

# EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

## 2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



Save money and protect the environment  
[www.ebmud.com/drinktap](http://www.ebmud.com/drinktap)

EBMUD is pleased to report that in 2016, 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.

### END OF DROUGHT EMERGENCY

With our reservoirs refilling and water supply projections sufficient to meet demand, EBMUD declared an end to

our drought emergency on May 10, 2016. Because of investments in conservation, recycling and supplemental supplies, EBMUD and our customers rose to the challenge to meet the East Bay's water needs during a historic four-year drought. In fact, water demand in 2016 was at its lowest since 1978. Our customers made lasting conservation changes, boosting our reservoir levels and preparing us for the next drought — whenever it occurs.

### HOW WE MANAGE WATER QUALITY

Regardless of the 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 water quality including managing watershed lands and reservoirs, treating the water, operating a complex distribution system, maintaining facilities and addressing customer concerns.

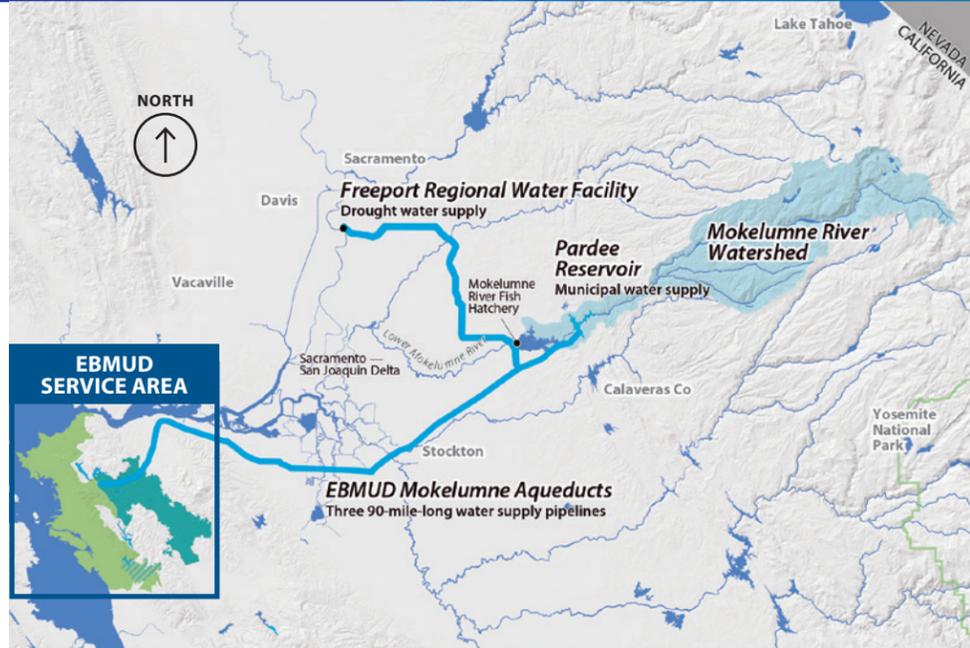
In laboratories and in the field, EBMUD samples and tests your water extensively to ensure it is safe to drink. We look for more than 100 substances including micro-organisms, pesticides, herbicides, asbestos, lead, copper, petroleum products and by-products of industrial and water treatment processes.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



## WHERE YOUR WATER IS TREATED

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

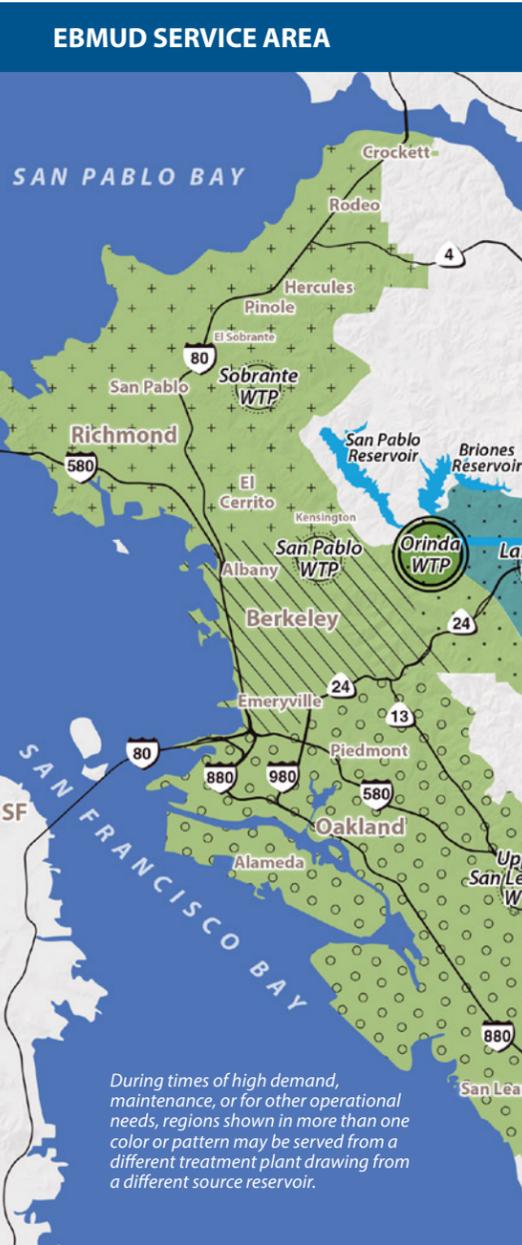
Before reaching your tap, EBMUD water is treated at one of six water treatment plants in the East Bay. Some customers receive water from different treatment plants at different times of the year. The taste and smell of your tap water may fluctuate throughout the year because of operational changes (such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



Water treatment plant (WTP)	Area served	Primary reservoir	Area served by Walnut Creek WTP
Walnut Creek	[Solid Green]	Pardee	Orinda
Lafayette	[Dotted Green]	Pardee	Moraga
Orinda	[Solid Light Green]	Pardee, Briones	Lafayette
San Pablo	[Hatched Green]	San Pablo	Pleasant Hill
Sobrante	[Cross-hatched Green]	San Pablo	Walnut Creek
Upper San Leandro	[Dotted Light Green]	Upper San Leandro	Alamo
			Danville
			San Ramon
			Castro Valley

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

Area served by San Pablo WTP
Albany
Berkeley
Emeryville



## WHAT WAS DETECTED AND REPORTED

In 2016, 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 2016 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 smell, 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.

- Go to the table on page 4 to find the contaminant you are interested in. Remember – no news is good news!
- Column two lists the most recent year the contaminant was tested.
- 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.

- Column four notes the highest amount that the State Board or the USEPA allows. This amount is usually not as low as the public health goal in column three.
- Column five lists the average amount detected across the EBMUD service area or at designated locations.
- 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.
- The last column lists how the contaminant typically gets into your drinking water.

1	Regulated for public health Primary MCL (Unit)	Year sampled	State or federal goal PHG, MCLG or MDELG	Highest amount allowed MCL, MDDL or AL	System average	6					7
						Water treatment plants	Upper San Leandro	San Pablo	Typical sources		
Microbiological	Total Coliform	2016	0	5%	NA	0.6% was the highest percentage found in any month					Naturally present in the environment
		2016	NA	TT	NA	met requirement, performed level 1 assessment					
		2016	NA	1	0.03	0.02 – 0.09	0.01 – 0.27	0.02 – 0.17	0.02 – 0.09	0.02 – 0.48	
Inorganic	Turbidity (NTU)	2016	NA	95% ≤ 0.3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	>99.9%	Soil runoff
	Aluminum (ppb)	2016	600	1000	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 50	<50 – 55	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Copper (ppb)	2014	300	1300	90th percentile <30	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level (AL)					Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Organic	Fluoride in source water <sup>a</sup> (ppm)	2016	1	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.15	<0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
	Lead <sup>b</sup> (ppb)	2014	0.2	15	90th percentile <5	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level (AL)					Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
	Bromate (ppb)	2016	0.1	10	2 <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	<1 – 1	<1 – 2.1	NA
Other	Chloramine as chlorine <sup>d</sup> (ppm)	2016	4	4	2.3 <sup>e</sup>	<0.05 – 3.6					By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Control of DBP precursors – TOC	2016	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	met requirement	met requirement	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Chlorine dioxide <sup>f</sup> (ppm)	2016	NA	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	met requirement	met requirement	Various natural and man-made sources

# EBMUD 2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

In 2016, your drinking water was consistently the highest quality, surpassing every public health requirement set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Division of Drinking Water and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 by-products, disinfection residuals and disinfection by-product precursors.
- level 1 assessment** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- 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** 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. 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.
- 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					Typical sources	
	Walnut Creek	Lafayette					Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	San Pablo			
Microbiological	Total Coliform	state rule	2016	0	5%	NA	0.6% was the highest percentage found in any month					Naturally present in the environment	
		federal rule	2016	NA	TT	NA	met requirement, performed level 1 assessment						
Microbiological	Turbidity (NTU)		2016	NA	1	0.03	0.02 – 0.09	0.01 – 0.09	0.01 – 0.27	0.02 – 0.17	0.02 – 0.09	0.02 – 0.48	Soil runoff
			2016	NA	95% ≤0.3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	>99.9%	
Inorganic	Aluminum (ppb)		2016	600	1000	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 50	<50 – 55	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 (AL)					Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic	Fluoride in source water <sup>a</sup> (ppm)		2016	1	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.15	<0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
	Lead <sup>b</sup> (ppb)		2014	0.2	15	90th percentile <5	0 out of 58 sites were above the regulatory action level (AL)					Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	
D/DBPs	Bromate (ppb)		2016	0.1	10	2 <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	<1 – 1	<1 – 2.1	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chloramine as chlorine <sup>d</sup> (ppm)		2016	4	4	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	<0.05 – 3.6					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
	Control of DBP precursors - TOC		2016	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	met requirement		Various natural and man-made sources	
	Haloacetic acids, 5 species (ppb)		2016	NA	60	39 <sup>e</sup>	27 – 43	16 – 42	10 – 47	11 – 46	11 – 47	27 – 36	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Trihalomethanes (ppb)		2016	NA	80	58 <sup>e</sup>	22 – 73	33 – 77	29 – 76	20 – 58	19 – 68	44 – 67	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					Typical sources	
	Walnut Creek	Lafayette					Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	San Pablo			
	Aluminum (ppb)		2016	NA	200	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 50	<50 – 55	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment residue
	Chloride (ppm)		2016	NA	250	10	4 – 7	4 – 6	4 – 9	13 – 16	15 – 18	12 – 15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Color (color units)		2016	NA	15	2	3	2	1 – 2	2	<1	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	Odor (TON)		2016	NA	3	1	<1	1	1 – 2	1	1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	Specific conductance (µS/cm)		2016	NA	900	181	63	63	60 – 156	261	337	254	Substances that form ions when in water
	Sulfate (ppm)		2016	NA	250	15	1 – 2	1 – 2	1 – 16	19 – 30	33 – 39	23 – 27	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Total dissolved solids (ppm)		2016	NA	500	94	32 – 56	37 – 58	39 – 100	130 – 170	200 – 230	140 – 170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Turbidity (NTU)		2016	NA	5	0.03	0.02 – 0.09	0.01 – 0.09	0.01 – 0.27	0.02 – 0.17	0.02 – 0.09	0.02 – 0.48	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					Typical sources	
	Walnut Creek	Lafayette					Orinda	Sobrante	Upper San Leandro	San Pablo <sup>g</sup>			
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 <sup>f</sup> (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 <sup>i</sup>	Boron (ppb)		2016	NA	1000	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	109	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Chlorate (ppb)		2016	NA	800	161	98	220	120 – 270	85 – 240	41 – 290	60 – 230	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	N-Nitrosodimethylamine <sup>h</sup> (NDMA) (ppt)		2016	3	10	4	1 – 5	2 – 4	1 – 5	3 – 9	2 – 4	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. NDMA monitoring is not required. **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 <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	7	6	16–38	78	120	76	
Alkalinity, carbonate as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	15	16	8–12	5	<0.1	5	
Calcium (ppm)	4–7	4–7	4–12	16–22	25–32	17–19	
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	(gpg*)	1–2	1	1–3	4–5	6–7	4
	(ppm)	10–27	10–25	14–44	60–84	100–120	60–75
Magnesium (ppm)	1	1	1–3	6–8	10–12	6–7	
pH (pH)	9.2–9.4	9.1–9.3	9–9.6	8.2–8.9	8.3–8.7	8.4–8.9	
Potassium (ppm)	<1	<1	<1–1	1–2	2	1–2	
Silica (ppm)	9–12	8–12	8–13	10–13	6–12	11–12	
Sodium (ppm)	6–7	6–8	6–14	19–26	25–33	24–31	

\* 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

This report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. 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 (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 at [www.cdph.ca.gov/PROGRAMS/Pages/fdbBVW.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/PROGRAMS/Pages/fdbBVW.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.

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](http://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.

### Coliforms

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

EBMUD found coliforms in 2016, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurred, we were required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment and required to take one corrective action, which we completed.

USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems.

## 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, 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](http://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 continues to actively seek and replace lead materials wherever they are found. We maintain an aggressive corrosion control program to reduce lead leaching from our 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. According to USEPA, homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

If you suspect you have lead in your fixtures and 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.

EBMUD samples and tests your 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. In 2017, EBMUD started a new program to provide our customers with lead testing for their water; call 866-403-2683 for more information.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [www.ebmud.com/lead](http://www.ebmud.com/lead) and from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://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, or has foreign particles or unusual taste or odor.

## 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 can be found at the State Board [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml) or the CDC [www.cdc.gov/fluoridation](http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation) websites.



## 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](http://www.ebmud.com/waterquality).

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

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

### Board of Directors

John A. Coleman • Andy Katz • Doug Linney  
Lesia R. McIntosh • Frank Mellon  
William B. Patterson • Marguerite Young

### General Manager

Alexander R. Coate

## ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

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

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

Alameda Public Health Department • 510-567-8000

Contra Costa Public Health Division • 925-313-6712



375 Eleventh Street  
Oakland, CA 94607  
1-866-40-EBMUD  
[www.ebmud.com](http://www.ebmud.com)

PUB. 144 3/17 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.

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.

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.

ນີ້ແມ່ນຂໍ້ມູນສໍາຄັນກ່ຽວກັບນໍ້າດື່ມຂອງທ່ານ. ແປຂໍ້ມູນນີ້, ຫຼື ລົມກັບບາງຄົນທີ່ເຂົ້າໃຈຂໍ້ມູນນີ້.

នេះគឺជាព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ អំពីទឹកផឹករបស់អ្នក។ សូមរកគេឲ្យបកប្រែជូន ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយនឹងអ្នកណាដែលយល់វា។

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۔

ข้อมูลนี้เป็นข้อมูลสำคัญเกี่ยวกับน้ำดื่มของคุณ ขอให้แปลข้อมูลนี้หรือพูดคุยกับผู้ที่เข้าใจข้อมูล

מדובר במידע חשוב לגבי מים לשתיה. תרגמו, או דיברו עם מישהו שמתבונן.

Ovo je važna informacija o pijačojoj vodi. Prevedite je, ili razgovarajte s nekim ko je razume.

Οι παρούσες είναι σημαντικές πληροφορίες σχετικά με το νερό που πίνετε. Μεταφράστε τις ή μιλήστε με κάποιον που τις καταλαβαίνει.

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



Susan  
Customer Service