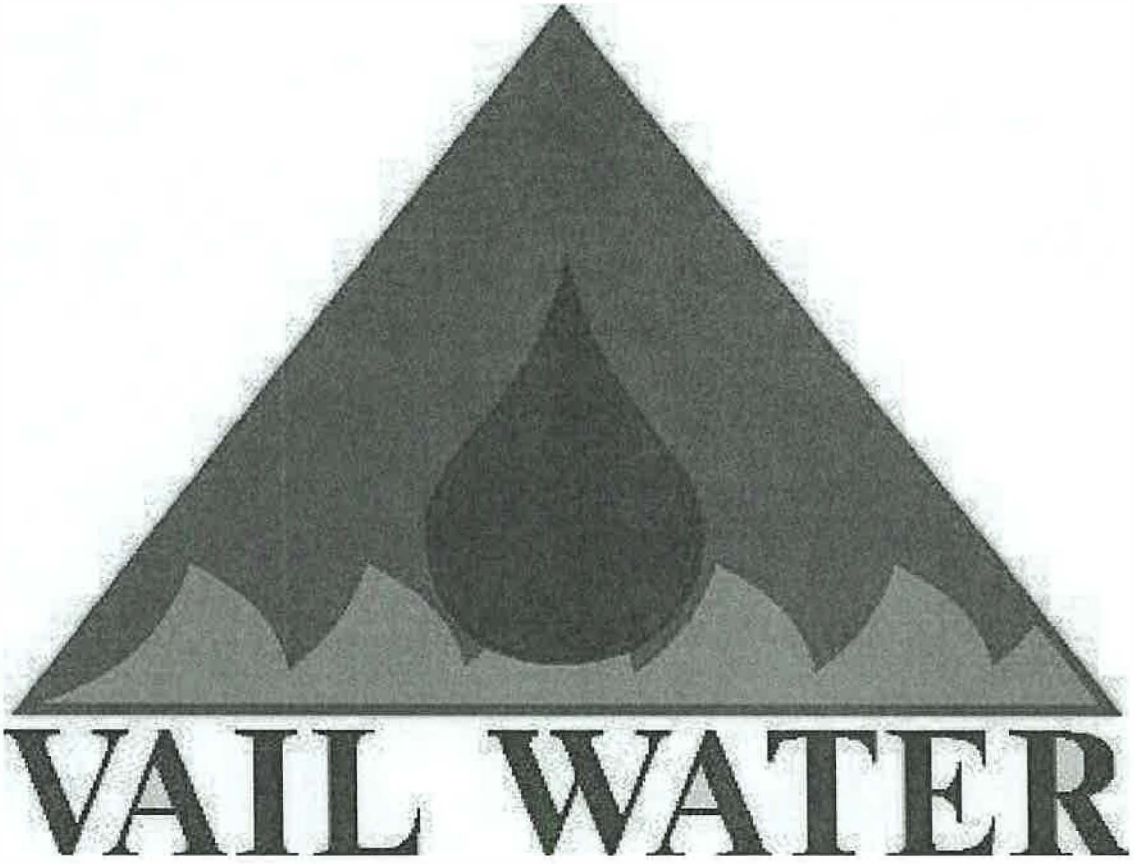

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

VAIL WATER

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Customer,

We at the Vail Water Company are pleased to present you with the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report. The U.S. Environmental Quality Agency (EPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) require that all water agencies produce an annual report on the previous year informing customers about the quality and the source of their drinking water.
In the following pages, you will find important information about the quality of your water. The next few pages will also tell you about some of the steps Vail Water Company has taken to ensure good drinking water for the future.

VAIL WATER IS A CONSECUTIVE CONNECTION SOURCE THROUGH TUCSON WATER

Vail Water Company is a public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection, or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

PWS ID #10-112 provides a consecutive connection source of water.

CONTACT INFORMATION:
14155 E. Via Rancho Del Lago Blvd. Vail, AZ 85641

(Located in the same parking lot as the Del Lago Golf Course, NE corner)

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 100 Vail, AZ 85641
Phone: 520-647-3679
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Office Hours:
Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 3:30 pm

WEB SITE:
WWW VAILWATER CO

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2025

Este informe contiene informactión muy importante sobre el aqua usted bebe. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

https://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/recursos-e-informacion-sobre-el-ccr-para-los-consumidores

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name
AZ0410041	Vail Water Company

Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Keith Dojaquez - Director of Operations	520-647-3679	customerservice@vailwater.com

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact us for additional information.

This is our annual report about your drinking water quality, also called a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR. Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services we provide, and we want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report provides you with information about where your water comes from, results of sampling that we have performed, and any issues or violations that happened over the previous year. This water quality report includes a table with the most recent water testing results within the last 5 years. The table shows if different germs and chemicals were in a safe range and met the health standards of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Look for the column in the table called "TT or MCL violation," to see if your utility found unsafe levels of any germs or chemicals.

You may also find real-time information about our water system at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) *Drinking Water Watch* website at: https://azsdwis.azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT/.

Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals, human activity, or radioactive material.

Our water source(s):	Vail Water Company has 4 wells that draw from the Upper Santa Cruz sub-basin of the Tucson Active Management Area basin.

Consecutive Connection Sources

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

PWS # AZ0410112, City of Tucson, provides us a consecutive connection source of water.

Source Water Assessment

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at ADEQ to examine water at its source to look for possible pollutants. We examine the hydrogeological nature of the land surrounding the water source and focus on how well the water source is protected from contamination. This is called a Source Water Assessment (SWA).

ADEQ has given this public water system a **low** vulnerability designation.

A low vulnerability designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection.

Further SWA information can be found on ADEQ's website: https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection.

Requests for further SWA information may also be sent to ADEQ via email at: sourcewaterprotection@azdeq.gov.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Disinfectants such as chlorine, added to water to control microbes, and **Disinfection By-products** formed by interactions between disinfectants and natural organic materials in water.

Organic Chemical Contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

Vulnerable Population

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who 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.

More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Lead Informational Statement:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Vail Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to learn about testing your water, please contact us. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is also available at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

The following terms are related to water quality data presented in the following table(s):

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which no known or expected risk to health exists.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.

Not Applicable (NA): The EPA has not established a MCL and/or a MCLG for this contaminant.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) ppm = 1000 x ppb

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) ppb = 1000 x ppt

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)

The following water quality data only contain results for detected contaminants in your drinking water. Some results are from earlier years than the current year. This is because, according to regulation, some contaminants are monitored less frequently than once per year. The most recent results are shown in the table.

Disinfectants	MRDL Violation?	Average	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.77	0.59 to 0.94	4	4	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**MCL Violation?**	**Highest Location Average**	**Range**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	2.1	0 to 4.3	60	N/A	9 / 2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	19.3	6.9 to 26.2	80	N/A	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**AL Violation?**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeding the AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.16	0	1.3	1.3	6 / 2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**MCL Violation?**	**Average or Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters including uranium (pCi/L)	N	2.26	0 to 2.26	15	0	3/2024, 2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	0.74	0 to 0.9	5	0	3/2024, 2025	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation?	Average or Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	N	4.2	2 to 4.2	10	0	2/2023, 1/2025	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.31	0.029 to 0.31	2	2	2/2023, 1/2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.76	0.27 to 0.76	4	4	2/2023, 1/2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; fertilizer/aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	3.5	1 to 3.5	10	10	1/2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	53	24 to 53	N/A	N/A	2/2023, 1/2025	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation?	Average or Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	0.1625	0 to 0.65	6	0	2023, 2025	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Water Quality Data - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (Required Reporting)

In 2023-2025 your drinking water was sampled for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to visit the ADEQ website at:

https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources.

You may also read the ADEQ-provided “PFAS 101 Fact Sheet” or view ADEQ’s Introduction to PFAS video on YouTube at:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE.

Your drinking water was also tested for lithium. Lithium is a naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, in electrochemical cells and batteries, and in organic syntheses.

Metals	Average	Range	Sampling Date	MRL	Analytical Methods
Lithium (ppb)	36.8	35.1 to 38.5	2023	9	EPA 200.7, SM 3120 B, ASTM D1976–20

No PFAS Contaminants were detected in your water.

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2025

Este informe contiene informactión muy importante sobre el aqua usted bebe. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
https://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/recursos-e-informacion-sobre-el-ccr-para-los-consumidores

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ0410112	City of Tucson Main System	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
Water Quality & Pressure Concerns	520-791-5945	QualityAndPressure@tucsonaz.gov

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact **Tucson Water Public Information Office at 520-791-4331** for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source(s):	Groundwater wells.

Consecutive Connection Sources

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

PWS # AZ0410092, Marana Municipal provides us an emergency consecutive connection source of water. Tucson Water did not purchase water from Marana Municipal in 2025.

Source Water Assessment

- A designation of high vulnerability indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination. Further source water assessment information can be found on ADEQ's website: https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection or email at sourcewaterprotection@azdeq.gov

Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Vulnerable Population

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who 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.
More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Lead Informational Statement:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Tucson Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed online at: 120Water - Public Water System Service Lines . Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.
If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Water Quality and Pressure Concerns at 520-791-5945 or email QualityandPressure@tucsonaz.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

The following are terms related to water quality data presented in this table:

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed because it was not required by regulation.

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit.

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.

Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of asbestos fibers.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L), equal to 1/1000 of a gram.

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L), equal to 1000 ppm.

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L), equal to 1000 ppb.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L), equal to 1000 ppt.

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli	N	1	8/2025	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.00	0.94 – 1.07	4	4	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	1.3	ND – 2.1	60	N/A	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	13.6	1.8 – 26.8	80	N/A	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeds AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.135	0	1.3	1.3	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0.65	0	15	0	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	4.4	ND – 4.4	15	0	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	1.44	ND – 1.44	5	0	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	16	ND -- 16	30	0	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	8.8	ND – 8.8	10	0	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.15	ND – 0.15	2	2	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.80	0.13 – 0.80	4	4	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	N	6.7	0.25 – 6.7	10	10	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	N	4.3	ND – 4.3	50	50	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	70.4	22.4 – 70.4	N/A	N/A	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water and continuing to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

[2] **Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Atrazine (ppb)	N	0.09	ND – 0.09	3	3	2025	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine (ppb)	N	0.05	ND – 0.05	4	4	2025	Herbicide runoff

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

One Metal	**Detected (Y/N)**	**Average**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MRL (ppb)**	**Analytical Methods**
Lithium (ppb)	Y	14.8	ND – 63.7	9 ppb	EPA 200.7

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