**About Water Treatment**

**State Water Project 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 Convention, the Patterson PassClarification, and the Delta/Valle treatment plants. Because of the Delta Valle plant's physical location, its water supply sources can be either the Delta-Bay Reservoirs or a blend of the two. The Patterson Pass plants use 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.**

**Imported Surface Water**

More than three-quarters of our water supply originates as Sierra Nevada snowmelt and is conveyed by the State Water Project via the Delta and the South Bay Aqueduct.*

**Local Surface Water**

This is comprised of local rain runoff stored in Delta Valley Reservoir.

**Local Groundwater**

This supply is pumped from Zone 7 from the aquifer that underlies the Livermore-Amador Valley: water in the aquifer comes from local rainfall and from the State Water Project.**

**Educational Information**

- Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should ask advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other parasites are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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**Primary Standards**: Contaminants Not Detected in Zone 7's Water Supply

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---

**Primary Standards**: Contaminants Not Detected in Zone 7's Water Supply

### PRIMARY STANDARDS: Contaminants Not Detected in Zone 7 Water Supply

#### Organic Chemicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Number of Samples</th>
<th>Violation Count</th>
<th>Violation Level</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>PAG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ug/L)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ug/L)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

*All levels tested at or above the primary standard were detected at or above the detection limit (DLR). None of the primary standards listed above were detected at or above the level set for rainfall to discontinue chloramination. The pattern of rainfall is used to determine when and how often chloramination will be applied.

#### Inorganic Chemicals and Radionuclides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Number of Samples</th>
<th>Violation Count</th>
<th>Violation Level</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>PAG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asbestos*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel*</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as nitrogen)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulfate*</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thallium</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Source Water Assessment**

ZOE drinking water sources include local and imported surface water as well as groundwater. Protective source water is important in preventing the entry of drinking water to pollution.

A source water assessment, also known as a sanitary survey, is conducted on each drinking water source to determine if it is at the highest level of quality possible. The assessment covers the following areas:

- Physical characteristics of the source water
- Source water protection
- Water quality
- Source water use
- Source water treatment
- Source water contaminants

In 2015, Zone 7 Drinking Water Assessment was completed in June 2015. Additional surveys will be completed and packaged together by June 2020.

**Commitment to Water Quality**

Central to the theme of this document is the commitment to providing water that is safe to drink and of a high standard of quality. This commitment is met by a five-year commitment to reduce disinfection by-products, and to provide a more reliable water system.

The terms used in the document are defined below:

- **Normal Contaminant Levels Goal (NCLG):** The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or anticipated health hazard. NCLGs are set as a part of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and are used in the treatment of raw water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a drinking water contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a part of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and are used in the treatment of raw water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or anticipated health hazard. MCLGs are set as a part of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and are used in the treatment of raw water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no health effect. MRDLs are set as a part of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and are used in the treatment of raw water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no health effect. MRDLGs are set as a part of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and are used in the treatment of raw water.
- **Primary Contaminant Level (PCL):** The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or anticipated health hazard. PCLs are set as a part of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and are used in the treatment of raw water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or anticipated health hazard. PDWSs are set as a part of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and are used in the treatment of raw water.

**What's in Your Water?**

**Source Water Assessment**

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Terms Used

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS: LEVELS

The levels at which a standard equals or is exceeded in a water source are

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)

The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are enforceable legal limits for water contaminants. MCLs are used to protect public health from contaminants of public health significance. The level of a drinking water contaminant above which a contaminant is in excess of the limit is a violation of the MCL. MCLs are enforceable under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). MCLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect the public health. MCLs are based on the following criteria: health effects, treatment technology availability, and socioeconomic considerations.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are non-enforceable overall goals that describe non-regulatory concentrations of drinking water contaminants at which adverse effects are not expected to occur in people. MRDLGs are used to protect public health from disinfection by-products (DBPs). MRDLGs are used to protect public health from disinfection by-products (DBPs). MRDLGs are based on the following criteria: health effects, treatment technology availability, and socioeconomic considerations.

COVERAGE CHART

The table below the definition shows the level and range of each contaminant in the following drinking water sources.

SODIUM

The amount of sodium in drinking water can affect the taste and appearance of drinking water. Sodium is a naturally occurring mineral that is essential for life. Sodium is found in drinking water in a number of activities to improve water supply reliability and water quality of the SBA.

HARDNESS

The hardness of drinking water is the concentration of calcium and magnesium ions in drinking water. Water hardness is caused by naturally-occurring minerals in drinking water. Water hardness is an important factor in determining the efficiency of water treatment processes and the effectiveness of water treatment residuals.

Color

Color is an indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration process. Color can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness or haziness of water. Turbidity is an indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration process. Turbidity can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Chloride

Chloride is a naturally occurring mineral that is essential for life. Chloride is found in drinking water in a number of activities to improve water supply reliability and water quality of the SBA.

Silica

Silica is a naturally occurring mineral that is essential for life. Silica is found in drinking water in a number of activities to improve water supply reliability and water quality of the SBA.

Fluoride

Fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral that is essential for life. Fluoride is found in drinking water in a number of activities to improve water supply reliability and water quality of the SBA.

Taste and odor

Taste and odor is an indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration process. Taste and odor can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Disinfection by-products

Disinfection by-products are the chemicals that are formed when disinfectants are used to control microbial contaminants. Disinfection by-products are formed when disinfectants react with organic matter in water. Disinfection by-products can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

WHAT’S IN YOUR WATER? Source Water Assessment

Effective tool for removal of cyanobacterial toxins. The primary goals are to provide T&O improvements, reduce disinfection by-products, and provide a more consistent water supply. The project’s anticipated completion date is January 2019, assuming Zone 7 is able to secure financing for the construction phase. The project’s contractors are anticipated to evaluate toxin removal efficiency by different treatment technologies currently used by other water utilities.

NATURAL DRINKING WATER TOXINS

Cyanobacterial toxins are naturally occurring and are not regulated because sodium levels in drinking water are typically very low (less than 5 mg/L) as compared to other water sources. Cyanobacterial toxins are naturally occurring and are not regulated because sodium levels in drinking water are typically very low (less than 5 mg/L) as compared to other water sources.

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Contaminants Not Detected in Zone 7’s Water Supply

**PRIMARY STANDARDS: Contaminants Not Detected in Zone 7 Water Supply**

### Organic Chemicals

- Benzene
- Chloroform
- 1,1-Dichloroethylene
- 1,2-Dichloroethylene
- 1,1-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
- 1,3-Dichloropropene
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane

### Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)*

- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,1-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- 1,3-Dichloropropene
- 1,1-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
- 1,3-Dibromo-1-chloropropene
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane

### Heavy Metal and Natural Radiological

- Arsenic
- Beryllium
- Lead
- Mercury
- Selenium
- Thallium
- Uranium
- Vanadium
- Zirconium

### Inorganics

- Aluminum
- Barium
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Copper
- Chromium (VI)
- Cadmium (VI)
- Lead
- Nickel
- Chloride
- Nitrate (as nitrogen)
- Phosphate (as phosphorus)
- Sulfate (as sulfur)
- Chlorine (as chlorine)
- Fluoride (as fluoride)
- Formate (as carbon)
- Formaldehyde (as carbon)

### Radionuclides

- Alpha
- Beta
- Gamma
- X-ray
- Neutron

### Radionuclides

- Radon
- Radon-222
- Radon-220
- Ra-Da particle actory

### Contaminants

- Beta/gamma emitters
- Beta/alpha emitters
- Beta/positron emitters
- Beta/photons emitters
- Alpha emitters
- Beta/gamma emitters
- Alpha particles
- Beta particles
- Gamma particles
- X-rays
- Neutrons
- X-rays
- Electrons
- Photons
- Positrons
- Protons
- Alpha particles
- Beta particles
-Gamma particles

None of the primary standards listed above were detected at or above DLR in Zone 7 water supply during 2015 monitoring.

* Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

### Water Treatment

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.

### Imported Surface Water

More than three-quarters of our water supply originates as Sierra Nevada snowmelt and is conveyed by the State Water Project via the Delta, and then through the State Water Project water conveyed through the Delta, and then through the South Bay. Important to note the Delta has a significant impact on California’s water supply due to its ability to transport water for drinking or irrigation. If you are near the Delta, you may note its impact on your water supply. Information on lead in drinking water testing methods, and how you can obtain drinking water reports is available from the State Water Project (http://www.water.ca.gov/delta/delta.html).

### About Water Treatment

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### Lead and Copper Rule

The primary water sources used to supply the Zone 7 Water Agency are the State Water Project, the Delta-Mendota Canal, local Surface Water, and the Del Valle water treatment plants. Zone 7’s water treatment processes include coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation with rapid sand filtration, and final disinfection using chloramination as appropriate to minimize microbial risks. Groundwater may also be treated by reverse osmosis to reduce the concentration of minerals in the groundwater.

None of the primary standards listed above were detected at or above DLR in Zone 7 water supply during 2015 monitoring.

### Other Information

- **Annual Consumer Confidence Report**
  - For the GIDR approval, Compliance Monitoring is conducted once every three years.

### Water Quality

- **Primary water sources**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water
  - Del Valle water treatment plants

### Water Supply

- **Our Primary Water Sources**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Our Current Supply Sources**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Our Proposed Supply Sources**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2015**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2016**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2017**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2018**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2019**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2020**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2021**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2022**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2023**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2024**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2025**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2026**
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  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2027**
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  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2028**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2029**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2030**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2031**
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  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2032**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2033**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2034**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2035**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2036**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water

- **Zone 7’s Water Supply in 2037**
  - State Water Project
  - Delta-Mendota Canal
  - Local Surface Water
*Contaminants Not Detected in Zone 7’s Water Supply*

### PRIMARY STANDARDS: Contaminants Not Detected in Zone 7 Water Supply

#### Organics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>No. of Samples</th>
<th>Exceeding AL Action Level (AL) PHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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#### Inorganics

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<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
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#### Radionuclides

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<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>No. of Samples</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None of the primary standards listed above were detected at or above DL in Zone 7 water supply during 2015 monitoring.

\* Relevant levels for radon were last updated in 2015.

** Exposure levels for radon must be managed by professionals.

### About Water Treatment

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### Imported Surface Water

More than three-quarters of our water supply originates as Sierra Nevada snowmelt and is conveyed by the State Water Project via the Delta, and then through the San Ramon Valley district of Contra Costa County. All water supplied to Zone 7’s customers comes from the SBA. Zone 7 Water Agency provides surface water to four major service areas: Alameda County, San Francisco Bay Area, Contra Costa County, and the South Bay Area.

### 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 is treated from the South Bay Project. Zone 7 also provides water for reliability during droughts.

### Educational Information

- **Drinking water**, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA’s) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

- **Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who are immunosuppressed or with HIV/AIDS, or persons whose immune systems are otherwise compromised due to other conditions, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

### Lead and Copper Rule

The rule is adopted by the Public Utilities Comm. under the water supplier’s Compliance Monitoring Plan. Data from June 16, 2015, monitoring is summarized below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>No. of Samples</th>
<th>Violations Above Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ug/L)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ug/L)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Zone 7 Water Agency

Zone 7 Water Agency provides treated drinking water to four major water retailers, along with a small number of direct customers, serving approximately 220,000 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 2015 met the regulatory standards set by the state and federal governments and, in almost all cases, the quality was significantly better than required.

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* Levels detected at or above DL may 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 not for contaminants introduced into the distribution system after the water leaves the Zone 7 Water Agency facilities. Caution should be taken to protect your water for drinking or cooking. If you are unsure about the lead in your water, you may want to have your water tested. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and actions you can take, please contact Division of Drinking Water at 925-454-5000 or visit www.zone7water.com. Zone 7 Water Agency provides treated drinking water to four major water retailers, along with a small number of direct customers, serving approximately 220,000 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 2015 met the regulatory standards set by the state and federal governments and, in almost all cases, the quality was significantly better than required.*

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Translation:

**Este Informe Contiene Información Muy Importante Sobre Su Agua**

Potable. Tradúzcalo O Hable Con Alguien Que Lo Entienda Bien.