EBMUD

FLOWING INTO THE FUTURE 1923–2023

2022 Annual Water Quality Report

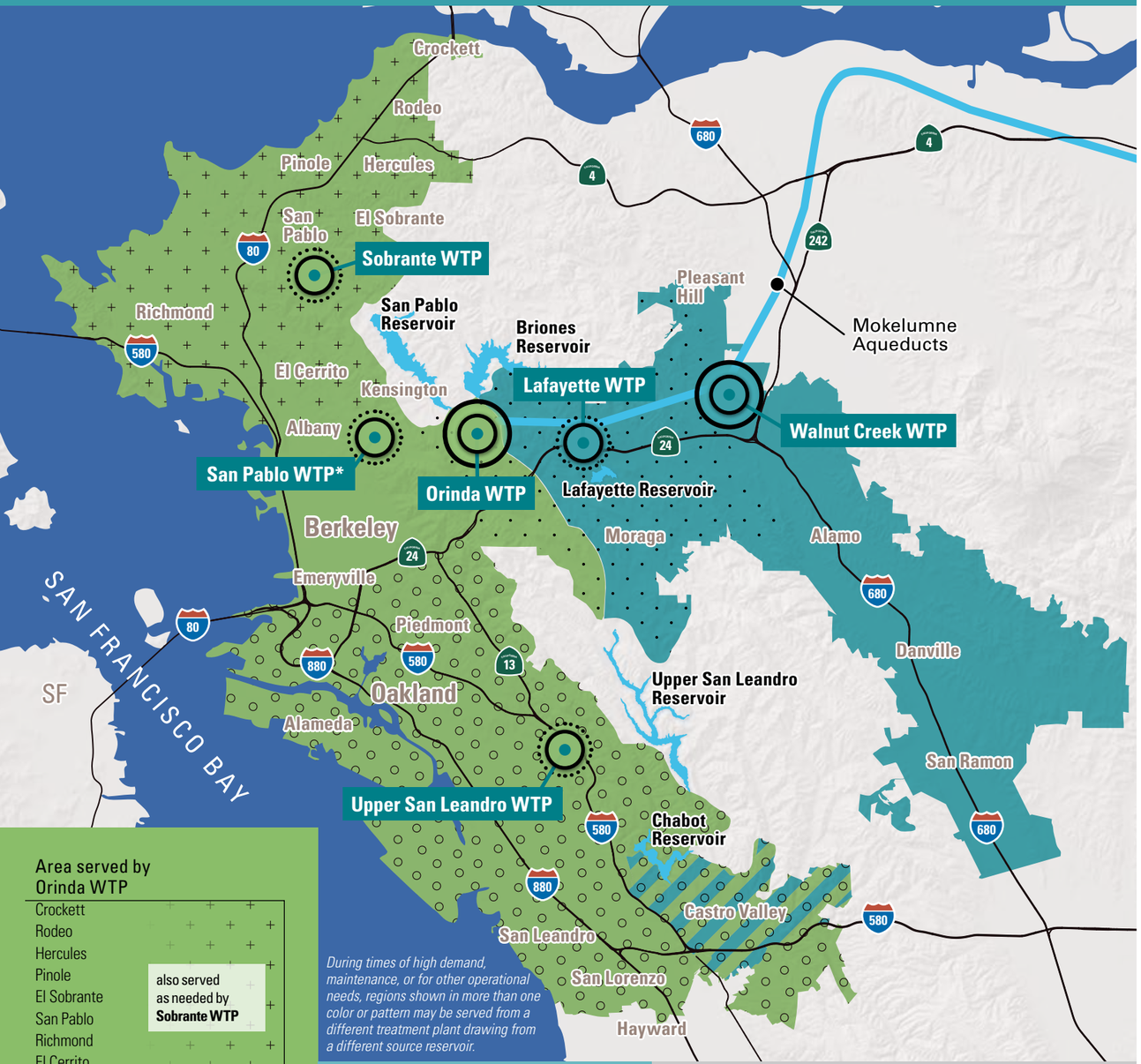
January through December

East Bay Municipal Utility District is pleased to report that in 2022 your drinking water quality met or surpassed every state and federal requirement that safeguards public health.

Celebrating 100 years.

Pardee Reservoir

EBMUD SERVICE AREA



Area served by Orinda WTP

- Crockett
- Rodeo
- Hercules
- Pinole
- El Sobrante
- San Pablo
- Richmond
- El Cerrito
- Kensington
- Orinda
- Moraga
- Piedmont
- Oakland
- Alameda
- San Leandro
- San Lorenzo
- Castro Valley
- Hayward
- Albany
- Berkeley
- Emeryville

also served as needed by **Sobrante WTP**

also served as needed by **Upper San Leandro WTP**

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

Area served by Walnut Creek WTP

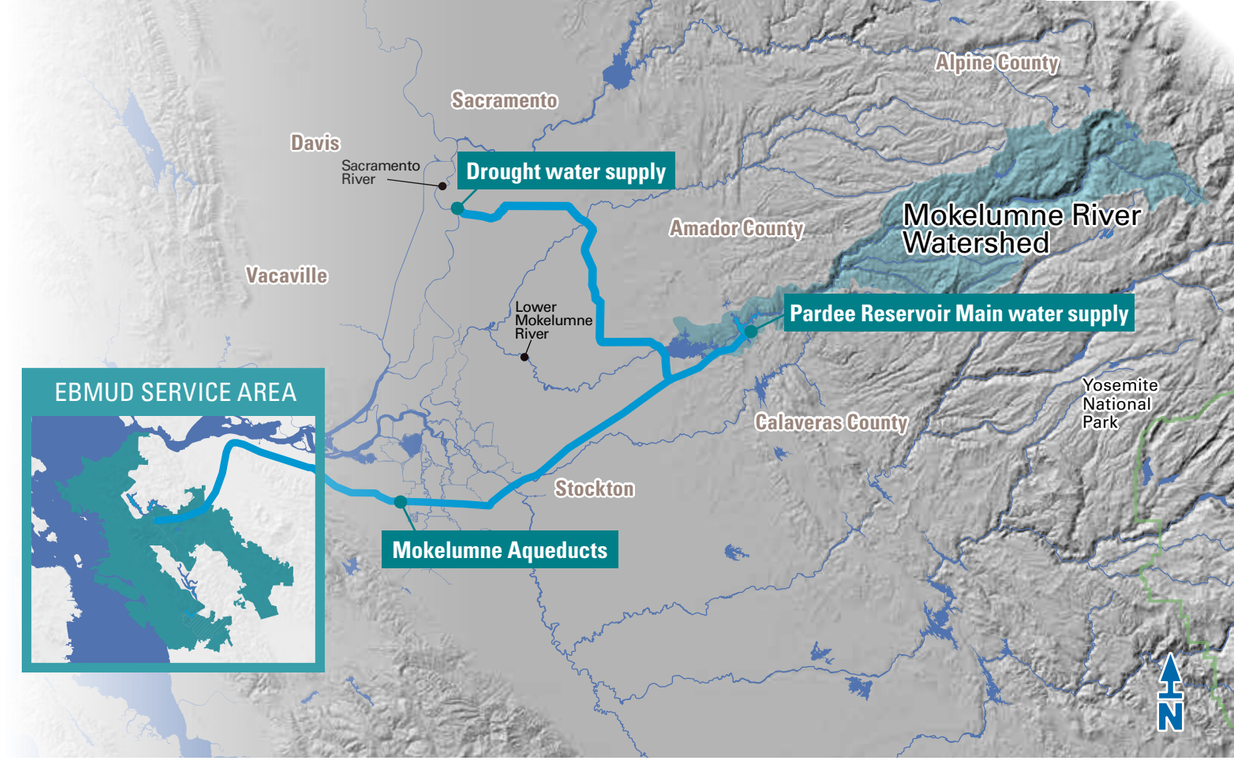
- Orinda
- Moraga
- Lafayette
- Pleasant Hill
- Walnut Creek
- Alamo
- Danville
- San Ramon
- Castro Valley

also served as needed by **Lafayette WTP**

Water treatment plant (WTP)	Area served	Primary reservoir
Walnut Creek		Pardee
Lafayette		Pardee
Orinda		Pardee, Briones
Sobrante		San Pablo
Upper San Leandro		Upper San Leandro

** San Pablo WTP was not in operation during 2022*

Year-round WTPs *Seasonal WTPs*



A century of water service

EBMUD's drinking water makes an incredible journey to arrive at our taps.

Most of the high-quality water flowing to the taps of 1.4 million East Bay customers originates from the 577-square mile Mokelumne River Watershed on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. This area, largely protected from human activity, consists mostly of national forests and undeveloped lands.

Snowmelt from Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras counties remains our primary water source as it has for nearly a century. Water from the Mokelumne River flows into Pardee Reservoir near Valley Springs, CA. Three large aqueducts transport water 90 miles from Pardee Reservoir to our treatment facilities and local watersheds, then deliver it to every customer and hydrant in our distribution system. During dry years, EBMUD may purchase water from other watersheds, like the Sacramento River, to meet customer needs.

In 2022, the year started with pandemic and drought, and ended with plentiful storms. Through it all, EBMUD worked around the clock, behind the scenes, and on your street. Crews operated a complex network of reservoirs, pipes, pumps, and water treatment plants to provide safe drinking water.

Historic problems, visionary solutions

Drought and climate change generate renewed interest in the origin of our water. Snowmelt that feeds the Mokelumne River remains our primary water source as it has, for a century. But with climate change and multi-year droughts posing ever-greater challenges, EBMUD plans far ahead for our region's water needs – currently through 2050 – and has outlined actions to manage uncertainties. Our diversified water supply portfolio makes the most of our region's resources.

In 2022, EBMUD again activated the Freeport Regional Water Facility to draw supplemental supplies from the Sacramento River. During a second year of statewide drought, 2022 marked the third time that Freeport brought emergency relief to low reservoir levels in the East Bay. During the third full year of the Covid-19 pandemic, and at a time of significant water scarcity, EBMUD delivered a total of 33 thousand acre-feet of water to its customers using this $500 million investment.

To ensure the safety of your drinking water, every drop of water delivered to customers was treated and the water treatment plants monitored water quality continuously. More than 20,000 laboratory tests are conducted each year, testing for the presence of more than 100 substances including microorganisms, pesticides, herbicides, asbestos, lead, copper, petroleum products, and by-products of industrial and water treatment processes.

Also in 2022, EBMUD and partners in San Joaquin County completed construction of facilities for groundwater banking project called Demonstration Recharge Extraction Aquifer Management, or DREAM. The completion of the project added a regional solution to the perpetual challenge of drought. As the calendar year 2022 came to an end, California seemed poised to bust out of drought with record rain and snowfall. Although EBMUD did not turn on the DREAM project in 2022, the quick changes in weather pattern from calendar year 2022 to 2023 increased momentum on this new endeavor.

Source water protection

EBMUD evaluates our water sources to ensure great water quality with sanitary surveys of the Mokelumne River Watershed and East Bay watersheds at least every five years. These surveys identify potential sources of contaminants in the watersheds, analyze trends, and recommend watershed management practices to protect raw water quality. The most recent surveys were completed in 2021 and include data for 2015 to 2019 for the Mokelumne River Watershed and 2015 to 2018 for the East Bay watersheds. Sources of potential contamination may include runoff from fire and fuels reduction efforts, geologic hazards, erosion, wildlife and livestock, sanitation facilities, recreation, urban storm water, and transportation corridors. Efforts to protect source waters from all potential contaminating activities are an integral part of EBMUD's water quality management. To review these reports, contact EBMUD or the State Water Resources Control Board.

Where your water is treated

Before reaching your tap, EBMUD treats the water at one of our water treatment plants in the East Bay. Some customers receive water from different treatment plants depending on the time of year. The taste and odor of your tap water may change throughout the year due to climate impacts, such as severe storms, drought and wildfires; operational changes, such as when a treatment plant is shut down for maintenance; or due to changes in the source water. These water treatment plant locations are shown on the map on page 2.

What was detected and reported

In 2022, EBMUD treated raw water from multiple sources and consistently provided high-quality drinking water, meeting or surpassing every public health requirement set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

The tables on the following pages show the measured amounts of contaminants detected in 2022 or in the most recent year sampling was required. Samples were collected in EBMUD's source waters, at water treatment plants, in the distribution system, and at customer taps.

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! See a full list of parameters with most recent monitoring results.*

*2022 All Parameters Data Table.pdf

Mokelumne River

Table 1 Regulated for public health

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

Table 2 – Regulated for drinking water aesthetics

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

Table 3 – Parameters with Notification Level

This table includes other contaminants that have state notification levels, also known as NLs. NLs are health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that water agencies are not required to monitor for and that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their NL, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

Table 4 – Other parameters of interest to customers

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

How to read the water quality tables

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

1 Go to **column 1** in the tables on pages 6–8 to find the contaminant you are interested in. *Remember – no news is good news!*

2 **Column 2** lists the state or federal goal. At that amount or lower, there is no known or expected risk to health from the contaminant's presence in drinking water. Not all listed contaminants have state or federal goals.

3 **Column 3** notes the highest amount the State Water Board or the USEPA allows. This amount is usually not as low as the public health goal in **column 2**.

4 **Column 4** lists the average amount detected across the EBMUD service area or at designated locations.

5 Find the column that corresponds to the water treatment plant or plants that serve you. This is the range of concentration of the contaminant detected in your area's water.

6 The last column lists how the contaminant typically gets into your drinking water.

1	Regulated for public health (Primary MCL [Unit])	2 State or federal goal PHG, MCLG or MRDLG	3 Highest amount allowed MCL, MRDL or AL	4 System average	5 WATER TREATMENT PLANTS: Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	6 Typical sources
Microbiological	Total Coliform	0	TT	NA	0.3% was the highest percentage found in any month					
	Turbidity Max (NTU)	NA	TT	NA	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	Soil runoff
	Turbidity ≤0.3 NTU, lowest % of any month (%)	NA	TT	NA	100% <0.3	100% <0.3	100% <0.3	100% <0.3	100% <0.3	
Inorganic	Fluoride[A] (ppm)	1	2	0.7	0.7 - 0.8	0.7 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.8	0.7 - 0.8	0.7 - 0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
	Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	<5[B]	2 sites out of 50 sites above action level					Internal corrosion of household water plumbing
D/DBPs	Bromate (ppb)	0.1	10	1.8[C]	NA	NA	NA	<1 - 3.1	<1 - 2.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chloramine as chlorine[D] (ppm)	4	4	2.5[E]	0.1 - 3.8					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Control of DBP precursors – TOC	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	met requirement		Various natural and man-made sources
	Haloacetic acids, 5 species (ppb)	NA	60	46[F]	11 - 66					By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	58[F]	20 - 65					By-product of drinking water disinfection

EBMUD 2022 Annual Water Quality Report

In 2022, your drinking water was consistently the highest quality, surpassing every public health requirement set by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Michelle, Laboratory Technician III, setting up samples for fluoride monitoring

1 Regulated for public health *Primary MCL (Unit)*		State or federal goal PHG, MCLG or MRDLG	Highest amount allowed MCL, MRDL or AL	System average	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS: Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	Typical sources
Microbiological	Total Coliform	0	TT	NA	0.3% was the highest percentage found in any month					
Microbiological	Turbidity Max (NTU)	NA	TT	NA	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	Soil runoff
Microbiological	Turbidity ≤0.3 NTU, lowest % of any month (%)	NA	TT	NA	100% <0.3	100% <0.3	100% <0.3	100% <0.3	100% <0.3	Soil runoff
Inorganic	Fluoride[A] (ppm)	1	2	0.7	0.7 - 0.8	0.7 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.8	0.7 - 0.8	0.7 - 0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Inorganic	Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	<5[B]	2 sites out of 50 sites above action level					Internal corrosion of household water plumbing
D/DBPs	Bromate (ppb)	0.1	10	1.8[C]	NA	NA	NA	<1 - 3.1	<1 - 2.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
D/DBPs	Chloramine as chlorine[D] (ppm)	4	4	2.5[C]	0.1 - 3.8					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
D/DBPs	Control of DBP precursors – TOC	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	met requirement		Various natural and man-made sources
D/DBPs	Haloacetic acids, 5 species (ppb)	NA	60	46[E]	11 - 66					By-product of drinking water disinfection
D/DBPs	Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	58[E]	20 - 65					By-product of drinking water disinfection

2 Regulated for drinking water aesthetics *Secondary MCL (Unit)*	State or federal goal PHG, MCLG	Highest amount allowed MCL	System average	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS: Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	Typical sources
Chloride (ppm)	NA	250	9	5 - 6	4 - 6	5 - 7	14 - 18	14 - 17	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	NA	3	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductance (µS/cm)	NA	900	166	80	76	83 - 130	260	340	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	250	13	1 - 2	1 - 2	1 - 10	23 - 33	30 - 50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	NA	500	95	40 - 52	42 - 57	41 - 120	130 - 160	170 - 240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Notes

A See **Pg 10** for additional information about fluoride in drinking water

B 90th percentile value at 50 sample sites. Lead monitoring was last completed in 2021. See **Pg 10** for additional lead information.

C Highest running annual average.

D 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 regulations.

E This value is the highest locational running annual average, on which compliance is based. Water treatment plant values show the range of individual sample results throughout the distribution system.

Key Terms

AL — ***Regulatory Action Level***. The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

DBP — ***Disinfection By-Products***. These are formed when chlorine and/or ozone reacts with natural constituents in water. Trihalomethanes (THMs), haloacetic acids (HAAs), chlorate, and bromate are disinfection by-products.

D/DBPs — ***Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products***. Disinfectant residuals, disinfection byproducts and byproduct precursors.

MCL — ***Maximum Contaminant Level***. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs address odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG — ***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal***. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

MRDL — ***Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level***. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG — ***Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal***. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA — ***Not Applicable***.

Primary Drinking Water Standard — These standards regulate contaminants that affect health by setting MCLs, MRDLs, and Treatment Techniques (TT) along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

PHG — ***Public Health Goal***. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

TOC — ***Total Organic Carbon***. A measure of organic content in the water.

Turbidity — A measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration systems.

TT — ***Treatment Technique***. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Units

gpg — ***grains per gallon***

NTU — ***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit***. A measure of the cloudiness of water

ppm — ***parts per million***. One ppm is like 1 second in 11.5 days. (mg/L)

ppb — ***parts per billion***. One ppb is like 1 second in nearly 32 years. (µg/L)

ppt — ***parts per trillion***. One ppt is like 1 second in nearly 32,000 years. (ng/L)

TON — ***Threshold Odor Number***. A measure of odor in water

µS/cm — ***microsiemens per centimeter***. A measure of electrical conductance

Pardee Reservoir

3 Parameters with notification level	State NL	System average	Water treatment plants: Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro
Chlorate (ppb)	800	197	180	150	210 - 240	82 - 290	76 - 280
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)[F] (ppt)	10	2.5	<1 - 2.0	<1.0 - 1.7	<1 - 1.9	3.0 - 8.4	1.4 - 9.6

4 Other parameters of interest to customers *(Unit)*		Water treatment plants: Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro
Alkalinity, Total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)		22 - 27	22 - 25	19 - 41	63 - 83	81 - 110
Calcium (ppm)		5 - 6	5 - 6	5 - 11	16 - 20	20 - 29
Hardness as $CaCO_3$	(gpg)[G]	1	1 -2	1 - 2	4	5 - 6
	(ppm)	16 - 24	16 - 26	14 - 36	63 - 76	84 - 110
Magnesium (ppm)		1	1	1 - 2	5 - 7	8 - 10
pH (pH)		9.3 - 9.4	9.2 - 9.4	8.8 - 9.4	8.2 - 8.8	8.0 - 8.4
Potassium (ppm)		1	1	1	1 - 2	2
Silica (ppm)		9 - 11	9 - 11	9 - 11	7 - 11	9 - 14
TOC in source water (ppm)		1.6 - 2.3	1.6 - 2.3	1.6 - 2.9	3.3 - 4.9	3.8 - 6.8
TOC in treated water [H] (ppm)		-	-	-	2.2 - 3.1	2.2 - 4.2
Sodium (ppm)		5 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 13	18 - 23	23 - 32

Notes

F These data are collected in the distribution system. The sample locations are assigned to the most representative water treatment plant, but the data may also represent water from another plant.

G **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.

H Walnut Creek, Lafayette, and Orinda water treatment plants are not required to monitor TOC. Their treated water TOC values are similar to their source water.

Water quality regulations

This report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements in 2022. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State Water Board and the USEPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and United States Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the CDPH website.°

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria and protozoa, such as *Cryptosporidium*, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

State and Federal regulatory agencies are working on new requirements for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (the so-called "forever chemicals") as well as microplastics. EBMUD is following these developments closely and plans to initiate new monitoring programs for these classes of compounds in 2023.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Additional information about contaminants and potential health effects is available on the USEPA website.* Contact your healthcare provider or visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website for guidelines on using tap water for health or medical purposes.

Vulnerable populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk to infection.

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

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are microbial contaminants that are naturally present in the environment and found in surface water throughout the United States. Filtration is highly effective in removing these contaminants; however, the most used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. In 2022 our monitoring detected *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in our source water, prior to reaching EBMUD water treatment plants.

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

A century of serving the East Bay

In 1923, East Bay residents voted to form the East Bay Municipal Utility District. Frustrated by decades of poor and unreliable local water supplies, they mobilized to create a public water system to replace 18 private companies that struggled to provide sufficient water for a burgeoning region.

Determined engineers and hardworking laborers built Pardee Dam – the highest in the United States at the time – and built an aqueduct to bring high-quality water 90 miles from the High Sierra to the East Bay. We didn't stop there.

In the 1930s, EBMUD chartered a new course in water service. Working with the UC Berkeley School of Civil Engineering, EBMUD helped to establish a corrosion control index. More than a century later, this index continues to serve as the guide for water providers across the nation to optimize corrosion control treatment to extend the life of materials.

In 1935, the heart of the EBMUD system came online: Orinda Water Treatment Plant. This first, and largest, of six water treatment plants that make up the EBMUD system today operates 24/7, year-round, to provide the highest quality drinking water to more than 800,000 of our 1.4 million water customers.

Following many improvements to the water system over the years, in 2022, EBMUD began a five-year, $325 million improvement project to add new multi-barrier disinfection technology to this historic facility for the next 100 years of service. The additions of an ultraviolet disinfection facility and a chlorine contact basin will enhance the treatment process, maintain high water quality, and reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts. As climate change challenges us to adjust to dramatic swings in weather that greatly impact the quality and quantity of the natural water cycle, this significant investment will prepare this vital facility for a future of handling diverse water sources, more frequently, and adjusting the process in real time.

The Freeport Regional Water facility allowed EBMUD to deliver emergency drought supplies to its customers for the third time in EBMUD history.

°www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx
*www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water
◆ www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/index.html

Genesis (on the right), Laboratory Technician III, and Otto, Laboratory Technician II, performing sample preparation for Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) analysis.

Through earthquakes, devastating wildfires, an unprecedented pandemic, and climate change impacts, EBMUD's commitment to serve – affordably and reliably – remains as steadfast as ever.

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 in water distribution pipes and home plumbing. EBMUD replaced all known lead service pipes in its service area in the 1990s and continues to actively seek out and replace any remaining lead materials. We maintain an aggressive corrosion control program to reduce lead leaching from our water mains and customer piping. Still, lead may be present as a legacy of older plumbing, particularly older plumbing within homes. According to the USEPA, homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes or fixtures and solder that contain lead.

During 2021, 90% of lead and copper results were below the regulatory detection limit at 50 customer homes. Due to low results, EBMUD samples for lead and copper every three years with the next monitoring in 2024.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may have your water tested. EBMUD offers our customers one free lead test per year. Approximately 3,000 customers have requested a free lead test voucher since the program began in 2017. Lead concentrations from these customer samples are typically below 1 ppb. Request a lead test voucher by calling Customer Service at 866-403-2683 or email customerservice@ebmud.com.

Also, if you suspect you have lead in your fixtures, any time 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.

REQUEST A FREE LEAD TEST VOUCHER
Call 866 403 2683 or email customerservice@ebmud.com

Fluoridation

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

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

⁂ www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html
★ www.cdc.gov/fluoridation

In a century of service, EBMUD's mission did not change. However, building and construction standards changed dramatically. Crews today use heavy machinery to perform work that, historically, was done using horses and buggies.

375 Eleventh Street
Oakland, CA 94607
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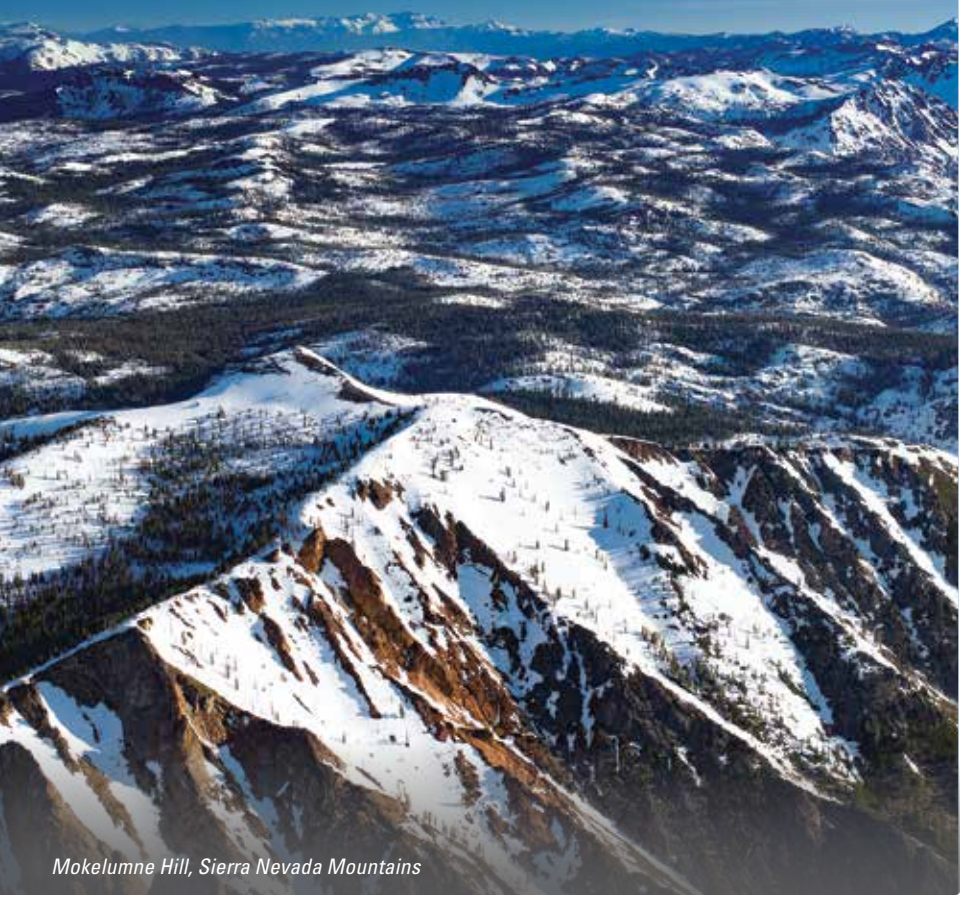
www.ebmud.com



Mokelumne Hill, Sierra Nevada Mountains

How to contact EBMUD

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

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

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

General Manager
Clifford C. Chan

Additional contacts

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water • 510-620-3474
Alameda Public Health Department • 510-267-8000
Contra Costa Public Health Division • 925-313-6712

PUB. 148 3/23 2M 30% Post-consumer waste

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

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

這是有關您飲用水的重要資訊。請翻譯資訊，或與瞭解其內容的人討論。

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

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

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

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

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

מדוברעלמידעחשובבנוגעלמיהשתייהשלך.
תרגמאתזהאושתפנהלאדםהמביןאתזה.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

នេះគឺជាព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ អំពីទឹកផឹករបស់អ្នក។ សូមរកគេឲ្យបកប្រែជូន ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយនឹងអ្នកណាដែលយល់វា។

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

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

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

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

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

Ասիկա կարեւոր տեղեկութիւն է ձեր խմելիք ջուրին մասին: Թարգմանեցէք զայն, կամ խօսեցէք մէկու մը հետ, որ կը հասկնայ զայն: