



Report on Water Quality Relative to California's Public Health Goals

Board of Directors
September 9, 2025

Susan Teefy, Manager of Water Quality

Requirement



- California state requirement since 1996
- Water systems serving more than 10,000 people must make a Public Health Goals (PHG) report every three years and hold a public meeting
- Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
 - A PHG is the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water that poses no significant health risk when consumed over a lifetime
 - Federal equivalent is the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
- PHGs and MCLGs are not enforceable
 - Set at very low levels, often below what can be detected with modern analytical techniques

Requirement

- Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are enforceable
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Board set MCLs as close as possible to the PHGs or MCLGs as feasible, taking into account several factors
 - Analytical capability to detect the compound
 - Availability of treatment technologies to reduce the levels
 - Costs and benefits of regulating the compound



EBMUD's PHG Report

- Report must include
 - All regulated compounds detected above their PHGs or MCLGs
 - Numerical health risks associated with the MCL and the PHG
 - Type of health risk
 - Best available treatment technology for the compound and its costs
- Purpose is to provide consumers with information on levels of contaminants below the enforceable (MCLs) so they will be aware of potential health risks
- Some disinfection byproduct compounds are not included
 - Individual trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids
 - These are regulated as a group, there is no MCL for individual species
- Compounds regulated by a treatment technique with no MCL, like lead

EBMUD's PHG Report

- Water quality data gathered for compliance purposes between 2022 and 2024
- Same data already included in annual Consumer Confidence Reports each year



Bromate, parts per million (ppm) for each Water Treatment Plant

	2022		2023		2024	
	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro
Quarter 1	1.7	<1	1.2	<1	<1	<1
Quarter 2	1.8	<1	<1	<1	1.3	<1
Quarter 3	1.4	<1	<1	<1	1.3	0/S
Quarter 4	1.1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0/S

- Bromate is a byproduct of the ozonation process
- MCL = 10 ppm based on running annual average of quarterly samples
- Detection Limit = 1 ppm
- PHG = 0.1 ppm

Hexavalent chromium, parts per million (ppm)

- Hexavalent chromium is naturally occurring in the environment
- MCL became effective in October 2024, compliance is required by October 2026
- MCL = 10 ppm based on running annual average of quarterly samples
- Detection Limit = 0.1 ppm
- PHG = 0.02 ppm

Location	Sample Date	Result
Lafayette WTP	12/3/2024	0.18
	6/26/2024	<0.1
Orinda WTP	12/3/2024	0.2
	8/13/2024	<0.1
	6/25/2024	<0.1
Sobrante WTP	12/3/2024	0.17
	6/25/2024	0.11
Walnut Creek WTP	12/3/2024	0.2
	6/26/2024	<0.1

Health Risks

Chemical	Health Risk Category	California PHG, parts per billion	Cancer Risk at the PHG	California MCL, parts per billion	Cancer Risk at the California MCL
Bromate	Carcinogenicity (causes cancer)	0.1	1×10^{-6} (one per million)	10	1×10^{-4} (one per ten thousand)
Hexavalent chromium	Carcinogenicity (causes cancer)	0.02	1×10^{-6} (one per million)	10	5×10^{-4} (five per ten thousand)

Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Costs

- For both bromate and hexavalent chromium, the BAT is demonstrated to reduce the level to below the MCL, not the PHG
- Verifying additional reduction (lower than the detection limit) is not possible
- Therefore, cost estimates would be highly speculative and possibly misleading
- “Control of the ozonation process” is the BAT for bromate
 - Operators regularly adjust the ozone dose, only adding the amount needed
 - Additional potential control strategies have been incorporated into recent projects
- No further action is recommended

Questions?





Miller Road Trench Soil Management Update and Final MND

Board of Directors
September 9, 2025

Gus Cicala, Senior Civil Engineer

MND = Mitigated Negative Declaration

Overview

- Purpose and Background
- Draft MND Analysis and Impacts
- Public Outreach and Comments
- Final MND and Mitigation Measures
- Next Steps
- Recommended Actions

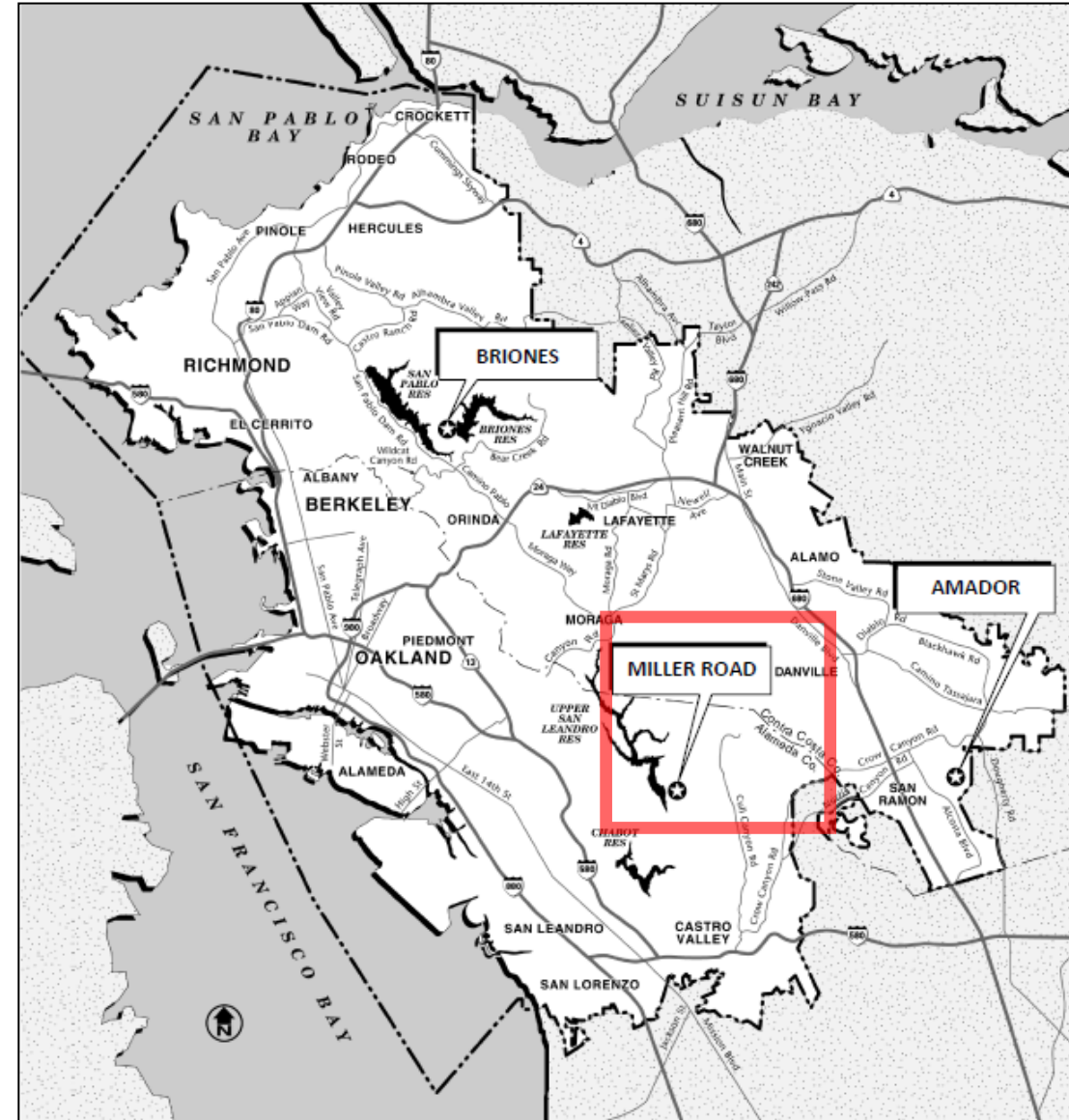


Miller Road Stockpile Site, Nearmap Imagery, July 8, 2023

District Owned Stockpile Sites

Approximately 55,000 cubic yards (CY) of trench soils are generated annually

- Briones (primary)
- Miller Road
- Amador (limited)



District Stockpile Locations

Historical Trench Soil Management Practices



1.

Pipeline replacement



2.

Hauling to temporary stockpile site



3.

Loading truck with engineered backfill for return trip to job site



4.

Second hauling to permanent disposal



5.

Beneficial reuse

- Process used since 1960s
- For permanent disposal, soil is off hauled periodically from District stockpile sites
- District is expanding use of direct haul to beneficial end use sites which avoids use of temporary stockpiles

Beneficial Reuse of Soil

- 2,000 CY transferred to Alameda County for Redwood Road landslide repair
- Direct haul to Dumbarton Quarry (Fremont) from pipeline replacement
 - Utilized on portions of 16 replacement projects, plus repairs in South Area
 - Direct hauled over 17,000 CY since 2024
- Pleasanton Lakes, Pleasanton
 - Board Authorized Agreement in July
- Potential direct haul end use sites
 - Supply Bank at Oakport, Oakland
 - Eden Landing, Hayward
 - North Bay Logistics, Livermore
 - Cullinan Ranch, Vallejo
- Continue exploring native soil reuse, where feasible



Dumbarton Quarry, Nearmap Imagery, June 16, 2024

Miller Road Stockpile Site



Periodic Off-haul Events

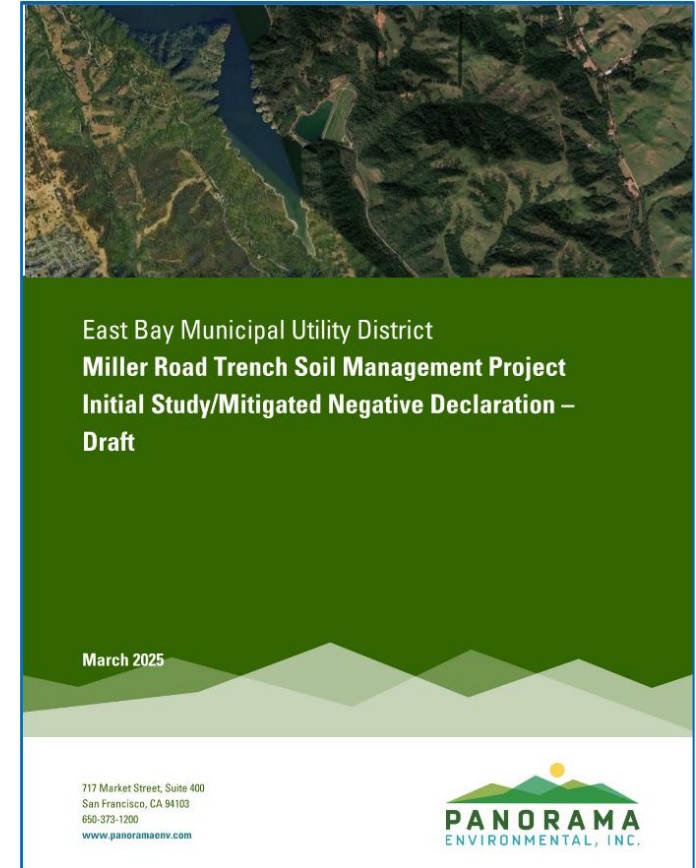
Previous Trench Soil Off-haul Events from Miller Road

Year	Approx. CY (~Truck Roundtrips)
2003	22,000 (1,800)
2005	78,000 (6,500)
2012	10,000 (800)
2019	116,000 (9,100)

- Lessons learned from 2019 off-haul event
- Zoned Agricultural: Conditional Use Permit (CUP) required for continued operation
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review prior to CUP application

Initial Study/MND

- MND requires any potentially significant impacts to be mitigated to “less than significant”
- Analysis assumed:
 - Continued operation of the site
 - Increased use as pipeline replacement increases
 - Up to 30 miles per year in 2030 (now 25)
 - Various scenarios for off-haul intensity and frequency
- Actual usage in the future expected to decrease as direct haul is expanded



Environmental Factors	Less than Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation
Aesthetics	√		
Agriculture & Forestry	√		
Air Quality	√		
Biological	√		
Cultural	√		
Energy	√		
Geology & Soils	√		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	√		
Hazards & Hazardous Materials	√		
Hydrology & Water Quality	√		
Land Use & Planning	√		
Noise	√		
Transportation		√	
Tribal Cultural	√		
Utilities & Service Systems	√		
Wildfire (Emergency Response)		√	

Public Outreach

- Presentations:
 - March 11, 2025 – Planning Committee
 - March 24, 2025 – Castro Valley Municipal Advisory Council – Land Use meeting
 - April 3, 2025 – Virtual Public Meeting
- 1,500 postcards announcing the community meeting were sent to residents near the Project site
- 12,300 emails sent to Castro Valley residents signed up for email alerts
- Information posted on NextDoor to 28 neighborhoods, totaling 13,500 users
- Updates on the District's website at www.ebmud.com/MillerRoad
- Feedback was accepted at the community meetings and via written correspondence

Comments Received

Topic Area	Comments
Soil Management	Concerns about soil testing, reuse of excavated soil, and potential contamination
Water Quality	Potential impacts to water resources, including soil/water interaction and stormwater runoff
Traffic and Safety	Comments related to truck traffic, road damage and repair, proximity to schools, and general public safety
Wildlife and Habitat	Potential impacts on special-status species (Alameda whipsnake and Crotch's bumble bee); broader concerns regarding habitat connectivity
Air Quality and Dust	Dust control measures and concerns about public health impacts from construction-related emissions
Land Use	Comments related to the need for a Conditional Use Permit to comply with Alameda County zoning requirements
CEQA Process	Concerns about the public review process, timing, and overall adequacy of the environmental analysis

Final MND

Revisions to Draft MND

- Added description of alternative trench soil management strategies now being implemented by EBMUD to reduce reliance on temporary sites
- Clarified standard practices implemented during off hauls to strengthen safety and oversight
- Expanded discussion of existing measures that protect biological resources and surrounding habitat
- Enhanced Mitigation Measures to ensure proactive coordination with nearby schools and Alameda County before off-haul events

Updated Standard Practices

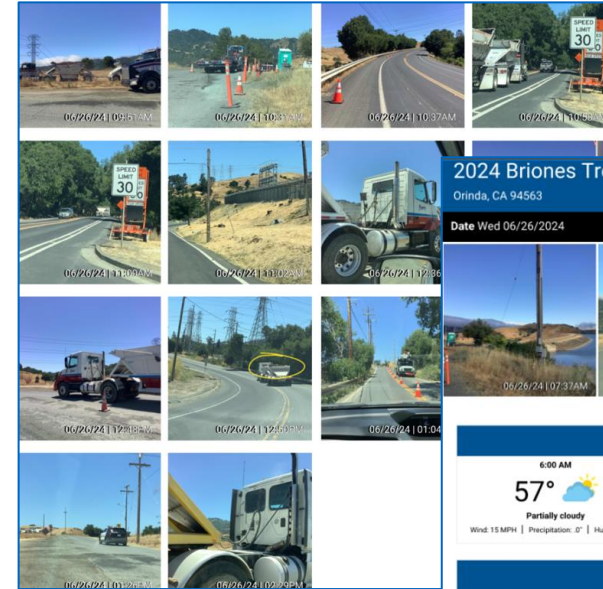
- Extensive community outreach before an off-haul event
- Reducing off-haul hours, as previously described
- Dust control measures
 - Covering loads (and inspecting for compliance)
 - Water trucks
 - Regular street sweeping (at least weekly)
- Adherence to updated Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan



Sweeping Adjacent Roadway



Tarping Reminder Sign



Inspector Reports
(above and right)

2024 Briones Trench Soil Removal Project
Orinda, CA 94563

Date Wed 06/26/2024 Job # Prepared By ...

Name	Description	Quantity	Total Hours
Pacific States Crew		9	72
Total		9	72

General Notes

1. Trucks on-site at 9AM. [redacted] and others on-site. Observed traffic signage in place. Observed proper dust control from the water truck. Observed drivers wearing the appropriate PPE. Observed drivers obeying the speed limits along city streets. Drivers need to be reminded of the portable restroom on-site. Observed [redacted] uncovered and followed him to the freeway to tell him to cover and he did. Spoke with Regional Parks Police to let them know what we were doing.

New Mitigation Measures

Transportation Safety

- Ensure truck drivers review and sign project requirements covering road safety, defensive driving, school zones, blind spot monitoring, and consequences for non-compliance
- Prohibit truck parking or queuing on Redwood Road; use temporary traffic controls during wide turns at Redwood/Miller Road
- Restrict trucks to designated haul routes
- Install radar speed feedback signs and advance warning signs along Redwood Road to deter speeding and alert motorists to truck traffic
- Conduct frequent truck safety inspections (brakes, tires, lights, etc.)

New Mitigation Measures

Transportation Safety (Continued)

- Provide public information about truck traffic and safety measures via media, social media, and community meetings
- Coordinate with Alameda County Transportation Department, schools, and emergency services before and during off-haul events; fund crossing guards as needed
- Conduct pre- and post-event roadway surveys to document conditions and repair any project-related pavement damage
- Ensure qualified District inspectors are present onsite and along haul routes during off-haul events to monitor safety and compliance

Next Steps

Release Draft MND for public comment March 20 – May 19, 2025

Prepare Response to Comments/Final MND May – August 2025

Release Final MND August 28, 2025

Board to Consider Adoption of Final MND September 9, 2025

Application for CUP through Alameda County October 2025

Completed
Next Steps

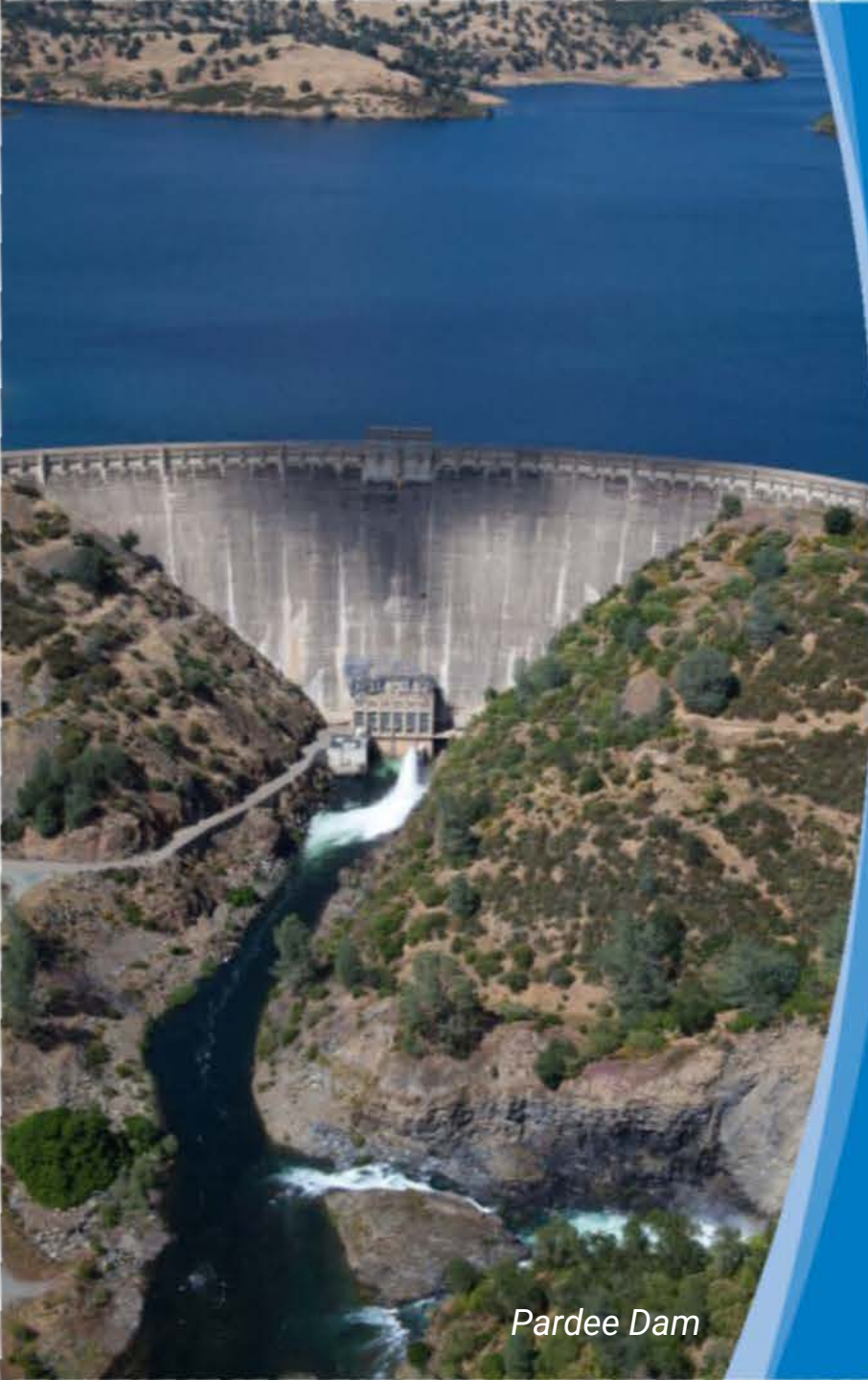
Recommended Actions

- Adopt the MND for the Miller Road Trench Soil Management Project
- Make findings in accordance with CEQA
- Adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan in accordance with CEQA
- Approve the Project



Questions?





Pardee Dam

EBMUD Fire Hydrant Locking Caps

Board of Directors
September 9, 2025

David Briggs, Director of Operations and Maintenance



EBMUD Hydrant Locking Caps

- Installed on hydrant outlets to prevent unauthorized water use and water theft
- Illegal connections can contaminate drinking water system
- Non-standard connections and tools can damage hydrants
- Locking caps in use since 1990s



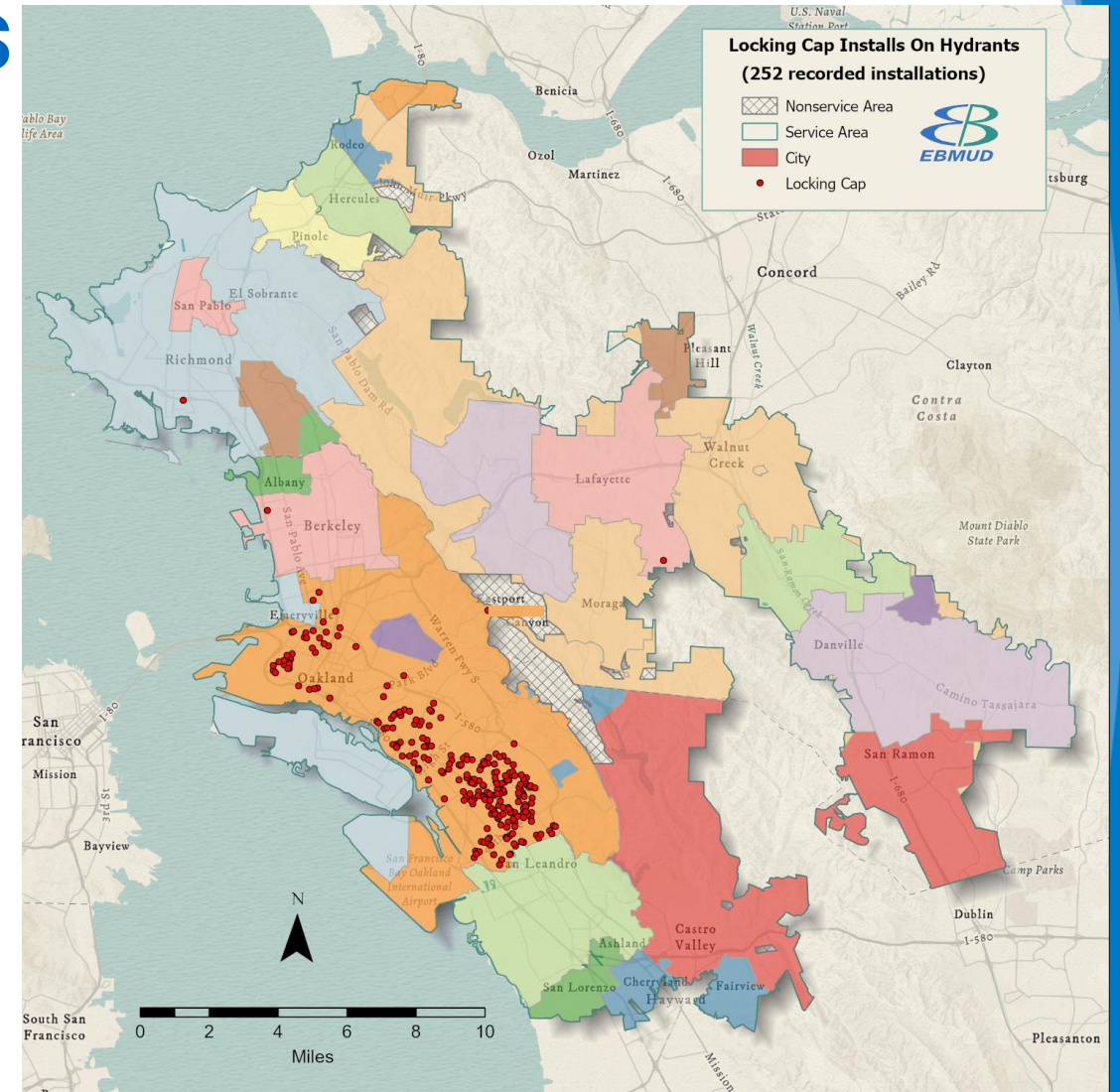
Locking cap on standard District hydrant

Examples of Illegal EBMUD Hydrant Connections



Hydrant Locking Locations

- Generally installed in Oakland in conjunction with Oakland Fire Department.
- Oakland Fire Department and nearby Fire Departments (for mutual aid) have special wrenches to access
- Fire Departments use special wrenches to access Fire Department Connections (FDCs) on commercial buildings
- Prior installed caps on limited hydrants in Contra Costa County have been removed.



Locking cap locations

Fire Department Coordination

- District has held annual Fire Agency Forum with local fire agencies since the Oakland Hills fire in 1991
- Command staff in Fire Department typically attend
- Locking hydrant caps last discussed in 2023 and is a frequent topic
- District provides wrenches to remove locking cap in corresponding city and adjacent city to support mutual aid. Wrenches can also be purchased independently.
- In 2025, District staff has held 17 meetings with fire agencies, partner agencies, and elected officials on the topic of wildfires and fire readiness
- District also a strategic advisor on East Bay Wildfire Coalition

Next Steps

- Support standardization of hydrant cap design
- Continue to meet with local fire agencies to ensure awareness of hydrant caps and necessary methods to quickly remove them
- Continue to attend countywide fire chief meetings in both Alameda County and Contra Costa County to discuss this and other topics



Questions?

