BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

375 - 11th Street, Oakland, CA 94607 Office of the Secretary: (510) 287-0440

AGENDA
Planning Committee
Tuesday, March 11, 2025
9:00 a.m.
Boardroom
375 11th Street
Oakland, CA 94607

***** Please see appendix for public participation instructions*****

Committee Members: Directors Chan {Chair}, Luz Gómez, and Valerie D. Lewis

ROLL CALL:

PUBLIC COMMENT: The Board of Directors is limited by State law to providing a brief response, asking questions for clarification, or referring a matter to staff when responding to items that are not listed on the agenda.

DETERMINATION AND DISCUSSION:

1. Water Quality Program Annual Update – 2025 (Cortez)

2. Miller Road Trench Soil Management Project Update and Availability of the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (Yezman)

3. Updated Plans for Alcohol and Personal Watercraft Prohibitions at Camanche Reservoir (Tognolini)

ADJOURNMENT:

Disability Notice

If you require a disability-related modification or accommodation to participate in an EBMUD public meeting please call the Office of the Secretary (510) 287-0404. We will make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. Some special equipment arrangements may require 48 hours advance notice.

Document Availability

Materials related to an item on this agenda that have been submitted to the EBMUD Board of Directors within 72 hours prior to this meeting are available for public inspection in EBMUD's Office of the Secretary at 375 11th Street, Oakland, California, during normal business hours, and can be viewed on our website at www.ebmud.com.

APPENDIX

Planning Committee Meeting

EBMUD Board committee meetings will be conducted in person and via Zoom.
These meetings are recorded and live-streamed.

*Online**
https://ebmud.zoom.us/j/94576194030?pwd=dWZlc3hNU3JNUVBQYmNKWjJSNVZQdz09
Webinar ID: 945 7619 4030
Passcode: 925293

By Phone
Telephone: 1 669 900 6833
Webinar ID: 945 7619 4030
Passcode: 925293
International numbers available: https://ebmud.zoom.us/u/kdmpbwwlg2

*****To familiarize yourself with Zoom, please visit https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/201362193-Joining-a-Meeting

Providing public comment - *The EBMUD Board of Directors is limited by State law to providing a brief response, asking questions for clarification, or referring a matter to staff when responding to items that are not listed on the agenda.*

- Each speaker is allotted 3 minutes to speak; the Committee Chair has the discretion to amend this time based on the number of speakers
- The Secretary will track time and inform each speaker when the allotted time has concluded
- Comments on **non-agenda items** will be heard at the beginning of the meeting
- Comments on **agenda items** will be heard when the item is up for consideration
- The Secretary will call each speaker in the order received

In person
- Fill out and submit a blue speaker card which is available in the meeting room

Via Zoom
- Use the raise hand feature in Zoom to indicate you wish to make a public comment https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/205566129-Raising-your-hand-in-a-webinar
  - If you participate by phone, press *9 to raise your hand
- When prompted by the Secretary, please state your name, affiliation if applicable, and topic

Submitting written comments or materials
- Email written comments or other materials for the Board of Directors to SecOffice@ebmud.com
- Please indicate the meeting date and agenda item number or non-agenda item topic in the subject of the email. Contact information is optional.
- **Please email by 4 p.m. the day prior to the scheduled regular meeting**; written comments and other materials submitted to the Board of Directors will be filed in the record.

To *observe* the Planning Committee Meeting,
please visit: https://www.ebmud.com/about-us/board-directors/board-meetings/

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: March 6, 2025

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager

FROM: David A. Briggs, Director of Operations and Maintenance

SUBJECT: Water Quality Program Annual Update – 2025

SUMMARY

The attached report provides an update on the District's efforts to ensure the delivery of high-quality water to customers. Water quality data from calendar year 2024 is summarized in the report. A presentation on the Water Quality Program will be made at the March 11, 2025 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

From January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024, the District met all federal and state drinking water standards and 97 percent of the District's internal goals (129 of 133 goals were met). As in previous updates, levels of disinfection byproducts were higher than District goals, and a couple of operational targets were not met. This is explained further in Attachment 1. Tabular data is presented in Attachment 2.

The District continues to monitor developing federal and state regulations related to lead, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and other contaminants of concern in drinking water. Many federal drinking water regulations are pending with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as the new administration establishes new priorities.

CCC:DAB:sd

Attachments: 1. Water Quality Annual Report – 2024
2. EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 through December 31, 2024

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ATTACHMENT 1

WATER QUALITY ANNUAL REPORT – 2024

This report provides an update on the District's efforts to ensure delivery of high-quality water to its customers for calendar year 2024.

From January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024, the District met all federal and state drinking water standards and 97 percent of the District's internal goals (129 of 133 goals were met). As in previous updates, levels of two disinfection byproducts (DBPs) were higher than District goals, and a distribution system disinfectant residual goal was not met. In addition to numerical goals and standards, this report covers the District's efforts to minimize potential lead exposure to customers, monitor contaminants of emerging concern, and prepare for upcoming regulations.

District Water Quality Goals

The District's internal water quality goals are substantially more stringent than federal and state water quality standards.

Chlorinated disinfectant byproducts (DBPs): During 2024, the District exceeded two internal water quality goals related to chlorinated DBPs. Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) are regulated DBPs that form when chlorine reacts with natural organic matter in raw water. The District's goals of 40 parts per billion (ppb) for TTHMs and 30 ppb for HAA5 are half of regulatory standards. The District's goal was exceeded in 34 out of 64 individual TTHM samples and 34 out of 64 HAA5 samples. Ongoing capital projects at the water treatment plants (WTPs) should reduce peak concentrations of DBPs.

Distribution system chlorine residuals: The District's goal, consistent with the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Partnership for Safe Water, is to maintain at least 0.5 mg/L chlorine in at least 95 percent of distribution reservoirs each month. This goal was not met in six of twelve months during 2024. Staff responded to each event by boosting the chlorine residual and accelerating the rate of reservoir cycling to improve residuals.

Aluminum: The District's goal for aluminum in treated water is 100 ppb, half of the secondary standard of 200 ppb. In September 2024, the aluminum concentration was 128 ppb in one of the monthly samples taken from the Sobrante WTP. Aluminum is imparted into water as a residual from the feeding of alum (aluminum sulfate) as part of the filtration process. This concentration is not a health concern, but concentrations above the secondary standard may cause deposits in cooling systems and can cause cloudiness in the water. Measured aluminum concentrations have since returned to normal. The exceedance was caused by a non-optimized coagulant dose, and staff made adjustments to ensure that performance is balanced.

Other Water Quality Issues

The District has several ongoing water quality initiatives to prepare for upcoming regulatory changes or potential threats to water quality.

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

In April 2024, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized new regulations for six PFAS: Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) and its ammonium salt (so called "GenX chemicals"), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS). In chemical and product manufacturing, GenX chemicals are considered a replacement for PFOA, and PFBS is considered a replacement for PFOS. EPA's regulations include Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for five of these six compounds, along with a Hazard Index (HI) calculation for four of them which attempts to account for cumulative health effects when these compounds co-occur.

PFAS Monitoring

In April 2023, the District began collecting samples for 29 different PFAS compounds under the federal Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5). These results are reported directly to the EPA and included in the District's annual Consumer Confidence Report. Each WTP effluent must be sampled quarterly for at least four quarters by the end of 2025. Results are available for four of the five WTPs. The Upper San Leandro WTP has been out of service for construction; one additional quarterly sample is needed from this WTP. All PFAS results collected under this program to date are below the Method Reporting Levels (MRLs), the lowest level EPA considers reliable.

Based on sampling performed to date, the District believes that operational strategies involving blending higher concentration water sources with lower concentration sources will be sufficient ensure compliance with the new regulatory standards, negating the need for new capital facilities for PFAS treatment.

Lead

The District continues to minimize customer exposure to lead in drinking water through careful monitoring of corrosion control in the distribution system and abatement of remaining lead-containing components. Based on regulatory monitoring data, customer sampling voucher program, school sampling, and other sampling data, lead levels in the District distribution system remain very low.

Lead piping

The District removed all known lead service lines decades ago. Today, two remaining components of the District's service lines have potential for elevated lead and are the subject of federal regulation. In each case, District sampling indicates very low levels of lead and minimal threat to the public.

The first components are galvanized iron service lines with short connectors made of lead (also known as pigtails or goosenecks). The District began actively replacing the remaining public-

side galvanized service lines with lead connectors in 2020. There are approximately 200 such lead-pigtail services remaining, and replacement is expected to be complete by the end of 2026.

The second components are private galvanized service lines (on customer side of the meter) formerly connected to a District lead service line (upstream of the meter). These private plumbing components are termed Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) in the new federal regulations. The District identified approximately 3,900 GRRs in the service area, and, pursuant to the federal regulations, notified the affected customers. Sampling in the District's service area from customer taps shows that GRRs are not exposing customers to elevated levels of lead. All samples from homes with GRRs have been less than the detection limit for reporting (DLR) of 5 ppb, and 90 percent were less than the laboratory's detection limit of 0.4 ppb. These results are comparable to, and even lower than, results from other homes in the service area that do not have GRRs. Data from the District's lead sample voucher program demonstrate that 90 percent of all samples are 1 ppb or less. These low results are due to the District's proactive removal of lead service lines years ago and excellent corrosion control.

The EPA's new regulations include several additional actions that are already in place at the District such as providing no-cost analysis of customer tap samples upon request, provision of filters during disturbance of lead components and follow-up sampling.

School sampling

Starting in 2027, the District will be required to sample from at least 20 percent of schools in the service area per year for five years. After five years, the District must offer school sampling upon request. Prior sampling by the District in schools (2017-2018) pursuant to state law demonstrated very low levels of lead. All elevated levels were associated with on-premise plumbing (old fixtures or piping). In these cases, owners were notified to isolate or remove fixtures/plumbing. California already requires regular sampling of childcare centers performed by the owner and will not likely be a responsibility of the District under federal regulation.

Microplastics

The State Board continues to develop requirements for microplastics in drinking water as required by Senate Bill 1422. Two analytical methods have been developed and validated by laboratories, and the State Board has developed sampling procedures and handling protocols. Selected large water systems, including EBMUD, are participating in an initial sampling effort to field verify these new procedures and protocols. Initial training occurred in February 2025, which will be followed by source water sampling. This limited-duration pilot effort will be followed by state-wide implementation once the sample handling methodologies are revised and finalized. All drinking water utilities in the state will eventually be required to conduct four consecutive years of microplastics monitoring and share results in their Consumer Confidence Reports.

Fluoride

The District has added fluoride to drinking water since 1976. While fluoride is effective for dental health protection at low concentrations, it is harmful at high concentrations. In California, the recommended concentration in drinking water is 0.7 mg/L with a maximum allowable concentration of 2 mg/L. The District provides fluoride at the lowest allowable level (0.7 mg/L).

A recent National Toxicology Program (NTP), part of the National Institute of Health, concluded that higher levels of fluoride exposure - more than 1.5 mg/L - are associated with lower IQ in children. However, the study did not conclude that fluoride levels of 0.7 mg/L were harmful. A federal court ruling in September 2024 required EPA to review the health effects of fluoride.

EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2024

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	SMCL	NL	Other	Basis	Goal	Status
EPA/State Water Quality Regulations										
Primary (Health Standards)										
Inorganic Chemicals										
Aluminum	ug/L	1000	600	50	200			½MCL	500	Met
Antimony	ug/L	6	1	6				½MCL	3	Met
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0.004	2				½MCL	5	Met
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	0.2				½MCL	3.5	Met
Barium	ug/L	1000	2000	100				½MCL	500	Met
Beryllium	ug/L	4	1	1				½MCL	2	Met
Cadmium	ug/L	5	0.04	1				½MCL	2.5	Met
Chromium (total)	ug/L	50		10				½MCL	25	Met
Cyanide	mg/L	0.15	0.15	0.1				½MCL	0.075	Met
Fluoride (source water)	mg/L	2	1	0.1				½MCL	1	Met
Hexavalent chromium	ug/L	10	0.02	0.1				½MCL	5	Met
Mercury	ug/L	2	1.2	1				½MCL	1	Met
Nickel	ug/L	100	12	10				½MCL	50	Met
Nitrate + Nitrite Total (as N)	mg/L	10	10					½MCL	5	Met
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	10	0.4				½MCL	5	Met
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	1	0.4				½MCL	0.5	Met
Perchlorate	ug/L	6	1	1				½MCL	3	Met
Selenium	ug/L	50	30	5				½MCL	25	Met
Thallium	ug/L	2	0.1	1				½MCL	1	Met
Organic Chemicals										
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)										
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	ug/L	200	1000	0.5				½MCL	100	Met
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	1	0.1	0.5				½MCL	0.5	Met
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	ug/L	5	0.3	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	ug/L	5	3	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	ug/L	6	10	0.5				½MCL	3	Met
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	5	5	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB)	ug/L	600	600	0.5				½MCL	300	Met
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	ug/L	0.5	0.4	0.5				½MCL	0.25	Met
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	5	0.5	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
1,3-Dichloropropene (Total)	ug/L	0.5	0.2	0.5				½MCL	0.25	Met
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	ug/L	5	6	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
Benzene	ug/L	1	0.15	0.5				½MCL	0.5	Met
Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	0.5	0.1	0.5				½MCL	0.25	Met
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	ug/L	5	4	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
Ethylbenzene	ug/L	300	300	0.5				½MCL	150	Met
Freon 113(1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane)	ug/L	1200	4000	10				½MCL	600	Met
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	ug/L	13	13	3	5			½MCL	6.5	Met

Note: District to meet all applicable regulatory requirements at all times.

Compounds highlighted in blue appear more than once in this table.

**Status is either "Met or "Not Met". If goal was not met, number shown is the percent of samples not meeting the goal.*

EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2024

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	SMCL	NL	Other	Basis	Goal	Status
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)	ug/L	70	70	0.5				½MCL	35	Met
Styrene	ug/L	100	0.5	0.5				½MCL	50	Met
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ug/L	5	0.06	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
Toluene	ug/L	150	150	0.5				½MCL	75	Met
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ug/L	5	1.7	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	ug/L	150	1300	5				½MCL	75	Met
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	ug/L	0.5	0.05	0.5				½MCL	0.25	Met
Xylenes (Total)	ug/L	1750	1800	0.5				½MCL	875	Met
cis-1,2-Dichlorethylene (c-1,2-DCE)	ug/L	6	13	0.5				½MCL	3	Met
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE)	ug/L	10	50	0.5				½MCL	5	Met
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)										
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	ug/L	0.2	0.003	0.01				½MCL	0.1	Met
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	pg/L	30	0.05	5				½MCL	15	Met
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ug/L	50	3	1				½MCL	25	Met
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	ug/L	70	20	10				½MCL	35	Met
Alachlor (Alanex)	ug/L	2	4	1				½MCL	1	Met
Atrazine (Aatrex)	ug/L	1	0.15	0.5				½MCL	0.5	Met
Bentazon (Basagran)	ug/L	18	200	2				½MCL	9	Met
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/L	0.2	0.007	0.1				½MCL	0.1	Met
Carbofuran	ug/L	18	0.7	5				½MCL	9	Met
Chlordane	ug/L	0.1	0.03	0.1				½MCL	0.05	Met
Dalapon	ug/L	200	790	10				½MCL	100	Met
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ug/L	400	200	5				½MCL	200	Met
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	ug/L	4	12	3				½MCL	2	Met
Dinoseb (DNBP)	ug/L	7	14	2				½MCL	3.5	Met
Diquat	ug/L	20	6	4				½MCL	10	Met
Endothall	ug/L	100	94	45				½MCL	50	Met
Endrin	ug/L	2	0.3	0.1				½MCL	1	Met
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	ug/L	0.05	0.01	0.02				½MCL	0.025	Met
Glyphosate	ug/L	700	900	25				½MCL	350	Met
Heptachlor	ug/L	0.01	0.008	0.01				½MCL	0.005	Met
Heptachlor epoxide	ug/L	0.01	0.006	0.01				½MCL	0.005	Met
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	1	0.03	0.5				½MCL	0.5	Met
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	50	2	1				½MCL	25	Met
Lindane (Gamma BHC)	ug/L	0.2	0.032	0.2				½MCL	0.1	Met
Methoxychlor	ug/L	30	0.09	10				½MCL	15	Met
Molinate	ug/L	20	1	2				½MCL	10	Met
Oxamyl (Vydate)	ug/L	50	26	20				½MCL	25	Met
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	ug/L	0.5	0.09	0.5				½MCL	0.25	Met

Note: District to meet all applicable regulatory requirements at all times.

Compounds highlighted in blue appear more than once in this table.

**Status is either "Met or "Not Met". If goal was not met, number shown is the percent of samples not meeting the goal.*

EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2024

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	SMCL	NL	Other	Basis	Goal	Status
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	ug/L	1	0.3	0.2				½MCL	0.5	Met
Picloram	ug/L	500	166	1				½MCL	250	Met
Simazine	ug/L	4	4	1				½MCL	2	Met
Thiobencarb	ug/L	70	42	1	1			½MCL	35	Met
Toxaphene	ug/L	3	0.03	1				½MCL	0.15	Met
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ug/L	0.005	0.0007	0.005				½MCL	0.0025	Met
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	4.0	0.007			5.1		MCL	4.0	Met
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	4.0	1			6.5		MCL	4.0	Met
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	10.0				3		MCL	10.0	Met
Perfluorononanoate (PFNA)	ng/L	10.0						MCL	10.0	Met
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoate (HFPO-DA or GenX Chemicals)	ng/L	10.0						MCL	10.0	Met
PFAS Hazard Index	unitless	1						MCL [1]	1	Met
Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)										
Bromate	ug/L	10	0.1	1				½ MCL	5	Met
Chlorite	ug/L	1000	50	20				½MCL	500	Met
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60						½ MCL	30	Not Met
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ug/L	80						½ MCL	40	Not Met
Radionuclides										
Gross alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15		3				½MCL	7.5	Met
Beta/photon emitters		4 mrem/yr		4 pCi/L			50 pCi/L	Other [2]	25	Met
Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	5						½MCL	2.5	Met
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2				½MCL	4	Met
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	400	1000				½MCL	10,000	Met
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1				½MCL	10	Met
Microbiological										
%Total Coliforms Positive/Mo.	Organisms/ 100 ml	5%						Other [3]	0.5%	Met
TCR Tap Total Chlorine Residual	mg-Cl_2/L							Meets Partnership for Safe Water	≥ 0.5 mg-Cl2/L in ≥95% of routine samples per month	Met
Reservoir Total Chlorine Residual	mg-Cl_2/L							Exceeds Partnership for Safe Water [4a]	≥ 0.5 mg-Cl_2/L in ≥95% of reservoirs per month [4b]	Not Met
Treatment Techniques										
Individual Filter Effluent (IFE) Turbidity	NTU							Exceeds Partnership for Safe Water [5]	<0.10 NTU in 99.5% of samples per filter (monthly)	Met
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity	NTU							Exceeds Partnership for Safe Water [5]	< 0.10 NTU in 99.9% of samples per WTP (monthly)	Met
Distribution System Fluoride	mg/L							Other [6]	0.6-1.2	Met
Lead (P90 at customer tap)	ug/L		0.2	5			15	½ AL[7]	7.5	Met
Copper (P90 at customer tap)	ug/L		300	50			1300	½ AL[7]	650	Met

Note: District to meet all applicable regulatory requirements at all times.

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EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2024

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	SMCL	NL	Other	Basis	Goal	Status
Langelier Saturation Index (LSI)	unitless							Corrosion Control	-0.5 to 0.75 in 95% WTP effluent samples (annually)	Met
Acrylamide	Dose and %						(0.05% monomer by wt. dose not to exceed 1 mg/L)	Other [8]	0.05% monomer by wt. dose not to exceed 1 mg/L	Met
Secondary (Aesthetic) Standards										
Aluminum	ug/L	1000	600	50	200			½SMCL	100	Not Met
Chloride	mg/L				250			½SMCL	125	Met
Color	color unit				15			½SMCL	7.5	Met
Copper (entry to distribution system)	ug/L		300	50	1000			½SMCL	500	Met
Foaming agents (MBAS)	ug/L				500			½SMCL	250	Met
Iron	ug/L				300		100	Other [9]	100	Met
Manganese	ug/L				50	500	15	Other [9]	15	Met
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	ug/L	13	13	3	5			½SMCL	2.5	Met
Odor threshold	TON				3			SMCL	3	Met
Silver	ug/L				100			½SMCL	50	Met
Specific Conductance	uS/cm				900			½SMCL	450	Met
Sulfate	mg/L				250			½SMCL	125	Met
Thiobencarb	ug/L	70	42	1	1			½SMCL	0.5	Met
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L				500			½SMCL	250	Met
Turbidity (distribution)	NTU				5			½SMCL	2.5	Met
Zinc	ug/L				5000			½SMCL	2500	Met
Customer Expectations										
District-caused complaints	Complaints/ month						30	Other [10]	30	Met
Emerging Contaminants										
Inorganic Chemicals										
Boron	ug/L			100		1000		NL	1000	Met
Chlorate	ug/L					800		NL	800	Met
Organic Chemicals										
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ug/L					330		NL	330	Met
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ug/L					330		NL	330	Met
Cylindrospermopsin	ug/L					0.3		NL [11]	0.3	Met
Microcyctins	ug/L					0.03		NL [11]	0.03	Met
Saxitoxins	ug/L					0.6		NL [11]	0.6	Met
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA]	ng/L		3			10		NL	10	Met
N-Nitrosodiethylamine [NDEA]	ng/L					10		NL	10	Met
Naphthalene	ug/L					17		NL	17	Met

Note: District to meet all applicable regulatory requirements at all times.

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EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2024

NOTES:

[1] PFAS Hazard Index is calculated by adding the ratio of the water sample concentration to a Health-Based Water Concentrations of four PFAS compounds: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS
[2] Beta/photon emitters MCL is in units of millirems per year (mrem/yr) annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ, and the corresponding amount of radioactivity is specific to the type of particle. A screening level of 50 pCi/L is used to determine if additional analyses are required to determine if more sensitive analyses are required. The EBMUD goal is set at ½ screening level.
[3] 1/10th of the 5% MCL
[4] (a) ≥ 0.5 mg-Cl2/L in ≥95% of routine monthly samples; (b) excludes reservoirs post treatment data
[5] <0.10 NTU 95% of the time
[6] Optimal Fluoride Dose (0.7 mg/L) per 2015 US Public Health Service recommendation
[7] ½ Action Level; compliance based on in-home samples. The "P90" value is the 90% percentile value from the Lead and Copper Rule regulatory compliance data.
[8] USEPA Treatment Technique
[9] Based on operational experience
[10] Based on historical data
[11] Recommended interim notification levels from Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to the State Water Resources Control Board

Note: District to meet all applicable regulatory requirements at all times.
Compounds highlighted in blue appear more than once in this table.
**Status is either "Met or "Not Met". If goal was not met, number shown is the percent of samples not meeting the goal.*

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EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: March 6, 2025

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager

FROM: Crystal J. Yezman, Manager of Maintenance and Construction

SUBJECT: Miller Road Trench Soil Management Project Update and Availability of the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

SUMMARY

The Miller Road trench soil stockpile site has been used by EBMUD for managing trench soil since 1975 to store excavated material generated by pipeline construction and maintenance activities. Use of the Miller Road stockpile site has been on hold since 2023 when Alameda County informed EBMUD of the need to apply for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to continue operating the site. As part of the CUP application, Alameda County required EBMUD to conduct a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review. Accordingly, EBMUD assessed the potential environmental impacts and prepared a Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND), with public review expected to begin March 20, 2025. Staff will provide an update of the project and planned public outreach at the March 11, 2025 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

Project Purpose and Description

The Miller Road trench soil stockpile site is located within EBMUD-owned watershed land southeast of the Upper San Leandro Reservoir in Castro Valley in unincorporated Alameda County. The site also includes a rock and sand stockpile site, which stores materials used to backfill trenches from pipeline construction and maintenance activities. EBMUD's Miller Road Trench Soil Management Project (Project) involves the continued operation of the Miller Road soil stockpile and rock and sand stockpile sites, including import, temporary storage, and periodic removal of trench soil and backfill materials. To conservatively estimate potential impacts, the environmental impact analysis for the Project assumed a gradual increase in the volume of trench soil and backfill materials stockpiled and removed from the site to accommodate planned increases to pipeline replacement rates. However, planned utilization of future direct haul disposal sites is expected to reduce overall utilization of the Miller Road site.

Historically, trench soil has been imported to the site from pipeline repair and replacement projects using an average of approximately three roundtrips per day (typically Monday through

Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) using 10-cubic yard (CY) dump trucks. Once the trench soil is unloaded at the Miller Road stockpile site, the empty trucks load their trucks with trench backfill material from the rock and sand stockpile before returning to the pipeline repair or replacement site to backfill the trench. Additional truck trips are generated when EBMUD's rock and sand supplier brings backfill material to the stockpile site. Current annual import of trench soil is approximately 7,000 CY. Future annual import rates could range between 3,500 CY to 11,000 CY by 2030.

The Miller Road stockpile site has a storage capacity of approximately 125,000 CY. The stockpile site is currently over 90 percent filled with approximately 116,000 CY of soil. Trench soil is removed from the Miller Road stockpile site when capacity is reached. Previous large-scale soil removal projects were completed in 2005, 2012, and 2019. In 2024, about 2,000 CY of soil was removed by the county and hauled to an adjacent road repair site, avoiding hauling through Castro Valley. The frequency of off-haul events is conservatively assumed (for impact analysis purposes) to be more frequent than prior periods, although staff expects the actual events will be less frequent as direct hauling to other sites increases. Direct hauling to other locations decreases the use of EBMUD temporary stockpile sites and would lead to a reduction in truck trips to and from the Miller Road stockpile site.

The table below shows a summary of truck roundtrips for the Miller Road stockpile site under several scenarios.

Site and Road Use		**Historical[1]**	**Future with Limited to No Direct Hauling**	**Future with Planned Expansion of Direct Hauling**
Daily Operations (trucking soil and backfill material in/out)	Trucks Per Day (Year)	6 (1,400)	10 (2,200)	3 (700)
	Frequency	Daily, usually daylight hours	Daily, usually daylight hours	Daily, usually daylight hours
Periodic Off-haul (removal of soil after filling disposal site)	Trucks Per Day	207 (peak of 300)	70 - 200	70 - 200
	Duration, hours	2 months, 6:30 am – 4 pm	1-3 months, 9 am – 3 pm	2 wks – 1 mo., 9 am – 3 pm
	Frequency	Every 5 years	Every 5 years	Every 5 years
	Total Truck Use[2]	9,100 (in 2019)	4,200	1,500

[1] Historical data represents the off-haul event in 2019.

[2] Trucks per day and overall duration of the off haul are related. The lower range of the Total Truck Use corresponds to the longer duration and higher Total Truck Use corresponds to the shorter duration. For example, the 1,500 truck off haul (for the "Future with Planned Expansion of Direct Hauling), is based on either the 2 weeks (7.5 business days) and 200 trucks per day or 1 month and 70 trucks per day.

Review of Environmental Impacts

Pursuant to the CEQA, staff completed a Draft IS/MND that reviewed environmental impacts and proposes mitigation measures to reduce any potentially significant impacts to less than significant. The key mitigation measures require contractors to enforce the following safety measures to minimize potential safety hazards associated with the increased truck traffic during off-haul events:

- Ensure truck drivers have received written traffic safety requirements focusing on road safety, defensive driving, navigating through school zones, and blind spot monitoring.
- Prohibit truck parking or queuing on Redwood Road. Use illuminated signs or temporary stop signs for wide turns at Redwood/Miller Road.
- Restrict trucks to designated routes.
- Install radar speed feedback signs and warning signs for truck traffic alerts.
- Conduct frequent truck inspections for safety.
- Inform the public about truck traffic via media and community meetings.
- Conduct pre- and post-event roadway surveys to assess and repair pavement damage.
- Coordinate with emergency services and sensitive land uses, such as police and fire stations, schools, and medical facilities.

In addition to the mitigation measures identified in the Draft IS/MND, EBMUD will also incorporate its standard construction specifications, EBMUD procedures, design guides, and Engineering Standard Practices into the Project. Standard practices prohibit truck idling and limit truck operating hours, among other restrictions, which have proven to avoid community impacts for off-haul events at other sites. These standard practices and procedures additionally reduce or avoid environmental impacts.

Public Outreach

Staff will present the Project at the March 24, 2025 Land Use meeting of the Castro Valley Municipal Advisory Council (MAC) to review the Project scope, impacts, and mitigation as described in the Draft IS/MND. A virtual community meeting to review the Project and receive public feedback will be held on April 3, 2025. Postcards announcing the community meeting will be sent to affected residents near the Project site, and information will be posted on NextDoor, the Castro Valley Forum, and the District's website at www.ebmud.com/MillerRoad. Feedback will be accepted at the community meetings and via written correspondence. Issues and concerns raised by the community will be addressed in the Final MND.

NEXT STEPS

The Draft IS/MND will be published on March 20, 2025 with a 30-day public review period ending on April 21, 2025. The Final MND, which will respond to any comments received during the public review period, is scheduled for Board consideration on August 12, 2025. If the Board approves the Final MND, staff will apply for an Alameda County CUP. If the CUP is approved, daily activities will resume. The next off-haul event would occur in 2026 with public outreach performed in advance.

CCC:CJY:sd

Attachments: 1. Project Location Map
2. Project Haul Map

Attachment 1

Figure 1: Project Location Map

Attachment 2

Figure 2: Project Haul Map

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: March 6, 2025

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager CCC

FROM: Michael T. Tognolini, Director of Water and Natural Resources MTT

SUBJECT: Updated Plans for Alcohol and Personal Watercraft Prohibitions at Camanche Reservoir

SUMMARY

At the November 12, 2024 Planning Committee meeting and December 10, 2024 Board meeting, staff presented plans to prohibit alcohol use at Camanche Reservoir from May through September each year and proposed updates to the District's Watershed and Recreation Rules and Regulations (Rules and Regulations) to permanently prohibit personal watercraft (PWC) from Camanche Reservoir. Late in 2024, the Department of Water Resources discovered golden mussels in the Stockton Delta near Rough and Ready Island. To prevent the spread of this invasive mussel into District reservoirs, both Camanche boat launches were closed on November 25, 2024, and the Pardee and San Pablo recreation area boat launches have been closed since their seasonal re-opening in mid-February. As a result of the ongoing response to golden mussels, the District plans to delay the Camanche PWC prohibition but move forward with the seasonal alcohol prohibition beginning May 1, 2025. These items will be discussed at the March 11, 2025 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

During the December 10, 2024 Board meeting, staff proposed changes to the Rules and Regulations that included the prohibition of PWC on Camanche Reservoir. Staff have suspended revisions to the Rules and Regulations to focus on developing a plan to reopen District boat launch ramps in response to the discovery of the golden mussel. Staff anticipates that measures to protect District reservoirs from golden mussels may substantially change the type and frequency of PWC usage at Camanche Reservoir. Therefore, the District plans to pause consideration of the PWC prohibition. Staff will reassess the need for a PWC prohibition on Camanche Reservoir no sooner than 2026 after the boat ramps are reopened and staff evaluate operating conditions.

Staff is developing a plan to re-open District reservoirs to boats that will prevent the spread of golden mussels into District reservoirs. The current plan would require all vessels to undergo an

initial screening, which includes a vessel history and visual inspection, followed by a 30-day quarantine before launching. The District operates a vessel decontamination station at Camanche South Shore. Staff is collecting information to determine if existing decontamination methods used to control quagga and zebra mussels are effective in controlling the golden mussel.

During the December 10, 2024 Board meeting, staff also detailed a plan to prohibit the possession and consumption of alcohol at Camanche Recreation Area beginning May 1, 2025 through September 30, 2025. The prohibition is in response to alcohol-related violations, complaints and accidents that have occurred in the park. This seasonal prohibition, which does not require a change to the Rules and Regulations, will be implemented as planned. The seasonal alcohol prohibition will not apply within the boundaries of the Camanche mobilehome parks.

NEXT STEPS

Staff will continue to explore methods for controlling the spread of the golden mussel from recreational boating and estimate the cost to implement a plan that allows reopening of boat launches. Consideration of a PWC prohibition on Camanche Reservoir will be postponed until at least 2026. The seasonal alcohol prohibition at Camanche Recreation Area will go into effect May 1, 2025, as planned. Public outreach to inform visitors of the prohibition is underway and will be expanded in March and April 2025.

CCC:MTT:dec