

Water Quality IS OUR TOP PRIORITY



*T*he City of Pleasanton is pleased to distribute this report to its water customers. It provides important information about where your water comes from and the work we perform each day to assure the water delivered to your tap is safe to drink. It also provides data about what is in your water and how water quality tests on your drinking water compare to Federal and State drinking water standards during calendar year 2020.

2020 ANNUAL *Water Quality* REPORT



1.

YOUR WATER MEETS ALL SAFE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

The 2020 City of Pleasanton Annual Water Quality Report explains where your water comes from and the process to ensure the water delivered to you meets all the regulated Federal and State drinking water guidelines. The technical and analytical water quality information presented in this report is required by State health regulations. These regulations require water suppliers to inform customers about where their water comes from, what is in their water, and any violation of safe drinking water standards that may have occurred during this past reporting period. We are happy to report that all 2020 water quality tests confirmed that water delivered to your tap met all applicable regulated Federal and State drinking water standards.

This report also includes information regarding steps taken by the City and Zone 7 Water Agency to improve drinking water delivered to customers in 2020, and opportunities for the public to participate in decisions that affect their drinking water quality. Phone numbers and web page addresses of the City and other public agencies responsible for water billing, delivery, supply, and water quality are also presented herein.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद करायें ।

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.



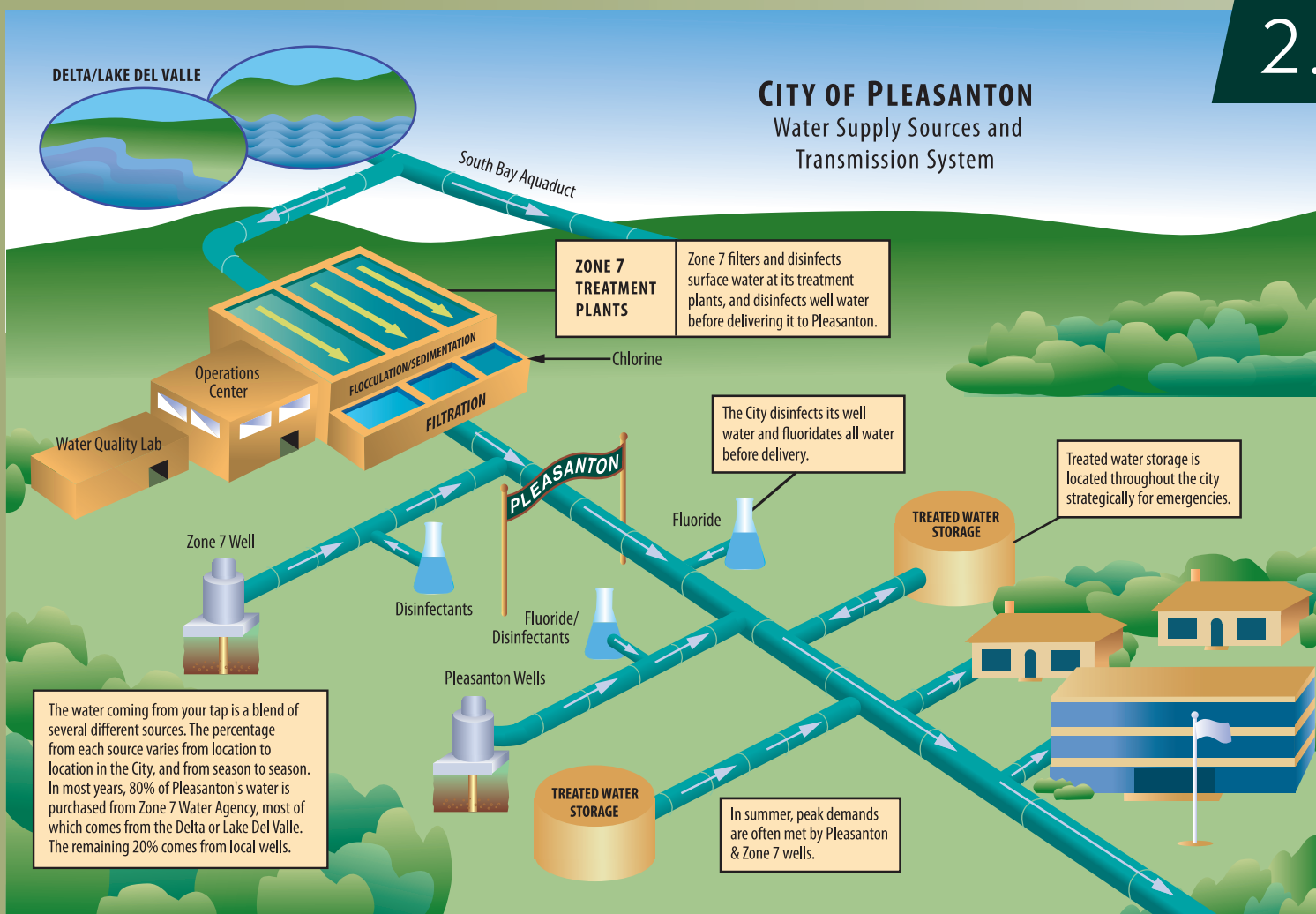
Included in this report:

1. Your Water Meets All Safe Drinking Water Standards
2. Pleasanton's Water Sources
3. Pleasanton's Water Quality Goals
4. Chemicals & Minerals in Water
5. Definition of Terms
6. Understanding the Summary
7. 2020 Water Quality Results
8. Water Conservation Tips, Programs and Rebates
9. Public Involvement

2.

PLEASANTON'S WATER SOURCES

Zone 7 Water Agency, the Valley's water wholesaler, provides wholesale treated water to four major Valley water retailers, delivers untreated water to a number of agricultural customers, and monitors flood control measures and coordinates groundwater management resources in the Tri-Valley area. Approximately 80% of Pleasanton's water is purchased from Zone 7 and is comprised of treated surface water blended with some local groundwater. The remaining 20% comes from local groundwater pumped from wells owned and operated by the City of Pleasanton. All water sources are disinfected and fluoridated before delivery to our customers.



Imported Surface Water

The State Water Project (SWP) delivers water to Zone 7. The SWP water originates from the Feather River watershed, where it is stored behind the Oroville Dam before being released into the Sacramento River/San Joaquin Delta. This water is pumped from the Delta by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA) system, which then flows to the Tri-Valley area. The SBA continues through Alameda County and into Santa Clara County.

Local Surface Water

Lake Del Valle, our local water storage reservoir, is operated and maintained by the DWR as a water supply reservoir, local flood control resource and recreation area. The water stored at Lake Del Valle comes from local rainfall and from the SWP. Water from Zone 7's two surface treatment plants (Del Valle and Patterson Pass) undergoes several stages of treatment in order to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water.

Local Groundwater

Groundwater comes from wells and springs. Both the City and Zone 7 use the local groundwater to increase the volume of drinking water available, especially during the hot summer months, when demand for water rises. On any given summer day, over half of the water being delivered in the City may be groundwater. In August 2009, Zone 7 began operating a demineralization plant that will help soften a portion of the groundwater delivered to certain parts of our service area.

3. PLEASANTON'S WATER QUALITY GOALS

Important Health Information

The City's goal is to continuously provide a dependable supply of high quality drinking water to its customers. To accomplish this, the treated surface water delivered to customers is continuously monitored at Zone 7's two local water treatment plants. These plants also perform specific chemical and biological tests every four hours to check the purification process. All groundwater sources comply with State Board testing regulations. In addition, there are 48 sampling points located throughout the City's water distribution system that are monitored and tested daily, weekly and monthly by the City, to assure your drinking water continuously complies with all regulated Federal and State drinking water standards.

If you have questions regarding the quality of the water supplied to you by the City, this report should provide most of the answers. We appreciate the time you take to read this report and welcome any additional questions or comments you may have regarding your water supply. For further information on Pleasanton's water quality or water supplies, call the City's Water Quality Lab at 925-931-5510, or email your questions to us at osd@cityofpleasantonca.gov.



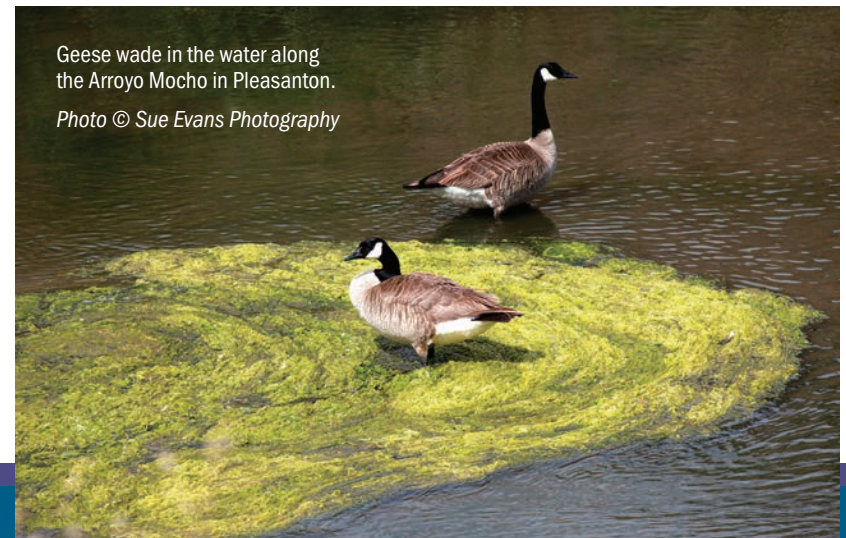
Vigorous, drought-tolerant California poppies thrive in Civic Park.

Photo courtesy of Jennifer Hines

4. CHEMICALS AND MINERALS IN WATER

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled waters, 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The disinfectant, Chloramine (a combination of chlorine and ammonia), is used to disinfect both Zone 7 and the City's water. This disinfectant is utilized to protect public health by destroying disease-causing organisms that may be present in water supplies. Chloramines, at the low levels used, will not cause any health problems for the general public. However, aquarium owners and home dialysis patients must take special precautions before chloraminated water can be used in aquariums or home kidney dialysis machines, due to the very small amount of ammonia present in the water.



Geese wade in the water along the Arroyo Mocho in Pleasanton.

Photo © Sue Evans Photography

4.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. The City of Pleasanton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead can enter drinking water when service pipes, fittings, fixtures, solder and flux that contain lead corrode by a chemical reaction with the water, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content. The most common problem is with brass or chrome plated brass faucets and fixtures with lead solder, from which significant amounts of lead can enter into the water, especially with hot water.

To address corrosion of lead and copper into drinking water, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) under the authority of the

Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (SDWA). The LCR contains all of the regulatory requirements for monitoring, tracking, treatment and reporting to prevent lead and copper from contaminating drinking water.

The City of Pleasanton tests between 30 and 60 single family homes built between 1982 and 1986 (Congress banned lead solder in 1986) once every 3 years to comply with the EPA Lead and Copper Rule. Pleasanton source water is also analyzed for lead and copper on a regular schedule specified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). The most recent sample results are included on the 2020 Water Quality Results table in section 7 of this report.



Drought-tolerant plants like lavender, shown here, are both waterwise and useful. Lavender plants can be used as a drought-tolerant low hedge, a specimen plant, a cut flower, and an herb that provides a fragrant addition to any garden. With its cool, relaxing scent, lavender is also used as a natural sleep aid.

For more general information about Lead in Drinking Water and the Environment, please visit the EPA website: www.epa.gov/lead

5.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms are used in the water industry to define contaminant levels. Pleasanton's drinking water is tested at the levels in the table in section 8.

AL – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health—set by the USEPA.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water.

MRL – Minimum Reporting Level: The minimum level of contaminate that is allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

NA – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected: Concentration not found above Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL) or Detection Limit for Purpose of Reporting (DLR) set by the State Board.

PHG – Public Health Goal: 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 EPA.

TT – Treatment Technique: A required process for reducing contaminant levels. Turbidity – A measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity levels are a good indicator of the effectiveness of the treatment plant's filtration system.

The following contaminants may also be found in drinking water:

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes): TTHMs are by-products of drinking water disinfected with chlorine compounds. Some people who use water containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL, over many years, may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. In 2020, the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of Pleasanton's designated sample locations in the distribution system were under the MCL of 80 parts per billion (ppb).

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether): Pleasanton's well water sources were monitored for MTBE in 2020, and it was not detected (next monitoring in 2023). MTBE was not detected in any of Zone 7's sources in the past year. The current detection limit for reporting purposes is 3 ppb.

Nitrate: If found in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of 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 10 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.



Table Units

mg/L	Milligrams per Liter or parts per million
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter or parts per billion
µS/cm	Microsiemens per Centimeter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter

6.

UNDERSTANDING THE SUMMARY

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) are set after considerable research and data have been analyzed by health experts. These standards, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set by USEPA and strictly enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) (or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals–MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Secondary Standards are based upon qualities of water such as taste, odor, color or clarity of the water. These standards, called Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) set limits on substances that may influence customer-acceptance of the water and are established by the State Board.

Detected Contaminants: The chemical table shows the level of each detected regulated contaminant, the average level of each detected contaminant (Average), and, if more than one sample was collected, the range of levels found (Range).

In addition to the regulated contaminants, Zone 7 and the City monitor additional “unregulated contaminants” as required. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and State Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Pleasanton sampling frequency meets, and for some parameters, is more frequent than State Board requirements. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change.

A Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAP) was conducted for the City of Pleasanton Wells #5, #6 and #8 in December 2002. No contaminants have been detected in the City’s groundwater supply. However, all groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water supply source. DWSAP is updated whenever new water sources are added.

A completed copy of the assessment may be viewed at the City Water Quality Laboratory, 3333 Busch Road, Pleasanton, CA 94566. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by calling 925-931-5500.



7.

2020 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, where detected, and their sources.

PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory health-related standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Division of Drinking Water (DDW)									
			ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY ²				CITY OF PLEASANTON ³		
Contaminants (units)	MCL	PHG MCLG*	Treated Surface Water		Groundwater		Groundwater		Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=1 NTU Maximum TT=95% of Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	Highest Level Found = 0.20 NTU		Not Applicable		Not Applicable		Soil Runoff
		NA	% of Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU = 100		Not Applicable		Not Applicable		Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	TT = Quarterly RAA Removal Ratio ≥ 1.0	NA	Lowest Quarterly RAA Ratio = 1.5		Not Applicable		Not Applicable		Various natural and manmade sources
Inorganic Chemicals			Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Aluminum (µg/L)	1000	600	ND	ND	ND	ND-65	17 ⁷	ND-51 ⁷	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (µg/L)	1000	2000	ND	ND	149	ND-374	277 ⁷	180-330 ⁷	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; and discharge from metal refineries
Bromate (µg/L)	1000	2000	ND	ND-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chromium Total (µg/L)	50	100*	ND	ND	ND	ND-14	ND ⁷	ND ⁷	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating
Selenium (µg/L)	50	30	ND	ND	ND	ND-7.9	ND ⁷	ND ⁷	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and industrial wastes
Fluoride (mg/L) (Naturally Occurring)	2	1	ND	ND-0.1	ND	ND-0.1	0.04	ND-0.11	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	10	ND	ND-0.8	2.5	0.9-4.4	2.3	2.2-2.4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Radionuclides									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L ³) ⁹	15	0	3	3	3	ND-6	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND	ND	1	ND-4	1.9 ⁷	1.9 ⁷	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs, established by the State Board DDW									
Color	15	—	ND	ND	0	0	2 ⁷	ND-5 ⁷	Naturally occurring organic materials
Conductivity (µS/cm)	1600	—	522	377-657	968	656-1486	963	840-1100	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	500	—	83	43-137	108	46-187	115 ⁷	76-140 ⁷	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (µg/L)	300	—	ND	ND	ND	ND-122	ND ⁷	ND ⁷	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	—	46	13-80	68	37-128	62 ⁷	45-72 ⁷	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	—	293	196-335	574	399-866	680 ⁷	450-830 ⁷	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	—	ND	ND-0.12	0.06	ND-0.69	0.14	0.09-.28	Soil Runoff
Additional Parameters, included to assist consumers in making health or economic decisions, i.e. low sodium diet, water softening, etc.									
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)(mg/L)	—	—	83	62-140	282	194-419	294	260-330	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (µg/L)	—	—	152	ND-300	821	270-1360	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	—	—	101	70-140	345	205-521	452 ⁷	316-529 ⁷	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (mg/L)	—	—	2.6	2-3.5	2.2	1.5-3.5	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	—	—	70	50-93	78	31-129	54 ⁷	38-64 ⁷	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (Units)	—	—	8.5	7.5-8.9	7.5	7.2-7.7	7.4	7.2-7.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Silica (mg/L)	—	—	8.2	2.8-15	25	18-30	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

¹ Pleasanton and Zone 7 also test for a number of additional constituents in the water supply sources. Test results for all of these constituents were non-detected and therefore not included in the table. A complete list of all constituents tested during 2020 is available upon request. ² Zone 7 Water Agency supplies surface and groundwater to the City of Pleasanton. For more information regarding this source, call 925-447-0533. ³ The City of Pleasanton owns and operates three groundwater wells for drinking water purposes. Only two are currently in service on a regular basis. Well 8 has been assigned Standby status with State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and did not operate in 2020. For more information on this source, please call 925-931-5510. ⁴ Tested every 3 years; next scheduled testing in September 2022. ⁵ The City treats the water delivered to your tap by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 to 1.2 ppm, as required by the State Board regulations. ⁶ Zone 7 Groundwater includes Zone 7 demineralization plant water. ⁷ Results from last monitoring cycle in 2018. ⁸ Compliance is based on locational running annual average (LRAA) of distribution samples collected in 4 quarters. ⁹ Zone 7 Gross Alpha data is from 2017.

7.

2020 WATER QUALITY RESULTS, CONTINUED

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, where detected, and their sources.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING RESULTS—Disinfection by-products, disinfectant residuals, fluoridation						
Contaminants (units)	MCL	PHG MCLG* MRDLG**	City of Pleasanton ³		Sources	
			Highest Locational Running Annual Average	Range of Individual Samples Collected in 2020		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (µg/L)	80	NA	52	ND–97.6 ⁸	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)	60	NA	16	ND–29.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
			Highest % of Monthly Positive Samples			
Total Coliform Bacteria	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.67%		Naturally present in the environment	
			Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of Monthly Average		
Chloramines as Chlorine (mg/L)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)=4.0	4**	2.06	1.78–2.48	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Fluoride (mg/L) ⁵	2	1	0.74	0.22–1.05	Water additive that promotes strong teeth	
EPA/State Lead Copper Rule—Monitored at Customers Tap—2019 ⁴			Number Collected	90th Percentile	Number of Samples > Action Level	
EPA Lead Study (µg/L)	AL = 15	0.2	58	0	1	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	AL = 1.3	0.3	58	0.65	1	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

³ The City of Pleasanton owns and operates three groundwater wells for drinking water purposes. Only two are currently in service on a regular basis. The third is reserved for emergency use only and has not been in operation since 2018. For more information on this source, please call 925-931-5510. ⁵ The City treats the water delivered to your tap by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 to 1.2 ppm, as required by the State Board regulations. ⁸ Compliance is based on locational running annual average (LRAA) of distribution samples collected in 4 quarters.

In an effort to reduce outdoor water use, many homeowners across California are choosing to replace turf with California native and water-wise landscaping. Water-wise landscapes are beautiful, colorful and low-maintenance not to mention attractive to pollinators and beneficial insects, which help natural ecosystems thrive. For turf rebate information visit Save Our Water (www.saveourwaterrebates.com).
Photo courtesy of June Wong.

To view the Water Quality Report online, please visit
www.pleasantonwater.com



7. PFOS AND PFOA DETECTION IN GROUNDWATER

What are PFAS?

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of man-made substances that have been extensively used since the 1940's in common consumer products designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant, or nonstick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. PFAS are unregulated contaminants of emerging concern in drinking water due to a host of health impacts and the tendency of PFAS to accumulate in groundwater. Perfluorooctane-sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) are currently the most well-known and studied substances.

PFAS Regulatory Update

PFAS are not regulated, but they are contaminants of emerging concern. Over the past several years, the science on PFAS and its impacts to the environment and public health have prompted regulatory consideration. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently has a 70 nanograms per liter (ng/L) combined Lifetime Health Advisory for PFOS and PFOA and is moving forward with regulatory development for these two PFAS. The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has also issued drinking water advisory levels for three PFAS (refer to table below) and is pursuing advisory levels for six additional PFAS. The SWRCB is also in the process of developing Public Health Goals (PHGs) for PFOA and PFOS, which is the first step to establish Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for regulatory purposes.

SWRCB Advisory Levels for PFAS (ng/L)		
PFAS	Notification Level (NL) ¹	Response Level (RL) ²
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	6.5	40
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	5.1	10
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	500	5,000

Notes: ¹NLs are nonregulatory, health-based advisory levels that are established as precautionary measures. When a contaminant is found at concentrations greater than the NL, notification to the governing body is required. ²RLs are established in conjunction with NLs and represent the concentration of a drinking water contaminant at which additional steps, beyond notification, are recommended to reduce public exposure.

ENSURING A SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN THE AGE OF FOREVER CHEMICALS

With concern growing about the presence of “forever chemicals” known as PFAS in some water supplies, the City continues to actively monitor for PFAS in its water supplies and has taken actions to ensure delivering safe drinking water to its customers. All water delivered to our customers is below the SWRCB Response Levels for PFAS.

Zone 7 Water Agency—In 2020, Zone 7 did not detect any PFAS in its treated surface water supplies, which is made up of the the majority of the total water delivered to its customers. PFAS was also not detected in their Hopyard Wells. Although Zone 7 did detect some PFAS in some of its other groundwater wells, they were blended and/or treated below the applicable SWRCB Response Levels. Zone 7 recently completed a PFAS Potential Source Investigation Study in December 2020 to assist in characterizing the extent of PFAS across Tri-Valley's groundwater basin and to identify potential sources of contamination. At this time, there is no indication of a single source for this contamination. Zone 7 also has completed a PFAS Treatment Feasibility Study in summer of 2020 and is moving forward with the design of a new PFAS treatment facility at the Chain of Lakes Wells to ensure compliance with anticipated new regulations. For more details about PFAS in Zone 7's water supply, visit www.Zone7Water.com/pfas-information.

City of Pleasanton—In 2020, the City did detect some PFAS in its Well 5, Well 6, and Well 8 groundwater supply sources. The levels in Well 5 and 6 are below the applicable SWRCB Response Levels. The levels in Well 8 were above the applicable SWRCB Response Level for PFOS and as such Well 8 did not operate in 2020. The City completed a PFAS Treatment Feasibility Study in 2020 and is currently preparing a basis of design report for moving forward with a PFAS treatment facility for all three groundwater wells. For more details about PFAS, visit the City's website at pfas.cityofpleasantonca.gov.

PFAS tables continued on the next page>

(continued from page 9)

ZONE 7 Water Agency Monitoring for PFAS

Water Supply Sources	PFAS*** (ng/L)									
	PFOS		PFOA		PFBS		PFHxS		PFHxA	
	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Mocho Wellfield										
Mocho Well 2 (before treatment)*	41	40-41	5	5-5	7	7-7	34	34-35	6	6-7
Mocho Well 3	33	30-35	5	5-5	6	5-7	26	22-28	5	5-6
Mocho Well 4	14	12-15	ND	ND	5	5-5	15	14-17	ND	ND
Blended/Treated Mocho Water	24	18-30	ND	ND-4	4	ND-6	20	16-24	ND	N-5
Chain of Lakes (COL) Wellfield										
COL Well 1	32	28-38	ND	ND-5	5	4-6	24	21-29	ND	ND-5
COL Well 2	14	13-15	ND	ND	ND	ND	14	12-15	ND	ND
COL Well 5 (before treatment)**	31	15-46	ND	ND	ND	ND	17	9-24	ND	ND
Blended COL Water	22	19-25	ND	ND	ND	ND-4	17	14-20	ND	ND
Stoneridge Well	10	8-16	ND	ND	ND	ND-6	12	9-18	ND	ND
Hopyard Wellfield (Well 6 and 9)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Treated Surface Water	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Notes: ng/L = nanograms per liter; ND indicates no detection at or above the Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL) which is 4 ng/L for the above analytes; ND or value in range column indicates that more one sample was collected.

*Mocho Well 1 was not used in 2020; Mocho Well 2 was blended/treated at the Mocho Groundwater Demineralization Plant (MGDP) whenever the well was online; All Mocho wells can also be treated at the MGDP. **COL Well 5 was blended with other COL well water whenever it was online. ***Eighteen analytes were tested per EPA Method 537.1; Only detected analytes above the CCRDL are shown on the table; PFOS = perfluoro-octane sulfonic acid, PFOA = perfluoro-octanoic acid, PFBS = perfluorobutane sulfonic acid, PFHxA = perfluorohexanoic acid, PFHxS = perfluorohexane sulfonic acid.

Pleasanton Monitoring for PFAS

PFAS ¹	CCRDL (ng/L) ^{2, 3}	Well 5		Well 6		Well 8 ⁶	
		Average (ng/L)	Range (ng/L) ⁵	Average (ng/L)	Range (ng/L) ⁵	Average (ng/L)	Range (ng/L) ⁵
PFBS	4	6	5-7	7	5-8	10	8-13
PFHpA	4	ND	ND ⁴	ND	ND ⁴	7	5-9
PFHxS	4	21	18-23	25	22-29	63	58-69
PFHxA	4	4	4-5	5	5 ⁴	13	11-16
PFNA	4	ND	ND ⁴	ND	ND ⁴	4	ND-5
PFOS	4	21	19-22	24	21-26	94	75-110
PFOA	4	4	4 ⁴	4	4 ⁴	8	8-9

Notes: ¹Eighteen analytes were tested at Wells 5, 6, and 8 per EPA Method 537.1. The following analytes were not detected at or above the CCRDL for Wells 5, 6, and 8: HFPO-DA, N-EtFOSAA, N-MeFOSAA, PFDA, PFDaA, PFTA, PFTrDA, PFUnA, 11Cl-PF3OUDS, 9Cl-PF3ONS, ADONA. ²CCRDL = Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level. The minimum concentration at which an analyte requires reporting in the Consumer Confidence Report. ³ND = Analyte was not detected at or above the CCRDL. ⁴More than one sample tested at same result. ⁵For further test result details refer to City webpage: pfas.cityofpleasantonca.gov. ⁶Well 8 has been assigned Standby status with State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and did not operate in 2020. PFAS testing is not required and was voluntarily performed.

8.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS, PROGRAMS & REBATES

Monitoring your own water use is now easier than ever. The Pleasanton Water Portal gives you 24/7 access to your water account. See hourly readings from your water meter, make online payments, see historic use, and sign up for automatic leak notification. Register for free at www.PleasantonWater.com

Rain or shine, water conservation is a way of life for California residents. Adopt the following habits for life-long water savings:

- Limit outdoor watering to no more than 1 day per week when it's not raining, October 1 through March 31. Residents can participate in our free Controller Assistance Program to learn how to efficiently set your controller to water during warmer weather. Learn how to schedule you're appointment at PleasantonWaterConservation.com.
- Turn off the controller when rain is expected and keep it off for 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
- Use a broom rather than a hose to clean driveways, sidewalks, and other hardscapes.
- Eliminate water runoff from irrigation by shortening watering time and adding multiple watering cycles.
- Only water landscaping after 6 p.m. and before 9 a.m. to reduce water loss from wind and evaporation.
- Wash cars, trucks, etc., only with a hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle — and remember — no water may enter the storm drain system (this includes the gutter).
- **CHECK FOR & FIX ALL** leaks in and around your home and/or business regularly; these include leaky toilets, faucets, showers, sprinklers, and valves. Signup to monitor your water usage at www.PleasantonWater.com
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Install water-efficient devices, such as faucet aerators and showerheads.
- Take short showers — a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath
- Keep your pool covered when it's not in use — this will significantly reduce water loss from evaporation.

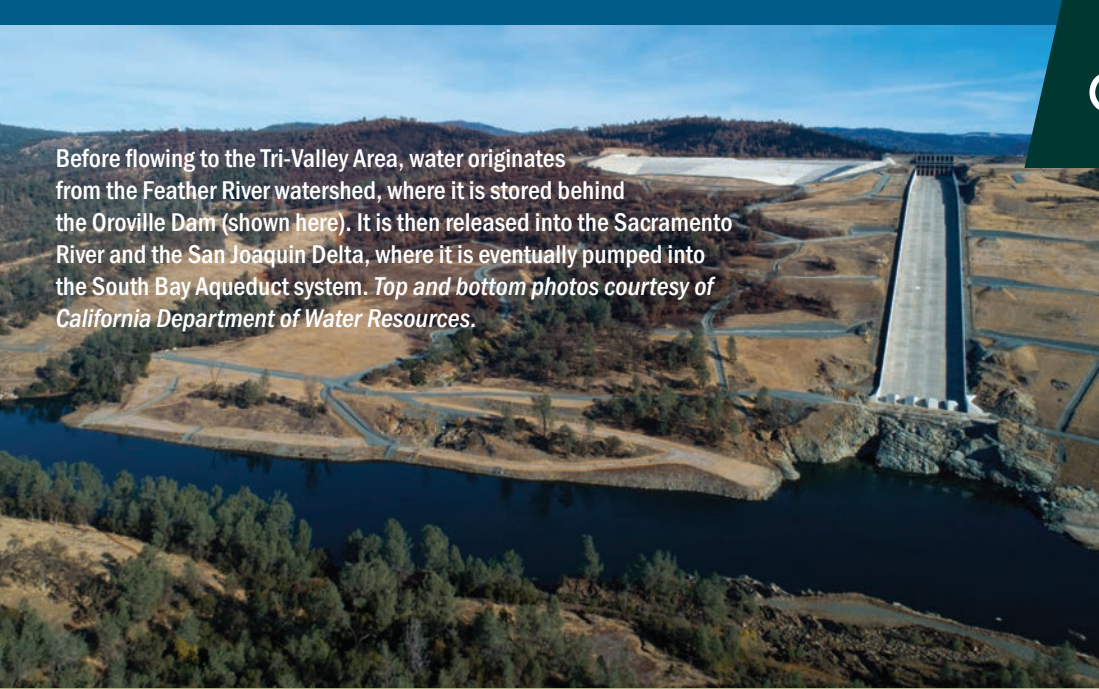
Visit www.PleasantonWaterConservation.com for more helpful water conservation tips, programs and rebates.



9.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Before flowing to the Tri-Valley Area, water originates from the Feather River watershed, where it is stored behind the Oroville Dam (shown here). It is then released into the Sacramento River and the San Joaquin Delta, where it is eventually pumped into the South Bay Aqueduct system. *Top and bottom photos courtesy of California Department of Water Resources.*



Lake Oroville



For any further questions you may have regarding the City's water supplies or quality, you can contact us by visiting the City's web site at www.cityofpleasantonca.gov or calling 925-931-5500.

Zone 7, the Valley's water wholesaler, and the City of Pleasanton encourage citizens who would like to become involved in local water issues and water quality topics to attend Zone 7's regular board meetings, which are held the third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Zone 7 offices in Livermore at 100 North Canyons Parkway. These meetings are open to the public. Agendas and other pertinent information on these meetings are available on the Zone 7 web site at www.zone7water.com. For further assistance, please refer to the contact information below:

Contact Information

Water Quality Information	925-931-5510
M-F 7:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.	
Stephanie Perley, sperley@cityofpleasantonca.gov	
<i>Para informacion en español, llamar al telefono</i>	925-931-5500
Utility Billing Information/Water Conservation Material & Programs	925-931-5500
M-F 7:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.	
Emergency Water Service	925-931-5500
M-F 7:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.	
After hours and weekends, call Pleasanton Police Dispatch	925-931-5100
Zone 7 Water Agency	925-454-5000
M-F 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	
www.zone7water.com	
Alameda County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Sites	800-606-6606
M-F 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	
www.household-hazwaste.org	
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline	
EPA National Radon Hotline	800-767-7236
www.sosradon.org	