2025 Annual Water Quality Report

Dublin San Ramon Services District is pleased to report that in 2025 your drinking water met or surpassed all state and federal water quality standards.

Dublin San Ramon Services District

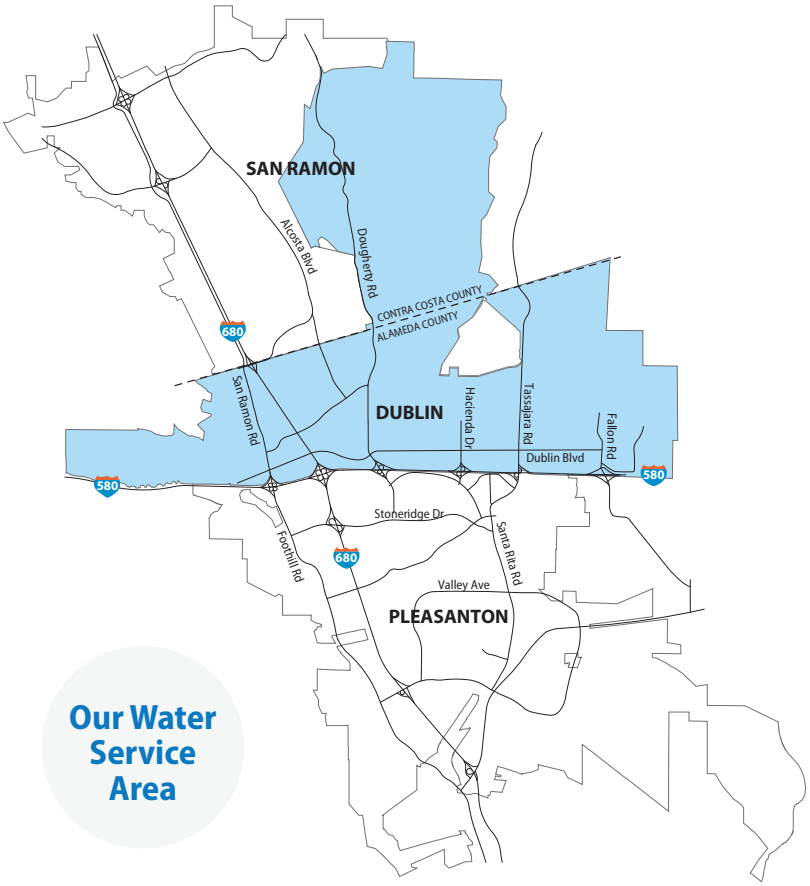
Water, wastewater, recycled water

Summary of 2025 Water Quality Report

Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) is proud to present its 2025 Annual Water Quality Report, which contains the results of the water quality monitoring performed by DSRSD and the Tri-Valley water wholesaler Zone 7 Water Agency during the past year. Throughout the year, DSRSD focused on delivering safe and reliable drinking water while planning for future challenges facing our community.

Who We Are

DSRSD is a public agency founded in 1953 that delivers drinking water to approximately 100,000 people in the City of Dublin and the Dougherty Valley area of the City of San Ramon.



Our Water Service Area

Cover: *Lake Del Valle is one source of your drinking water. Photo courtesy of Zone 7 Water Agency.*
Above: *Lake Oroville in Butte County, CA. Photo courtesy of the California Dept of Water Resources.*

What is an Annual Water Quality Report?

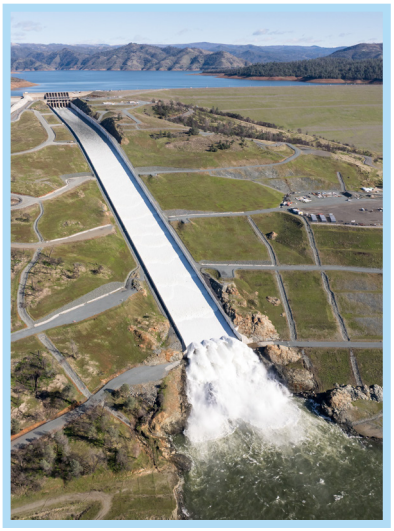
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) requires public water agencies to provide their customers with Annual Water Quality Reports (also known as a Consumer Confidence Reports). Our Annual Water Quality Reports are available each year in May. In these reports, you can learn where your water comes from, how it's treated, and its overall quality. **In 2025, your water met or surpassed all federal and state water quality standards.**

What's New

- Zone 7 Water Agency completed construction on the Chain of Lakes Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Treatment Facility in early 2025 (**learn more on page 15**).
- In 2025, no PFAS compounds were detected in your drinking water (**learn more on page 15**).
- Sampling of 31 homes in DSRSD's service area confirmed that your water system has lead levels below the State Action Level (**learn more on page 13**).
- California established a new Maximum Contaminant Level for hexavalent chromium with an October 1, 2026, compliance date. Water agencies were required to complete initial monitoring by April 1, 2025 *(**see test results on page 10**)*.

Your Water Sources

Oroville Dam controls the release of water from Lake Oroville. Photo courtesy of California Dept of Water Resources.



Your water supply comes from three sources: imported surface water from the California State Water Project, rainfall stored in Del Valle Reservoir, and groundwater from local Tri-Valley wells.

Your imported surface water supply originates in the Sierra Nevada as snow melt captured in Lake Oroville, located between Chico and Yuba City. The California State Water Project transports this water 300 miles from Lake Oroville to Zone 7 Water Agency's Del Valle and Patterson Pass Water Treatment Plants in Livermore.

Zone 7 Water Agency pumps groundwater from the aquifer that underlies the Livermore-Amador Valley. Water in the aquifer comes from local rainfall. Zone 7 Water Agency also recharges the aquifer with imported water to ensure access during dry years.

Your water supply is typically 60-80% treated surface water and 20-40% groundwater each year. The percentage varies depending on the season's precipitation, location, and other conditions.

In 2025, 78% of your water supply originated from the California State Water Project and Lake Del Valle, and 22% was local groundwater. Learn more at **www.trivalleywater.org/water-supply/our-waters-journey**.

Your Water Distribution System

DSRSD is a water retailer. This means that DSRSD purchases its supply from a water wholesaler (Zone 7 Water Agency) and distributes it to customers throughout its service area. DSRSD's water distribution system includes:

- **5 turnouts** to receive and control the flow of water from Zone 7 Water Agency
- **343 miles of pipes** to move water throughout the DSRSD service area
- **18 pump stations** to ensure adequate pressure
- **14 reservoirs** for necessary water supply and pressure
- **4,000 hydrants** for firefighting and operational purposes

Along with maintaining this system, DSRSD is responsible for customer-facing services, such as billing and 24/7 emergency response.

How Your Water Quality is Monitored and Protected

Maintaining your water quality is Zone 7 Water Agency and DSRSD's shared responsibility. These agencies ensure high-quality drinking water through source water assessment and protection, treatment and disinfection, sampling, and cross-connection control.

Source Water Assessment

Zone 7 draws from a diverse portfolio of drinking water sources, including local and imported surface water and groundwater from wells. The agency carefully monitors all these sources to ensure their continued quality and to protect the safety of our water supply.

A source water assessment is conducted on each groundwater well as required by the State Water Board. Sanitary surveys for surface water supplies are conducted every five years. The latest sanitary survey for the California Delta and the State Water Project was published in 2022.

Copies of any public outreach materials, source water assessment reports, or sanitary surveys are available at **www.zone7waterca.gov/water-quality**.

Source Water Protection

Protecting our source water is an important part of providing safe drinking water to the public that meets the stringent Zone 7 water quality goals. By monitoring potential contaminants and implementing best management practices, Zone 7 can proactively address threats to water quality. For example, groundwater sources can be vulnerable to releases from chemical/petroleum pipelines, leaking tanks, groundwater contamination plumes, septic tanks, landfills, and wastewater collection systems.

Surface water can become contaminated as it travels through the Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds and the Delta. After leaving the Delta, water is transported to Zone 7 via the South Bay Aqueduct. The aqueduct's water quality can become polluted from local cattle grazing, wildfires, wildlife activities, and recreational activities in the watersheds of the Bethany Reservoir and Lake Del Valle.

If you have any questions about Zone 7's source water assessment or protection efforts, contact Angela O'Brien, Zone 7 Water Quality Manager, at (925) 454-5748 or **waterquality@zone7water.com**.

Treatment and Disinfection

Zone 7 disinfects and removes pollutants from surface water using a multi-barrier approach; groundwater is chloraminated (injected with chlorine and ammonia) to maintain a detectable chloramine concentration (also known as a disinfectant residual) in the distribution system.

After receiving treated water from Zone 7, DSRSD maintains a consistent residual level of disinfectant in its distribution system and flushes water through water pipelines to prevent bacterial growth and to improve water quality.

Sampling

Zone 7 monitors source water quality continuously online and through collecting samples for laboratory analysis. DSRSD collects representative samples throughout its water distribution system. These samples then undergo analysis in the District's laboratory, which is accredited by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or are analyzed by an outside laboratory that is accredited by ELAP. In all, DSRSD and Zone 7 test for more than 178 water quality parameters.

Zone 7 Water Agency disinfects and removes pollutants from drinking water before distribution. Photo courtesy of Zone 7 Water Agency.

Cross-Connection Control Program

Dublin San Ramon Services District is committed to delivering safe drinking water to your property. A key part to keeping drinking water safe is protecting against cross-connections, which could contaminate your drinking water.

Cross-connections are points in the water system where non-potable water sources (water not approved for drinking) could potentially backflow from your property into the public water system. Examples of sources not approved for drinking include swimming pools, landscape irrigation systems, fertilizer sprayers, graywater systems, groundwater wells, and other appliances and equipment that use water.

What can you do as a resident to keep drinking water safe?

- Avoid creating cross-connections. Never submerge a hose in pool, pond, spa, bucket, or other containers.
- Inspect your plumbing to avoid potential cross-connections between your drinking water system and non-potable water sources.
- Avoid connecting a graywater system, rain barrels, or other auxiliary water systems directly to your irrigation system.

To learn more about cross-connection control protection and regulatory requirements, please visit **www.dsrsd.com/backflow**.

A DSRSD employee opens a test cock on a backflow prevention device to verify that it is receiving water flow.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

The following tables contain detailed information about the water that was delivered to your home or business from January to December 2025. Your water is regularly tested for 178 chemicals and substances, as well as radioactivity. Only those constituents that were detected in 2025 are listed in the tables.

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Primary standards set Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) for substances that affect health, along with monitoring and reporting requirements for these substances and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Secondary standards protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. Secondary standards do not have Public Health Goal (PHG) because they are considered aesthetic and are not based on health concerns.

Additional Parameters

Additional unregulated parameters, such as sodium and hardness, are included in the tables to assist customers in making health or economic decisions.

Lead and Copper Rule

In October 2024, the U.S. EPA issued additional improvements to the Lead and Copper Rule to better safeguard children and communities from lead exposure. For more information, visit **www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/lead-and-copper-rule-improvements**. The table on **page 13** provides a summary of the most recent tap sampling events that occurred in 2025.

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires that every five years the U.S. EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants that public water systems must monitor for. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated. Learn more at **www.epa.gov/dwucmr**.

The UCMR5 required public water systems to monitor for 29 unregulated per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium for a designated period between 2023 and 2025. DSRSD completed quarterly monitoring in 2023 and 2024; contaminants were not detected during the sampling period.

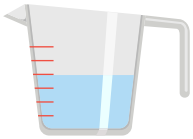
Units Used

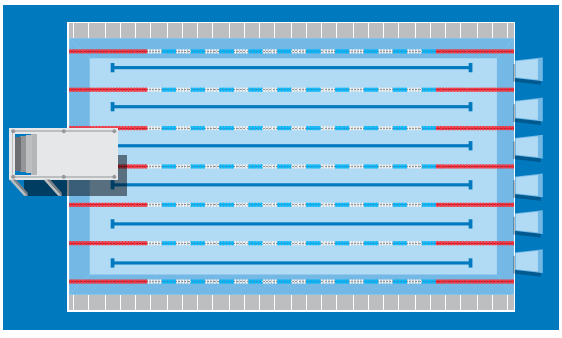
µg/L	Micrograms per liter
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter (a measure of electrical conductivity in water)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of cloudiness in water)

How Much is That?

µg/L = 1 drop of water in an Olympic-sized swimming pool

mg/L = 1 cup of water in an Olympic-sized swimming pool





Definitions & Abbreviations

90th Percentile Level Detected	A statistical measure used to determine compliance with federal drinking water standards for lead and copper. It represents the concentration level below which 90% of the water samples collected during a monitoring period fall.
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 (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) 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. EPA.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
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 do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Not Detected (ND)	Monitored for, but not detected, at or above Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting or Maximum Reporting Level. ND or value in range column indicates more than one analysis was performed during the year.
Primary Drinking Water Standard	Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs), and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
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 EPA.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Running Annual Average (RAA)	The test results based on an average of the previous four quarters.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

A DSRSD water reservoir in Dougherty Valley.

How to Read the Tables

1 Contaminants	2 Units	3 Highest Amount Allowed (MCL)	4 PHG, (MCLG), [MRDLG]	5 DSRSD Distribution System	6	In Compliance	7 Sources
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	80	NA	Highest Locational RAA: 66	Range of All Samples: 4 - 78	✓	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5)	µg/L	60	NA	31	ND - 42	✓	
Chloramines as Chlorine	mg/L	M				✓	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Surface Water Treatm							
Turbidity		TT = 1 NTU Maximum	NA	Highest Level Found: 0.1 NTU	NA	✓	Soil runoff
		TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU: 100%	NA	✓	

Sample Table

1 Go to **column 1** to find the contaminant you are interested in. Remember- no news is good news!

2 **Column 2** refers to the unit of measurement for each contaminant.

3 **Column 3** notes the highest amount the State Water Board or the U.S. EPA allows. This amount is usually not as low as the public health goal in **column 4.**

4 **Column 4** lists the state or federal goal. At that amount or lower, there is no known or expected risk to health from the contaminant's presence in drinking water. Not all listed contaminants have state or federal goals.

5 **Column 5** lists the average amount detected across the service area or at designated locations.

6 **Column 6** is the range of concentration of the contaminant detected in your area's water.

7 The last column lists how the contaminant typically gets into your drinking water.

Look for the green check! It means your drinking water is in compliance.

Water Quality Contaminants Detected in Treated Water Supply

Primary Drinking Water Standards, established by the State Water Board									
Contaminants	**Units**	**Highest Amount Allowed (MCL)**	**PHG, (MCLG), [MRDLG]**	**DSRSD Distribution System**				**In Compliance**	**Sources**
Disinfection Byproducts									
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	80	NA	Highest Locational RAA: 66		Range of All Samples: 4 - 78		✓	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5)	µg/L	60	NA	31		ND - 42		✓	
Disinfectant									
Chloramines as Chlorine	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0	[4]	Systemwide RAA: 2.14		Range of Monthly Average Chloramines: 1.89 - 2.41		✓	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Distribution Inorganic Chemical									
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	Systemwide Average: 0.83		Range of All Samples: 0.30 - 1.1		✓	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Surface Water Treatment				**Treated Water Supply**					
				Surface Water		**Groundwater**			
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1 NTU Maximum	NA	Highest Level Found: 0.1 NTU		NA		✓	Soil runoff
		TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU: 100%		NA		✓	
Disinfection Byproduct Precursor									
Total Organic Carbon		TT = Quarterly RAA Removal Ratio ≥ 1.0	NA	Lowest Quarterly RAA Ratio: 1.1		NA		✓	Various natural and man-made sources
Inorganic Chemicals				**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**		
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2	✓	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	µg/L	1000	2000	ND	ND	216	ND - 300	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; and discharge from metal refineries
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	10	0.02	NA	NA	Highest RAA: 4.0 System wide Average: 5.9	3.7 - 7.6 3.0 - 8.4	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; Transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Chromium, Total	µg/L	50	(100)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 10	✓	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	ND	ND - 0.1	ND	ND - 0.1	✓	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	10	10	ND	ND - 0.8	3.2	0.9 - 4.1	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Selenium	µg/L	50	30	ND	ND - 5	ND	ND - 7	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; and discharge from mines and industrial wastes
Radionuclides									
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L*	15	(0)	ND	ND	4	ND - 5	✓	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3	✓	Erosion of natural deposits

** Gross alpha data is from 2024 except Hopyard well 9 that was sampled in 2022.*

Secondary Drinking Water Standards, established by State Water Board for drinking water aesthetics								
Contaminants	Units	Highest Amount Allowed (MCL)	Treated Water Supply				In Compliance	Sources
			Surface Water		Groundwater			
			Average	Range	Average	Range		
Chloride	mg/L	500	58	24 - 157	80	20 - 112	✓	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Conductivity	µS/cm	1600	440	270 - 732	806	214 - 1073	✓	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500	42	24 - 59	52	7.0 - 94	✓	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	238	145 - 375	478	97 - 672	✓	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

DSRSD staff test water samples to verify that the water reaching our customers meets regulatory standards.

Additional Parameters, included to assist consumers in making health or economic decisions, i.e. low sodium diet, water softening, etc.						
Contaminants	Units	Treated Water Supply				Sources
		Surface Water		Groundwater		
		Average	Range	Average	Range	
Alkalinity as calcium carbonate	mg/L	88	68 - 159	259	58 - 357	Naturally-occurring minerals
Boron	µg/L	38	ND - 120	361	ND - 770	
pH		8.6	8.2 - 8.9	7.8	7.3 - 9.7	
Potassium	mg/L	2.5	1.4 - 4.1	1.9	0.5 - 2.3	
Silica	mg/L	8.1	ND - 12	20	ND - 31	
Sodium	mg/L	61	34 - 113	54	29 - 76	
Total Hardness as calcium carbonate	mg/L	88	56 - 152	318	35 - 452	

Lead in Drinking Water

A Message on Lead from the EPA

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. DSRSD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact DSRSD Customer Service (925) 828-8524. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **www.epa.gov/lead**.

Lead & Copper Sampling

Every three years, DSRSD is required to test the indoor tap water from a sample of homes built before 1986, when plumbing fixtures were allowed to contain lead. The U.S. EPA requires that 90 percent of the samples be below the regulatory action level for lead at 15 parts per billion and the below the regulatory action level for copper 1.3 parts per million.

During 2025, samples were taken from 31 homes and analyzed for lead and copper, with the results determining that DSRSD's water system is in compliance with the lead and copper action levels. DSRSD samples for lead and copper on a reduced monitoring schedule due to the historically low concentrations of lead and copper. The District's next lead and copper sampling event will be in 2028.

Lead Service Line Inventory

In 2024, Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) completed the initial lead service line inventory required by the U.S. EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revision. After completing a historical records review and field investigations, DSRSD determined there are no service lines made of lead or galvanized lines requiring replacement in its distribution system. The inventory also included an assessment of the service line sections maintained by the property owner. Results from the District's service line inventory can be viewed at **www.dsrsd.com/Lead**.

Testing for Lead in Schools

In 2017, the State Water Board DDW required water systems to test for lead in schools if school districts requested to be tested. The California legislature then passed Assembly Bill 746 requiring water systems to test for lead in drinking water at all public K-12 schools by July 1, 2019. The testing involves sampling water at taps throughout the school—drinking fountains and kitchen facilities. In 2018, DSRSD provided water to 20 public and 5 private K-12 schools in its service area. By the end of 2018, the District had tested all public schools and one private school (St. Raymond School was the only private school that requested lead testing). All tests were below the action level. The state will require DSRSD to retest most schools and begin testing day care centers in 2028.

Lead sampling information and results can be found at **www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html**.

A DSRSD employee sets up an autosampler to test drinking water for lead and copper concentrations.

Lead and Copper Rule

Contaminant	Units	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	In Compliance	Sources
Lead	µg/L	31	ND	None	15	0.2	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers
Copper	mg/L	31	0.31	None	1.3	0.3	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives

Proactively Addressing PFAS

With concern growing about the presence of PFAS in some water supplies, DSRSD continues to work closely with our water wholesaler, Zone 7 Water Agency, to monitor and address PFAS in our water supply.

What are PFAS?

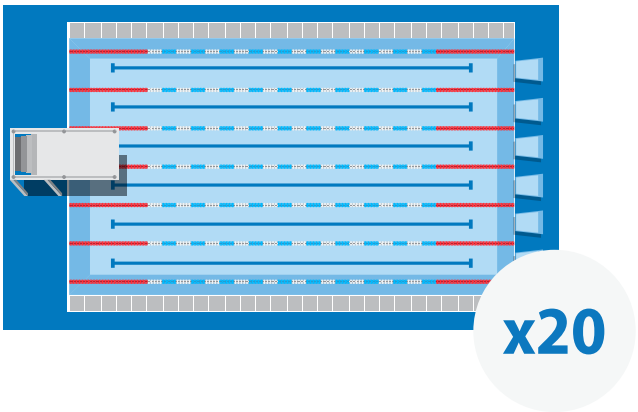
PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals widely used in manufacturing a variety of industrial and consumer products. People can be exposed to them through food packaging, air pollution, dust, and drinking water. PFAS are contaminants of emerging concern in drinking water due to a host of health impacts and the tendency of PFAS to accumulate in groundwater. Although certain PFAS are no longer manufactured in the U.S., these chemicals are still produced internationally and imported into the U.S. in consumer goods.

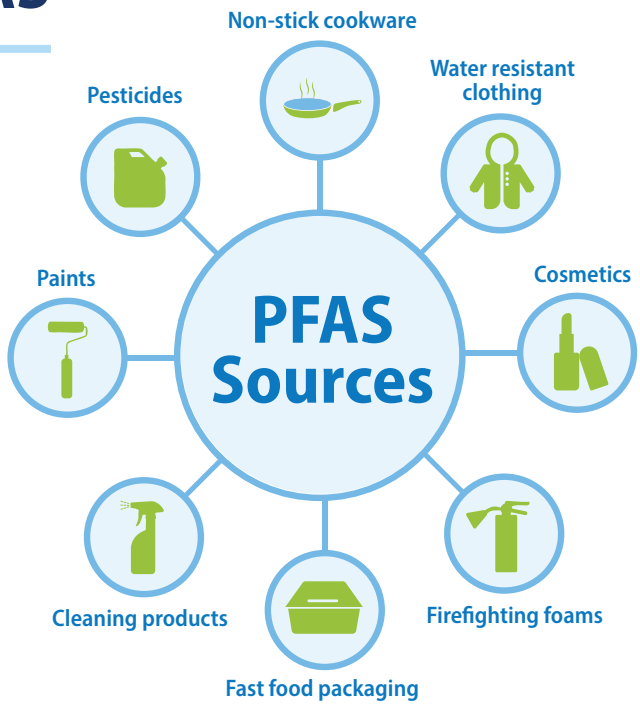
Units

ng/L = Nanograms per liter

How much is That?

ng/L = 1 drop of water in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools





PFAS Regulatory Update

Federal EPA Efforts

In April 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted national standards for six PFAS, including maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for the two most common PFAS (PFOA and PFOS) at 4.0 nanograms per liter (ng/L) each. In May 2025, the EPA announced its intent to rescind the PFAS regulations and propose a new rule (anticipated in 2026). This new rule would extend compliance deadlines for PFOA and PFOS from 2029 to 2031 and reconsider regulatory determinations for the other four PFAS. For more information, visit **epa.gov/pfas**.

California DDW Efforts

The State of California is also in the process of developing its own PFAS standards. California currently has drinking water notification and response levels for four PFAS and is evaluating other PFAS found throughout the state. Notification and response levels are non-regulatory-health based advisory levels established by the State for contaminants in drinking water for which MCLs have not been established. When a contaminant is found at concentrations greater than its advisory level, certain notification requirements and recommendations apply. For more information, visit **waterboards.ca.gov/pfas**.

Zone 7 uses ion exchange to remove PFAS for our water supply. Photo courtesy of Zone 7 Water Agency.

Actions Taken in Response to PFAS Detection

Studies & Monitoring

Zone 7 completed a PFAS Potential Source Investigation and other PFAS-related studies that are available on Zone 7's website at **www.zone7water.com/pfas**. In addition to these studies, Zone 7 is actively monitoring for PFAS across its groundwater basin and surface water supplies. During the 2025 monitoring period Zone 7 did not detect PFAS in its delivered supply.

Additionally, DSRSD completed testing for PFAS compounds during the U.S. EPA's UCMR5 in 2023-2025.

Treatment

Zone 7 has taken proactive measures to plan, design, and construct new PFAS treatment facilities to remove PFAS from affected groundwater sources. In 2023, Zone 7 opened its first PFAS treatment facility using ion exchange at its Stoneridge Well property in Pleasanton, which was followed by a second PFAS treatment facility at its Chain of Lakes location in 2025.

Currently, Zone 7 is in the planning phase for a third PFAS treatment facility at its Mocho Wellfield location, scheduled for completion by 2028. This upcoming facility will further enhance Zone 7's ability to address PFAS contamination, improve water quality, and restore the groundwater pumping capacity Zone 7 depends on for water supply reliability, especially during droughts when imported water is limited.

Learn more about Zone 7's PFAS treatment process at **www.youtube.com/watch?v=eIWKBDCHwCE**.

Operations

Zone 7 continues to be proactive in addressing PFAS in its water supply systems. Proactive measures include PFAS treatment at the Chain of Lakes and Stoneridge Wells, blending well water, treatment through the Mocho Groundwater Demineralization Facility, and increased use of surface water. As a result, the delivered water from PFAS-affected wells is consistently below California response levels and federal MCLs.

2025 PFAS Testing Results

Zone 7 tests for the presence of PFAS compounds throughout the year. In 2025, Zone 7 detected **no PFAS compounds** in their treated drinking water.

The South Bay Aqueduct near Livermore. Photo courtesy of Zone 7 Water Agency.

Water Quality Notifications

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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. 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,** that 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, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** that 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 (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1(800) 426-4791.

DSRSD does not produce or distribute bottled water. The State Division of Drinking Water mandates that the statements about bottled water be included in this report.

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 seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers 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.

Zone 7 operates multiple wells that extract groundwater to supplement your water supply. Photo courtesy of Zone 7 Water Agency.

Questions and Answers about Our Water

Why does the taste and/or smell of our tap water sometimes change?

Many factors can affect the taste of water. DSRSD's water is a blend of surface water and groundwater. The blend changes throughout the year and these variations can change taste and odor. Chlorine used to disinfect the water supply occasionally produces a chemical smell. Rapid algae growth in the Delta can cause an earthy or musty taste or smell. (These algae "blooms" can occur at any time but are most common from late spring through early fall.) None of the changes in taste or odor cause health concerns about water consumption.

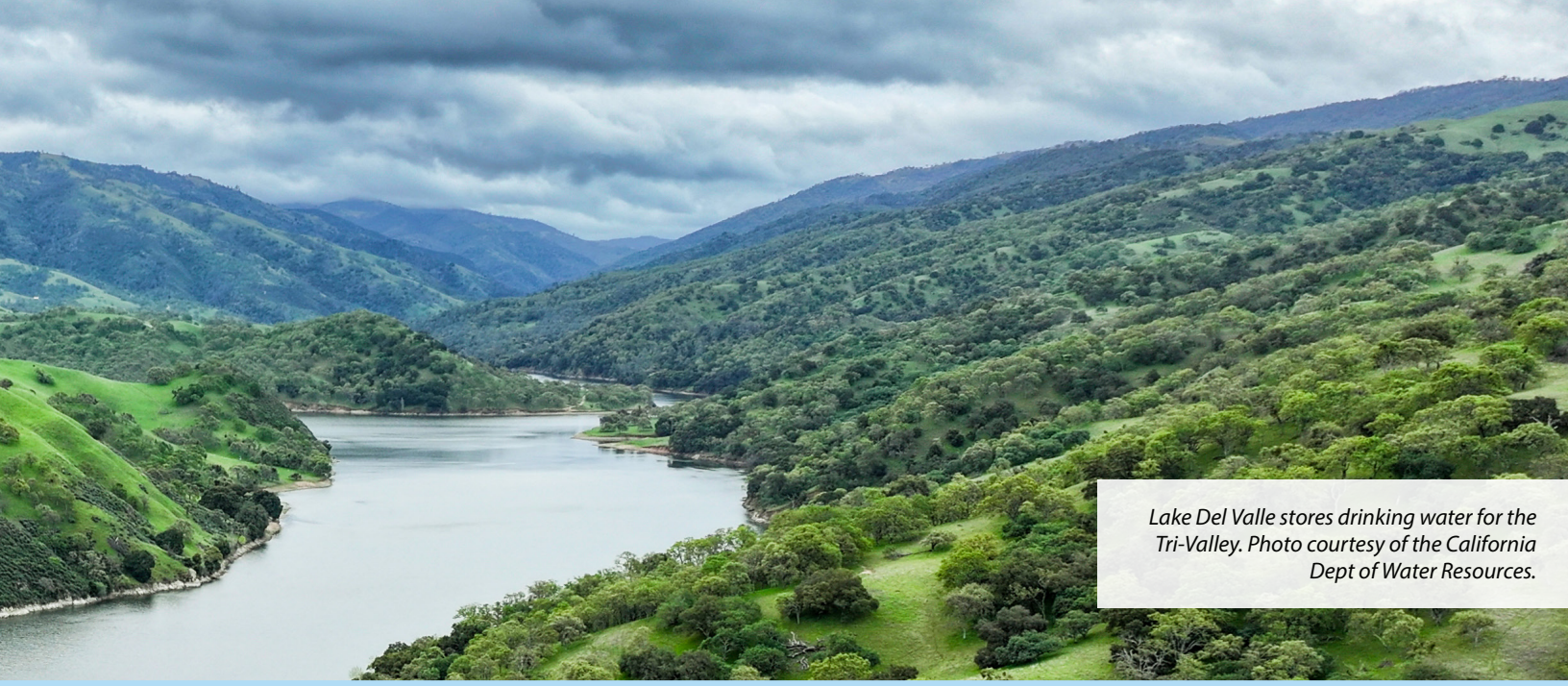
Rotting food in the garbage disposal or bacteria in the P-trap under the drain can also cause a foul smell. To get rid of the odor, fill the sink with hot water, add an ounce of household bleach, and allow the water to drain slowly. If you have a water filter on your faucet or refrigerator, be sure to change it as often as recommended. Otherwise, it becomes a breeding ground for bacteria that not only taste or smell foul but can make you sick.

Why does our water taste different than EBMUD's?

East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) is the water agency to the north of DSRSD that serves other portions of San Ramon. EBMUD receives most of its water from the Mokelumne River watershed and channels it into aqueduct pipes east of the Delta. The water never passes through the Delta and that's why it tastes different than DSRSD's water, which is a blend of surface water that has flowed through the Delta and groundwater extracted from local wells.

What is being done to improve water taste?

During warm months when algae blooms are more likely in the Delta, the California Department of Water Resources applies copper sulfate, and Zone 7 utilizes ozone to destroy some of the taste-and-odor-causing compounds released by algae. Ozonation improves overall water quality by destroying organic matter, reducing the formation of chlorine by-products, and treating other contaminants of emerging concern. Learn more at www.zone7waterca.gov/water-quality.



Lake Del Valle stores drinking water for the Tri-Valley. Photo courtesy of the California Dept of Water Resources.

Does our tap water contain fluoride?

Yes. Fluoride occurs naturally and is added to promote strong teeth. Voters in DSRSD's service area approved fluoridation in 1974, and treatment began in 1977. DSRSD complies with the optimal level of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water (mg/L) and control range of 0.6 to 1.2 mg/L, as required by federal and state regulations. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from **www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html**.

How hard is our water?

Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium cause water to be "hard." DSRSD measure hardness by the amount of calcium carbonate in the water, expressed either as milligrams per liter (mg/L) or grains per gallon (gpg). Our water in 2025 was soft to very hard, in the range of 58-448 mg/L or 3.4-26.2 gpg. Our water is a variable blend of surface and groundwater, hardness changes throughout the year and by location in DSRSD. Visit **www.zone7waterca.gov/water-quality** to learn more.

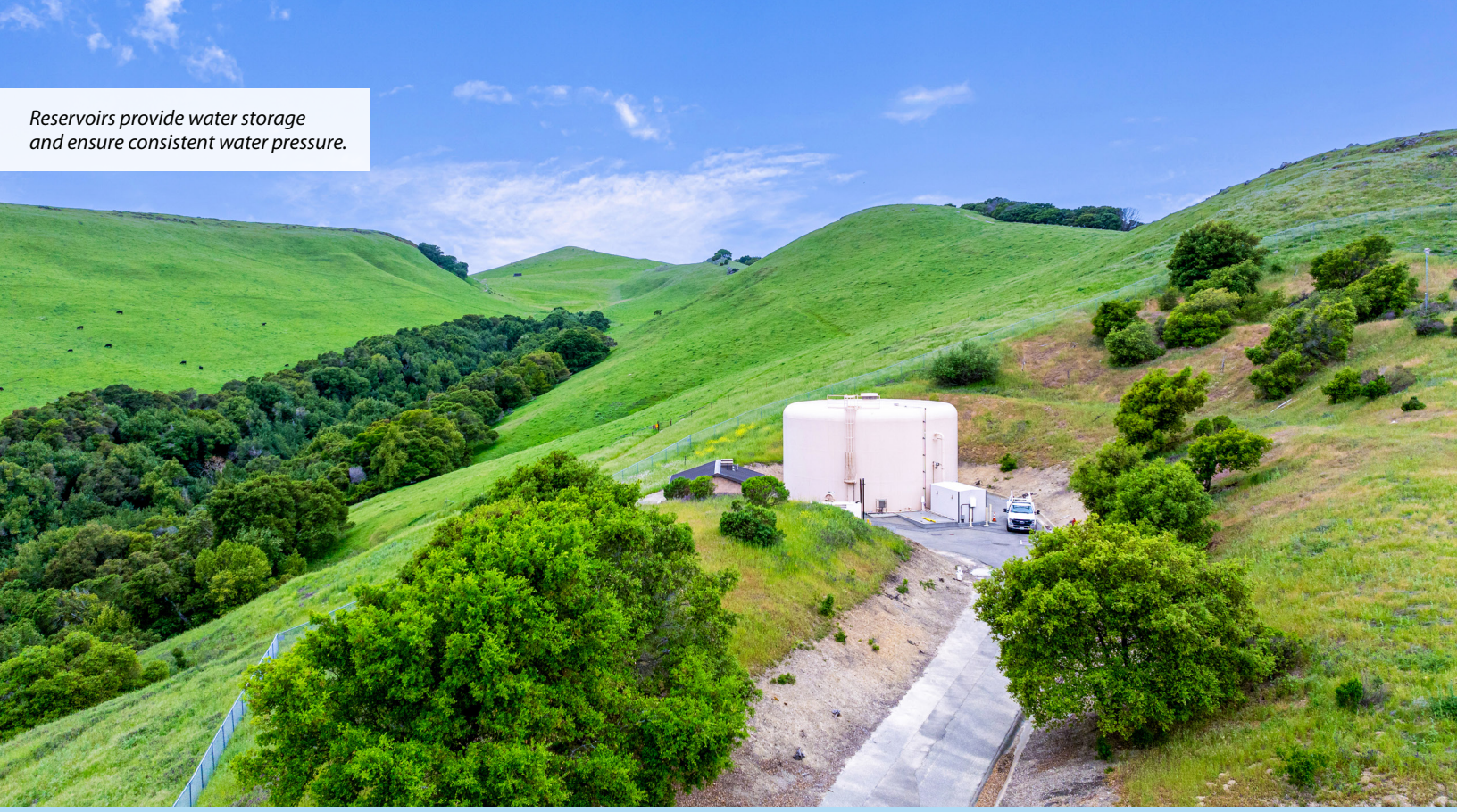
What do you advise about water softeners?

DSRSD discourages customers from installing salt-regenerated water softeners because they add excess amounts of salt to our wastewater, which in turn increases the salinity of recycled water used for irrigation. The salt in recycled water seeps back into our groundwater basin where it degrades the quality of our drinking water supply. Zone 7 operates a demineralization plant to remove salt from groundwater, but this is an expensive process. The more softened water that is used in DSRSD, the higher the costs for all customers.

If having soft water is important to you, please consider using an exchange tank service. An exchange tank service company will install portable water softening tanks at your home and replace them on a regular schedule. The company disposes of the brine in the tanks under controlled conditions, so it never enters DSRSD's wastewater, recycled water or groundwater basin. Learn more at **www.dsrsd.com/watersofteners**.

What is being done to improve water hardness?

Zone 7 has a demineralization plant to slow down the buildup of salts and minerals in our groundwater basin and reduce the hardness of groundwater pumped from the Mocho Well Field in western Pleasanton. Learn more at **www.zone7waterca.gov/water-treatment-facilities**.



Reservoirs provide water storage and ensure consistent water pressure.

For more information about water quality, visit **www.dsrsd.com/water-quality** or contact Kristy Fournier, Deputy Director of Operations – Regulatory, at (925) 875-2322 or **fournier@dsrsd.com**.

If you would like this report mailed to you, contact Customer Service at **customerservice@dsrsd.com** or (925) 828-8524.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) at 7051 Dublin Boulevard, Dublin CA 94568 or (925) 828-0515 for assistance.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Póngase en contacto con Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) acudiendo a 7051 Dublin Boulevard, Dublin CA 94568 o llamando al (925) 828-0515 para recibir ayuda en español.

本报告包含您的饮用水相关的重要信息。如需中文帮助，请联系都柏林圣拉蒙服务区 (Dublin San Ramon Services District, DSRSD)，地址：7051 Dublin Boulevard, Dublin CA 94568 或电话：(925) 828-0515。

इस रपिोर्ट में आपके पीने के जल से सम्बंधति महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है I हदिी में सहायता के लए, Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) को 7051 Dublin Boulevard, Dublin CA 94568 अथवा (925) 828-0515 पर संपर्क करें I

Board of Directors

DSRSD has a five-member Board of Directors publicly elected from divisions within the DSRSD service area.
We encourage public participation in District decisions affecting water quality and other matters at our Board meetings held on the first and third Tuesday of each month. For more information, visit **www.dsrsd.com/directors**.

Richard Halket, President
Dinesh Govindarao, Vice President
Arun Goel, Director
Ed Duarte, Director
Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold, Director
board@dsrsd.com

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water