2025 Consumer Confidence Report

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY DATA

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT

How Are We Doing?

MPWD wants to hear from you! Go to **MidPeninsulaWater.org/survey** or scan the QR code and complete a short 3-minute customer survey. Your input guides our goals for years to come and every response counts.

ABOUT MPWD

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Ste. A
Belmont, CA 94002
650-591-8941
www.MidPeninsulaWater.org
MPWD@MidPeninsulaWater.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors meets every month at 1075 Old County Road, Ste. A, Belmont. The schedule of upcoming meetings can be found at MidPeninsulaWater.org/calendar

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El Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua 2025 del MPWD se encuentra disponible en español. Las copias están disponibles en la oficina del Distrito y pueden descargarse de:
MidPeninsulaWater.org/ccr

The Great Water Trip to the Tap

This past February, the staff and Board members of the Mid-Peninsula Water District (MPWD) awarded five local students as winners in the **Annual Water Poster Awareness Contest**. The competition theme, "*The Great Water Trip to the Tap*," was chosen to focus our elementary school participants on how water travels from its source to our home faucets. The winning artwork is displayed prominently on one of MPWD's service trucks, so keep a look out for it this year in the community.

Harrison / Belmont Oaks Academy

The District invites you, as you read this *2025 Consumer Confidence Report,* to also consider the long journey of our precious resource—from the Sierra Nevada watershed to the drinking glass on your kitchen counter—and the rigorous process that certified technicians from the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) and MPWD work diligently within to test our water and ensure it meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards. Every drop that safely reaches our customers is a testament to the mission, dedication, and commitment of MPWD.

The District reports—once again in 2025—that all water quality results met State and Federal drinking water health standards. As always, if you have any questions or concerns about your water, please contact MPWD's customer service at 650-591-8941 or online at **MidPeninsulaWater.org/contact**. ■

Water Quality

The San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling locations throughout the system to ensure that the water delivered to you meets all federal and state drinking water standards. In 2025, the SFRWS conducted more than 45,550 drinking water tests of samples from source and transmission system locations. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by our certified operators and online instruments.

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 human activity. Collectively these are called contaminants. Therefore, 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. ■

This report contains important information about our drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene información importante sobre nuestra agua potable. Tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.
此份水質報告，內有重要資訊。請找他人為你翻譯和解說清楚。

Protecting Our Watersheds

The SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and for non-Hetch Hetchy surface water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. These surveys document the SFPUC's stringent watershed protection activities that are implemented with support from partner agencies including the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service.

The Tuolumne River Watershed feeds the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

These surveys not only evaluate the sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds but also describe the results of watershed management activities conducted in the preceding years. Wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities continue to be the potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District Office of the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water at 510-620-3474 for more information. ■

Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome 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 healthcare providers.

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in surface water. We regularly test for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2025. However, current test methods approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis with symptoms of nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at **epa.gov/safewater** ■

Lead & Copper Tap Sampling Results

The Mid-Peninsula Water District conducted its triennial residential Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring in August 2024. This sampling is conducted by residents inside their home at their faucet tap. The tap sampling results for copper and lead were below regulatory requirements based on the 90th percentile. If any MPWD customers are interested in participating in the next round of the triennial LCR monitoring in 2027, please contact the District office at (650) 591-8941. ■

Drinking Water and Lead

Exposure to lead, if present, can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could have decreases in intelligence quotient and attention span as well as increases in learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have an increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sample results do not detect lead at one point in time. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing by taking one or more of the following actions:

- Identify and remove lead materials within your home plumbing.
- If you use a water filter, make sure it is certified for lead to National Sanitation Foundation (NSF)/ANSI standards. Make sure to replace and maintain the filter according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. (Do not boil your water to remove lead. Boiling water will not remove lead).
- Flush your pipes for several minutes before using your water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula (this can be done by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes, or reusing for watering plants).
- Flush for a longer period if you have pipes made of lead or galvanized material. Visit **sfpuc.gov/lead** to see an instructional video if you would like to test your pipes.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can have your water tested. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead** ■

Fluoridation and Dental Fluorosis

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. Based on the recommendation from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) regulatory guidance, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission has maintained an optimal fluoride level at 0.7 milligram per liter (mg/L, or part per million, ppm), since 2015. The optimal level provides the benefits of tooth decay prevention while minimizing the chance that children develop dental fluorosis. Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at this level may still have a chance of developing mild to very mild fluorosis, which can cause tiny white lines or streaks in their teeth. These marks are often only visible under a microscope. Even in cases where the marks are visible, they do not pose any health risk. To lessen the chance of dental fluorosis, you may choose to use low-fluoride bottled water to prepare infant formula. Nevertheless, children may still develop dental fluorosis due to fluoride intake from other sources such as food, toothpaste, and dental products. Contact your healthcare provider or the SWRCB if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the SWRCB's website **waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html** or the CDC website **cdc.gov/fluoridation** ■

No PFAS Detected

PFAS are man-made chemicals that have been used in industrial and consumer products since the 1940s. We did not detect PFAS in our water. To learn more, visit **waterboards.ca.gov/pfas**

Boron Detection Above Notification Level in Source Water

In 2025, boron was detected at levels of 1.8 and 2.3 parts per million (ppm) in the raw water stored in Pond F3 East, one of the SFRWS's approved sources in the Alameda Watershed. Similar levels of boron were detected in the same pond in preceding years. Although the detected values were higher than the California Notification Level of 1 ppm, the water was normally delivered to, or blended in the influent pipeline with water from, San Antonio Reservoir. Blending in either way has substantially diluted boron level well below 1 ppm prior to treatment at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. Boron is an element in nature and is typically released into air and water when soils and rocks naturally weather. ■

Key Water Quality Terms

The following are definitions of key terms referring to standards and goals of water quality noted on the data table.

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.

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 United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.

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

Regulatory Action Level: 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.

Turbidity: A water clarity indicator that measures the cloudiness of the water and is also used to indicate the effectiveness of a filtration system.

Contaminants and Regulations

Generally, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, oceans, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Contaminants present may 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;

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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791, or at **epa.gov/safewater**

MPWD's Water Quality Data for Calendar Year 2025[1]

The following tables list contaminants detected in our drinking water in 2025 and information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accordance with regulatory guidance. The MPWD holds a SWRCB monitoring waiver for some contaminants in the surface water supply and, therefore, their monitoring frequencies are less than annual. All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS[1]

TURBIDITY	Unit	MCL/TT	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.3 - 0.5[2]	[3.4]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	TT = Max 1	N/A	–	[0.3]	Soil runoff
	–	TT = Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	–	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	TT = Max 1	N/A	–	[0.1]	Soil runoff
	–	TT = Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	–	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	21.2 - 58.6	45.3[3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	10.1 - 45.3	34.4[3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.9 - 4.1	[3.5][4]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection using ozone
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
E. coli[5]	–	0 Positive Sample	(0)	–	0	Human or animal fecal waste
INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride[6] (raw water)	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.9	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND - 0.4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (including free chlorine and chloramine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	0.55 - 3.45	2.67[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

KEY

< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to
Max = Maximum
Min = Minimum
N/A = Not Available
ND = Non-Detect
NL = Notification Level
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ORL = Other Regulatory Level
ppb = part per billion
ppm = part per million
PS = Number of Positive Sample
RAL = Regulatory Action Level
µS/cm = microSiemens / centimeter

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS[1]

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Major Sources of Contaminant
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	< 3 - 19	9.8	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	< 6 - 36	12	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	<2 - 2.7	<2	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	32 - 346	207	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1 - 45	21	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	24 - 197	117	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	< 0.1 - 0.3	0.1	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	RAL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	12 - 190 [7]	46	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	< 1 - 29 [8]	3.61	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	8 - 131	64
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	21 - 71	43
Bromide	ppb	N/A	21 - 28	24
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	16
Chlorate [9]	ppb	800 (NL)	< 20 - 281	88
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	N/A	0 - 0.05	0.01
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	8.1 - 112	62
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 10	5.9
pH	–	N/A	7.38 - 9.89	8.99
Silica	ppm	N/A	5.3 - 7.8	6.2
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	18
Total Organic Carbon [10]	ppm	N/A	1.4 - 3.1	2.1

Notification of Process Monitoring Violation

This notice is to inform you that the SFRWS failed to monitor for recycled filter backwash water turbidity at its Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant from June 23, 2025 to July 2, 2025. This monitoring violation was the result of equipment failure and was corrected on July 3, 2025 as soon as it became apparent to plant staff. This failure was not an emergency and did not impact water quality. To read the full text of the notification, please go to **MidPeninsulaWater.org/waterquality**

FOOTNOTES

(1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards. **(2)** These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily at Tesla Treatment Facilities. **(3)** This is the highest locational running annual average value. **(4)** This is the highest running annual average value. **(5)** The MCL was changed to *E. coli* based starting on July 1, 2021 when the State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective. **(6)** Natural fluoride in Hetch Hetchy water was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water at both SVWTP and HTWTP were attributed to transfers of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs. The fluoride level in SFRWS's treated water ranged from 0.5 ppm to 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm. **(7)** The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2024. 0 of 33 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the regulatory Action Level. **(8)** The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2024. The results of this sampling were within regulatory requirements. **(9)** The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection. **(10)** The range and average values of the total organic carbon were from operational monitoring results at Alameda East, SVWTP effluent, and HTWTP effluent.

Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the Mid-Peninsula Water District at (650) 591-8941 or SFPUC Water Quality Division at (877) 737-8297. Visit sfpuc.gov/WaterQuality for a list of all water quality parameters monitored in both raw water and treated water in 2025.

MID-PENINSULA
WATER DISTRICT

1075 Old County Road, Suite A
Belmont, CA 94002

Produced with eco-friendly printing and paper.

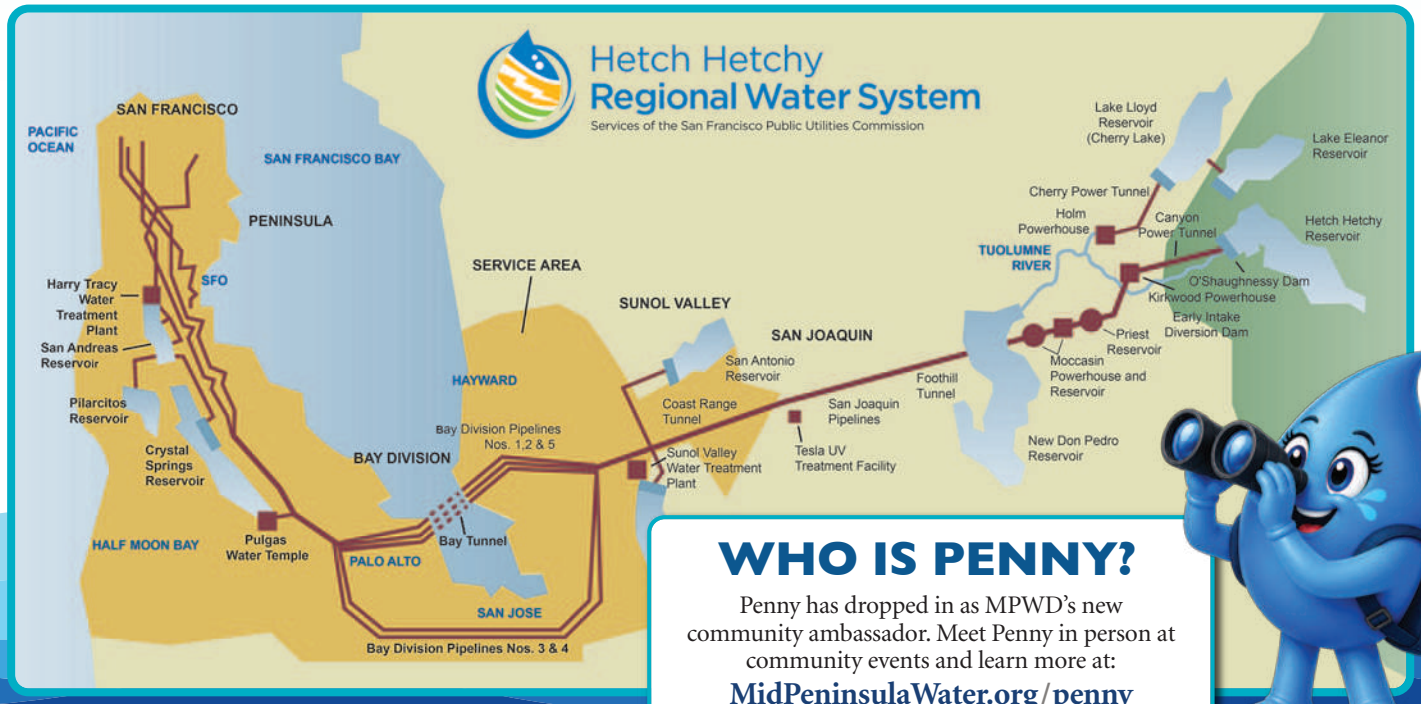
MPWD 2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Our Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

Our drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed. The surface water is stored in reservoirs in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County, and San Mateo County. The groundwater source is a deep aquifer in northern San Mateo County. Maintaining these sources is an important component of our near- and long-term water supply management. A diversity of sources not only protects us from potential disruptions due to emergencies or natural disasters, but also provides resiliency during periods of drought. It helps us ensure a sustainable water supply as we address issues such as climate uncertainty, regulatory changes, and population growth.

All surface water the District delivers to you undergoes proper treatment approved by the regulatory agencies. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements due to its exceptional quality. However, it is still subject to disinfection using ultraviolet light and chlorine, pH adjustment for optimum corrosion control, fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts. Raw water from local reservoirs in Alameda County and upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources are delivered to the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. Similarly, water from reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Water treatment at these plants consists of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, taste and odor removal, and optimum corrosion control.

In 2025, neither the SFRWS's upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources, nor its groundwater wells, were used. However, the SFRWS imported a very small amount (0.38%) of treated water from Valley Water in April and May. ■



WHO IS PENNY?

Penny has dropped in as MPWD's new community ambassador. Meet Penny in person at community events and learn more at:

MidPeninsulaWater.org/penny