AGENDA

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING
TIME: 6 p.m.
PLACE: Regular Meeting Place
7051 Dublin Boulevard, Dublin, CA
www.dsrsd.com

DATE: Tuesday, September 16, 2025

Our mission is to protect public health and the environment by providing reliable and sustainable water, recycled water, and wastewater services in a safe, efficient, and fiscally responsible manner.

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

3. ROLL CALL

4. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS/ACTIVITIES

5. PUBLIC COMMENT (MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC)
At this time those in the audience are encouraged to address the Board on any item of interest that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board and not already included on tonight's agenda. Comments should not exceed five minutes. Speaker cards are available from the District Secretary and should be completed and returned to the District Secretary prior to addressing the Board. The President of the Board will recognize each speaker, at which time the speaker should proceed to the lectern. Written comments received by 3 p.m. on the day of the meeting will be provided to the Board.

6. AGENDA MANAGEMENT (CONSIDER ORDER OF ITEMS)

7. CONSENT CALENDAR
Matters listed under this item are considered routine and will be enacted by one Motion, in the form listed below. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless requested by a Member of the Board or the public prior to the time the Board votes on the Motion to adopt.

   7.A. Approve Special Meeting Minutes of September 9, 2025
   Recommended Action: Approve by Motion

8. BOARD BUSINESS

   8.A. Public Hearing: Accept 2025 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals
   Recommended Action: Hold Public Hearing and Accept by Motion

9. REPORTS

9.A. Boardmember Items

9.A.1. Joint Powers Authority and Committee Reports
9.A.2. Submittal of Written Reports for Day of Service Events Attended by Directors
9.A.3. Request New Agenda Item(s) Be Placed on a Future Board or Committee Agenda

9.B. Staff Reports

9.B.1. General Manager Monthly Report

10. CLOSED SESSION

10.A. Conference with Legal Counsel – Consideration of Initiation of Litigation Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(4): One Case

10.B. Conference with Labor Negotiators Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6

Agency Negotiators: Jan Lee, General Manager
Michelle Gallardo, Administrative Services Director
Samantha Koehler, Human Resources and Risk Manager

Employee Organizations: 1. Stationary Engineers, Local 39
2. International Federation of Professional and Technical Employees, Local 21
3. Mid-Management Employees Bargaining Unit
4. Unrepresented Employees

Additional Attendees: Cepideh Roufougar, Jackson Lewis P.C.

11. REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION

12. ADJOURNMENT

All materials made available or distributed in open session at Board or Board Committee meetings are public information and are available for inspection during business hours by calling the District Secretary at (925) 828-0515. A fee may be charged for copies. District facilities and meetings comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. If special accommodations are needed, please contact the District Secretary as soon as possible, but at least two days prior to the meeting.

DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT
MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

September 9, 2025

1. CALL TO ORDER

A special meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order at 6 p.m. by President Goel.

2. PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

3. ROLL CALL

Boardmembers present at start of meeting: President Arun Goel, Vice President Richard M. Halket, Director Dinesh Govindarao, and Director Georgean M. Vonheeder-Leopold.

District staff present: Jan Lee, General Manager/Treasurer; Douglas E. Coty, General Counsel; and Nicole Genzale, Executive Services Supervisor/District Secretary.

4. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS/ACTIVITIES

4.A. Presentation of Transparency Certificate of Excellence and District of Distinction Accreditation by Special District Leadership Foundation

Ms. Colleen Haley, Public Affairs Field Coordinator (Bay Area Network) for the California Special Districts Association, presented the Special District Leadership Foundation awards to the Board.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT (MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC) – 6:10 p.m. No public comments received.

6. AGENDA MANAGEMENT (CONSIDER ORDER OF ITEMS) – No changes made.

7. CONSENT CALENDAR

Director Govindarao MOVED for approval of the items on the Consent Calendar. Director Vonheeder-Leopold SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FOUR AYES.

7.A. Approve Regular Meeting Minutes of August 19, 2025 – Approved
7.B. Approve the California Office of Emergency Services Designation of Applicant's Agent Resolution for Non-State Agencies (Cal OES Form 130) – Approved – Resolution No. 27-25

8. BOARD BUSINESS

8.A. Discuss Options for Filling a Board of Directors Vacancy

General Manager Lee reviewed the item for the Board. The Board and staff discussed the three options as presented. The Boardmembers agreed that filling the seat by appointment rather than by a special election would be beneficial to the District. Calling

a special election for April or May 2026 would be cost prohibitive and would significantly shorten the elected Boardmember's term ending in December 2026.

Vice President Halket proposed the Board proceed to fill the vacancy with a direct appointment, as presented under Option #3. He stated that former DSRSD Director Edward Duarte resides in Division 2 and is amenable to serving the remainder of the vacant term. The Boardmembers agreed it would be beneficial to fill the short-term vacancy with an experienced and knowledgeable appointee who could quickly reassimilate to the role and address key matters the Board will consider during the remainder of the term. They reflected on Mr. Duarte's prior service on the Board and supported Vice President Halket's proposal.

Director Govindarao MOVED to Accept the Declaration of a Board of Directors Vacancy for Division 2 and Directed Staff to Proceed with Option # 3 - Proceed with the Direct Appointment of a Qualified Citizen in the District, Former DSRSD Boardmember Edward Duarte. Director Vonheeder-Leopold SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FOUR AYES.

8.B. Approve Revised Board Committee and Joint Powers Authority Assignments for Calendar Year 2025

General Manager Lee reviewed the item for the Board. President Goel reviewed his proposal for updating the assignments to provide appropriate coverage and support succession planning in consideration of the current Division 2 Board vacancy and anticipated appointment to fill the seat in October. The Boardmembers discussed the options as presented and supported President Goel's proposal as defined in Option #1.

Vice President Halket MOVED to Approve the Revised Board Committee and Joint Powers Authority Assignments for the Remainder of Calendar Year 2025 per Option #1 - Approve the Board President's Proposed Revised Committee and JPA Assignments shown in Table 2 for the Remainder of 2025. Director Govindarao SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FOUR AYES.

9. REPORTS

9.A. Boardmember Items

9.A.1. Joint Powers Authority and Committee
LAVWMA Board Meeting of August 20, 2025

President Goel invited comments on recent JPA activities. Directors felt the available staff reports adequately covered the many matters considered at the meeting and commented on some of the meeting activities.

9.A.2. Submittal of Written Reports for Day of Service Events Attended by Directors

Director Vonheeder-Leopold submitted a written report to Executive Services Supervisor/District Secretary Genzale. She reported that she attended the California Special Districts Association Annual Conference August 25-28 in Monterey. She summarized the activities and discussions at the meeting.

She also announced that today is California's 175th birthday. California was admitted to the United States on September 9, 1850.

9.A.3. Request New Agenda Item(s) for a Future Board or Committee Agenda – None

9.B. Staff Reports

General Manager Lee reported on the following items:

- A DERWA Board meeting will be held on Monday, September 22, 2025 at 6 p.m.
- The WateReuse California Annual Conference will be held September 21–23 (Sunday–Tuesday) in San Diego.
- The WEFTEC Conference will be held September 27–October 1 (Saturday–Wednesday) in Chicago, Illinois.
- The Tri-Valley Mayors' Summit will be held on Wednesday, October 15 at Casa Real at Ruby Hill Winery in Pleasanton.

10. ADJOURNMENT

President Goel adjourned the meeting at 6:44 p.m.

Submitted by,

Nicole Genzale, CMC
Executive Services Supervisor/District Secretary

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: September 16, 2025

TITLE: Public Hearing: Accept 2025 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Board of Directors hold a public hearing to receive comments on the *2025 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals*, and accept, by Motion, the report, after consideration of comments.

SUMMARY:

In compliance with the California Health and Safety Code and in support of the District's Strategic Plan Goal "*Environmental Protection and Regulatory Compliance: Meet or exceed environmental and public health standards while preparing for the future regulatory landscape*," staff has prepared a 2025 Public Health Goal report covering calendar years 2022 to 2024. A Public Health Goal represents a level of concentration of a constituent that would not cause significant adverse health effects in people who drink that water every day for 70 years. DSRSD's water distribution system met all federal and state drinking water standards during the reporting period. However, some constituents were detected in the DSRSD drinking water distribution system at levels above the Public Health Goals but below the state and federal Maximum Contaminant Levels. The law requires that water systems exceeding the Public Health Goals hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. At the meeting on September 16, the Board will receive public comment and consider accepting the report.

BACKGROUND:

The California Health and Safety Code Section 116470 (b) requires water utilities with more than 10,000 service connections to prepare a report every three years if constituents in their drinking water have exceeded any Public Health Goals. The last DSRSD Public Health Goal report was received by the Board on September 20, 2022. Public Health Goals are non-enforceable drinking water goals set by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), a division of the California Environmental Protection Agency. If OEHHA has not adopted a Public Health Goal for a constituent, the law requires water utilities to use the federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

A Public Health Goal represents a level of concentration of a constituent that would not cause significant adverse health effects in people who drink that water every day for 70 years. OEHHA must also consider any evidence of immediate and severe health effects when setting a Public Health Goal. For cancer-causing chemicals, OEHHA typically establishes a Public Health Goal at the "one-in-one million" risk level. At that level, not more than one person in a population of one million people drinking the water daily for 70 years would be expected to develop cancer because of exposure to that chemical.

Public Health Goals are based solely on public health risk and does not consider any of the practical risk-management factors used by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Division of Drinking Water when it sets the Maximum Contaminant Levels in enforceable drinking water standards. These practical factors include the capability to detect and analyze constituents at very low levels, technologies available to reduce constituents to these levels, and the benefits and costs of doing so. Public Health Goals are not mandatory regulations nor enforceable, and thus no public water systems are required to meet them.

Although Public Health Goals are not enforceable, the water utility is required to report constituents detected in the utility's drinking water at a level exceeding the applicable Public Health Goal (or federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal).

Originating Department: Operations	**Contact: K. Fournier and D. Ward/D. Gill**	**Legal Review: Not Required**
Financial Review: Not Required	**Cost and Funding Source: N/A**	
Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Resolution ☐ Ordinance ☐ Task Order ☐ Proclamation ☒ Other (see list on right)	**Attachment 1 – 2025 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals**	

DISCUSSION:

The 2025 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals is attached. The report covers the period from 2022 through 2024 and provides the following required information:

- The numerical public health risk associated with the Maximum Contaminant Level (and the Public Health Goal or federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal), if possible, to quantify
- The category or type of health risk that could be associated with each constituent
- The best treatment technology available that could be used to reduce the level of the constituent in the drinking water
- An estimate of the cost to install that treatment if it is appropriate and feasible

In 2022–2024, DSRSD's water distribution system meets all federal and state drinking water standards. However, the following constituents were detected in the DSRSD drinking water distribution system at levels above the Public Health Goals (or federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) but below the state and federal Maximum Contaminant Levels: total coliform bacteria, *Escherichia coli* bacteria, hexavalent chromium, fluoride, lead, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), and uranium. These exceedances are discussed in the report (Attachment 1).

The review period of this report was publicly noticed. The report has been made available to the public from September 2, 2025, through September 16, 2025, for written comments by 5 p.m. on the day of the public hearing on September 16, 2025. The law requires that water systems exceeding the Public Health Goals hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. No comments have been received on the report to date.

Since all federal and state drinking water standards have been met, no corrective action on the Public Health Goals is required at this time. Staff recommends that the Board receive public comments, and accept the report as submitted.

NEXT STEPS:

Staff will continue to provide information to District customers on the quality of delivered drinking water. Staff will also stay engaged and prioritize collaboration with the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water and partner agencies to align strategies, share resources, and address shared challenges related to water quality. State law requires a Public Health Goal report be prepared every three years. The next Public Health Goal report will be presented to the Board in 2028.

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

2025 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals

Background

The California Health and Safety Code[1] requires water utilities with more than 10,000 service connections to prepare a triennial report comparing water quality results to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs are non-enforceable goals set by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), a division of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA). If OEHHA has not adopted a PHG for a drinking water constituent, the law requires water utilities to use MCLGs adopted by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), which are also non-enforceable goals. This report addresses constituents that have a California primary drinking water standard (a Maximum Contaminant Level, MCL) and either a PHG or MCLG.[2]

This triennial report for Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) covers the calendar years 2022, 2023, and 2024. If a constituent with an established MCL was detected in the DSRSD water supply during this period at a level exceeding an applicable PHG, MCLG, or MCL, this report provides the following information, as required by law:

- The numerical public health risk associated with the MCL and the PHG or MCLG, if possible, to quantify;
- The category or type of health risk that could be associated with the constituent;
- The best available technology (BAT) that could be used to reduce the level of the constituent in our drinking water; and
- An estimate of the cost to install that treatment if it is appropriate and feasible.

Public Health Goals

A Public Health Goal is the level of a constituent's concentration in drinking water that poses no significant health risk. OEHHA sets PHGs solely on public health risk and does not consider practical risk-management factors used by the USEPA and the California Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to set enforceable drinking water standards (MCLs). These practical factors include the capability to detect and analyze constituents at very low levels, technologies available to reduce constituents to these levels, and the benefits and costs of constituent reduction. PHGs are not enforceable, and no public water systems are required to meet them. When a PHG is absent, an MCLG will be used as the concentration of comparison. MCLGs, like PHGs, are strictly health-based and include a margin of safety.

Water Quality Data

All of DSRSD's potable water is sourced from Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7). Zone 7 maintains a diverse regional water portfolio that ensures water supply reliability. The water quality compliance data collected by both DSRSD and Zone 7 in calendar years 2022, 2023, and 2024 were used to create this report. This data is summarized separately in DSRSD's 2022, 2023, and 2024 Annual Water Quality Reports.[3]

Report Guidelines

The Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) formed a work group that prepared guidelines for water utilities to use in preparing the required report on water quality relative to PHGs. DSRSD staff used the 2025 ACWA guidelines[4] to prepare this report.

Treatment Technologies and Estimated Costs

Both USEPA and DDW identify "best available technologies," which are the best-known methods of reducing contaminant levels to below the MCL. Costs can be estimated for using BAT technologies; however, many PHGs and all MCLGs are set much lower than the MCL. It is not always possible or feasible to determine a treatment that could reduce the level of a constituent down to the level of PHG or MCLG, many of which are set at zero. Estimating the cost to reduce a constituent to zero is difficult, if not impossible, because it is not possible to verify by analytical means that the level has been lowered to zero. In some cases, installing treatment to try and further reduce very low levels of one constituent may adversely affect other aspects of water quality.

Constituents that Exceeded a PHG or MCLG

The following constituents were detected in our drinking water distribution system at levels above the PHG or MCLG.

Total Coliform Bacteria

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present or ubiquitous in the environment. They are used as an indicator of other organisms because of the ease of monitoring and analysis. The District collects samples for total coliform bacteria at locations across the distribution system, and Zone 7 measures for them weekly for each of their drinking water supply sources.

In 2023, total coliform bacteria were found to be present in two samples. In 2022 and 2024, none were detected. There is no MCL for total coliform bacteria; instead, a Coliform Treatment Technique is required when a water system detects total coliforms in 5% of all samples collected within a month. DSRSD did not exceed this threshold during the 2022, 2023, and 2024 years.

Health risk category: Total coliforms are a group of related bacteria that are, with a few exceptions, not harmful to humans. USEPA has determined that the health risk associated with the MCLG is 0.

Best available treatment technology: Exceeding zero Total Coliform bacteria at any one time, in and of itself, does not normally constitute the need for any treatment or action. There is no action that could be taken with absolute certainty that could ensure that the system would always have zero-percent Total Coliform every single time.

DSRSD's wholesale water provider, Zone 7 Water Agency, disinfects at the source to treat the water for pathogens, including total coliform. DSRSD may add supplemental chloramine within its water distribution system. DSRSD and Zone 7 carefully balance treatment processes to continue supplying drinking water that meets and often exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards.

To prevent waterborne disease, DSRSD combines disinfection with other measures, including:

- Maintaining a cross-connection control program that helps prevent the accidental entry of non-drinking water into the drinking water system;
- Flushing water mains known to have little use to remove aging water and bring in fresh water with a higher disinfectant residual;
- Maintaining a positive pressure in the distribution system to prevent the intrusion of contaminants; and
- Regular monitoring across the distribution system to confirm the absence of total coliform bacteria and the presence of the protective (chloramine) disinfectant residual.

There is no commercially available technology that will guarantee zero percent Total Coliform positive every sample, therefore, the cost of achieving the PHG cannot be estimated.

Escherichia coli (E. coli) Bacteria

When samples test positive for total coliform bacteria, *E. coli* analysis is conducted. *E. coli* are bacteria found in the environment, foods, and intestines of people and animals. *E. coli* are a large and diverse group of bacteria. There is no PHG and although the MCL was not exceeded, the MCLG of zero positive samples was exceeded. In 2023, *E. coli* was found to be present in one sample. In 2022 and 2024, no *E. coli* were detected. Our water system is in full compliance with the federal and state regulations for *E. coli* bacteria.

Health risk category: Most *E. coli* are harmless and are an important part of a healthy human intestinal tract. However, some *E. coli* are pathogenic, meaning they can cause illness, such as diarrhea, urinary tract infections, respiratory illness and pneumonia, or other illnesses. The types of *E. coli* that can cause diarrhea can be transmitted through contaminated water or food, or through contact with animals or persons.

Best available treatment technology: Zone 7 and DSRSD have taken all of the steps described by DDW as best available technology in the California Code of Regulations, Section 64447, Title 22.

Exceeding zero *E. coli* bacteria at any one time, in and of itself, does not normally constitute the need for any treatment or action. There is no action that could be taken with absolute certainty that could ensure that the system would always have zero-percent *E. coli* every single time.

DSRSD's wholesale water provider, Zone 7 Water Agency, disinfects at the source to produce water that is in compliance with the *E.coli* MCL. DSRSD may add supplemental chloramine within its water distribution system. DSRSD and Zone 7 carefully balance treatment processes to continue supplying drinking water that meets and often exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards.

To prevent waterborne disease, DSRSD combines disinfection with other measures, including:

- Maintaining a cross-connection control program that helps prevent the accidental entry of non-drinking water into the drinking water system;
- Flushing water mains known to have little use to remove aging water and bring in fresh water

with a higher disinfectant residual;
- Maintaining a positive pressure in the distribution system to prevent the intrusion of contaminants; and
- Regular monitoring across the distribution system to confirm the absence of *E.coli* bacteria and the presence of the protective (chloramine) disinfectant residual.

There is no commercially available technology that will guarantee zero percent positive every sample, therefore, the cost of achieving the PHG cannot be estimated.

Fluoride

Almost all water contains some naturally occurring fluoride, but usually at levels too low to prevent dental cavities. Many communities choose to add a small amount of fluoride to the water supply to promote good oral health; in 1974, voters in DSRSD's service area approved fluoridation of the water supply. Fluoride is added to drinking water by DSRSD in accordance with our Fluoride Monitoring Plan to a target level of 0.7 mg/L. DSRSD has detected fluoride at levels up to 1.1 mg/L in the water supplied through our distribution system in 2024. The state of California MCL is 2.0 mg/L and the PHG is 1.0 mg/L. Our water system is in full compliance with the federal and state drinking water standards for fluoride, but the fluoride level in the system at times exceeds the PHG.

Health risk category: Individuals who live in areas where the water is fluoridated are exposed to fluoride from this source. In addition, exposure to fluoride in toothpaste, food and other sources is common. It is the cumulative exposure to fluoride from all of these sources that determines the likelihood of health effects such as musculoskeletal toxicity in the form of dental fluorosis (tooth mottling).

Best available treatment technology: As an additive to the drinking water to promote dental health, the best available technology for treatment is to regulate its application. DSRSD carefully controls fluoride levels to target the best protection for dental health without causing undesirable health risks. The District routinely maintains the pumps that inject fluoride throughout the water distribution system.

Hexavalent Chromium

Chromium is a heavy metal that occurs naturally in the environment and can enter the drinking water supply through the erosion of natural deposits. Naturally occurring trivalent chromium can be transformed into hexavalent chromium by natural processes. Discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities may also contribute to drinking water supply concentrations of hexavalent chromium. In 2024, Zone 7 Water Agency had detections of hexavalent chromium between 1.2 and 6.4 µg/L in selected groundwater wells. The hexavalent chromium MCL is 10 µg/L and the PHG is 0.02 µg/L. DSRSD's water system is in full compliance with the federal and state drinking water standards for hexavalent chromium, but at times may exceed the PHG.

Health risk category: Eating or drinking hexavalent chromium may be harmful to humans. Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing cancer. OEHHA has determined that the theoretical health risk associated with the PHG is 1 excess case of cancer in a million people, and the risk associated with the MCL is 5 excess cases of cancer in

10,000 people exposed over a 70-year lifetime.

Best available treatment technology: Three treatment technologies have been identified as best available technologies: ion exchange (IX), reduction-coagulation-filtration (RCF), and reverse osmosis (RO). Public water systems are not limited to using only the identified technologies as BAT, but they would have to pilot or demonstrate the effectiveness of the treatment. Because the detection limit for reporting (DLR) for hexavalent chromium is greater than the PHG, reliably treating to the PHG and estimating the associated costs cannot be appropriately estimated at this time.

Lead

Lead is a naturally occurring element that is widely used in various industrial and domestic products. The historical and on-going use of lead contributes to environmental contamination and poses risks to human health. Exposure primarily occurs through inhalation of lead-contaminated dust but also includes the ingestion of lead-contaminated water and food.

Our water system is in full compliance with the *Lead and Copper Rule Revisions* and *Lead and Copper Rule Improvements*. Lead does not have an established MCL. Instead, regulations require that the 90th percentile value of all samples collected from a predetermined number of household taps in the distribution system does not exceed the Action Level. The Action Level for lead is 15 µg/L. The PHG for lead is 0.2 µg/L and the MCLG is zero, both of which are below the 5 µg/L DLR. DSRSD tests tap water samples from homes for lead every three years. In water samples collected in 2022, the 90th percentile value for lead was 5.1 µg/L, which is below the Action Level of 15 µg/L but over the PHG of 0.2 µg/L. Samples were not collected in either 2023 or 2024.

Health risk category: Exposure to lead has been associated with a variety of human toxicological effects, including: developmental neurotoxicity, cardiovascular toxicity, and carcinogenicity. OEHHA established the PHG based on non-carcinogenic effects. The theoretical health risk of cancer associated with the action level is 2 excess cases of cancer in a million people exposed over a lifetime.

Best available treatment technology: In general, optimizing corrosion control is considered to be the best available technology to address corrosion issues. Zone 7 conducted a corrosion control optimization study in 2017. The recommended course of action from the study was to continue the current practice of pH adjustment at the surface water treatment plants. Zone 7 continues to monitor water quality parameters related to corrosivity, which include pH, hardness, alkalinity and total dissolved solids.

Since the District, in cooperation with Zone 7, is meeting requirements for optimized corrosion control, it is not prudent to initiate additional corrosion control treatment at this time to lower the lead level. These treatments would involve adding other chemicals, which could raise additional water quality issues. Therefore, we have not included a cost estimate for additional treatment.

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, also known as perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), is a human-made chemical that is a part of a class of compounds called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFOS does not occur naturally in the environment. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of manmade substances that have been extensively used since the 1940s 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.

OEHHA established a PHG of 0.07 ng/L in 2024. In 2024, USEPA also established a zero MCLG and a 4 ng/L MCL. While water systems currently have until 2029 to comply with the new MCL, USEPA announced that it has plans to extend the compliance date to 2031.[6] Zone 7 Water Agency collected samples in 2022, 2023, and 2024 from groundwater sources and measured PFOS concentrations that ranged from non-detect to 32 ng/L. Surface water samples did not have detections of PFOS.

Health risk category: The PFOS PHG is set at a level of risk of one additional cancer case per one million persons exposed over a lifetime.

Best available treatment technology: Three technologies are identified as BATs to reduce PFOS to below the MCL: granular activated carbon (GAC), PFAS-selective ion exchange (IX), and reverse osmosis (RO) or nanofiltration (NF). Zone 7 has employed RO to treat a portion of its groundwater supply since 2009. While this RO facility was not installed to remove PFOS, monitoring has verified there is no measurable PFAS in the RO permeate. In advance of regulatory compliance requirements, Zone 7 has already installed two IX treatment systems (2023 and 2025) to remove PFAS from two wellfields. A third IX treatment system is currently under development to provide treatment for the remaining groundwater containing PFAS. The PHG is below the DLR and as such it is not possible at this time to determine the costs to remove PFOS to or below this concentration.

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)

PFOA is a human-made chemical that is a part of a class of compounds called PFAS. PFOA does not occur naturally in the environment. PFOS does not occur naturally in the environment. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of manmade substances that have been extensively used since the 1940s 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.

OEHHA issued PFOA a PHG of 1 ng/L in 2024. In 2024, USEPA also established a zero MCLG and a 4 ng/L MCL. While water systems currently have until 2029 to comply with the new MCL, USEPA announced that it has plans to extend the compliance date to 2031.[6] Zone 7 collected samples in 2022, 2023, and 2024 from groundwater sources with PFOA concentrations that ranged from non-detect to 4 ng/L. Surface water samples did not have detections of PFOA.

Health risk category: The PFOA PHG is set at a level of risk of one additional cancer case per one million persons exposed over a lifetime.

Best available treatment technology: Three technologies are identified as BATs to reduce PFOA to below the MCL: granular activated carbon (GAC), PFAS-selective ion exchange (IX), and reverse osmosis (RO) or nanofiltration (NF). Zone 7 has employed RO to treat a portion of its groundwater supply since 2009. While this RO facility was not installed to remove PFOA, monitoring has verified there is no measurable PFAS in the RO permeate. In advance of regulatory compliance requirements, Zone 7 has already installed two IX treatment systems (2023 and 2025) to remove PFAS from two wellfields. A third IX treatment system is currently under development to provide treatment for the remaining groundwater supply containing PFAS.

The PHG is below the DLR and as such it is not possible at this time to determine the costs to remove PFOA to or below this concentration.

Uranium

Uranium is a naturally occurring metallic element which is weakly radioactive and ubiquitous in the earth's crust. Uranium is found in ground and surface waters due to its natural occurrence in geological formations. The uranium intake from water is about equal to the total from other dietary components.

The DSRSD water system is in full compliance with the federal and state regulations for uranium. The PHG for uranium is 0.43 picoCuries per liter (pCi/l) and the MCL is 20 pCi/l. All water supply samples were below the MCL and ranged from non-detect to 4 pCi/l. Annual averages for the water coming from the groundwater supply ranged from ND to 4 pCi/l for calendar years 2022, 2023, and 2024. There were no detections in the surface water supply.

Health risk category: The category for health risk associated with uranium is that people who drink water containing uranium above the MCL for many years could experience an increased cancer risk. OEHHA has determined that the numerical cancer risk for uranium at the PHG level is 1 excess case of cancer in a million people for a lifetime exposure through drinking water.

Best available treatment technology: The best available treatment technologies for uranium are ion exchange, reverse osmosis (RO), lime softening, and coagulation/filtration. The PHG is below the DLR and there is uncertainty surrounding the ability to treat down to the PHG.

At present, the evaluation of all uranium treatment technologies is limited by detection limits of the analytical methods. It is uncertain whether these treatment methods can effectively reduce uranium to the PHG level. For this reason, it is premature to develop treatment costs for uranium control.

Recommendations for Further Action

DSRSD drinking water meets all quality standards set by DDW and USEPA to protect public health. It would require additional costly treatment processes to further reduce the levels of the constituents identified in this report, which are already significantly below the health- based MCLs established to meet PHGs / MCLGs. It is uncertain if additional treatment processes could effectively reduce constituent levels, which are already low. The health protection benefits of these further hypothetical reductions are not at all clear and may not be quantifiable. Therefore, no action is proposed.

References

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Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

To: Board of Directors

From: Jan R. Lee, General Manager

Date: September 16, 2025

Subject: **General Manager Monthly Report for August 2025**

This report highlights DSRSD's key activities and progress made on major projects in the previous month, August 2025.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Information Technology Master Plan (CIP 24-A021) – Progress on preparing the Information Technology (IT) Master Plan is continuing. The IT Master Plan will establish a roadmap to guide long-term technological investments and resources. Several tasks have been completed, including a Districtwide survey, staff interviews, and focus group meetings to gather input on business and technological needs. Based on input gathered from these tasks, the consultant, ThirdWave Corporation (ThirdWave) has developed a list of 16 potential Rapid workflow business process workshops. The workshops provide a comprehensive picture of challenges, identify opportunities for improvement and produce actionable recommendations. To date, 5 workshops have been completed with another 11 planned in the coming months. Recommendation from the workshops will be reviewed and incorporated into the long-term technological investments and resources outlined in the IT Master Plan. The project is anticipated to be completed by early 2026 with results shared with the Board of Directors.

Monthly Warrant List – For the period of August 1–31, 2025, Accounts Payable issued 196 checks totaling $4.06 million. Notable payments this period include $1.39 million to the Zone 7 Water Agency and $0.45 million to PG&E. Current warrant lists are available at Financial Information | DSRSD.

ENGINEERING

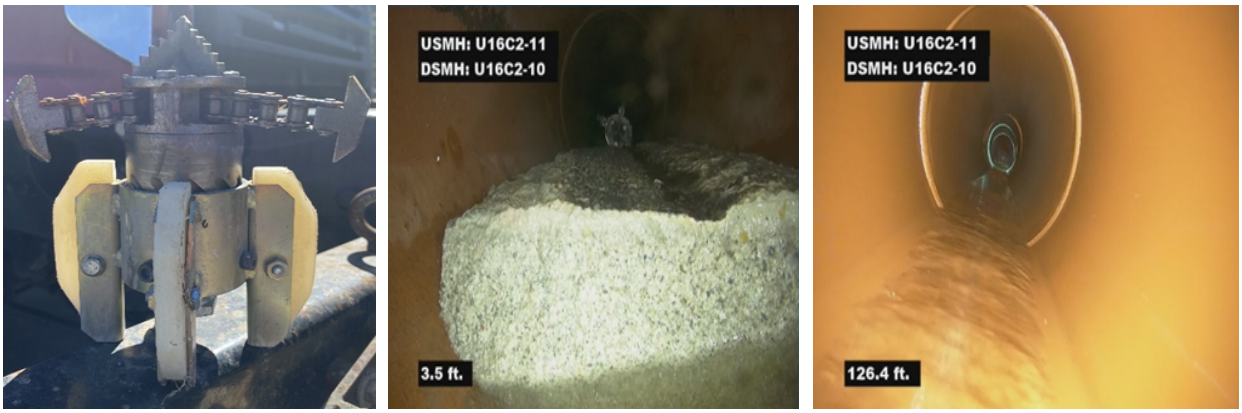
Cross-Connection Control Plan – On October 7, 2017, Assembly Bill 1671 was approved and amended to include the adoption of the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH) to replace the cross-connection control regulations that were set forth in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 17. All public water systems must comply with the requirements of the CCCPH, which includes submittal of a written Cross-Connection Control Plan to the State Water Board for review and approval. The District's plan was submitted on August 28. 2025. The comprehensive plan details the backflow prevention program processes and procedures, including hazard assessments of all service connections over the next 20 years and routine monitoring of existing residential homes with fire sprinkler systems to determine if a backflow condition occurred by using Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) data. The District is working with the cities of Dublin and San Ramon to require all new residential homes with fire sprinkler systems to install passive purge fire sprinkler systems, which is a type of fire sprinkler system that serves a single toilet in addition to the fire sprinklers. This design ensures a minimum level of water circulation within the fire sprinkler system to prevent stagnant water and keep the potable water system safe.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Repair of Dublin Recycled Water Main – On August 4, 2025, a recycled water main break occurred at the intersection of Hacienda Drive and Summer Glen Drive in Dublin. Due to the large diameter pipeline (20 inches) the repair was complex, resulting in a four-day long effort. Initial repairs were made using repair straps obtained from neighboring agencies. However, the repair straps leaked, and the decision was made that the repair straps were insufficient for this type of break and a more traditional repair of replacing the damaged section of pipe would be needed. Final repair was completed on August 7, using a section of ductile iron pipe provided by the City of Pleasanton. The impact of the recycled main break resulted in recycled water service interruptions for the business parks on Hacienda Drive between Gleason Drive and Central Parkway and the southern lane closure of Hacienda Drive. District staff coordinated the repair with the City of Dublin to ensure minimal impact to traffic flow in the area.

Photos:(Left) Pipe break, (Right) Completed repair of 20-inch recycled water main using pipe provided by the City of Pleasanton.

Sewer Mortar Cleaning – The Field Operations Division sewer collections crew successfully removed mortar that was originally discovered in a sewer line in September 2023 at Casa Grande Court in San Ramon. This work was accomplished using a chain flail nozzle and was the culmination of a year's worth of testing different nozzle heads on the hydrocleaning trucks to battle roots, grease, encrustations, and other issues in DSRSD's collection system. After utilizing the new chain flail on a few root and encrustation jobs, the hydrocleaning crew teamed up with the CCTV crew to test the chain flail on the mortar at Case Grande Court. The new chain flail was able to remove all the mortar, leaving the pipe completely clean and alleviating the extra work to keep the sewage flowing at the site.



From left to right: chain flail nozzle, nozzle working on mortar, and pipe after removal of mortar

PG&E Electrical Outages – PG&E service disruptions are continuing to impact District operations this summer, with outages occurring on August 5, 20, and 21. The wastewater treatment plant has backup power and the District maintains a fleet of portable generators in case of power outages affecting the drinking water distribution system. However, DERWA recycled water facilities lack backup power, and prolonged outages may disrupt service to recycled water customers. For example, on August 5, an outage caused Crow Canyon golf course, an EBMUD customer, to lose irrigation pressure. This outage coincided with a separate LAVWMA inspection project, during which Operations intentionally lowered the recycled water tank set points to maximize recycled production and accommodate the LAVWMA export pipeline inspection. Once PG&E power was restored, the system recovered, returning to normal by the end of the next day. Staff are currently working on setting up a meeting with PG&E representatives to review the causes of recent outages, planned projects to improve reliability, and new PG&E safety programs that may impact service in the future.

Triennial Lead Copper Rule Sampling – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Act Lead and Copper Rule requires DSRSD to collect 30 samples every three years from customers' indoor faucets. Collection requirements to satisfy the rule are based on population size and historical results. DSRSD, due to its low historical results for lead and copper, is on a reduced triennial monitoring schedule. On August 28, 2025, sample collection was successfully completed for 31 sites, as a result of the collaborative effort by Field Operations, Public Affairs, Customer Service and Laboratory staff in sampling literature, sample kits, sample delivery, and customer outreach efforts. An outside laboratory will conduct the sample analysis, and the results will be reported to the Department of Drinking Water on a future date.

Potable Water, Recycled Water, and Wastewater Production Charts – Charts showing potable water supply, recycled water production, and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) flows are attached.

- *Potable water supply (Figure 1)* – From January through August 2025, Zone 7 Water Agency supplied approximately 2,201 million gallons (MG) of potable water to DSRSD for delivery to customers, which is a 2% increase compared to the same period last year. The chart also shows calendar years 2023 and 2024 monthly potable water supply for comparison.

- *DERWA recycled water production (Figure 2)* – From January through August 2025, the DERWA recycled water treatment facility produced approximately 1,095 million gallons (MG), which is a 2% decrease compared to the same period last year. The chart also shows calendar years 2023 and 2024 monthly potable water supply for comparison. Summer temperatures in the San Francisco Bay area have been cooler in 2025 compared to years prior and, with the summer irrigation season winding down, a rebound in recycled water demands is not likely.

- *Wastewater flows and precipitation (Figure 3)* – The average WWTP influent flow for August 2025 was 10.7 million gallons per day (MGD), and the average wastewater exported to LAVWMA was 2.7 MGD. Precipitation for the month totaled 0 inches.

Figure 1. Monthly Potable Water Supply

January 1, 2023 - August 31, 2025

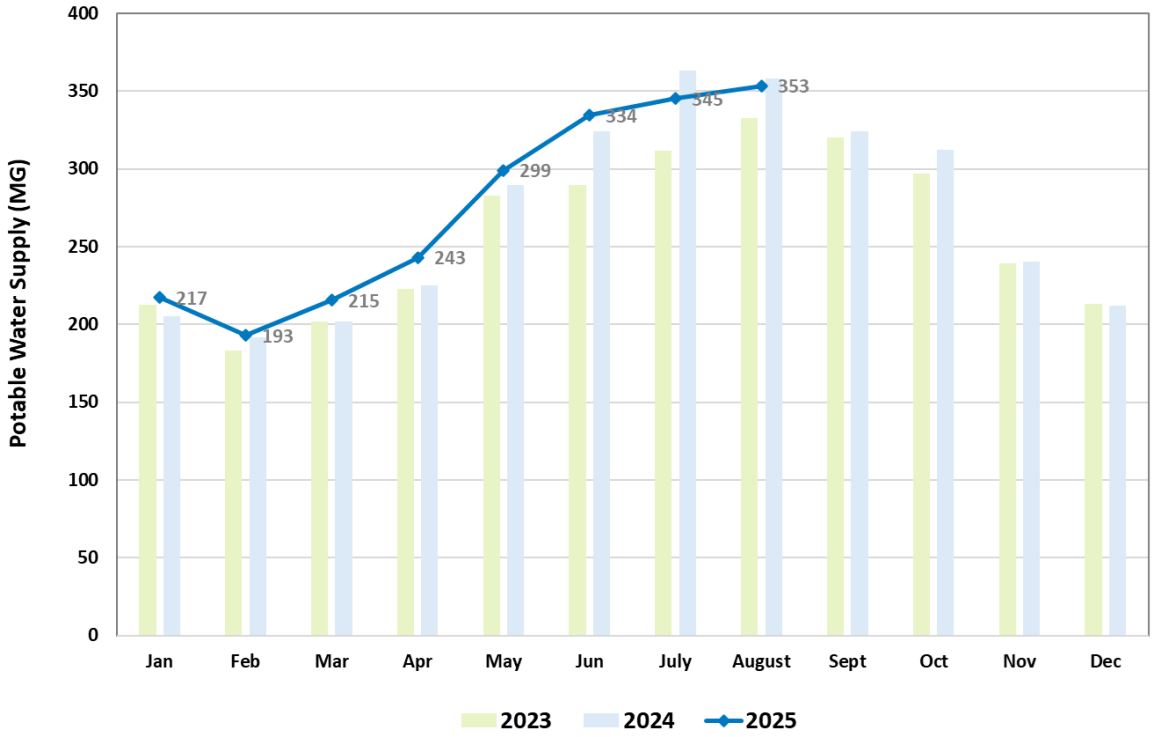


Figure 2. Monthly DERWA Recycled Water Production

January 1, 2023 - August 31, 2025

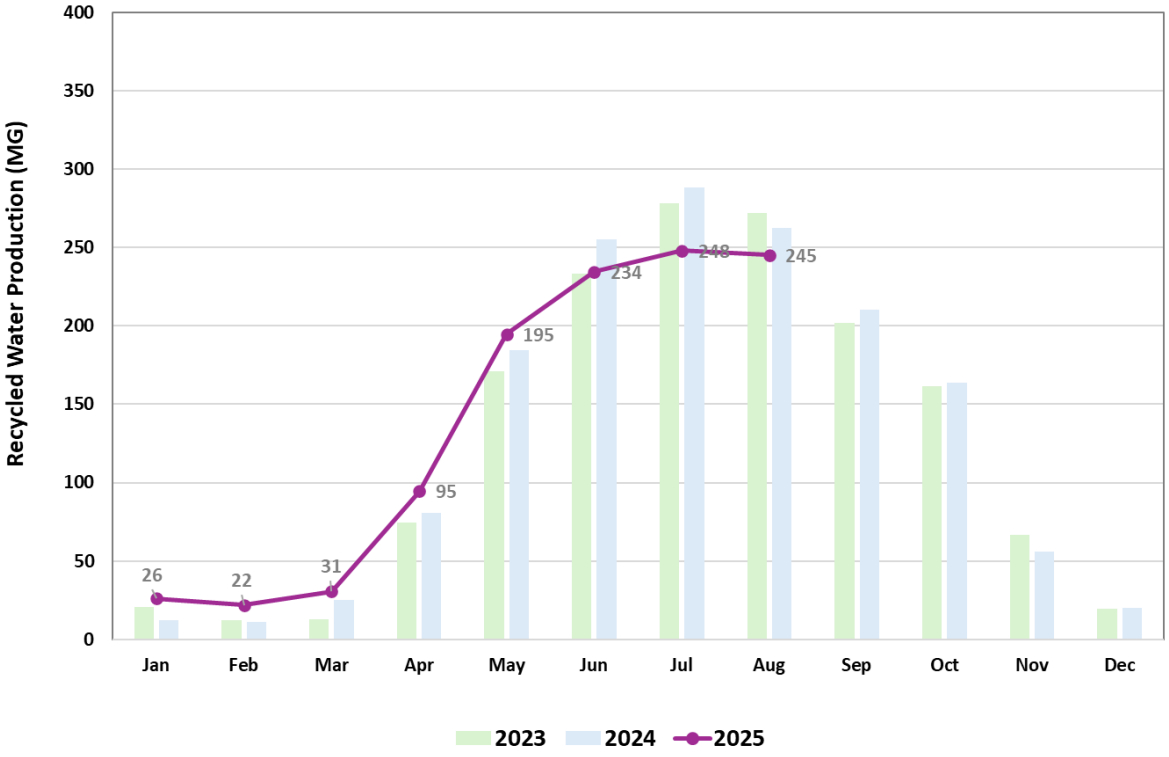


Figure 3. Wastewater Flows and Precipitation

August 2025