

2025

Annual Water Quality Report

January through December

East Bay Municipal Utility District is pleased to report that in 2025 your drinking water quality met or surpassed every state and federal requirement that safeguards public health.



Water service you can count on

EBMUD works around the clock to deliver high-quality water to our customers from source to tap.

The primary water supply that serves 1.5 million East Bay customers begins as snow and rainfall in the 578-square mile Mokelumne River Watershed on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in Alpine, Amador and Calaveras counties. This area is largely protected from human activity and consists mostly of national forests and undeveloped lands.

The Mokelumne River flows into Pardee Reservoir near Valley Springs, California. Three large aqueducts convey water 90 miles from Pardee Reservoir to our East Bay treatment facilities and terminal reservoirs (Briones, San Pablo, and Upper San Leandro) where some of it blends with local runoff before it is treated. Treated water is then delivered to the distribution system and to customers.

To ensure reliable water service to customers during dry years, EBMUD may supplement its supplies with water from other sources, such as the Sacramento River. At the same time, we promote water conservation programs, invest in recycled water infrastructure, and collaborate with partners in San Joaquin County to develop groundwater banking and extraction. Together, these efforts help diversify our water supply portfolio to better meet customer needs.

Investing in resilience

EBMUD is making its largest capital investments in a generation to upgrade our water treatment plants so we can continue to provide exceptional drinking water for decades to come.

In Orinda, where our largest plant has been in near continuous service for almost a century, we are halfway through a project to add ultraviolet disinfection and a new chlorine contact basin and make chemical system safety enhancements. The Orinda Water Treatment Plant serves more than 800,000 EBMUD customers. When this project is complete in 2027, it will improve our ability to disinfect water and control the formation of disinfection byproducts.

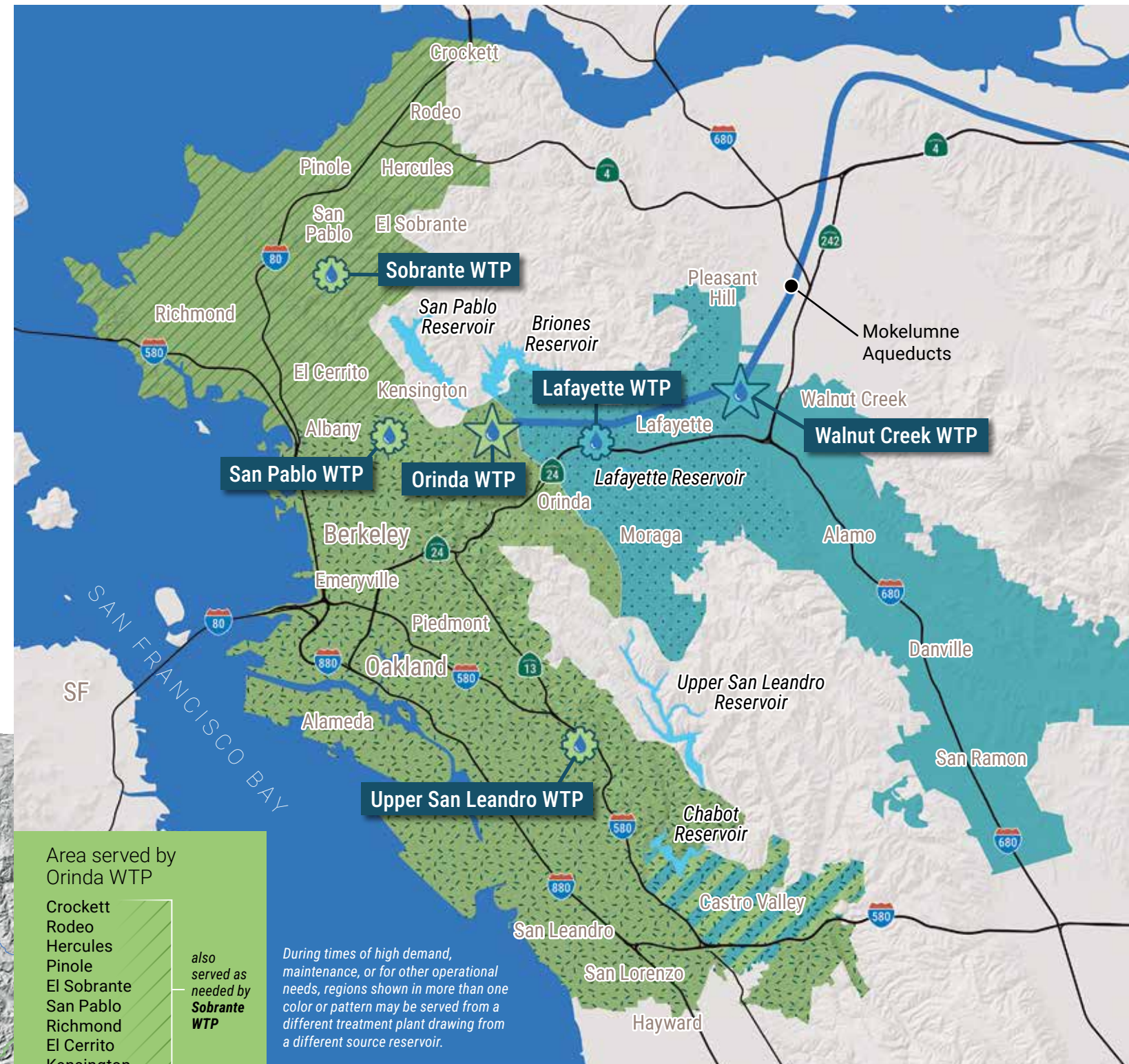
A multiyear project at the Upper San Leandro Water Treatment Plant to strengthen facilities against seismic events, modernize aging infrastructure and enhance chemical system safety is about 60 percent complete. These upgrades will improve operational efficiency and reliability, supporting EBMUD's mission to deliver safe, clean drinking water—even during system improvements, drought, extreme weather and wildfires.

At the Walnut Creek Water Treatment Plant, future improvements will allow us to treat a broader range of water quality from EBMUD's Pardee and Briones reservoirs resulting from high rainfall runoff, wildfires, algae blooms or climate change. They will also enhance the plant's ability to treat supplemental water supplies from the Sacramento River during droughts or from neighboring water agencies through interties during planned and unplanned outages.

These are just some of the investments EBMUD is making to modernize our systems, strengthen system resilience and reliability, and continue providing water that meets or surpasses the highest state and federal standards.

Front cover photo: Upgrades at Orinda Water Treatment Plant will improve EBMUD's ability to control the formation of disinfection byproducts.

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

Area served by Walnut Creek WTP

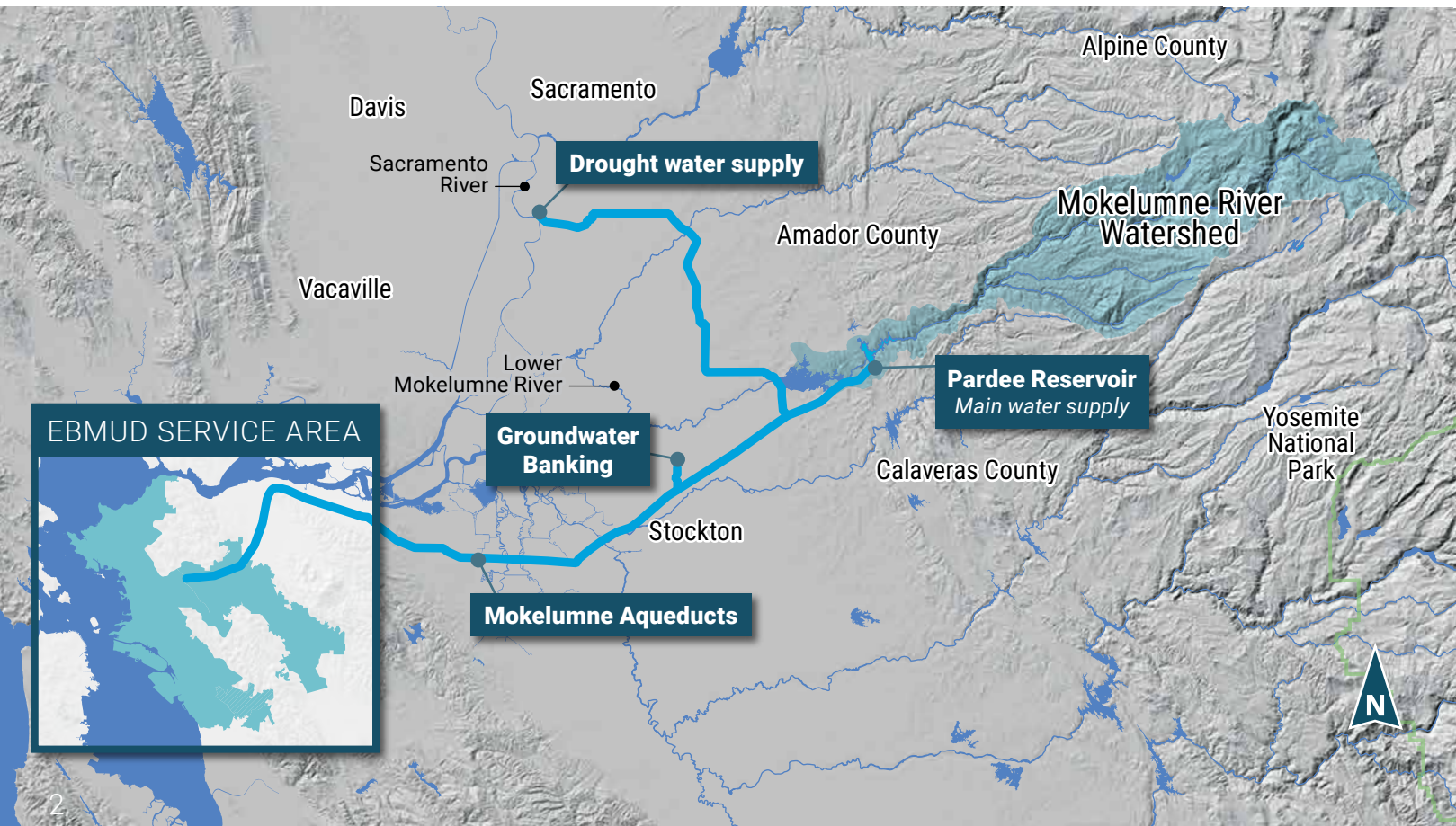
- Orinda
- Moraga
- Lafayette
- Walnut Creek
- Pleasant Hill
- Alamo
- Danville
- San Ramon
- Castro Valley

also served as needed by Lafayette WTP

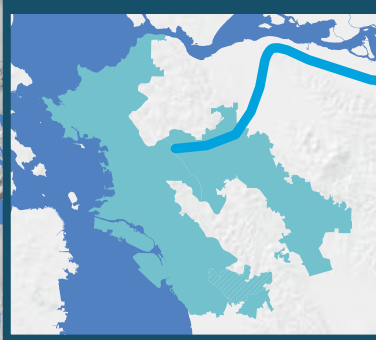
During times of high demand, maintenance, or for other operational needs, regions shown in more than one color or pattern may be served from a different treatment plant drawing from a different source reservoir.

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

San Pablo Water Treatment plant was out of service in 2025.



EBMUD SERVICE AREA



Source water protection

EBMUD conducts sanitary surveys of the Mokelumne River watershed and East Bay watersheds at least every five years to ensure the great quality of our water sources. 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. Sources of potential contamination may include runoff following wildfires, 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 (State Water Board).

Where your water is treated

EBMUD treats all tap water at one of our six water treatment plants in the East Bay. Having multiple plants gives us operational flexibility to supply all our customers with water all the time—even through plant maintenance outages and times of varying source water quality. As a result, customers receive water from different treatment plants at different times, as shown on the map on page 3. You can rest assured that EBMUD water always meets or exceeds rigorous quality standards.

What was detected and reported

In 2025, 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 Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

The tables on the following pages show the measured amounts of contaminants detected in 2025 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.

To ensure the safety of your drinking water, the water delivered to customers is treated and monitored continuously at the water treatment plants, and staff run hundreds of field water quality tests throughout our system daily. In addition, our certified laboratory conducts over 20,000 analytical tests each year for the presence of more than 100 substances, including microorganisms, pesticides, herbicides, asbestos, lead, copper, petroleum products, PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances), and byproducts of water treatment processes. 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! A complete list of all monitored parameters and results is available for download at www.ebmud.com/water-quality. Scroll down to the Annual Water Quality Report section where you will find a link to the *2025 All Parameters Data Table.pdf*.

The Water Data Tables, pages 6–8

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 Unregulated contaminants

These contaminants are not currently regulated. Some were sampled under the 5th Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) and must be reported, if detected. UCMR monitoring helps regulators determine where certain contaminants are present and whether the contaminants need to be regulated in the future. This table also includes other contaminants that have state notification levels (NLs). NLs are health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that do not require monitoring by water agencies and that lack enforceable 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.

EBMUD treats all tap water at one of our six water treatment plants in the East Bay. With multiple plants, we have operational flexibility to supply all our customers with water all the time—even through plant maintenance outages.

How to read the water data tables

Find your location on the map on page 3. Note which water treatment plant(s) serve that area.

- 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!
- 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.
- 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**.
- Column 4** 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 range of concentration of the contaminant detected in your area's water.
- The last column lists how the contaminant typically gets into your drinking water.

1	2	3	4					5	6
			System average	Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Quinda	Solarahe		
Microbiological			ERMUD Results						
Total Coliform, highest % found any month	0	TT*	NA	0.3%					Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity Max (NTU)	NA	1	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.80	Turbidity is typically from soil runoff and measured in the filtered water to verify filter performance. However, the maximum turbidity at USL WTP in 2025 was unrelated to soil runoff or filter performance. ¹
Turbidity ≤0.3 NTU, lowest % of any month (%)	NA	TT*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92.86%	
Inorganic									
Aluminum (ppb)	600	1,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-56	ND-50	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
Fluoride ¹ (ppm)	1	2	0.7	0.7-0.8	0.7-0.8	0.7-0.8	0.5-0.7	0.7-0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	0.2	10	ND	0.3	0.3	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes
Lead and Copper									
Copper (ppm)	0.3	NA	NA	0 of 53 sample sites above AL, 90th percentile = ND, Range = ND-0.2					Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
Lead ² (ppb)	0.2	15	NA	0 of 53 sample sites above AL, 90th percentile = ND, Range = ND-12.3					Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactivity									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (GPA)	0	15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (GBPA)	0	50	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1-3.3	ND-11	1.05	Erosion of natural deposits

EBMUD 2025 Annual Water Quality Report

In 2025, 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.



EBMUD hydrographers measure rainfall, snow-water content and other variables to help estimate runoff we can expect for the upcoming season.

Units

gpg	grains per gallon
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measure of the cloudiness of water
pCi/L	picoCuries per liter
ppm	parts per million (milligrams per liter, mg/L). One ppm is like 1 second in 11.5 days.
ppb	parts per billion (micrograms per liter, µg/L). One ppb is like 1 second in nearly 32 years.
ppt	parts per trillion (nanograms per liter, ng/L). One ppt is like 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.
µS/cm	microsiemens per centimeter. A measure of electrical conductance

1	Regulated for public health <i>Primary MCL (Unit)</i>	State or federal goal <i>PHG, MCLG or MRDLG</i>	Highest amount allowed <i>MCL, MRDL or AL</i>	EBMUD Results						Typical sources
				System average	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS <i>Individual Sample Results^A</i>					
				Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	USL		
Microbiological	Total Coliform, highest % found any month	0	TT ^B	NA	0.3%					Naturally present in the environment
	Turbidity Max (NTU)	NA	1	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	6.80	Turbidity is typically from soil runoff and measured in the filtered water to verify filter performance. However, the maximum turbidity at USL WTP in 2025 was unrelated to soil runoff or filter performance. ^D
	Turbidity ≤0.3 NTU, lowest % of any month (%)	NA	TT ^C	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.86%	
Inorganic	Aluminum (ppb)	600	1,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 66	ND - 50	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Fluoride ^E (ppm)	1	2	0.7	0.7 - 0.8	0.7 - 0.8	0.7 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.7	0.7 - 0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
	Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	0.2	10	ND	0.3	0.3	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes
Lead and Copper ^F	Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3	NA	0 of 53 sample sites above AL, 90th percentile = ND, Range = ND - 0.2					Internal corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
	Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	NA	0 of 53 sample sites above AL, 90th percentile = ND, Range = ND - 13.3					Internal corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
Radio-nuclides ^G	Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.1	Erosion of natural deposits
	Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	0	50	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.1 - 6.3	ND - 17	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
D/DBPs	Bromate (ppb)	0.1	10	ND ^H	NA	NA	NA	ND - 1.7	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chloramine as chlorine ^J (ppm)	4	4	2.4 ^H	0.07 - 3.71					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Control of DBP precursors/TOC (NA)	NA	TT ^I	NA	NA	NA	NA	met requirement		Various natural and man-made sources
	Haloacetic acids, 5 species (ppb) ^L	NA	60	50 ^K	21 - 66	23 - 41	20 - 39	31 - 76	20 - 41	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Trihalomethanes (ppb) ^L	NA	80	57 ^K	31 - 110	25 - 49	33 - 58	26 - 84	31 - 56	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2	Regulated for drinking water aesthetics <i>Secondary MCL (Unit)</i>	State or federal goal <i>PHG or MCLG</i>	Highest amount allowed <i>MCL</i>	EBMUD Results						Typical sources
				System average	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS <i>Individual Sample Results^A</i>					
				Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	USL		
	Aluminum (ppb)	600	200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 66	ND - 50	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Chloride (ppm)	NA	250	6	4 - 5	4	4 - 5	13 - 18	17 - 19	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Specific conductance (µS/cm)	NA	900	127	64	68	75 - 150	290	420	Substances that form ions when in water
	Sulfate (ppm)	NA	250	7	1 - 2	1 - 2	1 - 14	31 - 44	47 - 49	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Total dissolved solids (ppm)	NA	500	65	ND - 57	ND - 49	ND - 81	140 - 190	250 - 260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Notes

- A** San Pablo Water Treatment Plant was out of service in 2025.
- B** The Treatment Technique for total coliform triggers follow-up actions if percent of samples positive for total coliform in any month exceeds 5%.
- C** The Treatment Technique for turbidity requires that at least 95% of water samples collected each month at each water treatment plant be less than 0.3 NTU.
- D** The maximum treated water turbidity at USL WTP in 2025 was caused by construction activities which jarred loose sediment from the pipeline after the filters. This led to occasional increases in turbidity in the effluent pipeline for a few minutes at a time. The turbidity of all individual filter effluents was below 0.3 NTU at all times in 2025.
- E** See **page 10** for additional information about fluoride in drinking water.
- F** Lead and copper monitoring are required every three years; it was last completed in 2024. See **page 10** for additional lead information.
- G** Due to low levels of detection, radionuclides are sampled every six to nine years, and the results in this table are from 2024. For beta particles, the value shown for highest amount allowed (50 pCi/L) is a screening level, not the MCL, but it is the level at which the State Water Board considers it to be of concern.
- H** This value is the highest running annual average, on which compliance is based. The values shown under Water Treatment Plants are the range of individual sample results.
- I** Sobrante and USL Water Treatment Plants are required to remove TOC.
- J** Chloramine residuals in the distribution system are measured as an equivalent quantity of chlorine. When chloramine residual cannot be detected, the sample is further analyzed to ensure that the microbiological water quality is in compliance with regulations.
- K** This value is the highest running annual average at a single location, on which compliance is based.
- L** 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.

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.
- ND** Not Detected.
- 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.



Operators monitor the treated water distribution system 24 hours a day to maintain tank levels and flows and to ensure water pressure is appropriate throughout our entire 4,200 miles of pipes.

Water quality regulations

This report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements in 2025. 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 U.S. 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. (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx)

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.

New regulations for Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) were set by EPA on April 10, 2024. This regulation established monitoring requirements and drinking water health standards for 6 PFAS chemicals: PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFHxS. Water suppliers including EBMUD are required to sample for PFAS and if necessary, treat the water to ensure compliance. Initial monitoring must be done by 2027, and the standards must be met by 2029. EBMUD has completed its initial PFAS monitoring in accordance with these new requirements, and we are continuing to monitor for these chemicals in our drinking water. All results so far have met the standards. For more information, please see the EBMUD informational page at www.ebmud.com/pfas.

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 (www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water). 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. (www.cdc.gov/cryptosporidium/about/)

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are microbial pathogens (disease-causing organisms) that are naturally present in the environment and found in surface water throughout the United States. Although *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* are not detected in most EBMUD source water samples, they are occasionally detected and assumed to be present, at low levels, at all times. That's why we filter the water: filtration is highly effective in removing these contaminants. However, filtration cannot guarantee 100 percent removal.

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.

Emergency water storage

EBMUD prioritizes readiness for earthquakes, storms, wildfires, power outages and other emergencies. However, even with careful planning, service disruptions may occur. Recovery of the water system after a major disaster such as an earthquake will take time. EBMUD recommends that all Bay Area residents store enough emergency water to get through the immediate aftermath—at least two gallons per person per day for a minimum of seven days. Don't forget about pets.

Learn more about emergency water storage and other ways to prepare at www.ebmud.com/emergency-preparedness.



EBMUD's certified laboratory conducts over 20,000 analytical tests each year for the presence of more than 100 substances.

3	Unregulated Contaminants No established MCL (Unit)	State Notification level	EBMUD Results					
			System average	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS Individual Sample Results ^M				
			Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	USL	
UCMR5	Perfluorohexanoic acid - PFHxA (ppt)	1,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.4
	Perfluorobutanoic acid - PFBA (ppt) ^N	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5.1	ND - 5.2
Others ^O	Boron (ug/L)	1,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	112
	Chlorate (ppb)	800	108	87	140	74 - 140	69 - 210	99 - 150
	N-Nitrosodimethylamine - NDMA ^P (ppt)	10	3.9 ^Q	ND - 3.3	ND - 2.3	1.2 - 1.7	ND - 6.5	ND - 4.4

4	Other parameters of interest to customers (Unit)	EBMUD Results				
		WATER TREATMENT PLANTS Individual Sample Results ^M				
		Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobrante	USL
	Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	22 - 28	20 - 25	21 - 41	60 - 86	130 - 140
	Calcium (ppm)	5 - 6	5 - 6	5 - 11	17 - 24	33 - 34
	Hardness as CaCO ₃	(gpg) ^R	1 - 2	1 - 2	4 - 6	8 - 9
		(ppm)	15 - 21	14 - 27	14 - 40	64 - 98
	Magnesium (ppm)	1	1	1 - 2	5 - 8	13 - 14
	pH (pH)	9.2 - 9.3	9.2 - 9.3	9.1 - 9.4	8.2 - 8.8	8.2 - 8.5
	Potassium (ppm)	1	1	1	1	2
	Silica (ppm)	8 - 11	8 - 11	8 - 11	10 - 12	9 - 12
	TOC in source water (ppm)	1.3 - 1.8	1.3 - 1.8	1.3 - 3.3	2.9 - 5	5.1 - 6.6
	TOC in treated water ^S (ppm)	-	-	-	1.9 - 3.2	3.4 - 4.6
	Sodium (ppm)	6 - 7	5 - 6	6 - 12	21 - 27	32 - 35

Notes

- M** San Pablo Water Treatment plant was out of service in 2025.
- N** PFBA is not one of the 6 newly regulated PFAS compounds and it does not have an MCL.
- O** Parameters with a notification level.
- P** 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.
- Q** This value is the highest running annual average at a single location, on which compliance is based.
- R** Grains per gallon (gpg) is a measure of water hardness. Knowing the amount can help improve the function of dishwasher, cooling equipment and other industrial processes. Refer to your appliance manufacturer's instruction manual for the optimum grains per gallon level.
- S** Walnut Creek, Lafayette, and Orinda water treatment plants are not required to monitor TOC. Their treated water TOC values are similar to or less than their source water.

Lead in drinking water

There is no lead in the water supplied by EBMUD's water treatment plants. However, lead can get into drinking water in customers' homes if old plumbing materials and pipes containing lead are in contact with the water.

Between 1942 and 1945, when copper and steel were in short supply due to the war efforts, EBMUD used lead for water service lines. These lead services have all been removed. In accordance with new federal requirements, EBMUD has gone back to these former lead service line locations to determine if any of them have galvanized iron pipes on the customer side. In some water systems, galvanized iron pipes became contaminated with lead, and the lead can be released into the water. EBMUD testing indicates that this has not occurred in our water; however, these customers were notified in 2025 of this legacy situation and offered a free lead test. You can access EBMUD's inventory of former lead service lines here: www.ebmud.com/lead.

For nearly 100 years, we have maintained a corrosion control program to reduce lead leaching from our water mains and customer piping. We adjust the pH of the water as it leaves our treatment plants, and this treatment has been deemed optimal corrosion control treatment by the state of California for our system. 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 plumbing or fixtures that contain lead.

During our latest monitoring in 2024, samples were taken from 53 homes and analyzed for lead and copper. The 90th percentile of these samples was less than the minimum reporting level of 5 ppb, and none of the samples were higher than the Action Level of 15 ppb.

Results ranged from ND to 13.3 ppb. Due to low results, EBMUD collects samples for lead and copper every three years; the next monitoring will be performed in 2027. Complete data are available for review at www.ebmud.com/lead.

Request
a free lead test
voucher

Call: 866-403-2683
or email:
customerservice@ebmud.com

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. Over 5,000 customers have requested a free lead test voucher since the program began in 2017. More than 90 percent

of the lead concentrations from these customer samples are below 1 ppb. Request a lead test voucher by calling Customer Service at 866-403-2683 or go to www.ebmud.com/contact-us and choose topic, "Lead sample voucher request."

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 and 1.2 ppm with an optimum dose of 0.7 ppm. Our monitoring showed that fluoride levels in the treated water distribution system averaged at the optimum dose of 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 (www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html) and CDC websites. (www.cdc.gov/fluoridation)

A message on lead from the California Division of Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. EBMUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact EBMUD. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 smell.



A multiyear project at Upper San Leandro Water Treatment Plant to modernize aging infrastructure and enhance chemical system safety will improve the plant's operational efficiency and reliability, supporting EBMUD's mission to deliver safe, clean drinking water.



375 Eleventh Street
Oakland, CA 94607
1-866-403-2683
www.ebmud.com

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
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

Alameda County Public Health Department • 510-267-8000 • www.acphd.org

Contra Costa Public Health Division • 925-608-5200 • www.cchealth.org



Pardee Dam

PUB. 148 3/26 2M ♻️ 30% Post-consumer waste

English

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

Spanish

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

Chinese

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。

Tagalog

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

Vietnamese

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.

Korean

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

Farsi

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.

French

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

Hebrew

זהו מידע חשוב אודות מי השתייה שלכם. תרגמו אותו או פנו לאדם שיכול לקרוא

Hindi

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।

Arabic

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

Russian

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

Japanese

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。

German

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

Portuguese

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

Italian

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

Polish

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

Urdu

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۔

Khmer

នេះគឺជាព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ អំពីទឹកផឹករបស់អ្នក។ សូមរកគេឲ្យបកប្រែជូន ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយនឹងអ្នកណាដែលយល់។

Gujarati

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

Tamil

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

Bengali

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

Punjabi

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।

Telugu

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