Water Quality Information and Regulation - Continued

Hexavalent Chromium

New regulations for hexavalent chromium were adopted on October 1, 2024, by the State of California. The rule established a new health standard and lowered the detection limit for reporting.

PFAS

New regulations for Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) were adopted on April 10, 2024, by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). On December 12, 2025, the State Water Board issued initial monitoring orders and established detection levels for Consumer Confidence Reports for 29 PFAS chemicals, including PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, PFHxS and PFHxA. Camanche South Shore has begun monitoring in 2026 and thus far none have been detected. Any detections in 2026 will be reported in next year's Consumer Confidence Report.

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.

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, Camanche South Shore conducts tap sampling at select sites from drinking water faucets in the distribution system. Due to previous low results, Camanche South Shore samples for lead and copper every three years; the most recent monitoring was performed in 2025. Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review by contacting Pardee Water/Wastewater Supervisor at (209) 772-8368. In 2024, Camanche South Shore completed a lead service line inventory and found no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines.

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 within the system, all lead service lines in Camanche South Shore and in plumbing throughout EBMUD-owned facilities, 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 at Pardee Center. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Educational Information

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

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 can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visiting *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. U.S. EPA/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/* and from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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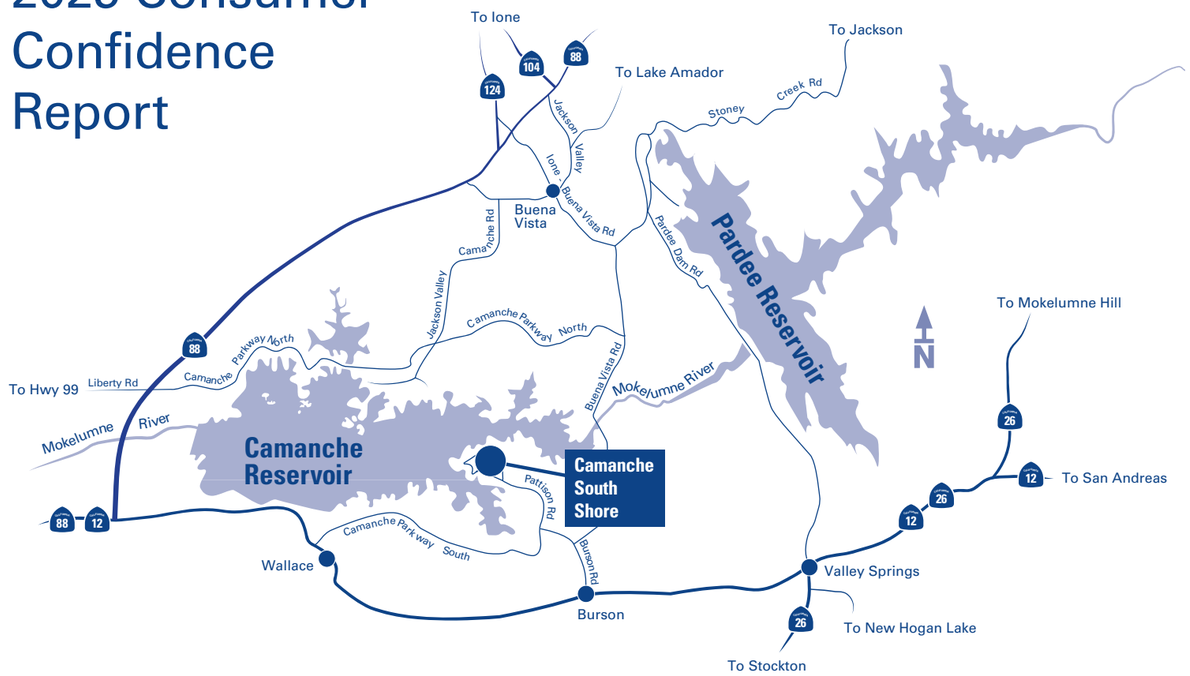
Camanche South Shore

2025 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 Camanche Regional Park Advisory Board provides community input and recommendations on the operation, planning, and improvement of the Camanche North and South Shore recreation areas. This 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

Camanche and Pardee Reservoirs are the water sources for Camanche South Shore (CASS) Recreation Area, but in 2025 only Pardee Reservoir was utilized. The Recreation Area is served by CASS Water Treatment Plant which includes ultrafiltration membrane treatment, granular activated carbon adsorption and chlorine disinfection. The distribution system is served by two 240,000-gallon storage tanks. 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Drinking Water set water quality requirements for the Camanche South Shore water system, 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 2025.

Source Water Protection Activities

Pardee and Camanche Reservoirs receive runoff from the Mokelumne River watershed. East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) conducts sanitary surveys of the Mokelumne River watershed at least every five years to ensure the great quality of our water sources. These surveys identify potential sources of contaminants in the watershed, analyze trends, and recommend watershed management practices to protect raw water quality. The most recent surveys were completed in 2021 and a new survey will be available in 2026. 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 this report, contact EBMUD or the State Water Board.

Camanche South Shore 2025 Water Quality Data

The tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected from January I through December 31, 2025, 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]	*Camanche South Shore Results*			Typical Sources
			Average	Range	Sample Year	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	0.1	0.1	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes
Lead and Copper Rule						
Copper (ppb)	AL=1300	300	90th Percentile =83	No sites above AL out of 5 sites sampled	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0.2	90th Percentile =0.4	No sites above AL out of 5 sites sampled	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals						
Chlorine residual as Cl_2 (ppm)	[4]	[4]	1.2[a]	1.0–1.8	2025	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids, 5 species (ppb)	60	NA	26[b]	14–32	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	19[b]	10–26	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

a) Highest Running Annual Average
b) Highest Locational Running Annual Average

Secondary Contaminants

	MCL	*Camanche South Shore Results*			Typical Sources
		Average	Range	Sample Year	
Chloride (ppm)	250	4	4	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	900	52	52	2025	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	250	1.2	1.2	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	39	39	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Other Parameters

	Camanche South Shore Results	
	Average	Range
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	18	18
Calcium (ppm)	4	4
Hardness, as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	14	14
Magnesium (ppm)	1	1

	Camanche South Shore Results	
	Average	Range
pH (pH units)	7.2	7.0–7.3
Potassium (ppm)	1	1
Sodium (ppm)	4	4

Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique	Ultrafiltration membrane treatment system
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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the 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 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).

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.

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 1, 2, 3- trichloropropane (123-TCP), atrazine and simazine.

Secondary Contaminants, affects aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, or appearance.

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.