Providing Safe and Reliable Water **Today and Tomorrow**

A patch of California golden poppies brightens the rolling hills near Pleasanton each spring. These drought tolerant wildflowers are more than just beautiful they also help support pollinators like bees and butterflies, contributing to the regions biodiversity while thriving with mineral water.

See Page 7

2024 Annual Water Quality **Report** California Poppy,

he City of Pleasanton is proud to present its 2024 Annual Water Quality Report. We are committed to investing in the future of our water supply to ensure a safe, reliable, and sustainable resource for our residents and businesses, both now and in the future. This report highlights important information about your water, including its sources and the measures we take to provide you with the cleanest and safest drinking water possible. It includes data from our ongoing water quality testing, detailing what is in our water and how it compares to federal and state drinking water standards.

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PLEASANTON'S WATER MEETS ALL SAFE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

The **City of Pleasanton 2024 Annual Water Quality Report** was prepared in accordance with health regulations that require water suppliers to notify customers each year about their water sources, what is in the water, and any violations of drinking water regulations during the prior year.

In 2024, all water delivered to Pleasanton customers met enforceable State and Federal drinking water standards, and the city had no violations. These standards were created to protect against naturally occurring and manmade contaminants that may be found in drinking water.

This report also outlines the City and Zone 7 Water Agency's actions to ensure water safety and improve system operations, along with contact information and ways the public can stay involved.

The City is committed to safeguarding our water future and delivering a safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply by investing in critical water infrastructure projects and proactively planning to meet future water needs. Learn more on page 13.

Subscribe to the City's special edition e-newsletter, **Pleasanton Pipeline**, for regular updates about water projects, programs, and initiatives.



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 करामें ।

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.



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PLEASANTON'S WATER SOURCES

Zone 7 Water Agency, the Tri-Valley's water wholesaler provides treated water to four major valley water retailers, delivers untreated water to several agricultural customers, monitors flood control measures, and coordinates groundwater management resources in the Tri-Valley area.

This year, Pleasanton purchased all of its water from Zone 7. It was comprised of treated surface water blended with local groundwater.

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. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) pumps this water from the Delta 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) undergo several stages of treatment to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water.

Local Groundwater

Groundwater comes from wells and springs. Zone 7 uses 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, more than half of the water delivered in the city may be from Zone 7's groundwater sources.

3. PLEASANTON'S WATER QUALITY GOALS

Important Health Information

Water quality is our top priority. The City is focused on safeguarding its water future and delivering high-quality drinking water by investing in critical water infrastructure projects and proactively planning to meet future water needs.

Over the last two years, the City has invested more than \$15 million in our water system. Our operations and maintenance team also works 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to maintain, repair, and monitor our water systems.

In addition, both the City and Zone 7 routinely test all water supplies. Zone 7 continuously monitors water quality at its treatment plants, conducting tests every four hours to ensure safe and effective treatment. Meanwhile, the City monitors 48 sampling locations across its water distribution system daily, weekly, and monthly to ensure compliance with all drinking water standards.

This report includes Pleasanton's 2024 water quality results and highlights steps taken to ensure safe, reliable water throughout the community. For more detailed source and treatment information, view Zone 7 Water Agency's report at www.zone7water.com/water-quality.

A Walk-Through Pleasanton

Rolling golden hills and heritage oak trees define much of Pleasanton's natural beauty. Open spaces like these provide scenic views and recreational opportunities and play an essential role in local watershed health by supporting native vegetation and reducing runoff.





Rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells are sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it can naturally absorb minerals and, in some cases, substances from animal or human activity.

Drinking water may be expected to contain small amounts of certain contaminants. The presence of a substance does not necessarily indicate a health risk. For more information about water contaminants and health effects, call the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visit epa.gov/safewater.

Pleasanton's water is disinfected using chloramine, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, which is added by Zone 7 and the City. Chloramine is effective at protecting against bacteria and viruses in the water supply. At the low levels used for disinfection, chloramine has not been shown to cause health effects in the general population.

Note for Sensitive Groups: Aquarium owners and home dialysis patients should take precautions when using chloraminated water. Consult your equipment manufacturer and physician for guidance.





To address the corrosion of lead and copper pipes into drinking water, the Environmental Protection Agency issued the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. The rule identifies regulatory requirements for monitoring, tracking, treatment, and reporting to prevent lead and copper from contaminating drinking water.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. In response to the latest LCR requirements for lead and to proactively address increasing regulatory mandates, the city completed a lead and copper inspection plan in October 2024. After reviewing historical records and conducting field investigations, the City determined that its distribution system had no lead or galvanized lines that needed replacement.

While the city is responsible for delivering high-quality drinking water to its customers, it cannot control the various materials used in the plumbing components of each structure. Lead can enter drinking water when service pipes, fittings, fixtures, solder, and flux that contain lead corrode due to a chemical reaction with the water. The risk of this occurring is higher when the water has high acidity or low mineral content. The most common issues arise from brass or chrome-plated faucets and fixtures using lead solder. This can result in significant amounts of lead entering the water.

If water has been sitting for several hours, flushing the tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking can minimize the potential for lead exposure.

If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health concerns, particularly for pregnant women and young children. Customers concerned about lead in their water may have their water tested. The City tests between 30 and 60 single-family homes built between 1982 and 1986 once every three years to comply with the EPA Lead and Copper Rule. Pleasanton's source water is also regularly analyzed for lead and copper according to a schedule set by the State Water Resources Control Board. The most recent sample results are included in Section 7 of this report.



Century Oaks: Guardians of the Landscape

Pleasanton is home to several majestic valley oaks and coastal live oaks, some of which are over 100 years old. These century oaks are vital to local ecosystems, providing habitat for wildlife, stabilizing soil, and shading watersheds. Their deep roots help support groundwater recharge and reflect the resilience of California's natural heritage.



More information about lead in drinking water and steps to minimize exposure are available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The following contaminants may also be found in drinking water:

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes): TTHMs are by-products of chlorine disinfection process. 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 have an increased risk of getting cancer. In 2024, 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): MTBE was not detected in any of Zone 7's water supply sources in 2024. The detection limit for reporting purposes is 3 ppb.

Nitrate: Groundwater sources tend to have more nitrate due to natural deposits and fertilizer runoff among other sources. Zone 7's water ranged from Not Detected (ND) to 4.2 mg/L in 2024. Nitrate is considered a health risk above 10 mg/L. It is of special concern for infants under 6 months of age, pregnant women, and people with certain enzyme deficiencies. At more than 10 mg/L, it can interfere with the ability to carry oxygen in blood. If you or a family member fall within these groups and are concerned, speak to a healthcare provider.





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 US EPA.

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.

Table Units mg/L	Milligrams per Liter or parts per million
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter or parts per billion
µŠ/cm	MicroSiemens per Centimeter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter

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UNDERSTANDING WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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 the US EPA 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 water qualities such as taste, odor, color, or clarity. 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 the EPA and the State Board 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:

- 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 naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or 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's sampling frequency meets and exceeds State Board requirements for some parameters. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table below 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 are relatively stable.

All groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to activities near the drinking water supply source. Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) is updated whenever new water sources are added.

Measuring just a few inches tall, the California golden poppy (Eschscholzia californica) is a vibrant native wildflower that thrives across open fields. hillsides, and gardens in Pleasanton and throughout the state. Known for its brilliant orange petals and feathery foliage, the poppy supports pollinators like bees and *butterflies while requiring very* little water to flourish. Its natural resilience makes it an iconic symbol of California's commitment to conservation and beauty.



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



2024 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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

PRIMARY STANDARDS— Manda	atory health-related s	standards es	tablished by the S	State Water Reso	urces Control Bo	ard (State Board) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) ¹	
				ZONE 7 WA	TER AGENCY ²			
Contaminants (units)	MCL	PHG MCLG*	Treated S	urface Water	Groundwater		Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=1 NTU Maximum TT=95% of Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA NA	Highest Level F % of Samples ≤	ound = 0.1 NTU 0.3 NTU = 100	Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable		Soil Runoff Soil Runoff	
Total Organic Carbon	TT = Quarterly RAA Removal Ratio ≥ 1.0	NA	Lowest Quarterly	RAA Ratio = 1.1			Various natural and manmade sources	
Inorganic Chemicals			Average	Range	Average	Range		
Barium (μg/L)	1000	2000	ND	NA	152	ND-288	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; and discharge from metal refineries	
Selenium (µg/L)	50	30	ND	NA	ND	ND-6	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and industrial wastes	
Fluoride (mg/L) (Naturally Occurring)	2	1	ND	NA	ND	ND-0.1	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	10	ND	ND-0.9	3.0	1.0-4.2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; and leaching from septic tanks and sewage	
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	10	0	0.1	NA	4.6 1.2-6.4		Discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanning, w preservation, chemical manufacturing, and textile dyeing; erosion of natural deposits.	
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	0	ND	NA	ND ND-5		Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND	NA	ND ND-4		Erosion of natural deposits	
Regulated Contaminants with	Secondary MCLs,	establishe	d by the State B	Board DDW		_		
Conductivity (µS/cm)	1600	_	397	235-647	826	375-1176	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Chloride (mg/L)	500	—	42	8-131	84	36-116	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	_	41	22-66	57	19-98	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	—	223	137-383	506	217-769	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	_	ND	ND-0.16	.06	0-0.48	Soil Runoff	
Manganese (ug/L)	50	—	ND	0-27	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Additional Parameters, included	to assist consume	ers in makir	ng health or ecor	nomic decisions	s, i.e., low sodiu	m diet, water so	oftening, etc.	
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)(mg/L)	_	_	97	51-144	266	119-424	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Boron (µg/L)	_	_	85	ND-220	606	490-820	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Hardness (as CaC03) (mg/L)	_	—	86	39-144	309	108-502	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Potassium (mg/L)	_	_	2.1	1.2-4.0	1.7	0.9-2.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Sodium (mg/L)	_	_	56	31-105	61	40-79	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
pH (Units)	-	—	8.7	8.3-9.1	7.6	7.1-8.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Silica (mg/L)	—	—	9.8	6.2-12	21 11-28		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	

¹Pleasanton and Zone 7 also test for a number of additional constituents in the water supply sources. Test results for these constituents were non-detected and therefore not included in the table. A complete list of all constituents

tested during 2024 is available upon request. ²Zone 7 Water Agency supplies surface and groundwater to the City of Pleasanton. For more information regarding this source, call 925-447-0533. The City of Pleasanton owns and operates three groundwater wells for drinking water purposes. All three wells have been taken offline and are only available for emergency use. For more information on this source, please call 925-931-5500.

2024 WATER QUALITY RESULTS, CONTINUED

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

PLEASANTON DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING RESULTS—Disinfection by-products, disinfectant residuals, fluoridation										
Contaminants (units)	MCL	PHG MCLG MRDLG		City of P	leasanton	Sources				
			Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)		Range of Individual Samples Collected in 2024					
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (µg/L)	80	NA	7	8	ND-91.26 ¹	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection				
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)	60	NA	5	5	ND-62	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection				
			Higl	hest % of Montl	hly Positive Samples					
Total Coliform Bacteria	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	0		(0%	Naturally present in the environment				
			Running Anr (RA	Running Annual Average (RAA) ⁸ Range of Monthly Average						
Chloramines as Chlorine (mg/L)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)=4.0	4	2.41		2.41		2.41		1.27-3.01	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (mg/L) ²	2	1	0.68 0.61-0.72			Water additive that promotes strong teeth				
EPA/State Lead Copper Rule—M	Ionitored at Custor	ner's Tap—2022 ³	Number Collected	90th Percentile	Number of Samples > Action Level					
EPA Lead Study (µg/L)	AL = 15	0.2	62 0		62 0		1	Internal corrosion of household plumbing		
EPA Copper Study (mg/L)	AL = 1.3	0.3	62 0.33		0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing				

^ICompliance is based on LRAA of distribution samples collected in 4 quarters. ²The 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. ³Tested every 3 years; next scheduled testing in September 2025.

In an effort to reduce outdoor water use, many homeowners across California are choosing to replace grass with artificial turf and California native and water-wise landscaping. Water-wise landscapes are beautiful and lowmaintenance, not to mention attractive to pollinators and beneficial insects, which help natural ecosystems thrive. For turf rebate information, visit Save Our Water: www.saveourwater.com/yardrebates/

7.

To view the Water Quality Report online, visit <u>www.PleasantonWater.com.</u>



PFAS UPDATES & DETECTION IN GROUNDWATER

What are PFAS?

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances are a large group of manmade substances that have been extensively used since the 1940s in everyday consumer products designed to be waterproof, stainresistant, or nonstick. In addition, they have been used in fireretarding 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.

PFAS Regulatory Update

Until recently, PFAS were considered unregulated contaminants of emerging concern. However, in 2024, the EPA established federally enforceable drinking water standards (Maximum Contaminant Levels, or MCLs) for several PFAS compounds, including PFOA and PFOS.

The EPA had previously issued health advisories. However, the new federal MCLs now require public water systems to monitor for these substances and take corrective action if levels exceed the established limits.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has issued its own Notification and Response Levels for PFAS in California. It is in the process of adopting state-specific MCLs that may exceed federal requirements.

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					
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	3	20					

Notes: ¹NL is the concentration level of a contaminant in drinking water delivered for human consumption that SWRCB has determined, based on available scientific information, does not pose a significant health risk but warrants notification to the governing body. ²RL is the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water delivered for human consumption at which the water system, in the case of PFAS, must either (1) take the source out of service immediately; (2) utilize treatment or blending; or (3) provide immediate public notification of the exceedance if the source remains active. RLs are not regulatory drinking water standards.

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, Zone 7 and the City actively monitor for PFAS in water supplies and have taken actions to ensure the delivery of safe drinking water to customers. All water delivered to our customers in 2024 was below the SWRCB Response Levels for PFAS.

Zone 7 Water Agency—PFAS was not detected above any Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL) in treated surface water supplies, which typically comprise the majority of the total water delivered to customers.

There have been detections in the sampling of some of the groundwater wells in the local groundwater basin. When these contaminants were sampled above response levels (RL) in Zone 7 wells, Zone 7 took steps to treat the contaminants to concentrations below the RL in all water delivered to customers.

Zone 7 has constructed water treatment facilities that utilize ion resin exchange to address PFAS at the Chain-of-Lakes and Stoneridge Well sites. Zone 7 has completed construction of PFAS treatment facilities at the Stoneridge Well and Chain-of-Lakes Well sites.

City of Pleasanton—In 2022, the City detected PFAS in groundwater supply sources, Wells 5, 6, and 8. As of November 2022, the City's groundwater wells were taken out of service. Wells 5 and 6 were deemed for emergency use only. The City's groundwater wells did not operate in 2024. For more information on PFAS, visit www.PleasantonWater.com. ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY MONITORING FOR PFAS

(continued from page 9)

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2024 WATER QUALITY DATA — Contaminants detected in treated water supply – Zone 7 Water Agency Has Provided All Data.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) DRINKING WATER STANDARDS, established by the State Water Board										
PFAS	Response Level	Notification Level	CCRDL	Surface Water Average Range		Surface Water Average Range Av		Surface Water Ground Average Range Average		Sources
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS), ng/L	40	6.5	4	ND	NA	ND	ND-4.5	Various man-made sources		
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	10	5.1	4	ND	NA	ND	NA	Various man-made sources		
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS) (ng/L)	20	3	3	ND	NA	ND	ND-4	Various man-made sources		
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ng/L)	NA	NA	4	ND	NA	ND	NA	Various man-made sources		
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (Gen-X), ng/L	NA	NA	5	ND	NA	ND	NA	Various man-made sources		
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	Various man-made sources		

Abbreviations/Units: CCRDL = Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (State Water Board established). Ng/L = Nanograms per liter, NA = Not Applicable, ND = Monitored for but not detected at or above CCRDL Although the lab may detect concentrations below the State-required reporting threshold (CCRDL), those values are not considered officially "detected" for reporting purposes. As a result, average concentrations are reported as Non-Detect (ND) when the measured values fall below the CCRDL, even if the range includes a low-level result.

Pleasanton Monitoring of Offline Groundwater Wells

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2024 WATER QUALITY DATA — Contaminants detected in existing wells. Wells are offline and only available for emergency water supplies.									
		Well 5		We	II 6	Well 8			
PFAS	Notification Level (NL)1	Response Level (RL)2	Average (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	Average (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	Average (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	
PFBS	500	5,000	4.1	ND-4.8	4.4	ND-5.6	5.9	5.1-7.0	
PFOS	6.5	40	14.1	12-17	19	3.5-26	27.2	19-34	
PFOA	5.1	10	4.45	2.8-5.9	3.1	ND-4.1	3.6	3.1-4.2	
PFHxS	3	20	10.5	5.8-13	15.7	4.8-19	23.2	18-29	
PFHxA	NA	NA	3.4	2.9-4.0	2.9	ND-4.0	4.2	3.1-5.1	

For further PFAS test result details, refer to the City of Pleasanton website at: <u>www.PleasantonWater.com</u>.



Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium cause water to be "hard." We 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 ranges from 100mg/L to 450mg/L (6 gpg to 26 gpg) depending on the source of the water. If we are receiving only groundwater, the water hardness measures on the high end (400-450mg/L or 23-26 gpg). Because our water is a variable blend of surface and groundwater, hardness changes throughout the year and by location in the city.

The City discourages customers from installing saltregenerated water softeners because they add excess amounts of salt to our wastewater, increasing the salinity of recycled water used for irrigation. The salt in recycled water seeps back into our groundwater basin, degrading the quality of our drinking water supply. Zone 7 operates a demineralization plant to remove salt from groundwater, but this process is



expensive. The more that softened water is used in the city, 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 will install portable water softening tanks at your home and replace them regularly. The brine in the tanks is disposed of under controlled conditions, so it never enters the city's wastewater, recycled water, or groundwater basin.



WATER CONSERVATION REBATES & PROGRAMS

The City encourages wise water use by offering various rebate programs and free water conservation services. Customers can participate in these local water conservation programs to save water and money on their water bills.

Rebate Programs:

- Eco-Friendly Lawn Conversion (EFLC) Rebate Program Up to \$2,575 for Residential or \$10,000 for Commercial/Irrigation Customers.
- Weather-Based Irrigation Controller Rebate Up to \$75 for single-family residences, \$100 for multi-family homes, and \$3,000 for non-residential customers.
- Pool Cover Rebate \$100 rebates to cover your pool.
- **High Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebates** \$200 for purchasing a high-efficiency washing machine.

Free Water Conservation Services:

- Free Home Water Audits—Schedule a free home water audit to learn how to reduce your water use.
- Free Compost for Pleasanton Residents The City offers free compost for residents on a first-come, first-served basis.
- **Controller Assistance Program** The City will evaluate your outdoor system, provide water-saving recommendations, and help with irrigation scheduling and controller programming.
- Free Indoor Water-Efficient Device Program—Residents can receive up to three free water-efficient showerheads and bathroom faucet aerators. The program also offers free toilet dye strips to check for toilet leaks.
- Free Water Conservation Lavatory Sign—Commercial customers can request easy-to-use, non-stick water conservation clings for restroom mirrors to encourage wise water use.

Learn more about these programs and other ways to conserve at <u>www.PleasantonWaterConservation.com</u>.

Monitoring your water use is now easier than ever! The Pleasanton My Water Portal and Mobile App give you 24/7 access to your water account. You can view hourly readings from your water meter, make online payments, view historic use, and sign up for automatic leak notifications.



10. INVESTING IN THE FUTURE OF PLEASANTON WATER

The City of Pleasanton is committed to safeguarding our water future and delivering a safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply by investing in critical water infrastructure projects and proactively planning to meet future water needs. Since 2023, Pleasanton has taken a systematic approach to planning the future of its water system. Through a comprehensive analysis and forward-thinking planning, the City is developing actionable strategies to address its evolving needs and meet the community's long-term water demands.



Let's Talk Water! As part of our efforts to strengthen engagement with our customers, we want to hear from you. Please take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire and share your thoughts on Pleasanton's water future.

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta provides water to two-thirds of California

The Heart of California's Water System

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is a vital part of California's water infrastructure, acting as the connection point between Northern California's rivers and the State Water Project, which delivers water throughout the state—including to Zone 7 and the Tri-Valley region. This unique network of rivers, sloughs, wetlands, and islands supplies drinking water to over 27 million Californians and irrigates over 3 million acres of farmland.

Beyond its role in water delivery, the Delta also supports rich biodiversity and serves as a critical habitat for fish, birds, and other wildlife. With

ongoing intrusion, long-term critical habitat for fish, birds, and other wildlife. With challenges like climate change, drought, and saltwater protecting the Delta is essential to ensuring the reliability of our water supply and the health of California's environment.



Follow us online to stay informed and engaged about Pleasanton Water's latest steps to safeguard its water future and deliver a safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply.

City of Pleasanton





cityofpleasantonca.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Zone 7 and the City of Pleasanton encourage citizens who want to become involved in local water issues and water quality topics to attend Zone 7 Water Agency's regular board meetings. The meetings 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 at <u>www.zone7water.com</u>. For further assistance, please refer to the contact information below:

Water Quality Information M-F 7:00 a.m4:00 p.m. pwd@cityofpleasantonca.gov	925-931-5500
Para información en español	925-931-5500
Utility Billing Information/Water	
Conservation Material & Programs	925-931-5500
M-F 7:00 a.m4:00 p.m.	
www.PleasantonWater.com	
Emergency Water Service	925-931-5500
M-F 7:00 a.m4:00 p.m.	
After hours and weekends, call	925-931-5100
Pleasanton Police Dispatch	
Zone 7 Water Agency	925-454-5000
M-F 8:00 a.m5:00 p.m.	
www.zone7water.com	
Alameda County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Sites	800-606-6606
M-F 8:30 a.m5:00 p.m.	
www.household-hazwaste.org	
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800-426-4791
<u>www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drink</u> drinking- water-hotline	ing-water/safe-
EPA National Radon Hotline	800-767-7236

<u>www.sosradon.org</u>

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