

2024

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT **JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER**

East Bay Municipal Utility District is pleased to report that in 2024 your drinking water quality met or surpassed every state and federal requirement that safeguards public health.



Water service you can count on

EBMUD works around the clock to deliver high-quality water to our customers from source to tap.

The primary water supply that serves 1.4 million East Bay customers begins as snow and rainfall on the 578-square mile Mokelumne River Watershed on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in Alpine, Amador and Calaveras counties. This area is largely protected from human activity and consists mostly of national forests and undeveloped lands.

The Mokelumne River flows into Pardee Reservoir near Valley Springs, California. Three large aqueducts convey water 90 miles from Pardee Reservoir to our East Bay treatment facilities and terminal reservoirs (Briones, San Pablo, and Upper San Leandro) where some of it blends with local runoff before it is treated. Treated water is then delivered to the distribution system and to customers.

To meet customers water needs in dry years, EBMUD may draw water from other sources, such as the Sacramento River. We also support water conservation programs, invest in recycled water infrastructure, and collaborate with partners in San Joaquin County to develop groundwater banking and extraction capabilities to diversify our water supply portfolio to meet customer needs.

Flowing into the future

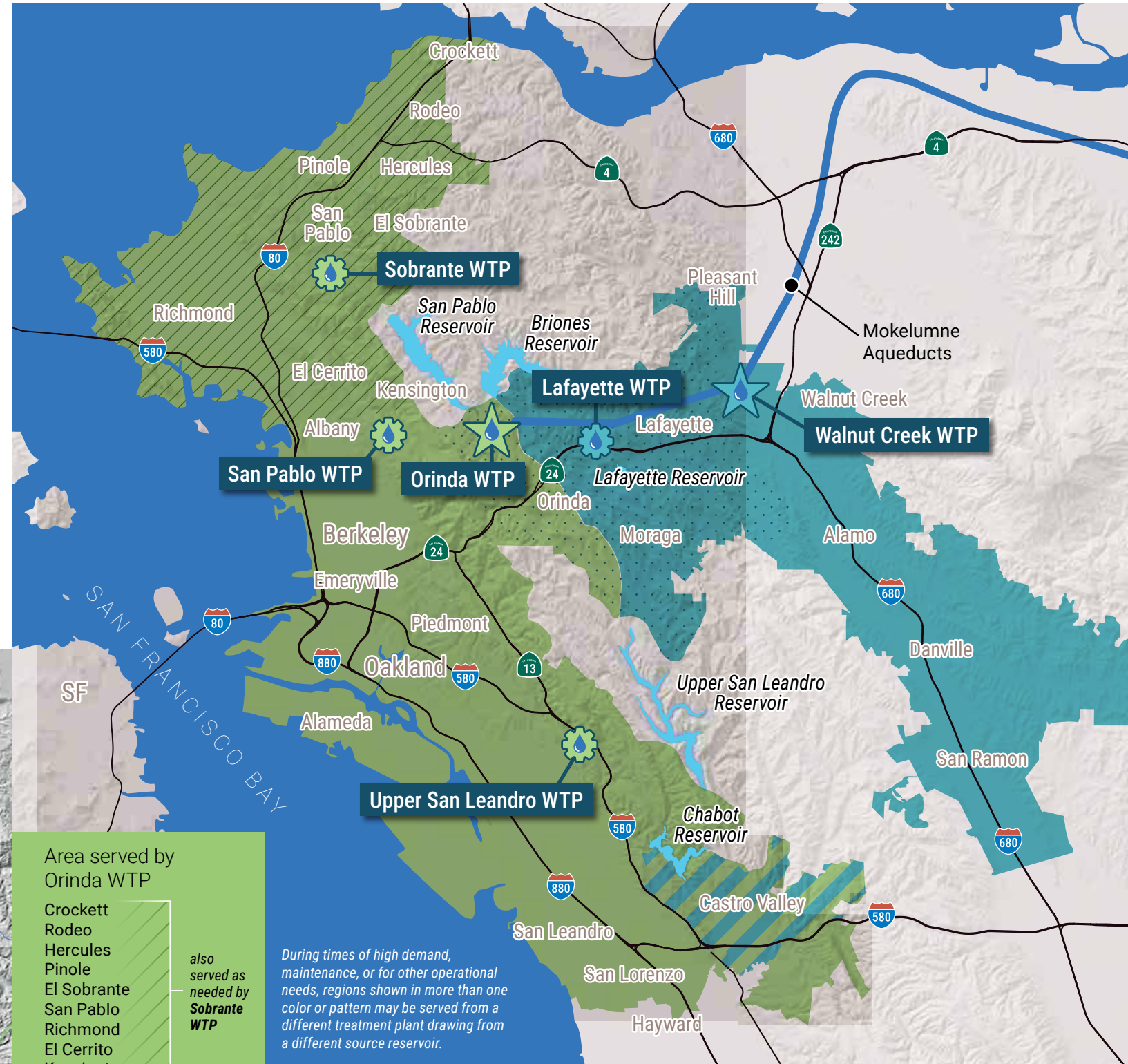
Drought, climate change and natural disasters have generated renewed interest in the reliability of our water supplies. Changing weather patterns and bigger swings between periods of heavy rainfall and multi-year drought pose ever-greater challenges. EBMUD plans far ahead for our region's water needs—currently through 2050—and has outlined actions to manage uncertainties and make the most of our natural resources.

EBMUD continually invests in our critical infrastructure to ensure the water services you depend on remain safe, reliable and affordable. Whether managing water supplies, upgrading water treatment plants, or replacing aging pipelines, we're always working to meet our community's needs.

A few of the dozens of essential infrastructure projects underway include:

- **Water Treatment Plant Upgrades** Multiyear improvements to modernize our water treatment plants will improve water disinfection, reliability, and resiliency against water quality fluctuations caused by climate change.
- **Reservoir Replacement and Rehabilitation** Several aging neighborhood water tanks are being improved or replaced to maintain service reliability and water quality.
- **Pipeline Rebuild** Replacing aging distribution pipelines before they break reduces water loss, customer outages, and potential damage to assets and the environment. EBMUD strategically identifies the most vulnerable pipelines and plans to replace nearly 300 miles of pipeline over the next decade.

EBMUD Service Area

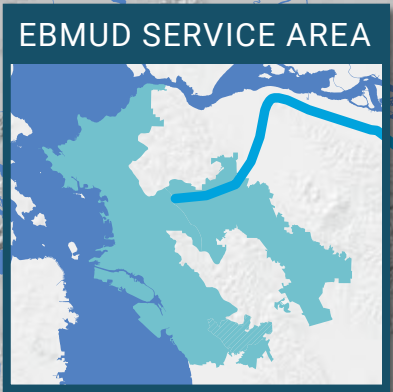
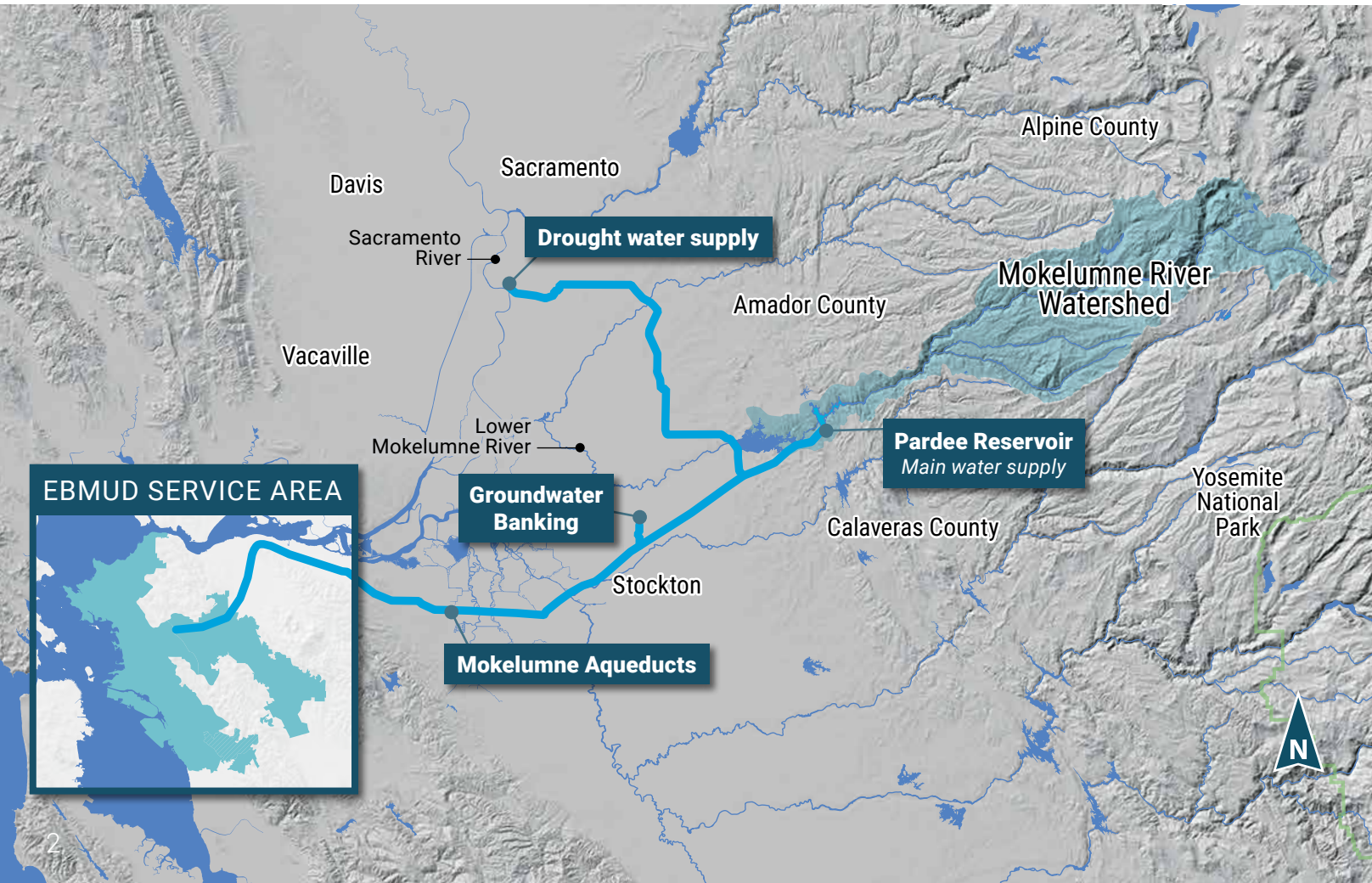


- Area served by Orinda WTP
- Crockett
 - Rodeo
 - Hercules
 - Pinole
 - El Sobrante
 - San Pablo
 - Richmond
 - El Cerrito
 - Kensington
 - Orinda
 - Moraga
 - Piedmont
 - Oakland
 - Alameda
 - San Leandro
 - San Lorenzo
 - Castro Valley
 - Hayward
 - Albany
 - Berkeley
 - Emeryville
- also served as needed by **Sobrante WTP**
- Area served by Walnut Creek WTP
- Orinda
 - Moraga
 - Lafayette
 - Pleasant Hill
 - Walnut Creek
 - Alamo
 - Danville
 - San Ramon
 - Castro Valley
- also served as needed by **Lafayette WTP**

During times of high demand, maintenance, or for other operational needs, regions shown in more than one color or pattern may be served from a different treatment plant drawing from a different source reservoir.

	Water treatment plant (WTP)	Area served	Primary reservoir
YEAR-ROUND OPERATION	★ Orinda	[Green Box]	Pardee, Briones
	★ Walnut Creek	[Blue Box]	Pardee
SEASONAL OPERATION	⚙ Lafayette	[Dotted Box]	Pardee
	⚙ Sobrante	[Diagonal Lines Box]	San Pablo
	⚙ San Pablo	[Diagonal Lines Box]	San Pablo
	⚙ Upper San Leandro	[Diagonal Lines Box]	San Pablo

San Pablo and Upper San Leandro water treatment plants were out of service in 2024.



Source water protection

EBMUD conducts sanitary surveys of the Mokelumne River watershed and East Bay watersheds at least every five years to ensure the great quality of our water sources. These surveys identify potential sources of contaminants in the watersheds, analyze trends, and recommend watershed management practices to protect raw water quality. The most recent surveys were completed in 2021. Sources of potential contamination may include runoff following wildfires, geologic hazards, erosion, wildlife and livestock, sanitation facilities, recreation, urban storm water, and transportation corridors. Efforts to protect source waters from all potential contaminating activities are an integral part of EBMUD's water quality management. To review these reports, contact EBMUD or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

Where your water is treated

EBMUD treats all tap water at one of our six water treatment plants in the East Bay. Having multiple plants gives us operational flexibility to supply all our customers with water all the time—even through plant maintenance outages and times of varying source water quality. As a result, customers receive water from different treatment plants at different times, as shown on the map on page 3. You can rest assured that EBMUD water always meets or exceeds rigorous quality standards.

What was detected and reported

In 2024, EBMUD treated raw water from multiple sources and consistently provided high-quality drinking water, meeting or surpassing every public health requirement set by the State Water Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

The tables on the following pages show the measured amounts of contaminants detected in 2024 or in the most recent year sampling was required. Samples were collected in EBMUD's source waters, at water treatment plants, in the distribution system, and at customer taps.

To ensure the safety of your drinking water, the water delivered to customers is treated and monitored continuously at the water treatment plants, and staff run hundreds of field water quality tests throughout our system daily. In addition, our certified laboratory conducts over 20,000 analytical tests each year for the presence of more than 100 substances, including microorganisms, pesticides, herbicides, asbestos, lead, copper, petroleum products, PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances), and byproducts of water treatment processes. This report only lists those detected at or above the state or federal level required for reporting. In this case, no news is good news! A complete list of all monitored parameters and results is available for download at www.ebmud.com/water-quality. Scroll down to the Annual Water Quality Report section where you will find a link to the *2024 All Parameters Data Table.pdf*.

The Water Data Tables, pages 6–8

Table 1 Regulated for public health

These contaminants are regulated to protect your health. They have maximum contaminant levels, known as primary MCLs, set by the State Water Board or the USEPA. These levels are set as close to the established public health goals as is economically and technologically feasible.

Table 2 Regulated for drinking water aesthetics

These contaminants are regulated to maintain aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance of drinking water. They have maximum contaminant levels, also known as secondary MCLs, set by the State Water Board.

Table 3 Unregulated contaminants

These contaminants are not currently regulated. Some were sampled under the 5th Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) and must be reported, if detected. UCMR monitoring helps regulators determine where certain contaminants are present and whether the contaminants need to be regulated in the future. This table also includes other contaminants that have state notification levels (NLs). NLs are health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that do not require monitoring by water agencies and that lack enforceable maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their NL, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

Table 4 Other parameters of interest to customers

These water measurements, such as pH, hardness and alkalinity, may be of interest to customers.



Assistant Engineers Miles and Ellen are part of EBMUD's team making multiyear improvements to modernize our water treatment plants. Upgrades will improve water disinfection, reliability, and resiliency against water quality fluctuations caused by climate change.

How to read the water data tables

Find your location on the map on page 3. Note which water treatment plant(s) serve that area.

- 1** Go to **column 1** in the tables on pages 6–8 to find the contaminant you are interested in. Remember—no news is good news!
- 2** **Column 2** lists the state or federal goal. At that amount or lower, there is no known or expected risk to health from the contaminant's presence in drinking water. Not all listed contaminants have state or federal goals.
- 3** **Column 3** notes the highest amount the State Water Board or the USEPA allows. This amount is usually not as low as the public health goal in **column 2**.
- 4** **Column 4** lists the average amount detected across the EBMUD service area or at designated locations.
- 5** Find the column that corresponds to the water treatment plant(s) that serve you.
This is the range of concentration of the contaminant detected in your area's water.
- 6** The last column lists how the contaminant typically gets into your drinking water.

1	2	3	4	5				6
				System average	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS Individual Sample Results*	Typical sources		
Regulated for public health Primary MCL (Unit)	State or federal goal PWS, MCL (P or M) or MDDG	Highest amount allowed MCL, MRL, or AL	System average	Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobramite	Typical sources
Total Coliform, highest % found any month	0	TPP	NA			0.3%		Naturally present in the Environment
Turbidity Max (NTU)	NA	1	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	Soil runoff
Turbidity 95.3 NTU, lowest % of any month (%)	NA	TPP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Aluminum (ppb)	600	1,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-128	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
Fluoride (ppm)	1	1.5	0.7	0.7-0.8	0.4-0.8	ND-0.8	0.4-0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Hexavalent Chromium†	0.1	0.1	ND	ND-0.2	ND-0.2	ND-0.2	0.1-0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium by natural processes
Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3	NA	0 of 53 sample sites above AL, 90th percentile = ND, Range = ND-0.2				Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0.3	1.5	NA	0 of 53 sample sites above AL, 90th percentile = ND, Range = ND-13.3				Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1-0.8	ND-17	Erosion of natural deposits
Phosphorus (ppb)	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1-1.8	Runoff from urban areas

EBMUD 2024 Annual Water Quality Report

In 2024, your drinking water was consistently the highest quality, surpassing every public health requirement set by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



Senior Water System Inspector Ben collects water samples in the field to test for total coliform bacteria, ensuring safe and reliable drinking water.

1	Regulated for public health Primary MCL (Unit)	State or federal goal PHG, MCLG or MRDLG	Highest amount allowed MCL, MRDL or AL	EBMUD Results					Typical sources
				System average	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS Individual Sample Results ^A				
				Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante		
Microbiological	Total Coliform, highest % found any month	0	TT ^B	NA	0.3%				Naturally present in the environment
	Turbidity Max (NTU)	NA	1	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	Soil runoff
	Turbidity ≤0.3 NTU, lowest % of any month (%)	NA	TT ^C	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Inorganic	Aluminum (ppb)	600	1,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 128	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Fluoride ^D (ppm)	1	2	0.7	0.7 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.8	ND - 0.8	0.6 - 0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
	Hexavalent Chromium ^E (ppb)	0.1	10	ND	ND - 0.2	ND - 0.2	ND - 0.2	0.1 - 0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes
Lead and Copper	Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3	NA	0 of 53 sample sites above AL, 90th percentile = ND, Range = ND - 0.2				Internal corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
	Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	NA	0 of 53 sample sites above AL, 90th percentile = ND, Range = ND - 13.3				Internal corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
Radio-nuclides	Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	0	50 ^F	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.1 - 6.3	ND - 17	Erosion of natural deposits
D/DBPs	Bromate (ppb)	0.1	10	1.3 ^G	NA	NA	NA	ND - 2.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chloramine as chlorine ^H (ppm)	4	4	2.5 ^G	0.06 - 3.73				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Control of DBP precursors/TOC (NA)	NA	TT ^I	NA	NA	NA	NA	met requirement	Various natural and man-made sources
	Haloacetic acids, 5 species (ppb) ^K	NA	60	49 ^J	20 - 44	22 - 35	18 - 42	25 - 53	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Trihalomethanes (ppb) ^K	NA	80	58 ^J	33 - 60	26 - 60	35 - 68	24 - 48	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2	Regulated for drinking water aesthetics Secondary MCL (Unit)	State or federal goal PHG or MCLG	Highest amount allowed MCL	EBMUD Results					Typical sources
				System average	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS Individual Sample Results ^A				
				Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante		
	Aluminum (ppb)	600	200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 128	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Chloride (ppm)	NA	250	6	4	4	4 - 5	12 - 16	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Specific conductance (µS/cm)	NA	900	106	53	61	57 - 130	270	Substances that form ions when in water
	Sulfate (ppm)	NA	250	7	1 - 2	1 - 2	1 - 10	30 - 39	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Total dissolved solids (ppm)	NA	500	59	ND - 54	ND - 53	ND - 83	140 - 180	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Notes

- A** San Pablo and Upper San Leandro water treatment plants were out of service in 2024.
- B** The Treatment Technique for total coliform triggers follow-up actions if percent of samples positive for total coliform in any month exceeds 5%.
- C** The Treatment Technique for turbidity requires that at least 95% of water samples collected each month at each water treatment plant be less than 0.3 NTU.
- D** See **page 10** of 2024 Annual Water Quality Report for additional information about fluoride in drinking water.
- E** There are new regulations for hexavalent chromium. See **page 9** for more information.
- F** The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. Results are from the most recent sampling event which may have occurred in previous years.
- G** This value is the highest running annual average, on which compliance is based. The values shown under Water Treatment Plants are the range of individual sample results.
- H** Chloramine residuals in the distribution system are measured as an equivalent quantity of chlorine. When chloramine residual cannot be detected, the sample is further analyzed to ensure that the microbiological water quality is in compliance with regulations.
- I** The Treatment Technique to control DBP precursors requires removal of a certain percent of the TOC. This only applies to the Sobrante Water Treatment Plant. See Table 4 for TOC sample results.
- J** This value is the highest running annual average at a single location, on which compliance is based.
- K** These data are collected in the distribution system. The sample locations are assigned to the most representative water treatment plant, but the data may also represent water from another plant.

Key Terms

- AL** Regulatory Action Level. The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- DBP** Disinfection By-Products. These are formed when chlorine and/or ozone reacts with natural constituents in water. Trihalomethanes (THMs), haloacetic acids (HAAs), chlorate, and bromate are disinfection by-products.
- D/DBPs** Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products. Disinfectant residuals, disinfection byproducts and byproduct precursors.
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs address odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- MCLG** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.
- MRDL** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.
- MRDLG** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. 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.
- NA** Not Applicable.
- ND** Not Detected.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard** These standards regulate contaminants that affect health by setting MCLs, MRDLs, and Treatment Techniques (TT) along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
- 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.
- TOC** Total Organic Carbon. A measure of organic content in the water.
- Turbidity** A measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration systems.
- TT** Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Units

- gpg** grains per gallon
- NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measure of the cloudiness of water
- pCi/L** picoCuries per liter
- ppm** parts per million (milligrams per liter, mg/L). One ppm is like 1 second in 11.5 days.
- ppb** parts per billion (micrograms per liter, µg/L). One ppb is like 1 second in nearly 32 years.
- ppt** parts per trillion (nanograms per liter, ng/L). One ppt is like 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.
- µS/cm** microsiemens per centimeter. A measure of electrical conductance

3	Unregulated Contaminants No established MCL (Unit)	State Notification level	EBMUD Results				
			System average	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS Individual Sample Results ^A			
			Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	
UCMR5	Perfluorobutanoic acid - PFBA (ppt) ^L	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5.1
Others ^M	Chlorate (ppb)	800	108	87	140	74 - 140	69 - 210
	N-Nitrosodimethylamine - NDMA ^K (ppt)	10	3.9 ^J	ND - 3.6	1.4 - 3.4	1.6 - 2.8	2.1 - 4.9

4	Other parameters of interest to customers (Unit)	EBMUD Results			
		WATER TREATMENT PLANTS Individual Sample Results ^A			
		Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)		17 - 25	19 - 25	18 - 42	67 - 85
Calcium (ppm)		4 - 6	4 - 6	4 - 10	18 - 23
Hardness as CaCO ₃	(gpg) ^N	1	1	1 - 2	4 - 6
	(ppm)	13 - 22	12 - 20	14 - 32	69 - 96
Magnesium (ppm)		1	1	1 - 2	6 - 8
pH (pH)		9.2 - 9.3	9.2 - 9.3	8.9 - 9.5	8.3 - 8.6
Potassium (ppm)		1	1	1	1
Silica (ppm)		8 - 12	9 - 12	8 - 12	9 - 10
TOC in source water (ppm)		1.3 - 1.7	1.3 - 1.7	1.3 - 3.3	3.4 - 5.1
TOC in treated water ^O (ppm)		-	-	-	2.2 - 3.1
Sodium (ppm)		5 - 6	5 - 6	4 - 12	21 - 26

Notes

- A** San Pablo and Upper San Leandro water treatment plants were out of service in 2024.
- J** This value is the highest running annual average at a single location, on which compliance is based.
- K** These data are collected in the distribution system. The sample locations are assigned to the most representative water treatment plant, but the data may also represent water from another plant.
- L** PFBA is not one of the 6 newly regulated PFAS compounds and it does not have an MCL.
- M** Parameters with a notification level.
- N** Grains per gallon (gpg) is a measure of water hardness. Knowing the amount can help improve the function of dishwasher, cooling equipment and other industrial processes. Refer to your appliance manufacturer's instruction manual for the optimum grains per gallon level.
- O** Walnut Creek, Lafayette, and Orinda water treatment plants are not required to monitor TOC. Their treated water TOC values are similar to or less than their source water.

Water quality regulations

This report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements in 2024. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State Water Board and the USEPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the CDPH website. (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx)

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses, bacteria and protozoa, such as *Cryptosporidium*, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

New regulations for Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) were adopted on April 10, 2024. This new regulation established monitoring requirements and drinking water health standards for 6 PFAS chemicals: PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFHxS. Water suppliers including EBMUD are required to sample for PFAS and if necessary, treat the water to ensure compliance. Initial monitoring must be done by 2027, and the standards must be met by 2029. EBMUD started initial PFAS monitoring in 2024 and will continue to monitor for these chemicals in our drinking water in 2025. All results so far have met the standards. For more information, please see the EBMUD informational page at www.ebmud.com/pfas.

New regulations for hexavalent chromium were adopted on October 1, 2024. The rule establishes a new health standards and lowers its analytical detection limit. Water systems must complete an initial monitoring by April 1, 2025. EBMUD has already completed its initial monitoring requirement and detected hexavalent chromium at concentrations well below the health standards, as shown in Table 1. Moving forward, EBMUD will continue to monitor annually. Improvements in laboratory methods have made it possible to detect hexavalent chromium at 10 times lower concentration than before. Thus, the very low, naturally occurring concentrations of hexavalent chromium in EBMUD source waters are now detectable and must be reported.

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. Additional information about contaminants and potential health effects is available on the USEPA website



(www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water). Contact your healthcare provider or visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website for guidelines on using tap water for health or medical purposes.

Vulnerable populations

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 to infection.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* and other microbial contaminants are available on the CDC website. (www.cdc.gov/cryptosporidium/about/)

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are microbial pathogens (disease-causing organisms) that are naturally present in the environment and found in surface water throughout the United States. Although *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* are not detected in most EBMUD source water samples, they are occasionally detected and assumed to be present, at low levels, at all times. That's why we filter the water: filtration is highly effective in removing these contaminants. However, filtration cannot guarantee 100 percent removal.

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage these individuals to consult their physician regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

Emergency water storage

EBMUD prioritizes readiness for earthquakes, storms, wildfires, power outages and other emergencies. However, even with great preparation, disruptions in service may occur. Recovery of the public water system after a major disaster such as an earthquake will take time. EBMUD prepares for these emergencies and recommends that all Bay Area residents also prepare by storing emergency water to get through the immediate aftermath. EBMUD recommends at least two gallons per person per day for a minimum of seven days. Don't forget about pets.

Learn more about emergency water storage and other ways to prepare at www.ebmud.com/emergency-preparedness.



To ensure the safety of your drinking water, our laboratories conduct over 20,000 tests each year to monitor more than 100 substances. Here, Research Microbiologist Melissa examines a water sample under a microscope.

Lead in drinking water

There is no lead in the water supplied by EBMUD's water treatment plants. However, lead can get into drinking water in people's homes if old plumbing materials and pipes containing lead are in contact with the water.

Between 1942 and 1945, when copper and steel were in short supply due to the war efforts, EBMUD used lead for water service lines. These lead services have all been removed. In accordance with new federal requirements, EBMUD has gone back to these former lead service line locations to determine if any of them have galvanized iron pipes on the customer side. In some water systems, galvanized iron pipes had become contaminated with lead, and the lead can be released into the water. EBMUD testing indicates that this has not occurred in our water; however, these customers were notified in 2024 of this legacy situation and offered a free lead test. You can access EBMUD's inventory of former lead service lines here: www.ebmud.com/lead.

For nearly 100 years, we have maintained a corrosion control program to reduce lead leaching from our water mains and customer piping. We adjust the pH of the water as it leaves our treatment plants, and this treatment has been deemed optimal corrosion control treatment by the state of California for our system. Still, lead may be present as a legacy of older plumbing, particularly older plumbing within homes. According to the USEPA, homes built before 1986 are more likely to have plumbing or fixtures that contain lead.

During 2024, samples were taken from 53 homes and analyzed for lead and copper. The 90th percentile of these samples was less than the minimum reporting level of 5 ppb, and none of the samples were higher than the Action Level of 15 ppb. Results ranged from ND to 13.3 ppb. Due to low results, EBMUD samples for lead and copper every three years; the next monitoring will be performed in 2027. Complete data are available for review at www.ebmud.com/lead.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may have your water tested. EBMUD offers our customers

one free lead test per year. Over 4,700 customers have requested a free lead test voucher since the program began in 2017. More than 90 percent of the lead concentrations from these customer

samples are below 1 ppb. Request a lead test voucher by calling Customer Service at 866-403-2683 or go to ebmud.com/contact-us and choose topic, "Lead sample voucher request."

A message on lead from the EPA

If present, lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. EBMUD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using an American National Standards Institute-certified filter to remove lead is effective. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact EBMUD. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Fluoridation

EBMUD is required by state law to add fluoride to drinking water to help prevent dental decay in consumers. Current regulations require fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained between 0.6 and 1.2 ppm with an optimum dose of 0.7 ppm. Our monitoring showed that fluoride levels in the treated water distribution system averaged at the optimum dose of 0.7 ppm. According to the American Dental Association and CDC, it is safe to use optimally fluoridated water for preparing infant formula. If an infant is primarily fed infant formula prepared with fluoridated water, there may be an increased chance for mild enamel fluorosis, but enamel fluorosis does not affect the health of the infant or the health of the infant's teeth. To lessen this chance, deionized, purified, distilled or demineralized bottled water can be used. If you have additional questions about fluoride, contact your health provider. Additional information is available on the State Water Board (www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html) and CDC websites. (www.cdc.gov/fluoridation)




Request a free lead test voucher

Call 866-403-2683 or email customerservice@ebmud.com

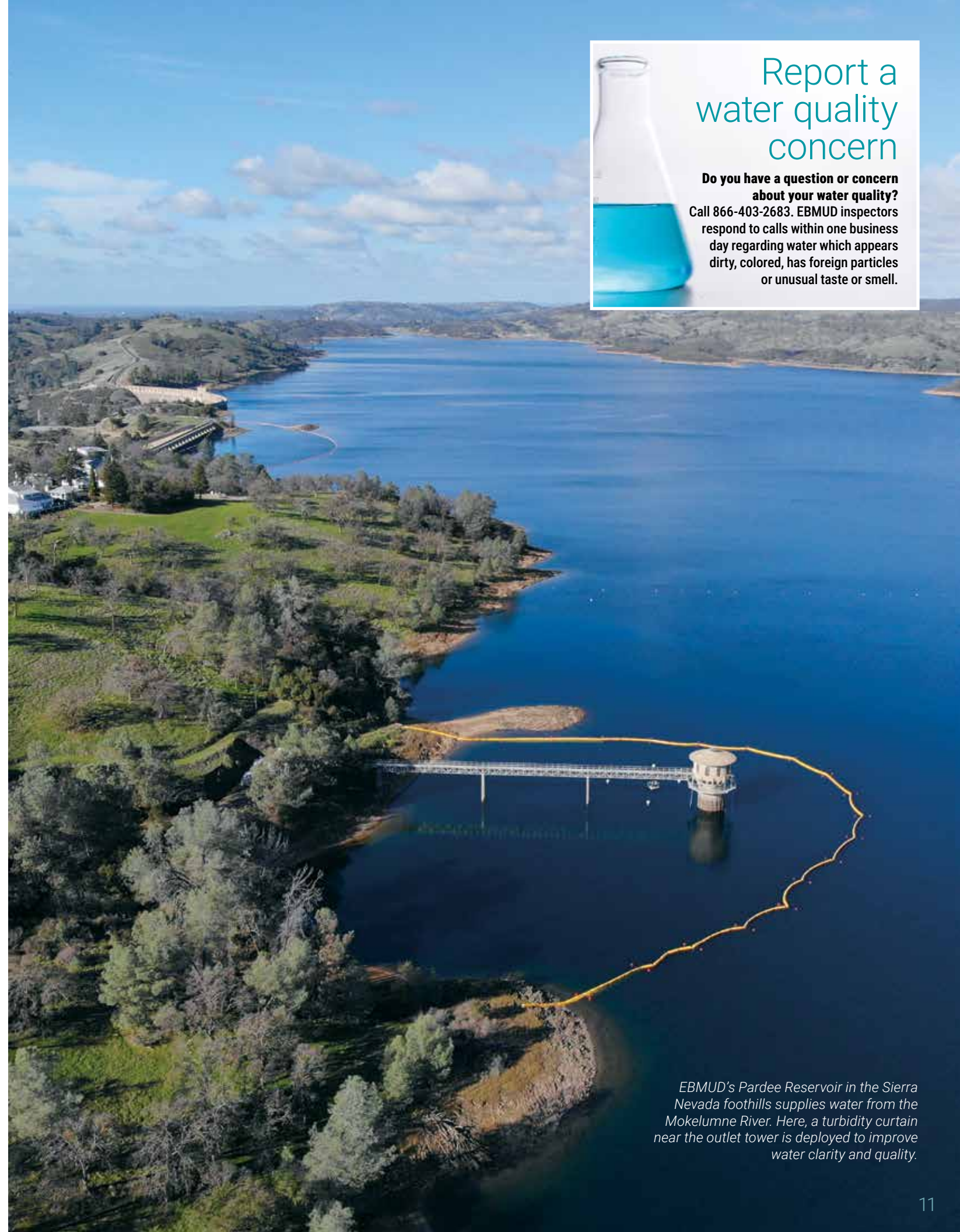


Chemist Kristin and other laboratory staff monitor EBMUD water to confirm it always meets or exceeds regulatory standards for safety and quality.



Report a water quality concern

Do you have a question or concern about your water quality?
Call 866-403-2683. EBMUD inspectors respond to calls within one business day regarding water which appears dirty, colored, has foreign particles or unusual taste or smell.



EBMUD's Pardee Reservoir in the Sierra Nevada foothills supplies water from the Mokelumne River. Here, a turbidity curtain near the outlet tower is deployed to improve water clarity and quality.



375 Eleventh Street
Oakland, CA 94607
1-866-403-2683
www.ebmud.com

How to contact EBMUD

For more information about water quality or to report a water quality concern, call 866-403-2683 or visit www.ebmud.com/waterquality.

If you would like this report mailed to you, email customerservice@ebmud.com or call 866-403-2683. View this report online at www.ebmud.com/wqr.

EBMUD has a seven-member Board of Directors publicly elected from wards within the EBMUD service area. We invite the public to participate in decisions affecting drinking water quality and other matters at its Board of Directors meetings held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. For more information, see www.ebmud.com/board-meetings.

General Manager
Clifford C. Chan

Additional contacts

State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water • 510-620-3474
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

Alameda County Public Health Department • 510-267-8000 • www.acphd.org

Contra Costa Public Health Division • 925-608-5200 • www.cchealth.org

PUB. 148 3/25 2M ♻️ 30% Post-consumer waste

English

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

Spanish

Este documento contiene información importante sobre el agua potable que usted consume. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Chinese

這是有關您飲用水的重要資訊。請翻譯資訊，或與瞭解其內容的人討論。

Tagalog

Ito ay isang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong iniinom na tubig. Isaling-wika ito, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na naiintindihan ito.

Vietnamese

Đây là thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy chuyển ngữ tài liệu này, hoặc nói chuyện với người có thể hiểu về thông tin này.

Korean

여러분의 식수에 대한 중요한 정보입니다. 본 안내문을 번역하거나 내용을 이해하는 사람과 이야기하십시오.

Farsi

این متن حاوی اطلاعات مهمی درباره آب آشامیدنی شما است. آن را ترجمه کرده یا با فردی که آن را متوجه می شود صحبت کنید.

French

Ce sont des renseignements importants concernant votre eau potable. Traduisez-les ou parlez-en avec quelqu'un en mesure de les comprendre.

Hebrew

זהו מידע חשוב אודות מי השתייה שלכם. תרגמו אותו או פנו לאדם שיכול לקרוא

Hindi

यह महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी आपके पीने के पानी के बारे में है। इसका अनुवाद करें, या किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से बात करें जो इसे समझता हो।

Arabic

هذه معلومات هامة حول مياه الشرب التي تتناولها. ترجمها، أو تحدث إلى شخص يستطيع فهمها.

Russian

Здесь представлена важная информация о качестве вашей питьевой воды. Переведите эту информацию или попросите человека, знающего английский язык, пересказать ее вам.

Japanese

これは、あなたの飲料水に関する重要な情報です。翻訳するか、理解できる方にご相談ください。

German

Dies ist eine wichtige Information zu Ihrem Trinkwasser. Übersetzen Sie sie oder sprechen Sie mit jemandem, der die Information versteht.

Portuguese

Este documento contém informações importantes sobre a sua água para consumo. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.

Italian

Queste sono informazioni importanti sulla vostra acqua potabile. Fatele tradurre o parlate con qualcuno in grado di comprenderle.

Polish

Oto ważna informacja dotycząca wody pitnej. Należy ją przetłumaczyć lub poprosić o to osobę, która ją rozumie.

Urdu

یہ آپ کے پینے کے پانی کے بارے میں اہم معلومات ہے۔ اس کا ترجمہ کریں، یا اسے سمجھنے والے کسی شخص سے بات کریں۔

Khmer

នេះគឺជាព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ អំពីទឹកផឹករបស់អ្នក។ សូមអានឱ្យប្រុងប្រយ័ត្ន ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយនឹងអ្នកណាដែលយល់វា។

Gujarati

આ તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે મહત્વની માહિતી છે. તેનું ભાષાંતર કરો અથવા કોઈક એવી વ્યક્તિ સાથે વાત કરો જે તેને સમજતી હોય.

Tamil

இது உங்கள் குடிநீர் பற்றிய முக்கியமான தகவல். அதை மொழிபெயர்க்கவும் அல்லது அதை புரிந்துகொண்ட ஒருவருடன் பேசவும்.

Bengali

এটা আপনার পানি/জল পান করা সম্পর্কে তথ্য। এটা অনুবাদ করুন, অথবা এমন কারও সঙ্গে কথা বলুন যিনি এটা বোঝেন।

Punjabi

ਇਹ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਤ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ, ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੋ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ।

Telugu

ఇది మీ త్రాగునీటి గురించి ముఖ్యమైన సమాచారం. దీనిని అనువదించండి లేదా దీనిని అర్థం చేసుకునే ఎవరితోనైనా మాట్లాడండి.

Armenian

Ասիկա կարեւոր տեղեկութիւն է ձեր խմելիք ջրերի մասին: Թարգմանե՛ք զայն, կամ խօսեցե՛ք մէկու մը հետ, որ կը հասկնայ զայն: