EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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EBMUD is pleased to report that in 2015, your drinking water met or surpassed every state and federal public health requirement.

PROTECTED SOURCE

In the East Bay, 1.4 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. Three large aqueducts carry water 90 miles from Pardee Reservoir to the East Bay. During times of drought, high water demand, system maintenance or for operational needs, EBMUD may draw water from other watersheds (like the Sacramento River), or from local watersheds here in the East Bay.

EBMUD's network of reservoirs, pipelines, pumps and water treatment plants are put to work to provide reliable drinking water every day, as reflected in this report.

WATER IN DRY YEARS

During droughts and water shortages, EBMUD may draw water from the Sacramento River to meet customer needs. Continued drought in 2015 led EBMUD to use its dry year water supplies for the second consecutive year. More than 18 billion gallons, or about a four-month supply of water, flowed from the Sacramento River into the East Bay and customers' taps throughout the year.

Regardless of source, all water is treated at one of six EBMUD water treatment plants before it reaches your tap. EBMUD takes many steps to ensure high quality water that include managing watershed lands and reservoirs, treating the water, operating a complex distribution system, maintaining facilities and addressing customer concerns.

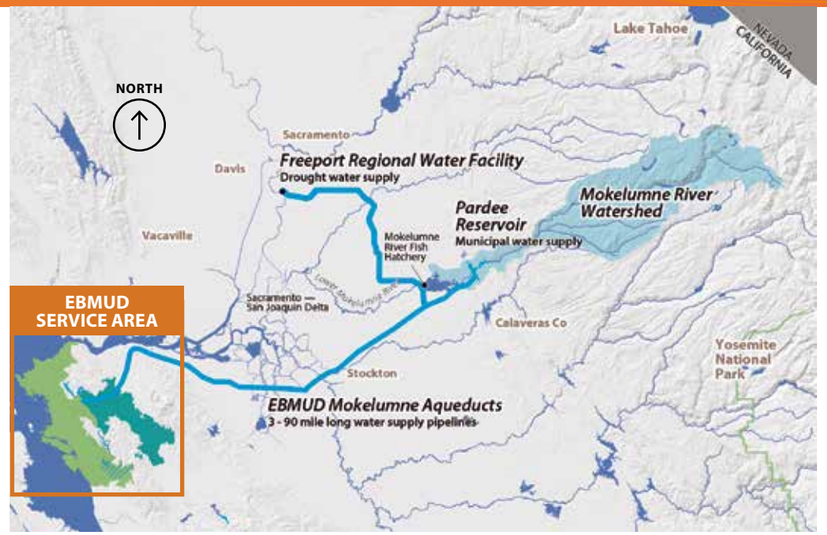
In laboratories and in the field, EBMUD samples and tests your water extensively to ensure it is safe to drink. We look for more than 100 substances including microorganisms, pesticides, herbicides, asbestos, lead, copper, petroleum products and by-products of industrial and water treatment processes.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

EBMUD

WHERE YOUR WATER IS TREATED

EBMUD's water system is built to be redundant so customers can count on us to deliver clean drinking water when they need it. Our water typically comes from the Mokelumne River watershed in the Sierra Nevada foothills.

Before reaching your tap, EBMUD water is treated at one of six water treatment plants in the East Bay. Some customers receive water from different treatment plants at different times of the year. The taste and smell of your tap water may fluctuate throughout the year because of operational changes (such as when a treatment plant is down for maintenance) or due to drought-related changes at the source.



EBMUD SERVICE AREA

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

* *Also received water from Sacramento River* ◎ *Year-round WTP* ○ *Seasonal WTP*

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

Area served by Orinda WTP

Crockett
Rodeo
Hercules
Pinole
El Sobrante
San Pablo
Richmond
El Cerrito
Kensington
Orinda
Moraga
Piedmont

also served as needed by Sobrante WTP

Oakland
Alameda
San Leandro
San Lorenzo
Castro Valley
Hayward

also served as needed by Upper San Leandro WTP

Albany
Berkeley
Emeryville

also served as needed by San Pablo WTP

WHAT WAS DETECTED AND REPORTED

In 2015, EBMUD treated raw water from multiple sources, including the Sacramento River, and consistently provided high-quality drinking water, meeting or surpassing every public health requirement set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

The tables on the following pages show the measured amounts of contaminants detected in 2015 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 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 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 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 contaminants

The first five listed contaminants must be reported, if detected, under the federal Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3). The last three listed contaminants have state notification levels and water systems are encouraged, but not required, to report results to consumers.

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 TABLE

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

1. Go to the table on page 4 to find the contaminant you are interested in. Remember – no news is good news!
2. Column two lists the most recent year the contaminant was tested.
3. Column three 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 state or federal goals.
4. Column four notes the highest amount the State Board or the USEPA allows. This amount is usually not as low as the public health goal in column three.
5. Column five lists the average amount detected across the EBMUD service area or at designated locations.
6. Find the column that corresponds to the water treatment plant or plants that serve you. This is the amount of the contaminant detected in your area's water.
7. The last column lists how the contaminant typically gets into your drinking water.

1 Regulated for public health *Primary MCL (Unit)*		2 Year sampled	3 State or federal goal *PHG, MCLG or MRDLG*	4 Highest amount allowed *MCL, MRDL or AL*	5 System average	6 Water treatment plants: Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	San Pablo	7 Typical sources
Microbiological	Total Coliform	2015	0	5%	NA	1.4% was the highest percentage found in any month						Naturally present in the environment
	Turbidity (NTU)	2015	NA	1	0.03	0.02 – 0.09	0.01 – 0.08	0.01 – 0.08	0.02 – 0.2	0.03 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.06	Soil runoff
		2015	NA	95% ≤0.3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Inorganic	Aluminum (ppb)	2015	600	1000	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 121	<50 – 66	<50	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Copper (ppm)	2014	300	1300	90th percentile <50	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level						Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride in source water [a] (ppm)	2015	1	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
	Lead [b] (ppb)	2014	0.2	15	90th percentile <5	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level						Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrate as nitrogen (ppm)	2015	10	10	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4 – 0.5	<0.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrate and nitrite as nitrogen (ppm)	2015	10	10	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4 – 0.5	<0.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
	Bromate (ppb)	2015	0.1	10	2[c]	NA	NA	NA	<1 – 4.3	<1 – 4.6	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chloramine as chlorine [a] (ppm)	2015	4	4	2[c]	<0.05 – 3.1						Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	2015	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	met req	met req	Various natural and man-made sources

EBMUD 2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

In 2015, your drinking water was consistently the highest quality, meeting or 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 (USEPA).

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 Disinfection byproducts, disinfection residuals and disinfection 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.

Notification level (NL) A health-based advisory level established by the State Board for contaminants 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 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.

90th percentile A measure that indicates 90 percent of the samples had a lower result.

UNITS

gpg grains per gallon

NTU nephelometric turbidity unit, a measure of the cloudiness of water

ppm parts per million. One ppm is like 32 seconds in one year. (mg/L)

ppb parts per billion. One ppb is like 3 seconds in 100 years. (µg/L)

ppt parts per trillion. One ppt is like 3 seconds in 100,000 years. (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 *Primary MCL (Unit)*		Year sampled	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	San Pablo	Typical sources
Microbiological	Total Coliform	2015	0	5%	NA	1.4% was the highest percentage found in any month						Naturally present in the environment
	Turbidity (NTU)	2015	NA	1	0.03	0.02 – 0.09	0.01 – 0.08	0.01 – 0.08	0.02 – 0.2	0.03 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.06	Soil runoff
		2015	NA	95% ≤0.3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Inorganic	Aluminum (ppb)	2015	600	1000	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 121	<50 – 66	<50	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Copper (ppb)	2014	300	1300	90th percentile <50	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level						Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride in source water [a] (ppm)	2015	1	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
	Lead [b] (ppb)	2014	0.2	15	90th percentile <5	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level						Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrate as nitrogen (ppm)	2015	10	10	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4 – 0.5	<0.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrate and nitrite as nitrogen (ppm)	2015	10	10	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4 – 0.5	<0.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
D/DBPs	Bromate (ppb)	2015	0.1	10	2[c]	NA	NA	NA	<1 – 4.3	<1 – 4.6	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chloramine as chlorine [d] (ppm)	2015	4	4	2[c]	<0.05 – 3.1						Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	2015	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	met req.	met req.	met req.	Various natural and man-made sources
	Haloacetic acids, 5 species (ppb)	2015	NA	60	37[e]	18 – 40	19 – 36	10 – 37	14 – 49	8 – 29	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2015	NA	80	52[e]	21 – 63	30 – 59	26 – 62	33 – 64	21 – 40	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2 Regulated for drinking water aesthetics *Secondary MCL (Unit)*	Year sampled	State or federal goal *PHG or MCLG*	Highest amount allowed *MCL*	System average	Water treatment plants: Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	San Pablo	Typical sources
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	NA	200	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 121	<50 – 66	<50	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
Chloride (ppm)	2015	NA	250	11	5 – 8	6 – 7	6 – 7	15 – 21	15 – 18	14 – 15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	2015	NA	15	<1	1 – 3	<1	<1 – 1	1	1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (TON)	2015	NA	3	2	<1 – 1	2	<1 – 2	2	2 – 4	<1 – 8	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductance (µS/cm)	2015	NA	900	174	66 – 126	72	90 – 104	261	273	244	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	NA	250	15	1 – 3	1 – 2	1 – 12	19 – 30	24 – 44	20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	2015	NA	500	115	34 – 87	24 – 63	38 – 83	130 – 240	150 – 350	150	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	NA	5	0.03	0.02 – 0.09	0.01 – 0.08	0.01 – 0.08	0.02 – 0.2	0.03 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.06	Soil runoff

3 Unregulated contaminants *No established MCL (Unit)*		Year sampled	State or federal goal *PHG or MCLG*	State notification level	System average	Water treatment plants: Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	San Pablo [g]	Typical sources
UCMR3	Chlorate (ppb)	2013-2015	NA	800	174	91 – 220	84 – 210	68 –160	100 – 290	84 – 480	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chromium, hexavalent [f] (ppb)	2013-2015	0.02	NA	0.05	0.04 – 0.07	0.03 – 0.06	<0.03 – 0.06	0.03 – 0.09	<0.03 – 0.22	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
	Molybdenum (ppb)	2013-2015	NA	NA	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 1	<1 – 1	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
	Strontium (ppb)	2013-2015	NA	NA	97	31 – 44	35 – 100	32 – 110	52 – 190	44 – 320	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
	Vanadium (ppb)	2013-2015	NA	50	0.7	0.3 – 0.4	0.2 – 0.4	0.2 – 0.4	0.4 – 1.9	0.3 – 2.4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; release of industrial chemicals
Others [i]	Boron (ppb)	2015	NA	1000	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	104	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Chlorate (ppb)	2015	NA	800	217	120 – 160	140	220 – 260	120 – 470	84 – 270	280 – 520	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	N-Nitrosodimethylamine [h] (NDMA) (ppt)	2015	3	10	2	1	2	<1 – 4	1 – 4	1 – 3	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

NOTES

a) See page 7 for additional information about fluoride in drinking water. **b)** See Page 7 for additional information about lead in drinking water. **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)** Highest locational running annual average. **f)** Hexavalent chromium has a California MCL of 10 ppb and all sample results are well below the MCL. **g)** San Pablo Water Treatment Plant is a standby plant and was not in operation during the required UCMR3 monitoring period. **h)** Sampling locations are chosen to represent worst case scenarios. **i)** Parameters with a Notification Level.

4 Other parameters of interest to customers *(Unit)*	Water treatment plants: Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	San Pablo
Alkalinity, bicarbonate as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	20 – 35	17	19 – 25	74	86	77
Alkalinity, carbonate as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	3 – 14	6	8 – 10	5	<0.1	<0.1
Calcium (ppm)	5 – 9	5 – 6	5 – 10	16 – 22	18 – 34	16
Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (gpg*)	1 – 2	1	1 – 2	4 – 5	4 – 8	4
Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	15 – 38	16 – 21	14 – 39	67 – 84	76 – 140	66 – 67
Magnesium (ppm)	1 – 4	1	1 – 2	6 – 7	7 – 14	6
pH (pH)	9.2 – 9.4	9.1 – 9.3	8.9 – 9.4	8.3 – 8.9	8.3 – 8.7	8.6 – 8.8
Potassium (ppm)	1	1	1	1 – 2	1 – 2	1
Silica (ppm)	8 – 13	8 – 9	7 – 9	6 – 13	9 – 15	12
Sodium (ppm)	6 – 13	6 – 8	6 – 12	20 – 27	21 – 33	24 – 25

* 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 USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California Department of Public Health establishes 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.
- 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.

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. 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.

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 from infections.

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 other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 maintains an aggressive corrosion control program to reduce lead leaching from its water mains. Still, 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.

EBMUD samples and tests drinking water in accordance with all state and federal drinking water requirements, and will provide a list of results upon request. 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 at ebmud.com/lead and from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 0.78 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 can be found at the State Board www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml or the CDC www.cdc.gov/fluoridation 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, or has foreign particles or unusual taste or odor.

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 ازکسی که مطالب آن را می فهمد سئوال 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.

របាយការណ៍នេះមានព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ អំពីទឹកផឹក។ សូមរកគេឲ្យបកប្រែជូន ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយនឹង 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.

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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/waterquality.

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.

FOR MORE WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

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Division of Drinking Water • 510-620-3474

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

Alameda County Environmental Health • 510-567-6700

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