NSF = Not detected at or above 10 µg/L
ND = Not detected at or above 5 µg/L
**Latest monitoring for asbestos was conducted in 2011.
***TCP MCL became effective on December 14, 2017.
**** Inorganic Chemicals 
Radionuclides**

Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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 quality of materials in the homes and buildings where water is stored and used. The primary source of lead in water is Leaded Service Lines (LSLs) and Lead-Containing Lead-Containing Fixtures. Fixtures include faucets, showers, and plumbing connections. Lead-based solder and lead-containing solder may be used on the source water by the agricultural users and provide flood protection to the 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

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 Plant. Because of the Del Valle plant’s physical location, its water supply may be from the SBA (In-Plant Reservoir, or the Delta. 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 ultraviolet light to ensure microbial disinfection. Greenwater is simply chlorinated to maintain a consistent residual disinfectant throughout the distribution system. Greenwater may also be treated by reverse osmosis to reduce the concentration of contaminants in the groundwater.

Our Primary Water Sources

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

* For more information, please visit the California Department of Health Services website at www.cdph.ca.gov/healthtopics/lead.htm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
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<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(a)pyrene</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(k)fluoranthene</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(ghi)perylene</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(a)anthracene</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benzo(ghi)perylene</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benzo(b)fluoranthene</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(e)pyrene</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead and Copper Rule

The rule is applicable to Zone 7’s direct customers only. For California DWR approval, compliance monitoring is conducted once every three years. Data from June 15, 2016 monitoring is summarized below:

Commitment to Water Quality

Control strategies for selenium-and/or color (T&O) control and algae growth in SBA water include primary copper sulfate applications to slow plant growth. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) performs annual monitoring for powdered activated carbon to support the conventional treatment plan. 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 and lead piping and drinking water piping, 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 have 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 corrosion processes and ensure that they are enforced for corrosion control.

To further protect our customers from exposure of lead, DWR is collaborating with the California Department of Education for an initiative to test for lead in drinking water at all public K-12 schools. As of January 1, 2018, requires community water system to test lead levels, by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all public K-12 schools that were constructed before January 1, 2010. This testing is being conducted by Zone 7 retailers water system. More information about lead testing in schools is available at www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certificated饮用水/drinkeV/2017AnnualConsumerConfidenceReport.pdf

Zone 7 Water Agency

To check the water quality of your tap water, call 925.454.5000 or check the Water Quality Report by visiting our website at www.zone7water.com.
**Source Water Assessment**

Zone 7 drinking water sources include local and imported surface water as well as groundwater. Protecting our source water is an important part of providing safe drinking water to the public.

A source water assessment conducted on such drinking water sources as required by the California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Groundwater sources in general are not vulnerable to releases from chemical/pesticide/petroleum, leaking tanks, groundwater contamination plumes, spills, and wastewater disposal systems.

Surface water is most vulnerable to contaminants as it travels through the Sacramento and San Joaquin basins and Delta. A comprehensive Water Quality Surveillance for the State Water Project (SWP) was completed in 1974 and updated about every four years. The 2015 SWP Surveillance was completed in June 2017 which included five special topics on Grazing and Ethics Projects 2012 to 2015 and 2017.

The recommendations presented in the survey report as potential actions for consideration by various agencies in the state of California. The Department of Water Resources (DWR), the Water Quality Investigations (WQI) Program and the Division of Operators and Maintenance (DOM) continue to conduct a comprehensive water quality monitoring program of the Delta and the SWP facilities. The long period of record at many locations allows the data to be analyzed for seasonal trends. Normally, two water samples are collected for each water source. After leaving the Delta, water is transported to Zone 7 via the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA). SBA water quality may also be vulnerable to pollution from local cattle grazing, wildlife, and recreational activities in the vicinity of the Belcher and Valley Fallout Zones.

Zone 7 Water Treatment Plant continues to monitor at activities to improve water supply reliability and water quality of the SBA. The recommendations presented in the sanitary survey are potential actions for consideration by various agencies in the state of California. The Department of Water Resources (DWR), the Water Quality Investigations (WQI) Program and the Division of Operators and Maintenance (DOM) continue to conduct a comprehensive water quality monitoring program of the Delta and the SWP facilities. The long period of record at many locations allows the data to be analyzed for seasonal trends. Normally, two water samples are collected for each water source. After leaving the Delta, water is transported to Zone 7 via the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA). SBA water quality may also be vulnerable to pollution from local cattle grazing, wildlife, and recreational activities in the vicinity of the Belcher and Valley Fallout Zones.

Zone 7 Water Treatment Plant continues to monitor at activities to improve water supply reliability and water quality of the SBA.

**Terms Used**

- **WATER TREATMENT PLANT**
  - The level of a particular contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at safe levels to protect the public's health. MCLs are set by the USEPA.

- **WATER QUALITY SURVEILLANCE**
  - The level of data obtained from sampling of drinking water for various contaminants. The USEPA uses this data to set levels for contaminants.

- **EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION**
  - Children and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from a doctor about the use of bacteria monitoring programs.

- **EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION**
  - The source water monitoring program of the Delta and the SWP is a comprehensive water quality monitoring program of the Delta and the SWP facilities. The long period of record at many locations allows the data to be analyzed for seasonal trends. Normally, two water samples are collected for each water source. After leaving the Delta, water is transported to Zone 7 via the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA). SBA water quality may also be vulnerable to pollution from local cattle grazing, wildlife, and recreational activities in the vicinity of the Belcher and Valley Fallout Zones.

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**What’s in Your Water?**

The table below shows the average seasonal value of each indicator determined by Zone 7. Standard deviations are also provided, and the following are the ranges for the various indicators shown in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5–1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4–1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10–20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250–500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000–2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10–30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10–100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water Quality Monitors**

- **EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION**
  - Children and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from a doctor about the use of monitoring programs.

**Common Units in Everyday Equivalents**

- **EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION**
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**Educational Information**

- **EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION**
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**Common Units in Everyday Equivalents**

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