



ALAMEDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

2024

Water Quality Report

Dear ACWD Customer:

It's simple: providing high-quality water is our commitment to our customers, and Alameda County Water District takes that commitment seriously. The dedicated people at ACWD meet our commitment by ensuring your water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards 24 hours a day, seven days a week, across our water treatment, supply, and delivery system.

Your drinking water undergoes thorough testing and continuous monitoring. We are proud to share this report which contains results from thousands of analyses in 2024 and demonstrates our commitment to every customer in Fremont, Newark and Union City.

I invite you to read this report to learn more about the quality of your water and reach out to us with any questions you have. We are here to serve you.



Ed Stevenson, General Manager

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

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

આ રીપોર્ટ તમારા પાણી પીવા વિશે મહત્વની જાણકારી સમાવે છે. તેનું અનુવાદ કરો, અથવા તેને જે સમજતા હોય તેવા કોઈ સાથે વાત કરો.

اس رپورٹ میں آپ کے پینے والے پانی کے بارے میں اہم معلومات دی گئی ہیں۔ اسے ترجمہ کریں یا کسی ایسے فرد سے بات کریں جو اسے سمجھ سکیں۔

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را به زبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاً کسی که میتواند تباری بگیرد تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воды. Переведите его или поговорите с тем, кто это понимает.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

”هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير, أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.“

मह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद कराये ।

この報告書には上水道に関する重要な情報が記されて
おります。翻訳を御依頼なされるか、内容をご理解なさ
つておられる方にお尋ね下さい。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre
sua água potável. Por favor traduza-o ou fale com
alguém que entenda o que está escrito.



A Message from the U.S. EPA

and the State Water Resources Control Board,
Division of Drinking Water



Comprehensive Water Quality Monitoring

A NOTE ABOUT DRINKING WATER

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U. S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION FOR THE IMMUNO-COMPROMISED

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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

ACWD works diligently to ensure that your water complies with all state and federal drinking water standards. This is a comprehensive effort that includes monitoring and testing for many types of contaminants that may be present in source water (i.e., water before treatment), including:

- **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.
- **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 byproducts 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.

Highly trained analysts and certified water treatment plant operators in our state-certified laboratory and satellite laboratories are committed to conducting these tests under a stringent Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program. Through written procedures, analytical proficiency testing, and detailed record maintenance, the QA/QC program ensures the quality of the analytical data produced by our laboratories. ACWD staff members collect samples daily from the water sources, treatment facilities, and distribution system to ensure only high quality water is delivered to our customers.



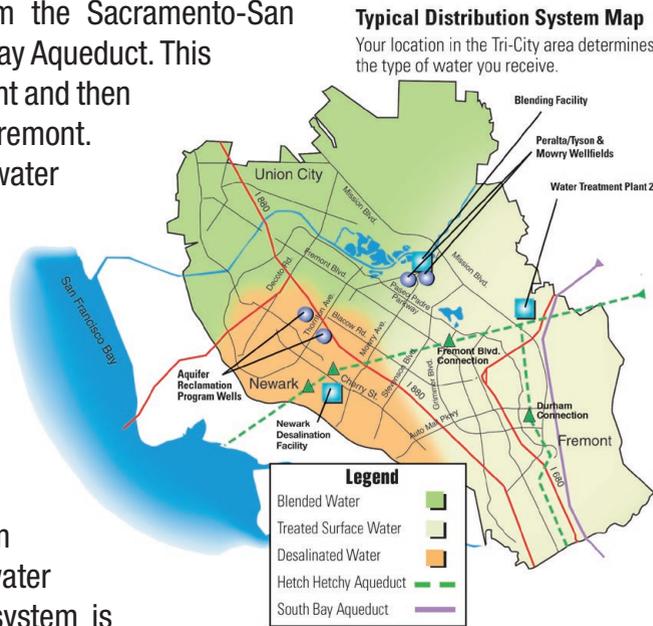
Where Our Water Comes From

ACWD supplies water to the Tri-City area from four sources



Drinking Water Source Assessment

- **Treated surface water** supply is imported from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and/or Lake Del Valle via the South Bay Aqueduct. This water is purified at our surface water treatment plant and then delivered to customers living in central and south Fremont.
- **Purchased San Francisco water** is surface water which originates in either Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in Yosemite National Park, or locally in Calaveras or San Antonio Reservoirs in the Alameda Creek watershed. Hetch Hetchy water meets all federal and state criteria for watershed protection, disinfection treatment, bacteriological quality, and operational standards and has thus been granted a filtration exemption by the U. S. EPA and the State Board. Water from the local reservoirs is treated by SFPUC at a water treatment plant. Water from the San Francisco system is normally delivered through Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct connections in Fremont. Additional connections in Fremont and Newark may be used to meet peak summer water demands and in times of emergency.
- **Blended water** consists of a combination of purchased San Francisco water and local groundwater. The groundwater supply comes from the Niles Cone Groundwater Basin which underlies the Tri-City area and is replenished through infiltration from local rainwater, runoff from the Alameda Creek watershed, and water from the South Bay Aqueduct. Purchased San Francisco water is blended with Peralta/Tyson and Mowry Wellfield water at our Blending Facility and is delivered to customers living in north Fremont, Union City, and parts of Newark.
- **Desalted or desalinated water** is produced at our Newark Desalination Facility (NDF) from brackish (slightly salty) local groundwater. The desalinated water produced by the NDF is blended with local groundwater to achieve a more balanced mineral content before being delivered to customers living in Newark.



ACWD drinking water sources include local groundwater, surface water and purchased San Francisco water. Drinking Water Source Assessments are conducted to determine how vulnerable drinking water sources are to contamination. Assessments have been completed for all of ACWD's water sources.

- The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and local water sources as well as upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy Sources (UNHHS) every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the local watersheds and the UNHHS watershed were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016 - 2020. The purposes of the surveys are to evaluate the sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds and to review results of watershed management activities conducted in the preceding years. Wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities continue to be the potential contamination sources.
- The latest sanitary survey for the Delta and the State Water Project was completed in June 2022. Surface water is most vulnerable to contaminants as it travels through the Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds and the Delta. After leaving the Delta, water is transported to ACWD via the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA). SBA water quality may also be vulnerable to pollution from local cattle grazing, wildlife activities, and recreational activities in the watersheds of the Bethany and Del Valle reservoirs.
- A Drinking Water Source Assessment on ACWD's local groundwater sources was completed in 2002. These sources are most vulnerable to existing and historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes, leaking underground storage tanks, dry cleaners, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, and sewer collection. The latest Sanitary Survey of ACWD's water system was completed in 2018 by the State Board.

Although ACWD's water sources are vulnerable to potentially contaminating activities, our treatment and blending facilities purify your tap water to ensure compliance with the strict standards set by federal and state regulatory agencies. In addition, ACWD cooperates with other agencies and partners to protect imported water supplies and manages a number of groundwater protection programs to ensure the protection and reliability of local groundwater resources within the service area. Complete assessments may be reviewed at ACWD headquarters located at 43885 South Grimmer Boulevard in Fremont. To have a summary of the assessments sent to you, please call Mike Wickham, Water Production Manager, at (510) 668-6516.

2024 Water Quality Information



In 2024, water treated and distributed by ACWD was sampled and tested for over 100 substances at the in-house state-certified Water Quality Laboratory and subcontract laboratories. The majority of test results for substances are non-detect and the few substances detected are at concentrations well within federal and state standards for public health and safety.

A summary of key results for 2024 is presented in the following tables. Technical terms and abbreviations used in the tables are explained below.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Public Health Goal (PHG): 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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

CaCO₃: Calcium Carbonate

mg/L: Milligrams per liter (which is equal to parts per million).

µg/L: Micrograms per liter (which is equal to parts per billion).

ppm: Parts per million (which is equal to milligrams per liter).

ppb: Parts per billion (which is equal to micrograms per liter).

ppt: Parts per trillion (which is equal to nanograms per liter).

µmhos/cm: Micromhos/centimeter.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units.

ND: The substance could not be found at the minimum amount that can be detected.

NA: Not Applicable.

FOOTNOTES

(1) Refer to the "Distribution System Map" (page 3) to determine the type of water you typically receive based on your location.

(2) Compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA) of 12 monthly samples.

(3) Disinfectant residual in the distribution system consists of combined chlorine (chloramines); results are reported as Total Combined Chlorine.

(4) When disinfectant residual cannot be detected, the sample is further analyzed with heterotrophic plate count (HPC) to ensure that water quality is in compliance with regulations.

(5) Fluoride in purchased San Francisco water includes both naturally-occurring fluoride and fluoride added by SFPUC to the regional supply upstream of ACWD.

(6) Naturally-occurring fluoride is detected in groundwater prior to blending with San Francisco water and fluoride addition.

(7) ACWD treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally-occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm, as required by the State Board approved Fluoridation Monitoring and Operations Contingency plan.

(8) Five Haloacetic Acids is the sum of monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid.

(9) Compliance is based on locational running annual average (LRAA) of distribution samples collected in 4 quarters.

(10) Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform.

(11) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness. Turbidity is measured in NTUs (nephelometric turbidity units).

(12) Treatment Technique (TT) performance standard: 0.3 NTU for filtered water in 95% of the measurements from WTP2 taken at 15-minute intervals each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. The treated surface water met these standards 100% of the time during 2024.

(13) Treatment Technique (TT) performance standard: 5 NTU for unfiltered water. The purchased SFPUC water met this standard 100% of the time during 2024.

(14) Purchased SFPUC water turbidity is measured every 4 hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.

(15) In compliance with federal Lead and Copper Program requirements, 1 liter samples are taken by eligible customers from within their homes after a 6 to 12 hour stagnation period.

(16) Compliance is based on 90th percentile values, which should be less than the Action Level (AL).

(17) Due to consistently low sampling results, the State Board approved reduced lead and copper monitoring frequency to once every 3 years. Results reported here were collected in 2024.

(18) In 2024, ACWD completed four rounds of monitoring for the presence of PFAS in groundwater and purchased SFPUC water, and the treated water being provided to our customers. Raw surface water and treated surface water is sampled annually.

(19) ND indicates no detection at or above the Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL) for PFAS constituents.

(20) Sample results shown reflect operations prior to the USEPA MCL issuance on April 10, 2024.

(21) PFBS has a health-based value of 2000 ppt and is used to calculate the PFAS Hazard Index.

(22) EPA established a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or HFPO-DA (GenX) Chemicals.

(23) The hazard index values presented in this report were calculated retrospectively for the past four quarters. The hazard index regulatory requirement was officially adopted on April 10, 2024. Therefore, while the historical values are shown for context, only values from April 10, 2024 onward are subject to compliance with the threshold.

(24) For customers who want to know their hardness value in grains per gallon (gpg), divide the provided hardness value by 17.1.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Parameters	Units	Primary MCL or [MRDL]	(PHG) (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Treated Surface Water ⁽¹⁾		Purchased San Francisco Water ⁽¹⁾		Blended Water ⁽¹⁾		Desalinated Water ⁽¹⁾		Major Sources
				Range	Average	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Bromate	ppb	10	{0.1}	Highest RAA ⁽²⁾ = 1.46 (Range of individual detections: ND - 7.2)								Disinfection by-product
Disinfectant Residual (as Cl ₂) ⁽³⁾	ppm	[4]	[4]	Annual Average = 2.09 (Range of individual detections: ND - 3.4) ⁽⁴⁾								Disinfectant residual
Fluoride (naturally-occurring)	ppm	2	{1}	ND	0.65 - 0.80 ⁽⁵⁾	0.72 ⁽⁵⁾	0.13 - 0.24 ⁽⁶⁾	0.2 ⁽⁶⁾	ND		Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (treated water) ⁽⁷⁾	ppm	2	{1}	Average = 0.74 (Range: ND - 0.86)								Water additive that promotes strong teeth
5 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁽⁸⁾	ppb	60	NA	Highest LRAA = 26 (Range of individual detections: ND - 33) ⁽⁹⁾								Disinfection by-products
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	{10}	ND - 0.53	ND	ND		ND - 0.61	ND	ND - 0.57	0.42	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	{10}	ND - 0.53	ND	ND		ND - 0.61	ND	ND - 0.57	0.42	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	80	NA	Highest LRAA = 41.1 (Range of individual detections: 10 - 50) ⁽⁹⁾								Disinfection by-products
Turbidity ⁽¹¹⁾	NTU	TT = 0.3 ⁽¹²⁾	NA	0.017 - 0.240	0.03	N/A		Not subject to the turbidity monitoring requirement				Soil runoff
		TT = 5 ⁽¹³⁾	NA	N/A		0.3 - 0.5 ⁽¹⁴⁾	[2.1]					

Lead and Copper Sampling Program ⁽¹⁵⁾	Units	AL ⁽¹⁶⁾	PHG	Range	90th Percentile Value	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples above AL	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Copper ⁽¹⁷⁾	ppm	1.3	0.3	ND - 0.8	0.1	58	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ⁽¹⁷⁾	ppb	15	0.2	ND - 25.6	ND	58	1	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Parameters	Units	Secondary MCL	Treated Surface Water		Purchased San Francisco Water		Blended Water		Desalinated Water		Major Sources
			Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Chloride	ppm	500	25 - 90	44	3.8 - 10	5.9	19 - 47	33	28 - 36	33	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor	units	3	ND - 3.3	1.4	ND		ND		ND		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1,600	251 - 627	421	49 - 330	133	263 - 498	393	251 - 300	285	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	17 - 40	30	1.1 - 43	13	19 - 49	32	10 - 15	14	Naturally-occurring minerals
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	150 - 320	215	ND - 180	78	150 - 280	215	110 - 160	133	Naturally-occurring minerals and metals
Turbidity	NTU	5	ND - 0.40	0.15	ND - 0.35	0.21	ND - 0.25	0.16	ND - 0.20	ND	Soil runoff
Manganese	ppb	50	ND		ND		ND		ND - 20	ND	Naturally-occurring minerals

PFAS (PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES) ^{(18) (19)}

Parameters	Units	Federal MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Treated Surface Water		Purchased San Francisco Water		Blended Water		Desalinated Water		Major Sources
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	4	0.007	ND		ND		ND - 4.9 ⁽²⁰⁾	ND	ND		Human-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	4	1	ND		ND		ND - 2.0	ND	ND		Human-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment.
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) ⁽²¹⁾	ppt	NA	(2,000)	ND		ND		ND - 2.6	ND	ND		Human-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment.
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	10	(10)	ND		ND		ND - 2.2	ND	ND - 2.0	ND	Human-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment.
PFAS Hazard Index ^(22, 23)	unitless	1	(1)	0.00		0.00		0.00 - 0.02	0.02	0.00 - 0.20	0.05	Human-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment.

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

Parameters	Units	Other Regulatory Level	Treated Surface Water		Purchased San Francisco Water		Blended Water		Desalinated Water		Major Sources
			Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Alkalinity	ppm as CaCO ₃	NA	64 - 142	102	ND - 100	32	76 - 130	107	41 - 76	67	Naturally-occurring minerals
Calcium	ppm	NA	11 - 28	21	3.2 - 29	11	19 - 41	30	12 - 13	12	Naturally-occurring mineral
Hardness ⁽²⁴⁾	ppm as CaCO ₃	NA	50 - 140	104	9 - 110	39	79 - 170	125	49 - 59	55	Naturally-occurring minerals
Magnesium	ppm	NA	6 - 18	13	0.3 - 10.0	3.1	8 - 15	12	4.7 - 6.5	5.8	Naturally-occurring mineral
pH	units	NA	8.0 - 9.1	8.5	8.2 - 9.7	9.3	7.6 - 8.4	8.0	8.6 - 8.9	8.8	Naturally-occurring minerals
Potassium	ppm	NA	1.2 - 3.0	1.9	ND - 1.6	0.4	ND - 1.7	0.7	ND		Naturally-occurring mineral
Sodium	ppm	NA	28 - 68	43	5.1 - 22	11	22 - 41	32	28 - 39	35	Naturally-occurring mineral



Create an Emergency Water Supply Using Tap Water

The California wildfires of early 2025 are a stark reminder that disaster can strike at any time. The Bay Area is also due for another major earthquake, so it's important to have an emergency water supply to sustain you if you must evacuate your home or until the water starts flowing again.

- All households should store at least two gallons of water per person, per day and prepare for a minimum of three to seven days. Don't forget about your pets!
- Store-bought bottled water can be stored as an alternative to tap water. However, replace bottled water after it reaches its expiration date.

Here's how to create an emergency water supply using tap water:

- Flush the tap for one minute. This will ensure that any residual metals have been flushed from the home plumbing and that you're getting chlorinated water from the main.
- Add 1/4 teaspoon (eight drops) of chlorine bleach for each gallon the container holds. Do not use scented, color safe, laundry bleach, powdered bleach, or swimming pool chlorine - these contain additional chemicals that are poisonous.
- Fill the container with tap water leaving as little headspace as possible.
- Cap and tape the container and store it in a black garbage bag. This controls dust and prevents algal growth.
- Mark the date you filled the container on a piece of tape and attach it to the bag. This will allow you to know when it is time to change the water you have stored. Replace containers every six months.
- The filled water containers should be stored in a cool, dark place and should not be exposed to sunlight or fumes of petroleum products and pesticides/herbicides. Remember to check the containers periodically to ensure that the plastic has not cracked or developed leaks. If the containers have cracked or are leaking, replace them.

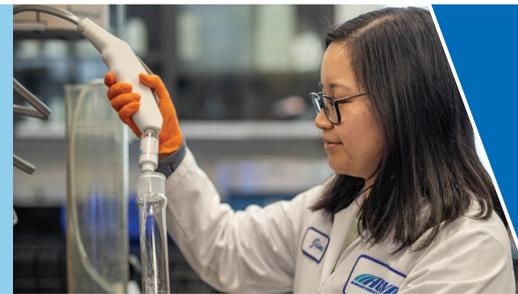
For more information and disaster planning worksheets, visit acwd.org/emergency-preparedness.



Connect With Us

ACWD's board meetings are open to the public and generally held on the second Thursday of each month in the ACWD Board Room, 43885 South Grimmer Blvd., Fremont, at 6:00 p.m. with optional participation via Zoom, unless otherwise noted. Virtual meetings of the District's Board of Directors are in accordance with assembly bill 361, which modifies government code section 54953, and offered to provide greater accessibility to the public. Further information regarding the Board meeting schedule and how to attend meetings either in-person or online can be found on our website at acwd.org/agendacenter.

If you have any questions or need any more information about the quality of your water, please let us know. We would also appreciate any comments you have about this report. We can be reached by phone at (510) 668-4200, fax (510) 770-1793, on the Internet at acwd.org, or by mail at: Alameda County Water District, P.O. Box 5110, Fremont, CA 94537. Mike Wickham, Water Production Manager, can be reached at (510) 668-6516.



The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published in 2021. UCMR 5 requires PWSs to sample for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using EPA approved analytical methods. The purpose of UCMR 5 is to provide new data regarding the frequency that lithium and 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels. This monitoring data will help guide the EPA when making future drinking water regulations or other actions to protect public health under SDWA.

In 2024, ACWD tested drinking water supplies for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium, as required by UCMR 5. ACWD did not detect any PFAS compounds or lithium in drinking water in 2024 over the UCMR 5 analytical detection limits. Thus, no UCMR 5 data is included in the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report. However, ACWD does maintain an ongoing PFAS sampling program where analytical detections limits are lower and those results for 2024 are included as a summary on page 4.

For more information about UCMR5 and PFAS, visit epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule and acwd.org/PFAS.



A Note about Lead from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

If present, elevated levels of 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. Alameda County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/lead.

2024 Water Quality Report A publication of the Alameda County Water District

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