Water Quality Regulation and Information - Continued

New regulations for hexavalent chromium were adopted on October 1, 2024, by the State of California. The rule establishes a new health standard and lowers its analytical detection limit. Water systems must complete an initial monitoring by April 1, 2025. Pardee Center completed its initial monitoring and did not detect hexavalent chromium and will continue to monitor annually. Improvements in laboratory methods have made it possible to detect hexavalent chromium at 10 times lower concentration than before.

New regulations for Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) were adopted on April 10, 2024, by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). This new regulation established monitoring requirements and drinking water health standards for 6 PFAS chemicals: PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFHxS. Water suppliers including Pardee Center are required to sample for PFAS and if necessary, treat the water to ensure compliance. The 2024 regulation requires initial monitoring be done by 2027, and the standards be met by 2029, however in May 2025 USEPA indicated that they intend to change the regulation which may include extending the compliance deadline to 2031. Regardless, Pardee Center will initiate monitoring in 2025.

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 online at *www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.*

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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available online at *www.cdc.gov/cryptosporidium/about/*

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium,* the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Lead in Drinking Water

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Pardee Center conducts tap sampling at 5 select sites from drinking water faucets in the distribution system. Due to low results, Pardee Center samples for lead and copper every three years; the next monitoring will be performed in 2026. Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review by contacting Pardee Water/Wastewater Supervisor at (209) 772-8368. In 2024, Pardee Center completed a lead service line inventory and found no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines.

If present, lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. EBMUD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using an American National Standards Institute-certified filter to remove lead is effective. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
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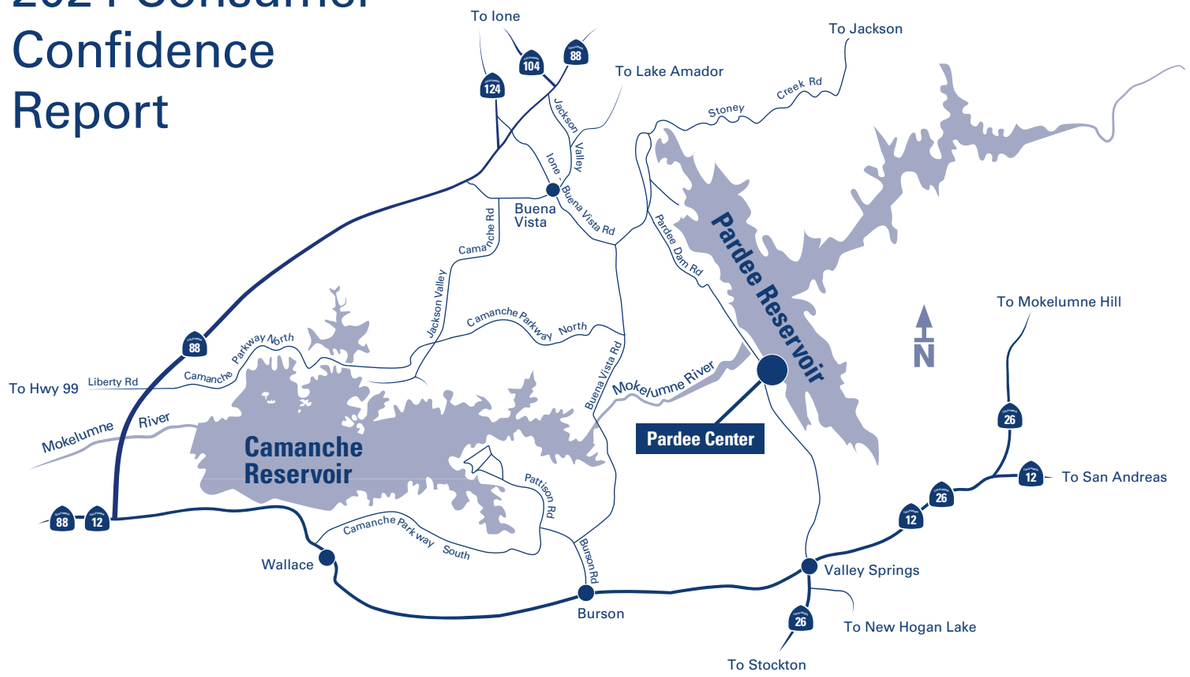
Pardee Center
2024 Consumer Confidence Report

EBMUD



Water System Information

This report includes information such as the source water, its water quality and comparisons to state and federal drinking water standards. For more information, please call the Pardee Water/Wastewater Supervisor at (209) 772-8368.

The Park Advisory Board meets in March, July and November at Pardee Center to discuss matters relating to water quality. For exact dates and times, please call (209) 772-8204. Public participation is encouraged.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguién que lo entienda bien.

Water Source and Treatment

Pardee Reservoir is the water source for Pardee Center (PACT). Pardee Center has a dual water distribution system. The non-potable system serves the fire hydrants, irrigation system, chemical buildings, and various other uses throughout Pardee Center. Pardee Center potable water system is served by a state-of-the-art nanofiltration membrane water treatment facility. Nanofiltration can remove particles as small as 0.001 microns. Water treatment also includes the addition of soda ash for corrosion control and chlorine for disinfection. The distribution system is served by a 13,900 gallon water storage tank. The water treatment facility and distribution system are operated by state certified operators.

This report describes the results from water sampling for potential contaminants and gives information on water related activities. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Drinking Water sets water quality requirements for the Pardee Center water system, in order to ensure that the water is safe to drink. Complying with regulations requires an extensive monitoring program in both the source and treated waters. All water quality regulations were met in 2024.

Source Water Protection Activities

The State Water Board requires water utilities to determine the types of activities that can pollute their drinking water sources. EBMUD evaluated more than 100 activities that take place near this EBMUD reservoir, and found that the source is most vulnerable to boating and marina gas stations. In 2024, no contaminants associated with these activities were detected in EBMUD's drinking water.

The detailed results of the source water assessment completed in 2002 can be reviewed at EBMUD's headquarters at Pardee Center, northeast of Valley Springs, or at the Stockton State Water Board office.

Pardee Center 2024 Water Quality Data

The tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected from January 1 through December 31, 2024, unless noted otherwise. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Primary Contaminants

	MCL, AL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	*Pardee Center Results*			Typical Sources
			Average	Range	Sample Year	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (ppb)	AL=1300	300	90th Percentile =24	No sites above AL out of 5 sites sampled	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0.2	90th Percentile =0.2	No sites above AL out of 5 sites sampled	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals						
Chlorine residual as Cl_2 (ppm)	[4]	[4]	1.1[a]	0.5–1.2	2024	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids, 5 species (ppb)	60	NA	12	12	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	14	14	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination

a) Highest Running Annual Average

Secondary Contaminants

	MCL	*Pardee Center Results*		Typical Sources
		Result	Sample Year	
Chloride (ppm)	250	2	2024	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	900	28	2024	Substances that form ions when in water

Other Parameters

	Pardee Center Results
	Result
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	11
pH (pH units)	8.4
Sodium (ppm)	5

Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique	Nanofiltration membrane treatment
Turbidity Performance Standards	1. Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month 2. Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.05 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

Terms Used

AL = regulatory action level.
The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

NA = Not Applicable

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

PDWS = Primary Drinking Water Standard.
MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

ppb = parts per billion. One ppb is like 3 seconds in 100 years.

ppm = parts per million. One ppm is like 30 seconds in one year.

Secondary drinking water standard (SDWSs). MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDSWs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

Turbidity = A measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

µS/cm = micro siemens per centimeter (measure of conductivity).

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

Water Quality Information and Regulation

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 and bacteria, 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. The State Board waived the monitoring requirement for cyanide.

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

Pesticide and Herbicide Contaminants, that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-product of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems. The State Water Board waived monitoring requirements for synthetic organic chemicals, except for Atrazine and Simazine.

Secondary Contaminants, affects aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, or appearance. The clarity of the water can be measured by color, turbidity and aluminum content. The State Water Board waived monitoring requirements for Thiobencarb.

Unregulated Contaminants are monitored for water quality information and to help the USEPA and the State Water Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Other Parameters are water quality measurements which may be of interest to some consumers.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on California Department of Public Health's website at *www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx*.