WATER SUPPLY • WATER QUALITY • FLOOD PROTECTION

Zone 7 Water Agency

2008 *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 nearly 200,000 people in Pleasanton, Livermore, Dublin and the Dougherty Valley area. We also provide untreated irrigation water to some local agricultural operations and golf courses, and provide flood protection to all of eastern Alameda County. All water supply during 2008 met the regulatory standards set by the state and federal governments and, in almost all cases, the quality was significantly better than required.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Most of Zone 7's water supply originates as snowmelt in the Sierra Nevada, and makes its way here using the Delta as a conveyance system. The water is imported to the Livermore-Amador Valley through the State Water Project's South Bay Aqueduct (SBA), which also delivers water to the Fremont area and to Santa Clara Valley. In an average rainfall year, Delta-conveyed water accounts for 80 percent of Zone 7's water supply. The remaining 20 percent comes from local rain runoff stored in Lake Del Valle Reservoir and from groundwater pumped from the aquifer that lies below the Valley floor. Water from the South Bay Aqueduct can be pumped into or released from Lake Del Valle near the Del Valle Pumping Plant.

In wet years, we store surplus State Water Project supplies in local and offsite groundwater basins for use when needed, and for reliability during droughts. The actual source of the water from your tap can vary depending on the time of year, whether it's been a wet or dry year, and where you live in the Valley.

Water from the SBA is treated either at the Patterson Pass Conventional Water Treatment Plant, the Patterson Pass Ultrafiltration Water Treatment Plant or the Del Valle Water Treatment Plant. Because of the Del Valle plant's physical location, its water supply source can be from the SBA, Lake Del Valle, or a blend of the two. Groundwater is chloraminated to maintain a consistent residual disinfectant throughout the distribution system.

Addressing Delta Challenges

The Delta is in serious ecological decline, not only from pumping but also from toxics, invasive species and other diversions. Its fragile levee system is subject to failure in an earthquake or rising sea levels from climate change, potentially leading to flooding and seawater intrusion of drinking-water supplies. A federal judge and subsequent regulatory decisions have reduced the amount of pumping by state and federal water projects in efforts to protect endangered Delta smelt, and pumping restrictions could be extended to other species that live in or migrate through the Delta. New ways of transporting water are being explored cooperatively by water districts, environmental groups and wildlife agencies through the Bay Delta Conservation Plan, which is aimed at protecting the ecosystem and water supply reliability.

Commitment to Water Quality

No matter the source, all of Zone 7's treated water delivered to our retailers and direct customers consistently meets state and federal drinking-water regulations and, in almost all cases, is significantly better. For an additional margin of safety and to address local concerns, Zone 7's Water Quality Management Program (WQMP) – developed jointly by Zone 7 and public stakeholders – establishes even more stringent internal targets and policies for both treated and untreated water quality. We review and update the WQMP at least every two years to make sure that water-quality targets are kept up-to-date. We manage our operations proactively to meet changes in state and federal regulations, reduce public health risks, and improve delivered water quality – including its taste, odor and hardness.

Expected to come on line in Summer 2009, the Mocho Groundwater Demineralization Plant will slow down the buildup of salts and minerals in our groundwater basin and reduce the hardness of groundwater delivered primarily to the western side of Zone 7's service area.

Assessing Source Water

We employ many techniques, including surveys and water-quality monitoring programs, to assess source-water quality and monitor potential contaminating activities. A State Water Project sanitary survey update is required every five years and the most recent update was completed in June 2008.

Most of the contaminants detected in the SBA water supply originate in the Sacramento and San Joaquin watershed and the Delta. These contaminants can come from agricultural drainage, wastewater-treatment plant discharges, urban runoff, recreational activities, and seawater intrusion. After leaving the Delta, the quality of SBA water may also be vulnerable to pollution from local cattle grazing, wildlife activities, and recreational activities in the watersheds of the Bethany and Del Valle reservoirs. Although the SBA water supply is considered vulnerable to these contaminants, Zone 7 applies a multi-barrier approach to treat and remove pollutants, and the water is then disinfected to minimize microbial risks.

An ongoing seasonal challenge with SBA water is algal growth that can cause taste and odor complaints from customers. Control strategies 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 currently evaluating the use of ozone or ozone peroxide to improve taste, odor and other delivered water quality.

Groundwater sources in general can be vulnerable to releases from chemical/petroleum pipelines, leaking tanks (i.e. at gas stations or dry cleaners), groundwater contaminant plumes, machine shops, photo processing/printing facilities, septic tanks, and wastewater-collection systems. Any one of these activities has the potential to contaminate groundwater supplies, but no organic contaminants from these activities have ever been found in the wells Zone 7 pumps for drinking-water supply.

Copies of the source-water assessments and sanitary surveys are available by calling Gurpal Deol at (925) 447-0533.

Watershed Management Program

The three South Bay Aqueduct contractors (Zone 7, Alameda County Water District and Santa Clara Valley Water District) completed the cooperatively developed, voluntary watershed management program for the SBA. The final report for this work, funded by a Proposition 13 grant from the State Water Resources Control Board, was completed in April 2008.

The primary focus of the project was twofold: 1) to provide public education through workshops, and 2) to distribute brochures/pamphlets covering a variety of watershed-protection topics. In early 2008, the public education workshops were completed. Also, a final brochure mailing for watershed residents was sent out in late 2008 to complete the program objectives. The brochure is available to the public at Zone 7's administrative offices.

Our Primary Water Sources:

- Sierra Nevada snowmelt via the Delta and the State Water Project's South Bay Aqueduct
- Rain runoff stored at Del Valle Reservoir (Lake Del Valle)
- Groundwater pumped from the aquifer that underlies the Livermore-Amador Valley

Terms Used

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (PDWS)
MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting, and water-treatment requirements.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (see below) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set for constituents having no health impacts, such as odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG)
The level of a primary contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG)
The level of a primary contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL)
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG)
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL)
These advisory levels are not enforceable standards. If a chemical is detected above its NL, certain notification requirements apply.

ACTION LEVEL (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

What's in Your Water?

The table at the right shows the average level and range of each detected regulated contaminant. Detected secondary standards, unregulated chemicals and additional parameters are also listed.

Note: Additional information for our direct customers (those not served by one of our retailers) can be found in the box on the next page.

There are some issues we know our customers may be particularly concerned about, including:

TURBIDITY is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We are required to monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system for surface-water treatment.

TOC (Total Organic Carbon) has no health effects. However, TOC contributes to the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include THMs (trihalomethanes) and HAAs (haloacetic acids). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, including liver or kidney problems, nervous-system effects, and increased cancer risk. Regulatory TOC-removal requirements are applicable to conventional water-treatment plants only. Treatment operation is optimized for maximum TOC removal and Zone 7 THM and HAA levels are well below MCLs. Zone 7 TOC removal typically exceeds regulatory requirements.

NITRATE in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Nitrate levels in Zone 7 surface water supply are typically very low (less than 5 mg/L) as compared to groundwater, but both sources meet all standards.

SODIUM is an essential nutrient that is found naturally in drinking water. Zone 7 also adds sodium hypochlorite as part of its disinfection process and as sodium hydroxide for corrosion control. Sodium is not regulated because sodium levels in drinking water are usually low and are not likely to cause adverse health effects—even for those watching their salt intake. However, Zone 7 monitors sodium levels because some consumers are concerned about their sodium levels and may be monitoring their diets.

HARDNESS is caused by naturally occurring minerals such as calcium and magnesium. Hard water does not pose a health risk, and is not covered by state and federal drinking water regulations. Groundwater is typically harder than surface water, but it is just as safe.

WHERE DO CONTAMINANTS COME FROM?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water), include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA - CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN WATER SUPPLY

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs, established by the State of California Department of Public Health

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONTAMINANT	MCL	DLR	PHG MCLG MRDLG		
Total coliform bacteria	More than 5 % of monthly samples are positive		0**	Highest Percentage Of Monthly Positive Samples	
				0%	
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), ug/L	80	0.5*	NA	Highest Quarterly Average	Range of Individual Samples
				38	ND-47
Haloacetic acids (HAAs), ug/L	60	1*	NA	17	ND-33
Chloramines as Chlorine, mg/L	Maximum Residual Disifectant Level (MRDL) = 4.0		4***	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of Monthly Average Chloramines
				2.3	2.2 - 2.4

Everyday Equivalents

One milligram per liter (mg/L) = a single penny in $10,000

One microgram per liter (ug/L) = a single penny in $10,000,000

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

CONTAMINANT	MCL		PHG MCLG	DEL VALLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT		PATTERSON PASS WATER TREATMENT PLANT		MOCHO WELLFIELD		STONERIDGE WELL		HOPYARD WELLFIELD	
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU Maximum		NA	Highest Level Found = 0.14 NTU		Highest Level Found = 0.13 NTU		Average 0.06	Range 0.05 - 0.11	Average 0.05	Range 0.05 - 0.06	Average 0.07	Range 0.05 - 0.16
	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		NA	% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU = 100		% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU = 100		Not Applicable		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	TT = Quarterly RAA Removal Ratio ≥ 1.0	0.3	NA	Lowest Quarterly RAA Ratio = 1.5		Lowest Quarterly RAA Ratio = 1.5		Not Applicable		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	
Inorganic Chemicals				**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	2	0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2
Barium (ug/L)	1000	100	2000	ND	ND	ND	ND	230	140 - 390	240	210 - 260	130	120 - 210
Chromium (µg/L)	50	10	100**	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 10	ND	ND
Selenium (ug/L)	50	5	50**	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 11	ND	ND	ND	ND - 6
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 - 0.2
Nitrate (as NO3) (mg/L)	45	2	45	2.2	ND - 6.2	3.0	ND - 8.0	20	17 - 35	17	17 - 18	14	11- 17
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs, established by the State of California Department of Public Health													
Manganese (ug/L)	50	20	--	ND	ND	ND	ND - 52	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Odor (TON - Threshold Odor Number)	3	1	--	ND	ND - 1	1	ND - 1	ND	ND - 1	ND	ND - 1	ND	ND
Conductivity (µS/cm)	1600		--	564	391 - 747	629	486 - 751	1116	823 - 1492	662	615 - 717	889	776 - 1019
Chloride (mg/L)	500		--	90	39 - 147	115	87 - 150	120	73 - 182	47	40 - 54	66	52 - 79
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	0.5	--	37	18 - 72	42	18 - 60	76	50 - 111	35	32 - 36	63	43 - 81
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000		--	315	212 - 420	346	242 - 418	721	519 - 990	406	379 - 440	567	470 - 630
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS REQUIRING MONITORING, established by the State of California Department of Public Health													
Boron (ug/L)	NL = 1000	100	--	210	110 - 360	180	ND - 260	720	400 - 1110	320	260 - 400	420	330 - 500
Vanadium (ug/L)	NL = 50	3	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 4	4	4 - 5	ND	ND - 4
Additional Parameters - Included to assist consumers in making health or economic decisions, i.e. low sodium diet, water softening, etc.													
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index), (a)	--		--	12.3	11.9 - 12.7	12.0	11.6 - 12.3	12.4	12.0 - 13.0	12.1	12.1 - 12.2	12.2	12.1 - 12.4
Alkalinity as calcium carbonate (mg/L)	--		--	95	66 - 146	76	59 - 85	328	257 - 408	226	217 - 235	296	269 - 316
Total Hardness as calcium carbonate (mg/L)	--		--	122	81 - 158	114	80 - 133	440	356 - 577	259	239 - 279	353	334 - 369
Calcium (mg/L)	--		--	26	18 - 34	24	17 - 29	83	68 - 106	46	43 - 49	73	69 - 76
Magnesium (mg/L)	--		--	14	7 - 18	13	9 - 16	57	40 - 78	35	31 - 38	41	39 - 44
Potassium (mg/L)	--		--	2.4	1.4 - 4.1	2.9	2.2 - 4.2	2.0	1.2 - 2.9	1.4	1.2 - 1.5	1.4	1.1 - 1.7
Sodium (mg/L)	--		--	68	38 - 99	81	60 - 103	78	41 - 115	46	42 - 51	60	39 - 86
pH (Units)	--		--	8.6	8.1 - 8.9	8.4	8.1 - 8.5	7.6	7.4 - 8.3	7.7	7.7 - 7.8	7.5	7.4 - 7.7
Silica (mg/L)	--		--	11	8 - 15	12	8 - 17	25	21 - 28	26	25 - 28	23	22 - 25

* = TTHMs each component DLR is 0.5 ug/L. HAAs each component DLR is 1 ug/L except Monochloroacetic acid that has DLR of 2 ug/L. ** = MCLG *** = MRDLG

Abbreviations/Units: MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (CDPH established), PHG = Public Health Goal, MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, NA = Not Applicable

TT = Treatment Technique, NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, µg/L = Micrograms per liter, mg/L = Milligrams per liter, µS/cm = Microsiemens per centimeter, NL = Notification level, ND = Monitored for but not detected at or above DLR. ND or value in range column indicates more than one analysis was performed.

(a) Zone 7 strives to supply non-corrosive water (Aggressive Index > 12) by pH adjustment on treated surface water.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from wastewater-treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural-livestock operations, and wildlife.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, dry cleaners, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the state Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. More information is available on the EPA's website, *www.epa.gov/safewater/*.

MAJOR SOURCES OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Major sources of regulated contaminants detected in Zone 7 water supply are listed below:

TURBIDITY Soil runoff.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON Various natural and man-made sources.

ARSENIC Erosion from natural deposits; runoff from orchards; and wastes from glass and electronics production.

BARIUM Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; and erosion of natural deposits.

CHROMIUM Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.

SELENIUM Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; and runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).

FLUORIDE Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

NITRATE Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; and erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Rule

This rule is applicable to Zone 7's direct customers only. Per the CDPH-approved Compliance Monitoring Plan, 3rd and 4th rounds of sampling were conducted on June 23 and December 18, 2008, respectively, and data is summarized below:

Contaminant	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	Action Level (AL)	PHG
June 23 Data Summary					
Lead (ug/L)	19	17	3	15	2
Copper (ug/L)	19	320	None	1300	300
December 18 Data Summary					
Lead (ug/L)	21	34	4	15	2
Copper (ug/L)	21	410	None	1300	300

As Zone 7 water supply has been historically free from lead and copper, internal corrosion of customer water plumbing is causing these high lead detections. All three samples that exceeded the lead AL in the June sampling were from the VA Medical Center buildings. Out of 4 samples that exceeded the lead action level during the December sampling, 3 were from the VA Medical Center and one was from the Livermore Area Recreation and Park District's Sycamore Grove Park kitchen sink. VA facilities are used primarily by an adult population, who face minimal risk from lead exposure. The VA initiated a program of supplying bottled water in impacted buildings, and is exploring point-of-use filters to reduce lead levels. Sycamore Grove Park's kitchen sink is used by LARPD staff only, and all three previous samples from this site were well below the lead action level.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap from 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Initial Distribution System Evaluation

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) was a requirement to comply with the EPA Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR). The intent of IDSE was to characterize disinfection byproducts (DBPs) levels in the distribution system and identify locations to monitor DBPs for Stage 2 DBPR compliance. The Stage 2 DBPR bases total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) compliance on a locational running annual average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. Current MCLs of 80 and 60 ug/L, respectively, for TTHMs and HAAs will apply to the LRAA. Zone 7 Stage 2 DBP compliance monitoring will start in October 2012. Following EPA guidelines, 4 IDSE sample locations were monitored for 4 consecutive quarters starting in the second quarter of 2008. Those results, in ug/L, are presented below*:

Sample Date	5/13/08		8/13/08		11/18/08	
Sample Location	TTHMs	HAAs	TTHMs	HAAs	TTHMs	HAAs
Livermore Turnout 9	27	11	46	18	44	23
CAL Water Turnout 2	29	11	42	15	41	23
Pleasanton Turnout 4	27	10	7.2	3.7	43	24
DSRSD Turnout 2	29	13	25	9.0	30	16

TTHMs include: Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform.
HAAs include: Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Bromoacetic acid, and Dobromoacetic acid.
*First quarter data from 2009 will be reported in the next CCR.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation

To comply with the EPA UCMR 2 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation), Zone 7 supply sources were monitored for List 1 and List 2 contaminants in 2008. Four consecutive quarterly samples were collected for surface water and two samples separated by 5 to 7 months were collected from each groundwater source. Four quarterly samples for nitrosamines were collected from one location in the distribution system representing maximum residence time.

List 1 and List 2 contaminants have no health-based standards at present but may be present in the drinking water. The UCMR monitoring program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by the EPA in future regulatory determinations.

Assesment Monitoring - List 1 Contaminants		
1,3-dinitrobenzene	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromobiphenyl (HBB)	2,2',4,4',6-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100)
2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-153)	2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47)	2,2',4,4',5-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-99)
Dimethoate	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX)	Terbufos sulfone
2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT)		
Screening Survey - List 2 Contaminants		
Acetochlor	Acetochlor ESA	Acetochlor OA
Alachlor	Alachlor ESA	Alachlor OA
Metolachlor	Metolachlor ESA	Metolachlor OA
N-nitroso-diethylamine (NDEA)	N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)	N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine (NDBA)
N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine (NDPA)	N-nitroso-methylethlylamine (NMEA)	N-nitroso-pyrrolidine (NPYR)

ESA = ethane sulfonic acid
OA = oxanilic acid

None of the above analytes except NDMA were detected in Zone 7 water supply sources. NDMA detections were below the California notification level of 10 ng/L, and applicable sample locations are summarized below:

Source Name	Average, ng/L	Range, ng/L
Del Valle CWE (Clear Well Effluent)	2.2	ND - 6.4
Patterson Pass CWE (Clear Well Effluent)	2.3	ND - 5.1
Livermore Turnout 9	ND	ND - 6.2

ND = Not detected at or above 2.0 ng/L
ng/L = one nanogram per liter, equivalent to a single penny in $10,000,000,000

About Zone 7 Water Agency

Zone 7 Water Agency is one of the 10 active zones of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The District was established by the State Legislature in 1949 to solve problems of flooding, drainage, channel erosion and water supply and conservation in Alameda County. In 1957, by popular vote, Zone 7 became a dependent special district governed by a seven-member Board of Directors. Along with providing flood protection in eastern Alameda County, Zone 7 is the wholesale water supplier for 196,000 people served by local retailers, including customers of the cities of Livermore and Pleasanton, the Dublin San Ramon Services District, and the California Water Service Company. In addition to being a wholesaler, Zone 7 also serves drinking water to a small number of customers directly. Zone 7 also distributes untreated water to local agricultural operations and golf courses.

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.)

To speak directly with someone about the information in this report, please contact Gurpal Deol, Zone 7 Water Quality Manager, at (925) 447-0533.

Public Participation

Zone 7 Water Agency is committed to providing you up-to-date water-quality information. We offer numerous opportunities to participate in decisions about local water quality and supply. The Zone 7 Board of Directors meets on the third Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m. at the Zone 7 office, located at 100 North Canyons Parkway, in Livermore. Meetings are open to the public, and community input and participation are welcome. Special meetings, also open to the public, are held as needed. Meeting agendas are posted online at *www.zone7water.com*, or can be obtained by calling (925) 454-5007.

CONTAMINANTS AND DRINKING WATER

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Both federal and state laws establish limitations on contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit the EPA's website at *www.epa.gov/safewater/*.

INFORMATION FOR SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy or who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune-system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. Advice about drinking water for these individuals should be sought from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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