

# Lawn Be Gone!

MPWD Customers  
have saved 100+ gallons  
per day after using our  
Lawn Be Gone Rebate  
Program!

REFRESH THE LOOK OF YOUR YARD & SAVE WATER!





## ABOUT MPWD

### MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT

1075 Old County Road, Ste. A  
Belmont, CA 94002  
650-591-8941  
[www.MidPeninsulaWater.org](http://www.MidPeninsulaWater.org)

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors meets every fourth Thursday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at 1075 Old County Road, Ste. A, Belmont.

Louis J. Vella  
*President*

Matthew P. Zucca  
*Vice President*

Catherine M. Jordan  
*Director*

Brian Schmidt  
*Director*

Kirk R. Wheeler  
*Director*

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*Interim General Manager*

Kat Wuelfing  
*Assistant General Manager*

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Administrative Services Manager*

Julie Sherman  
*District Counsel*

Joubin Pakpour, PE  
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Vacant  
*District Treasurer*

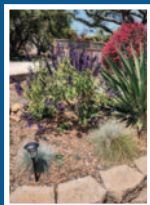
### ON THE COVER:

*Thank you to the MPWD customers who allowed us to share their beautiful and water-efficient Lawn Be Gone landscapes!*

# A Commitment to Our Future

MPWD strives to provide the highest quality water and service possible and wants to commend our residents for their continuous efforts toward saving this precious resource. Together, we have made great progress to increase water efficiency in our community! As climate change continues to be an increasing and unpredictable concern, we will continue to prioritize efficient water use while meeting high water quality standards.

Because there is always room for improvement, MPWD would like to remind you of the water efficiency rebate programs that are currently being offered. By participating in our rebate programs, such as rain-collecting barrels and “Lawn Be Gone” turf replacement rebates, residents and businesses will increase their water efficiency and help keep more water in the reservoirs to prepare for the next drought. We encourage all community members to take advantage of our water efficiency rebate programs that can be found on the MPWD website at [MidPeninsulaWater.org/rebates](http://MidPeninsulaWater.org/rebates). Rain or shine, we count on water efficiency to ensure we have enough water for the future. Thank you again for your continuous efforts! ■



**Lawn-Be-Gone Rebate:** Get paid to transform your landscape! Drought-tolerant and water-efficient landscaping conserves water, is easy to maintain, and provides long-term benefits to the environment. Our rebate amount is \$4.00 per square foot of converted lawn. Add a Rain Garden to your project and earn an additional \$300 rebate!

**Rain Barrel Rebate Program:** In partnership with the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program, BAWSCA and MPWD are offering rebates of up to \$200 per rain barrel for the purchase and installation of qualifying rain barrels.



**Smart Irrigation Controller Instant Rebate Program:** BAWSCA and MPWD together are offering a limited-time instant rebate on Rachio Smart Irrigation Controllers to help homeowners maximize watering efficiency. A Rachio Smart Irrigation Controller can save you up to 50% of your outdoor water use, is compatible with almost any irrigation system, and allows you to control your sprinklers from your mobile device. MPWD customers can receive this premium smart watering device at a discounted price of \$100 + tax until supplies run out.

**Irrigation Hardware Rebates:** BAWSCA and MPWD are offering rebates on the purchase and installation of high efficiency irrigation hardware. The program will provide rebates of up to \$5 each for high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles, up to \$10 each for spray bodies with pressure regulation, and up to \$30 each for large rotors.

# Protecting Our Watersheds

The San Francisco Regional Water System (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, together with SFRWS's stringent watershed protection management activities, were completed with support from partner agencies, including the National Park Service and US Forest Service. The purpose of the surveys is 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 are all potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) at 510-620-3474 to review of these reports. ■



## Monitoring of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

SFPUC fact sheets on PFAS and drinking water is available at  
[MidPeninsulaWater.org/waterquality](https://MidPeninsulaWater.org/waterquality)

PFAS is a group of approximately 5,000 man-made, persistent chemicals used in a variety of industries and consumer products. In 2021, our wholesaler conducted a second round of voluntary monitoring using a newer analytical method adopted by the USEPA for some other PFAS contaminants. No PFAS were detected above the SWRCB's Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels in surface water or groundwater sources. For additional information about PFAS, you may visit SWRCB website [waterboards.ca.gov/pfas](https://waterboards.ca.gov/pfas) or the USEPA website [epa.gov/pfas](https://epa.gov/pfas) ■



## Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections.

El Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua 2022 del MPWD se encuentra disponible en español. Las copias están disponibles en la oficina del Distrito y pueden descargarse de:

[MidPeninsulaWater.org/espanol](https://MidPeninsulaWater.org/espanol)

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. USEPA/CDC 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 800-426-4791 or at [epa.gov/safewater](https://epa.gov/safewater) ■

## Lead and Drinking Water

Exposure to lead, if present, can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could have decreases in IQ and attention span and increases in learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have 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. There are no known lead service lines in our water distribution system. 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. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from 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 remove lead from drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, call Mid-Peninsula Water District at (650) 591-8941 to request a lead test. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at USEPA website [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

Mid-Peninsula Water District will be conducting a lead service line (LSL) inventory to identify the materials of service lines connected to the public water distribution system. This inventory will include the service line material from the water main to the water meter, as well as the pipe material behind the water meter to the inlet of the home or building. The LSL inventory is anticipated to be completed by October 16, 2024. ■



## Lead & Copper Tap Sampling Results

Mid-Peninsula Water District conducted its triennial residential Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring in August 2021, and all the tap sampling results were all below the lead and copper action level. If any Mid-Peninsula Water District customers are interested in participating in the next round of the triennial LCR monitoring, please contact our Office at (650) 591-8941. The next round of the LCR monitoring will be conducted in 2024. ■

## Fluoridation & Dental Fluorosis

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. Our fluoride target level in the water is 0.7 milligram per liter (mg/L, or part per million, ppm), consistent with the May 2015 State regulatory guidance on optimal fluoride level. Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at this level may still have a chance of developing tiny white lines or streaks in their teeth. These marks are referred to as mild to very mild fluorosis, and are often only visible under a microscope. Even in cases where the marks are visible, they do not pose any health risk. The Centers of Disease Control (CDC) considers it safe to use optimally fluoridated water for preparing infant formula. To lessen this 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, tooth paste, 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 website [waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html](http://waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html) or the CDC website [cdc.gov/fluoridation](http://cdc.gov/fluoridation) ■

### Monitor Your Water Usage Online

MPWD Customers can sign up for an online Water Watch account to monitor their water usage on a daily basis and set up leak alerts.

SIGN UP

[MidPeninsulaWater.org/water-watch](http://MidPeninsulaWater.org/water-watch)





## 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 USEPA.

**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 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 and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment 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 cloudiness of the water, and is also used to indicate the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

**Cryptosporidium** is a parasitic microbe found in most surface water. SFRWS regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2020. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may produce 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.

## 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. 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. Such substances are called contaminants, and may be present in source water as:

**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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791, or at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)



### MPWD's Mission Statement

The mission of the MPWD is to deliver a safe, high-quality, reliable supply of water for current and future generations in a cost-effective, environmentally-sensitive, and efficient manner.

# MPWD's Water Quality Data for Calendar Year 2022

The following tables list detected contaminants in our drinking water in 2022 and information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accord 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<sup>1</sup>

TURBIDITY	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.2 - 0.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	[3.4]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water	NTU	1 <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	–	[2.2]	Soil runoff
Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	–	Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	99.3% - 100%	–	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water	NTU	1 <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	–	[0.1]	Soil runoff
Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	–	Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	100%	–	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	7.7 - 53.8	38.5 <sup>(4)</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	6.6 - 33	28.5 <sup>(4)</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND - 1.7	[1.3] <sup>(5)</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon <sup>(6)</sup>	ppm	TT	N/A	1.3 - 3.9	2.3	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> <sup>(7)</sup>	-	0 Positive Sample	(0)	-	0	Human or animal fecal waste
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	TT	(0)	0 - 0.04	0.01	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS						
Fluoride (source water) <sup>(8)</sup>	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.3 <sup>(9)</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	0.57 - 3.71	2.83 <sup>(5)</sup>	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

### KEY

< / ≤ = less than /less than or equal to  
 AL = Action Level  
 Max = Maximum  
 Min = Minimum

N/A = Not Available  
 ND = Non-detect  
 NL = Notification Level  
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit  
 ORL = Other Regulatory Level

pCi/L = picocurie per liter  
 ppb = parts per billion  
 ppm = parts per million  
 PS = Number of Positive Sample  
 µS/cm = microSiemens / centimeter

## DETECTED CONTAMINANTS<sup>1</sup>

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Major Sources of Contaminant
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	< 3 - 15	8.7	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	15	N/A	< 5 - 5	< 5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	< 6 - 24	11	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	< 2 - 2.4	< 2	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	37 - 210	140	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1.1 - 29	15	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	< 20 - 104	61	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 - 0.2	0.1	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	0 <sup>(10)</sup>	57.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	0 <sup>(11)</sup>	2.7	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	N/A	7.1 - 166	41
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	28 - 105	56
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.2 - 15	9.3
Chlorate	ppb	(800) NL	45 - 650	147
Chromium (VI)	ppb	N/A	0.22 - 0.27	0.25
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	N/A	9.1 - 49	32
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 4.2	2.9
pH	-	N/A	8.2 - 9.6	9.2
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.3 - 1	0.7
Silica	ppm	N/A	5 - 5.9	5.5
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.5 - 21	14
Strontium	ppb	N/A	16 - 159	79



Buckland water storage tank site.

### FOOTNOTES

- (1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
- (2) These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily.
- (3) This is a TT requirement for filtration systems.
- (4) This is the highest locational running annual average value.
- (5) This is the highest running annual average value.
- (6) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.
- (7) The MCL was changed to *E. coli* based starting on July 1, 2021 when the State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective.
- (8) The SWRCB recommended an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. In 2022, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.5 ppm - 0.9 ppm and 0.7 ppm, respectively.
- (9) Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy source was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water at the SVWTP and HTWTP were attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.
- (10) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2021. 0 of 41 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the AL.
- (11) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2021. 0 of 41 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the AL.

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.

## MPWD 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

# Our Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

The San Francisco Regional Water System's (SFRWS) major drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). These sources are diverse in both the origin and the location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County and San Mateo County, and groundwater stored in a deep aquifer located in the northern part of San Mateo County.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies from SFRWS undergo treatment before it is delivered to our customers. Water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements but receives

the following treatment: ultraviolet light and chlorine disinfection, 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. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and San Mateo County is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) and Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP), respectively, and is treated by filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control and taste and odor removal processes. In 2020, a small amount of groundwater from five of the eight recently completed wells was intermittently added to the SFRWS's surface water supply. ■

