water Treatment Plant Ozonation Project



## 2017 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Zone 7 Water Agency provides treated drinking water to four major water retailers, along with a small number of direct customers, serving more than 240,000 people in Pleasanton, Livermore, Dublin and the Dougherty Valley area of San Ramon. Zone 7 also provides untreated water to local agricultural users and provides flood protection to 425 square miles of eastern Alameda County. **All water supplied during 2017 met the regulatory standards set by the State and federal governments and, in almost all cases, the quality was significantly better than required.**

[DETAILS INSIDE ►](#)

