



EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

2013 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

EBMUD provides high-quality drinking water to 1.3 million customers in Alameda and Contra Costa counties. In 2013, your drinking water was consistently of the highest quality, meeting every public health requirement set by the California Department of Public Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Ninety percent of EBMUD's water comes from the 578-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. The snowmelt flows into Pardee Reservoir near the town of Valley Springs.

Three large aqueducts carry water more than 90 miles from Pardee Reservoir to the East Bay and protect it from pesticides, agricultural and urban runoff, municipal sewage and industrial discharges. During times of high water demand, system maintenance or operational needs, EBMUD also draws water from local watersheds.

HOW WE MANAGE WATER QUALITY

Regardless of source, all water is treated at one of EBMUD's water treatment plants before entering the East Bay's distribution system and reaching your tap.

EBMUD takes many steps to ensure 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 in the water including microorganisms, pesticides, herbicides, asbestos, lead, copper, petroleum products and by-products of industrial and water treatment processes. More than 20,000 annual laboratory tests 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.

During times of high water demand, system maintenance or for operational needs, some neighborhoods' drinking water comes from protected local watersheds and is treated at a different facility.



ARE YOU READY FOR A WATER EMERGENCY?

Natural disasters or other emergencies could temporarily cut off the East Bay's water supply or affect water quality. Be prepared.

You need at least one gallon per day per person in your household. Store enough 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. This will be your water supply meanwhile emergency management agencies set up temporary water distribution in your community.

In case of a water quality emergency, be prepared to disinfect your tap water. In your emergency supplies include a heat

source, such as a camping stove, plus a clean pot that can be used to boil water. If power supplies are disrupted or boiling water is not possible, you can disinfect your water with liquid bleach. Have measuring spoons, a clean medicine dropper and a sealed bottle of regular, unscented liquid bleach with no additives in your emergency supplies.



WHAT WAS DETECTED AND REPORTED

In 2013, your drinking water was consistently of the highest quality, meeting every public health requirement set by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The tables on the following pages show the measured amounts of contaminants detected in 2013 or in the most recent required year. Water is sampled in EBMUD's source waters, at water treatment plants, in the distribution system or at customers' taps.

Table 1 – Regulated for public health

These listed contaminants are regulated to protect your health. They have maximum contaminant levels, also known as primary MCLs, set by CDPH or EPA. 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 listed contaminants are regulated to maintain aesthetic standards for drinking water. They have maximum contaminant levels, also known as secondary MCLs, set by CDPH. These levels are set to maintain the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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 CDPH or EPA.

Table 4 – Other parameters of interest to customers

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



WHAT IS MISSING FROM THIS REPORT?

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!

HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY TABLE

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

- 1 On the next page's table, find the contaminant you are interested in.
- 2 Column two notes the unit of measurement.
- 3 Column three lists the most recent year the contaminant was sampled and tested.
- 4 Column four lists the public health goal for the contaminant. 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 public health goals set by CDPH or EPA.
- 5 Column five notes the highest amount CDPH or EPA allows of that contaminant in drinking water. This amount is set as close as is economically and technologically feasible to, but usually not as low as, the public health goal listed in the fourth column.
- 6 Column six lists the average amount detected across the EBMUD service area or at designated locations.
- 7 Find the column that corresponds to the water treatment plant you noted on the map. This is the amount of the contaminant detected in your area's tap water. All reported contaminants were detected at amounts lower than the highest amount allowed (column 5) by CDPH and EPA. Differences in water quality between areas may be due to different water sources. Some areas draw water year-round from EBMUD's Sierra Nevada supply. Other areas draw water from protected local watersheds during times of high water demand, system maintenance or for operational needs. Some consumers receive water from both sources at different times throughout the year.
- 8 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 PHS, MCLG or MCLDLG	Highest amount allowed MCL, MCLG, AL or HL	System average	Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Water treatment plants		Upper San Leandro	Typical sources
									Orinda	Sobrante		
Microbiological	Cryptosporidium in source water	#/liter	2008	0	TT	NA	0	0	0	0.3	0	Naturally present in the environment
	Total Coliform	—	2013	0	5%	NA	0.6% was the highest percentage found in any month					Naturally present in the environment
	Turbidity	NTU	2013	NA	1	0.03	0.02 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.10	0.03 – 0.10	0.04 – 0.10	Soil runoff
	—	—	2006, 2007	NA	95% ≤ 0.3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Inorganic	Gross alpha in source water ⁴	pCi/L	2006, 2007	0	15	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3 – 11	<3	Erosion of natural deposits

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In 2013, your drinking water was consistently of the highest quality, meeting every public health requirement set by the California Department of Public Health 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) 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 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.
- Notification level** A health-based advisory level established by the California Department of Public Health 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 could form by-products after disinfection.
- 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 two-thirds of a gallon in an Olympic-size swimming pool. (mg/L)
- ppb** parts per billion. One ppb is like half a teaspoon in an Olympic-size swimming pool. (µg/L)
- ppt** parts per trillion. One ppt is like a drop in 25 Olympic-size swimming pools. (ng/L)
- 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	0.3	0	Naturally present in the environment
	Total Coliform	—	2013	0	5%	NA	0.6% was the highest percentage found in any month					Naturally present in the environment
	Turbidity	NTU	2013	NA	1	0.03	0.02 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.09	0.02 – 0.10	0.03 – 0.10	0.03 – 0.10	Soil runoff
Radioactive	Gross alpha in source water ^a	pCi/L	2007	0	15	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Erosion of natural deposits
	Uranium in source water ^a	pCi/L	2006, 2007	0.43	20	NA	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic	Aluminum	ppb	2013	600	1000	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 92	53 – 62	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Bromate	ppb	2013	0.1	10	1	NA	NA	NA	1 – 3	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chloramine as chlorine ^b	ppm	2013	4	4	1.9 ^c	<0.05 – 3.3					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Copper	ppb	2011	300	1300	90th percentile = 66	0 out of 51 sites were above the regulatory action level					Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride in source water ^d	ppm	2013	1	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ^d
	Lead ^e	ppb	2011	0.2	15	90th percentile = 7	3 out of 51 sites were above the regulatory action level					Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrate and nitrite as nitrogen	ppm	2013	10	10	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Organic	Control of DBP precursors/TOC	—	2013	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	met req.	met req.	Various natural and man-made sources	
	Haloacetic acids, 5 species	ppb	2013	NA	60	33 ^f	19 – 34	21 – 37	19 – 39	10 – 55	20 – 36	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Trihalomethanes	ppb	2013	NA	80	55 ^f	24 – 44	35 – 43	30 – 50	33 – 71	35 – 52	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	2013	NA	200	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 92	53 – 62	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Chloride	ppm	2013	NA	250	10	4 – 5	4 – 5	5 – 6	16 – 20	16 – 17	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Color	color units	2013	NA	15	1	1	<1	2 – 4	<1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	Odor	TON	2013	NA	3	1	<1	<1	<1	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	Specific conductance	µS/cm	2013	NA	900	185	69	65	72 – 147	299	384	Substances that form ions when in water
	Sulfate	ppm	2013	NA	250	17	1	1	1 – 13	30 – 39	41 – 42	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Total dissolved solids	ppm	2013	NA	500	117	31 – 57	30 – 60	36 – 80	160 – 200	250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Turbidity	NTU	2013	NA	5	0.03	0.02 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.09	0.02 – 0.10	0.03 – 0.10	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	2013	NA	1000	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	137	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Chlorate	ppb	2013	NA	800	176	150 – 160	120 – 150	140 – 200	180 – 380	130 – 190	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chromium, hexavalent ^e	ppt	2013	20	NA	40	45 – 66	50 – 54	50 – 56	32 – 42	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
	Molybdenum	ppb	2013	NA	NA	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
	N-Nitrosodimethylamine ^g (NDMA)	ppt	2013	3	10	2	<1 – 1	1 – 2	3	1 – 3	<1 – 2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Strontium	ppb	2013	NA	NA	59	36	35 – 37	35 – 40	180 – 190	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
	Vanadium	ppb	2013	NA	50	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals

NOTES

a) Gross alpha was detected at 4.6 pCi/L and uranium was detected at 1.1 pCi/L in Chabot Reservoir. Chabot Reservoir is an emergency standby reservoir that has not been used for water supply in more than 30 years. **b)** 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. **c)** Highest running annual average. **d)** 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 0.7 to 1.0 ppm with an average of 0.9 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues is available at <http://bit.ly/1feAu0R>. **e)** See page 7 for additional information about lead and chromium in drinking water. **f)** Highest locational running annual average. **g)** Sampling locations are chosen to represent worst-case scenarios.

4 Other parameters of interest to customers	Unit	Water treatment plants				
		Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro
Alkalinity, bicarbonate as CaCO ₃	ppm	21	22	21 – 33	95	120
Alkalinity, carbonate as CaCO ₃	ppm	4	3	6 – 7	3	5
Calcium	ppm	5 – 6	5 – 6	5 – 11	23 – 26	31 – 33
Hardness ^h	gpg	1	1 – 2	1 – 2	5 – 7	8 – 11
	ppm	16 – 24	16 – 29	18 – 42	83 – 120	140 – 190
Magnesium	ppm	1	1	1 – 3	7 – 9	14
pH	pH	9.3	9.1	9.1 – 9.5	8.3 – 8.7	8.7
Potassium	ppm	1	1	1	1 – 2	2
Silica	ppm	9 – 10	9 – 10	8 – 10	7 – 11	11
Sodium	ppm	5 – 7	5 – 7	6 – 12	25 – 28	26 – 28

h) 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 (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The CDPH 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 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.



REPORT A WATER QUALITY CONCERN

EBMUD investigates water quality complaints within one day. Report a water quality problem by calling 866-403-2683. EBMUD inspectors respond to calls within one business day regarding water which appears to be dirty, colored, have foreign particles, or have peculiar tastes and odors.

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, or 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. You also may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at 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 please contact your health provider. Additional information can be found at the CDPH website www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/pages/fluoridation.aspx or the CDC website www.cdc.gov/fluoridation.

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 the publication of this report, there is a proposed California maximum contaminant level for hexavalent chromium of 10,000 ppt. EBMUD monitors for total chromium at our five treatment plants. In October 2013, EBMUD began collecting and testing samples for hexavalent chromium.

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.

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 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 سؤال 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។ សូមរកគេឲ្យរកប្រែជូនឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយនឹង 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 866-40-EBMUD (866-403-2683) or visit www.ebmud.com.

If you would like this report mailed to you, call 510-986-7555 or email custsvc@ebmud.com. View this report online at 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.

Board of Directors

John A. Coleman • Katy Foulkes • Andy Katz • Doug Linney
Lesla R. McIntosh • Frank Mellon • William B. Patterson

General Manager

Alexander R. Coate

FOR MORE WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

California Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Branch • 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

