

# EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

## 2014 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

### **DROUGHT ALERT**

Our water supply is critically low for 2015.

The drought continues. Tougher measures and more emergency supplies are needed. Please visit [ebmud.com/drought](http://ebmud.com/drought) for the latest information on water supplies and tips to conserve.

EBMUD is proud to report that in 2014, your drinking water surpassed every state and federal public health requirement.

### **YOUR WATER**

In the East Bay, 1.3 million customers rely on high-quality EBMUD water. Almost all of EBMUD's water comes from the 577-square mile watershed of the Mokelumne River on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. This area is mostly national forest, EBMUD-owned lands and other undeveloped lands little affected by human activity.

The Mokelumne watershed collects snowmelt from Alpine, Amador and Calaveras counties, which flows into Pardee Reservoir near the town of Valley Springs. During times of high water demand, system maintenance or for operational needs, EBMUD may draw water from local watersheds. During drought emergencies, EBMUD may use water from the Sacramento River to meet customer needs.

Three large aqueducts carry water 90 miles from Pardee Reservoir to the East Bay. EBMUD's network of reservoirs, pipelines, pumps and water treatment plants are put to work to provide great water quality every day, as reflected in this report.

Dismal precipitation in 2014 meant EBMUD reservoirs did not refill back to normal levels. EBMUD used supplemental water supplies from the Sacramento River for the first time.

In early summer, 23,000 acre-feet of Sacramento River water was diverted into Upper San Leandro and San Pablo reservoirs in the East Bay — about a month's supply. A half-billion dollar investment by ratepayers for dry-year infrastructure combined with solid efforts by customers to conserve precious water helped us weather one of the driest years in California history. Drought conditions have worsened. Visit [ebmud.com/drought](http://ebmud.com/drought) for the latest news.

### **HOW WE MANAGE WATER QUALITY**

Regardless of source, all water is treated at an EBMUD water treatment plant before it reaches your tap.

EBMUD takes many steps to ensure high water quality including managing watershed lands and reservoirs, treating the water, operating a complex distribution system, maintaining facilities and addressing customer concerns.

In laboratories and in the field, EBMUD samples and tests your water extensively to ensure it is safe to drink. We look for more than 100 substances including microorganisms, pesticides, herbicides, asbestos, lead, copper, petroleum products and by-products of industrial and water treatment processes. More than 20,000 laboratory tests each year ensure the safety of your drinking water.



## WHERE YOUR WATER IS TREATED

Most of the year, your drinking water comes from Pardee Reservoir in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Before reaching your tap, most water is treated at a facility in Walnut Creek, Orinda or Lafayette.

Some parts of EBMUD's service area draw water year-round from EBMUD's Sierra Nevada supply. During times of high water

demand, system maintenance or for operational needs, drinking water may come from local watersheds and may be treated at a different facility. Some customers receive water from multiple sources at different times of the year.



## WHAT WAS DETECTED AND REPORTED

In 2014, EBMUD treated raw water from multiple sources, including Sacramento River water, and consistently provided high-quality drinking water, surpassing every public health requirement set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Drinking water requirements were formerly set by the California Department of Public Health. On July 1, 2014, the Drinking Water Program was transferred to the State Board.

The tables on the following pages show the measured amounts of contaminants detected in 2014 or in the most recent year sampling was required. Water is sampled in EBMUD's source waters, at water treatment plants, in the distribution system or at customers' taps.

Although EBMUD tests for more than 100 substances, 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!

### 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 Board or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 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 standards to maintain the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water. They have maximum contaminant levels, also known as secondary MCLs, set by the State Board.



### Table 3 – Unregulated with no established maximum contaminant level

Water agencies are required to report these contaminants if detected, but no maximum contaminant levels have been established by the State Board or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

### Table 4 – Other parameters of interest to customers

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

## ARE YOU READY FOR A WATER EMERGENCY?

Natural disasters or other emergencies can temporarily cut off the East Bay's water supply or affect water quality. Be prepared with your own supplies until water is restored. This will be your water supply while emergency management agencies set up temporary water distribution in your community.

**You need one to two gallons per day per person for at least 3-7 days.** Store extra water for pets and frequent visitors. Store water in clean, airtight, food-grade plastic containers and keep in a dark, cool place.

**In case of a water quality emergency, be prepared to disinfect your tap water.** In your emergency kit include a heat source, such as a camping stove, plus a clean pot to boil water for two minutes before consuming. If power supplies are disrupted or boiling water is not possible, disinfect your water with 1/4 teaspoon (16 drops) of liquid bleach per gallon of water and then let stand for 30 minutes. Add measuring spoons, a clean medicine dropper and a sealed bottle of regular, unscented liquid bleach to your emergency supplies.



## HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY TABLE

Find your location on the map on page 2. Note which water treatment plant(s) serve that area.

- Go to the table on page 4 to find the contaminant you are interested in.
- Column two notes the unit of measurement.
- Column three lists the most recent year the contaminant was tested.
- Column four lists the state or federal goal. At that amount or lower, there is no known or expected risk to health from its presence in drinking water. Not all listed contaminants have goals set by the California or US Environmental Protection Agency.
- Column five notes the highest amount the State Board or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency allows. This amount is usually not as low as the public health goal in column four.
- Column six lists the average amount detected across the EBMUD service area or at designated locations.
- Find the column that corresponds to the water treatment plant(s) that serve you. This is the amount of the contaminant detected in your area's water. All reported contaminants were detected at amounts lower than the highest amount allowed (column 5) by the State Board and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- The last column lists how the contaminant typically gets into your drinking water.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Regulated for public health Primary MCL	Unit	Year sampled	State or federal goal MCL, MCLG or MDEQ	Highest amount allowed MCL, MCLG or AL	System average	Water treatment plants	Typical sources
							Walnut Creek Lafayette Orinda Sobrante Upper San Leandro	
Microbiological	Cryptosporidium in source water	#/liter	2008	0	TT	NA	0 0 0 0-0.3 <sup>b</sup> 0	Naturally present in the environment
	Total Coliform	—	2014	0	5%	NA	1.4% was the highest percentage found in any month	Naturally present in the environment
	Turbidity	NTU	2014	NA	95% ≤ 0.3	100%	0.02 – 0.10 0.02 – 0.07 0.02 – 0.07 0.03 – 0.08 0.03 – 0.10	Soil runoff
	Aluminum	ppb	2014	600	1000	<50	<50 <50 <50 <50 <50 – 120	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Bromate	ppb	2014	0.1	10	1.9 <sup>b</sup>	NA NA NA <1 – 2 <1 – 6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic	Chloramine as chlorine <sup>a</sup>	ppm	2014	4	4	1.9 <sup>b</sup>	<0.05 – 3.8	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Copper	ppb	2014	300	1300	90th percentile = 45	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

# EBMUD 2014 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

In 2014, your drinking water was consistently the highest quality, surpassing every public health requirement set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

## 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.
- 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- 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 pathogens.
- 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 pathogens.
- Notification level** A health-based advisory level established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.
- Primary drinking water standard** These standards regulate contaminants that affect health by setting MCLs and MRDLs along with their monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.
- PHG** Public health goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Public health goals are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- TOC** Total organic carbon. A measure of organic compounds that are present 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.
- 90th percentile** A measure that indicates 90 percent of the samples had a lower result.

## ABBREVIATIONS

- gpg** grains per gallon
- NA** not applicable
- NL** notification level
- NTU** nephelometric turbidity unit, a measure of the cloudiness of water.
- pCi/L** picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.
- ppm** parts per million. One ppm is like 32 seconds in one year.
- ppb** parts per billion. One ppb is like 3 seconds in 100 years.
- ppt** parts per trillion. One ppt is like 3 seconds in 100,000 years.
- TON** threshold odor number, a measure of odor in water.
- µS/cm** microsiemens per centimeter, a measure of electrical conductance.

1	Regulated for public health <i>Primary MCL</i>	Unit	Year sampled	State or federal goal <i>PHG, MCLG or MRDLG</i>	Highest amount allowed <i>MCL, MRDL or AL</i>	System average	Water treatment plants					Typical sources
							Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	
Microbiological	Cryptosporidium in source water	#/liter	2008	0	TT	NA	0	0	0	0 – 0.3 <sup>h</sup>	0	Naturally present in the environment
	Total Coliform	—	2014	0	5%	NA	1.4% was the highest percentage found in any month					Naturally present in the environment
	Turbidity	NTU	2014	NA	1	0.03	0.02 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.07	0.02 – 0.07	0.03 – 0.08	0.03 – 0.10	Soil runoff
Inorganic	Aluminum	ppb	2014	600	1000	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 120	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Bromate	ppb	2014	0.1	10	1.9 <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	NA	<1 – 2	<1 – 6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chloramine as chlorine <sup>a</sup>	ppm	2014	4	4	1.9 <sup>b</sup>	<0.05 – 3.8					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Copper	ppb	2014	300	1300	90th percentile = 45	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level					Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride in source water <sup>c</sup>	ppm	2014	1	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive <sup>c</sup>
Organic	Lead <sup>d</sup>	ppb	2014	0.2	15	90th percentile = 3	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level					Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
	Control of DBP precursors/TOC	—	2014	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	met req.	met req.		Various natural and man-made sources
	Haloacetic acids, 5 species	ppb	2014	NA	60	28 <sup>e</sup>	13 – 31	11 – 21	11 – 31	13 – 47	12 – 26	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Trihalomethanes	ppb	2014	NA	80	47 <sup>e</sup>	26 – 42	23 – 32	23 – 41	25 – 58	23 – 42	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2	Regulated for drinking water aesthetics <i>Secondary MCL</i>	Unit	Year sampled	State or federal goal <i>PHG or MCLG</i>	Highest amount allowed <i>MCL</i>	System average	Water treatment plants					Typical sources
							Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	
	Aluminum	ppb	2014	NA	200	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 120	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Chloride	ppm	2014	NA	250	10	4 – 5	5 – 6	4 – 8	15 – 16	17 – 20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Color	color units	2014	NA	15	3	3	4	<1 – 3	4	4	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	Odor	TON	2014	NA	3	1	1	1	<1 – 2	<1	1 – 4	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	Specific conductance	µS/cm	2014	NA	900	173	66	62	68 – 134	237	397	Substances that form ions when in water
	Sulfate	ppm	2014	NA	250	14	1	1	1 – 21	23 – 28	31 – 45	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Total dissolved solids	ppm	2014	NA	500	109	33 – 89	35 – 87	37 – 110	120 – 230	190 – 290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Turbidity	NTU	2014	NA	5	0.03	0.02 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.07	0.02 – 0.07	0.03 – 0.08	0.03 – 0.10	Soil runoff

3	Unregulated with no established maximum contaminant level	Unit	Year sampled	State or federal goal <i>PHG or MCLG</i>	Highest amount allowed <i>NL</i>	System average	Water treatment plants					Typical sources
							Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	
	Boron	ppb	2014	NA	1000	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	135	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Chlorate	ppb	2014	NA	800	194	91 – 220	84 – 210	68 – 170	100 – 380	96 – 630	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chromium, hexavalent <sup>d,g</sup>	ppb	2014	0.02	NA	0.05	0.04 – 0.07	0.03 – 0.06	<0.03 – 0.06	0.04 – 0.09	<0.03 – 0.22	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
	Molybdenum	ppb	2014	NA	NA	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 1	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
	N-Nitrosodimethylamine <sup>f</sup> (NDMA)	ppt	2014	3	10	1	<1	<1 – 1	<1 – 2	1 – 4	<1 – 3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Strontium	ppb	2014	NA	NA	88	31 – 44	38 – 100	32 – 110	41 – 140	44 – 320	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
	Vanadium	ppb	2014	NA	50	0.6	0.3 – 0.4	0.2 – 0.4	0.2 – 0.3	0.4 – 1	0.3 – 2	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals



## NOTES

**a)** Chloramine residuals in the distribution system are measured as an equivalent quantity of chlorine. When the chloramine residual cannot be detected, the sample is further analyzed to ensure that microbiological water quality is in compliance with the regulations. **b)** Highest running annual average. **c)** EBMUD is required by state law to add fluoride to drinking water to help prevent dental decay in consumers. Current regulations require that fluoride

levels in the treated water be maintained between 0.7 to 1.4 ppm with an optimum dose of 0.8 ppm. Our monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water distribution system ranged from 0.05 to 1.0 ppm with an average of 0.8 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues is available at [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml). **d)** See page 7 for additional

information about lead and chromium in drinking water. **e)** Highest locational running annual average. **f)** Sampling locations are chosen to represent worst-case scenarios. **g)** All hexavalent chromium samples are in compliance with the new California MCL of 10 ppb. **h)** Sobrante water treatment plant was not in service when *Cryptosporidium* was detected.

4 Other parameters of interest to customers	Unit	Water treatment plants				Upper San Leandro
		Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	
Alkalinity, bicarbonate as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	18	17	19 – 35	70	130
Alkalinity, carbonate as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	3	3	3 – 5	2	6
Calcium	ppm	5 – 6	5 – 6	5 – 15	18 – 19	26 – 36
Hardness*	gpg	1	1	1 – 3	4 – 5	5 – 9
	ppm	16 – 20	16 – 20	16 – 52	70 – 80	90 – 150
Magnesium	ppm	1	1	1 – 4	6 – 7	12 – 15
pH	pH	8.9 – 9.7	9.0 – 9.8	8.8 – 9.6	8.2 – 9.4	8.2 – 9.6
Potassium	ppm	1	1	1	1 – 2	2
Silica	ppm	8 – 10	8 – 10	7 – 9	8 – 11	12 – 15
Sodium	ppm	6 – 7	6 – 7	5 – 17	22 – 27	27 – 35

\* Grains per gallon (gpg) is a measure of water hardness. Knowing the amount can help improve the function of dishwashers, cooling equipment and other industrial processes. Refer to your appliance manufacturer's instruction manual for the optimum grains per gallon level.

## WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

**Synthetic organic contaminants**, such as pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, including agriculture, urban storm water and residential uses.

**Volatile organic chemical contaminants** from industrial processes and petroleum production, and from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

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. More information about contaminants

and potential health effects is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater). Contact your healthcare provider or visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website for guidelines on using tap water for health or medical purposes.

### Cryptosporidium

*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial contaminant found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration is highly effective in removing *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal.

Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in one of our source waters. Current test methods cannot determine if the organisms are dead or are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause abdominal infection with symptoms including nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps.

*Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be 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.

### Populations with low resistance

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, and some elderly and some infants can be particularly at risk to infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).



## REPORT A WATER QUALITY CONCERN

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

### Lead in drinking water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems. Pregnant women, infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with lead service lines and home plumbing. EBMUD has replaced all lead water lines in its service area, but you may have lead in your home plumbing. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Capture and reuse this water for other uses such as watering ornamental plants.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### Fluoride and infant formula

Water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice and mandated by state law. It is proven to be safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. According to the American Dental Association and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 some of the time to prepare infant formula.

If you have additional questions about fluoride, contact your health provider. Additional information can be found at the State Board [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml) or the CDC [www.cdc.gov/fluoridation](http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation) websites.

### Chromium

Chromium is found naturally in the environment, in two forms: trivalent and hexavalent chromium. Both forms of chromium find their way into bodies of water through mineral deposits. Hexavalent chromium is also a byproduct of industrial manufacturing. Trivalent chromium is an essential human dietary element. When ingested, hexavalent chromium is a suspected carcinogen.

Currently, trivalent and hexavalent chromium are regulated together by the federal and state agencies. As of July 1, 2014, there is also a California maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium of 10 parts per billion. EBMUD monitors for total chromium at our five treatment plants. Beginning in October 2013, EBMUD began collecting samples for hexavalent chromium. EBMUD is in compliance with the California MCL and will continue to meet all regulatory requirements.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it. To request a copy of this report in Spanish or Chinese, please call 866-403-2683.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo, hable con alguien que lo entienda bien, o solicite un ejemplar de este informe en español llamando al 866-403-2683 o visitando [www.ebmud.com/wqr-es](http://www.ebmud.com/wqr-es).

這份報告包含有您飲用水的重要資訊。請翻譯該內容，或與了解內容的人討論。如需瀏覽中文版本可上網站 [www.ebmud.com/wqr-zh](http://www.ebmud.com/wqr-zh) 或致電 866-403-2683 索取中文報告。

Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng importanteng impormasyon tungkol sa inyong iniinom na tubig. Isalin ito, o makipag-usap sa isang taong nakakaintindi nito.

Bản báo cáo này có các thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy chuyển ngữ tài liệu này, hoặc nói chuyện với người có thể hiểu được bản báo cáo này.

본 보고서에는 여러분의 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 담겨져 있습니다. 번역 또는 지인을 통해 반드시 본 내용을 읽어보시기 바랍니다.

این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی در مورد آب آشامیدنی است. آن را ترجمه کنید، یا از کسی که مطالب آن را می فهمد سوال کنید

この報告書には、あなたの飲料水に関する重要な情報が含まれています。和訳するか、理解できる人に相談してください。

В настоящем отчете содержится важная информация о питьевой воде. Переведите этот текст или покажите его тому, кто знает английский язык.

របាយការណ៍នេះមានព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ៗអំពីទឹកផឹក។ សូមរកគេឲ្យរកប្រែប្រួលឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយនឹង អ្នកណាដែលយល់របាយការណ៍នេះ។

Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre sua água potável. Traduza o relatório ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة حول مياه الشرب التي تتناولها. ترجم التقرير أو تحدث إلى شخص يستطيع فهمه.

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

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes concernant votre eau potable. Faites-le traduire ou adressez-vous à quelqu'un qui est en mesure de le comprendre.

รายงานฉบับนี้มีข้อมูลสำคัญเกี่ยวกับน้ำดื่มของท่าน ขอให้แปลรายงานฉบับนี้หรือพูดคุยกับผู้ที่เข้าใจเนื้อหาในรายงานนี้



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## HOW TO CONTACT US

For more information about water quality or to report a water quality concern, call 866-403-2683 or visit [www.ebmud.com](http://www.ebmud.com).

If you would like this report mailed to you, call 510-986-7555 or email [custsvc@ebmud.com](mailto:custsvc@ebmud.com). View this report online at [www.ebmud.com/wqr](http://www.ebmud.com/wqr).

EBMUD encourages public participation in decisions affecting drinking water quality and other matters at its Board of Directors meeting held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 1:15 pm, 375 Eleventh Street, 2nd Floor, Oakland.

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State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Drinking Water • 510-620-3463

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Safe Drinking Water Hotline • 800-426-4791

Alameda County  
Public Health Department • 510-267-8000

Contra Costa  
Public Health Division • 925-313-6712

