



2006

Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Zone 7 Water Agency is celebrating its 50th anniversary of providing water supply and flood protection services for the Livermore-Amador Valley. Each year, we provide this report to show our customers how our water quality compares to the drinking-water standards set by the state and federal governments.

In this report, you can find specific data about regulated and unregulated contaminants, and you can also learn more about where your water comes from, what is in your water, and how Zone 7 manages the water supply and protects its quality. It has been an honor for Zone 7 to serve the Livermore-Amador Valley over the past 50 years, and we are looking forward to serving you well into the future.



Where Does Our Water Come From?



Water. You turn on the tap, and there it is. Cool. Clean. Refreshing. Essential for all living things. Water is so essential, in fact, that we almost take for granted our continual access to it. But as Benjamin Franklin astutely observed, “We only know the worth of water when the well runs dry.”

For the past 50 years, the Zone 7 Water Agency has been making sure that the Livermore-Amador Valley has had a reliable and safe water supply, and that the proverbial well never runs dry. This is a service we are proud to provide. We work hard so you never need to wonder if your drinking water is safe, or if there is enough water. We manage the water supply carefully and we apply proven and reliable technologies to remove contaminants from our source water supplies. We also use continuous water-quality monitoring instruments and laboratory analyses to test your water and ensure its high quality.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Most of the Zone 7 water supply originates as snowmelt in the Sierra Nevada, which makes its way to the Bay Area using the Delta as a conveyance system. It is imported to the

Livermore-Amador Valley through the State Water Project’s South Bay Aqueduct (SBA); that source accounts for more than three-quarters of our supply in an average year. We also use local rain runoff stored in the Del Valle Reservoir and we pump groundwater from the aquifer that lies below the Valley floor; those two sources combined provide about 20% of our water in a typical year.

We store surplus water 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 South Bay Aqueduct and Del Valle Reservoir (Lake Del Valle) is treated at either the Del Valle Water Treatment Plant, the Patterson Pass Conventional Water Treatment Plant or the Patterson Pass Ultrafiltration Water Treatment Plant. Groundwater is treated with chloramines to maintain a consistent residual disinfectant throughout the distribution system.

WE’RE COMMITTED TO WATER QUALITY

No matter the source, all of Zone 7’s water delivered to our retailers consistently meets state and federal drinking-water regulations and, in almost all cases, is significantly better. For an additional margin of safety, Zone 7’s Water Quality Management Program (WQMP) — developed jointly by Zone 7 and its retailers — 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 so that we can meet new changes in state and federal regulations, reduce public health risks, and improve delivered water quality — including its taste, odor and hardness.

ASSESSING SOURCE WATER AND MONITORING QUALITY

We employ many techniques, including surveys and water-quality monitoring programs, to assess source-water quality and monitor potential contaminating activities. The most recent

survey of the entire State Water Project, which provides a major component of our water supply, was completed in December 2001. Work on the five-year update is now in progress and shall be completed by end of June 2007.

Most of the contaminants detected in the South Bay Aqueduct water supply originate in the Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds and the Delta. These contaminants can come from agricultural drainages, wastewater-treatment plant discharges, urban runoff, recreational activities, and seawater intrusion. After leaving the Delta, the water supply in the South Bay Aqueduct may also be vulnerable to 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 remove them and the water is disinfected to minimize microbial risks.

Groundwater sources in general can be vulnerable to chemical/petroleum pipelines, leaking tanks, dry cleaners, gas stations, 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 Zone 7 municipal groundwater wells.

We are pleased to report that, once again, all water delivered to our retailers for the residents of Livermore, Pleasanton and Dublin during the past year, met the regulatory standards and, in almost all cases, the quality was much better than required. However, samples taken from Zone 7 direct customers (those who pay their water utility bill directly to Zone 7) showed that water at some VA hospital buildings and at Zone 7’s empty Parkside Office Building exceeded lead action level at the tap. Water at these facilities is primarily used by adults, who face minimal risk from lead exposure because of their already-developed neurological systems.

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

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

In September 2005, the three South Bay Aqueduct contractors (Zone 7, Alameda County Water District, and Santa Clara Valley Water District) began meeting with stakeholders — including members of the public — to cooperatively develop a voluntary watershed management program for the SBA. This work, funded by a Proposition 13 grant from the State Water Resources Control Board, will continue through 2007. The Watershed Protection Program Plan was published in November

TERMS USED

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 to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG)

The level of a 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.

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.

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG)

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

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (PDWS)

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting, and water-treatment requirements.

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.

2006 and based upon program recommendations, educational materials are being developed. One preliminary finding was that the water quality at Del Valle Reservoir is generally better than that of the Delta, in part due to settling effects of the Reservoir.

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

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. In 2006, Zone 7's water delivered to our retailers met all state and federal drinking water regulations and, in most cases, was significantly better than those standards.

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 provides a medium for 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 THMs and HAAs 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.

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, 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 Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

MAJOR SOURCES OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

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

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

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

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.

GROSS ALPHA Erosion of natural deposits.

GROSS BETA Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

URANIUM Erosion of natural deposits.

TURBIDITY Soil runoff.

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).

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON Various natural and man-made sources.

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2006 WATER QUALITY DATA - CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN WATER SUPPLY

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

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	NA	NA	Highest Quarterly Average
				35
Haloacetic acids (HAAs), ug/L	60	NA	NA	Range of Individual Samples
				20-41
Chloramines as Chlorine, mg/L	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) = 4.0		4**	Running Annual Average (RAA)
				2.2
				Range of Monthly Average Chloramines
				1.7 - 2.3

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 million

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

CONTAMINANT	MCL	DLR	PHG MCLG*	DEL VALLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT		PATTERSON PASS WATER TREATMENT PLANT		MOCHO WELLFIELD		STONERIDGE WELL		HOPYARD WELLFIELD	
				Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU Maximum		NA	Highest Level Found = 0.30 NTU		Highest Level Found = 0.17 NTU		0.19	0.05 - 0.68	0.12	NA	0.10	0.05 - 0.15
	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 = 1.4		Lowest Quarterly RAA Ratio = 1.5		Not Applicable		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	
Inorganic Chemicals				Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Barium (ug/L)	1000	100	2000	ND	ND	ND	ND	220	150 - 370	220	NA	170	120 - 220
Chromium (ug/L)	50	10	100*	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	11	NA	ND	ND
Selenium (ug/L)	50	5	50*	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 6	ND	NA	5	5 - 6
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	0.1	1	ND	ND - 0.1	ND	ND - 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA	0.1	0.1
Nitrate (as NO3) (mg/L)	45	2	45	ND	ND - 3.8	ND	ND - 3.2	22	15 - 32	18	NA	13	10 - 15
Radionuclides (a)													
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	3	0*	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3	ND	ND	ND	ND
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	4	0*	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 12	ND	ND - 6	ND	ND
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	1	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs, established by the State of California Department of Health Services

Conductivity (uS/cm)	1600		--	317	188 - 418	304	199 - 526	942	802 - 1146	627	NA	792	716-868
Chloride (mg/L)	500		--	36	24 - 62	49	33 - 95	96	76 - 126	41	NA	60	49 - 70
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	0.5	--	27	14 - 43	24	11 - 34	69	52 - 99	34	NA	56	45 - 67
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000		--	192	114 - 268	191	126 - 324	576	494 - 688	376	NA	508	472 - 544

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS REQUIRING MONITORING, established by the State of California Department of Health Services

Boron (ug/L)	NL = 1000	100	--	140	ND - 170	ND	ND - 160	600	340 - 940	260	NA	450	360 - 540
Vanadium (ug/L)	NL = 50	3	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	4	ND - 6	5	NA	ND	ND

Additional Parameters - Included to assist consumers in making health or economic decisions, i.e. low sodium diet, water softening, etc.

Alkalinity as calcium carbonate (mg/L)	--		--	84	38 - 147	60	34 - 98	306	275 - 352	231	NA	297	292 - 301
Total Hardness as calcium carbonate (mg/L)	--		--	83	41 - 144	61	41 - 94	381	318 - 463	242	NA	327	310 - 344
Calcium (mg/L)	--		--	21	9 - 35	15	10 - 20	87	62 - 110	46	NA	68	74 - 80
Magnesium (mg/L)	--		--	8	4 - 15	5	3 - 8	39	22 - 53	31	NA	38	30 - 40
Potassium (mg/L)	--		--	1.6	0.7 - 2.5	1.7	1.2 - 3.0	2.0	1.5 - 2.6	1.8	NA	1.8	1.6 - 1.8
Sodium (mg/L)	--		--	36	22 - 47	41	23 - 71	63	38 - 73	52	NA	51	32 - 78
pH (Units)	--		--	8.8	8.6 - 9.1	8.6	8.3 - 8.9	7.6	7.4 - 7.8	7.7	NA	7.6	7.3 - 7.6
Silica (mg/L)	--		--	10	5 - 15	10	7 - 13	24	21 - 26	20	NA	22	12 - 26
Total Radon (pCi/L), (a)	--	100	--	NA	NA	NA	NA	250	200 - 290	290	NA	260	160 - 320

(a) Data collected in year 2004. Abbreviations/Units: MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DHS 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, ug/L = Micrograms per liter, mg/L = Milligrams per liter, pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter, NL = Notification level, ND = Monitored for but not detected at or above DLR. ND or a value in the range column indicates that more than one analysis was performed. RAA = Running Annual Average

How Does Zone 7 Manage the Water Supply and Protect Its Quality?



WE PROTECT OUR WATER AT THE SOURCE – THE DELTA

Zone 7 receives 75 – 80% of its water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, which originates as Sierra Nevada snowmelt. The Delta is the largest estuary on the West Coast and it lies at the center of California’s overall water network, conveying the vital drinking-water supply for more than 23 million people across the state. The Delta also plays critical environmental and economic roles by fostering species biodiversity, providing farmland, protecting local communities from flooding, transporting goods, and providing recreational activities such as fishing, hunting and boating.

Zone 7 is active in protecting this critical water supply. We are working collaboratively with other water agencies and environmental, recreational and community interests in the Delta to identify an integrated and sustainable management approach that meets the state’s multiple needs. We also work here in the Valley to protect and enhance local water supply, by managing the supply in ways that promote responsible local use, such as recharging the groundwater basin, encouraging conservation, and releasing water to local arroyos at times that are beneficial to local ecosystems.



GOING BEYOND REGULATIONS TO ENHANCE WATER QUALITY

Although all of the water Zone 7 provides to its retailers meets state and federal primary (health-related) drinking water standards, we are working on several projects to improve the taste, odor and/or appearance of the water you get.

Water that comes from the Delta, which is our primary source, can occasionally have an earthy-musty taste or smell, caused by algae blooms from warm temperatures and increased sunlight. These taste and odor episodes usually last a few days to a few weeks, from late spring through October, and do not impact the safety of our drinking water.

Additionally, groundwater can sometimes be “hard” due to excess minerals that water picks up as it percolates into the ground.

Although hard water may create soap scum or water spots, or buildup on plumbing fixtures, it is safe to drink at the levels found in Zone 7’s groundwater.

Zone 7 is committed to addressing these concerns, and so we have undertaken several major improvement projects.

IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Dissolved Air Flotation Facility: will increase the firm capacity of water treated at Zone 7’s Del Valle Water Treatment plant, allowing for less reliance on groundwater.

- Completion: early 2007
- Cost: \$15 million, funded by connection fees on new development

Mocho Groundwater Demineralization Plant: will remove salts and minerals, including calcium and magnesium (hardness), from underground drinking water supplies.

- Completion: 2009
- Cost: \$36.7 million, funded by water rates and new development connection fees.

A second plant of comparable size and cost, funded entirely by new development, is planned for 2012.

The Altamont Water Treatment Plant and Pipeline Project: will accommodate planned Valley growth and improve overall water quality by reducing the agency’s reliance on groundwater supplies.

- Capacity: 24 million gallons per day (mgd) initially, expandable to 42 mgd
- First-phase completion: Expected by 2010
- Cost: Estimated at \$160 million in the current Capital Improvement Program, funded by development fees

Taste and Odor treatment improvements at existing treatment plants: Since 2004 Zone 7 has been pilot testing Powdered Activated Carbon treatment, which helps control water taste and odor by adsorbing common taste- and odor-causing chemicals. Permanent measures will be developed to better address tastes and odors, in consultation with Zone 7’s retailers.

- Projected completion: 2012.
- Cost: \$6-10 million, funded by water rates

WE’RE IMPROVING WATER HARDNESS

As water moves through soils underground, dissolved minerals can build up over time in the main groundwater basin, which contributes to the water hardness that some Valley residents experience today. As part of Zone 7’s Groundwater Management Plan, we monitor the salt balance and adopt measures to protect groundwater quality, while facilitating regional recycled water projects.

Zone 7 is implementing a three-pronged strategy for improving the salt balance and long-term usefulness of the groundwater basin:

- 1) reducing the amount of salts in runoff from residential and commercial irrigation that percolates into the Basin;
- 2) removing salt from the groundwater at wellfields using reverse osmosis to demineralize water before delivering water to customers; and
- 3) replacing groundwater with surface water that recharges the Basin through Valley arroyos.

Zone 7 is in the process of constructing the Mocho Demineralization Plant, which will reduce groundwater hardness by removing salts using a process called reverse osmosis (RO). The RO process is more efficient than other available technologies in removing salts from source water. Zone 7 will then blend the treated groundwater with other system water prior to distribution.

While demineralization improves water quality, it also slightly reduces water supply. The Mocho Plant will treat up to 7.7 million gallons per day (mgd) of groundwater. After salt concentrate is removed, about 6.1 mgd of treated water will be available for blending with other supplies prior to delivery to retailers. This loss of supply is balanced by increased recycled water use for irrigation. The project is expected to be online by 2009.

WHAT IS NEW IN OUR WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM?

Zone 7’s water-quality-monitoring program is designed to comply with regulatory-compliance requirements and to monitor parameters of interest to our retailers. This program is revised as needed to address new regulatory needs. The following new monitoring programs were implemented in year 2006:

- Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) – CDHS accepted and approved two-year compliance monitoring data for Cryptosporidium, E. coli, and turbidity

NEW TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY COMES TO THE VALLEY

In March 2005, Zone 7 began the design of the Altamont Water Treatment Plant (AWTP). This major project, which will significantly increase our overall treatment capacity, is expected to be in service by 2010.

The source water for the AWTP will come from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta via the South Bay Aqueduct. Delta water is very challenging to treat. It has variable salinity levels, fluctuations in water temperature, and an influx of organic compounds that come from urban runoff and agricultural operations in the Delta. All of these conditions test the performance of water-treatment technologies and their ability to maintain peak-treatment capacity. To meet this challenge, Zone 7 has selected ozone with granular activated carbon as the taste-and-odor control process for the AWTP. Both technologies have proven track records and are considered strong and reliable processes in meeting water safety and production needs, and have the capacity to address emerging water-quality issues.

When complete, the AWTP will work in conjunction with our Del Valle, Patterson Pass and Ultrafiltration water treatment plants, along with our wells, to meet the Valley’s treated-water supply needs.

analysis for Del Valle and Patterson plant influents. Based upon raw water quality data, no additional treatment will be required for inactivation of Cryptosporidium in Zone 7 surface source water.

- Stage 1 DBPR (Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule) – Initiated Monitoring Plan for Zone 7 direct customers in April 2006.
- Stage 2 DBPR IDSE (Initial Distribution System Evaluation) – Submitted Standard Monitoring Plan to CDHS on October 11, 2006.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

This rule is applicable to Zone 7’s direct customers only. Per the CDHS-approved Compliance Monitoring Plan, a first round of samples was collected on December 20, 2006 and data is summarized below:

No of Samples Collected	90 TH Percentile Lead	No of Lead Samples Above Action Level of 15 ug/L	90 TH Percentile Copper	No of Copper Samples Above Action Level of 1300 ug/L
20	57 ug/L	6	950 ug/L	1

The 90th percentile lead-sampling results for Zone 7 direct customers exceeded the action level of 15 ug/L. Zone 7 will conduct a second round of sampling in June 2007 and we are working with customers that exceeded the lead action level to mitigate the problem.

As Zone 7 water supply has been historically free from lead, internal corrosion of customer water plumbing is causing these high lead detections. Five samples that exceeded the lead action level were from VA Hospital buildings and one was from the Zone 7 Parkside Office that was vacant at sampling time. These facilities are primarily used by adults, who face minimal risk from lead exposure.

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 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).

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 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 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 a small number of customers directly. Zone 7 also distributes untreated water to local agriculture operations and golf courses.

Este Informe Contiene Información Muy Importante Sobre Su Agua Potable. Tradúzcalo O Hable Con Alguien Que Lo Entiende 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 we welcome community input and participation. 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.

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.



ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY

100 North Canyons Parkway
Livermore, CA 94551

(925) 454-5000

www.zone7water.com