

### The Highest Quality Water

The SFPUC's Water Quality Division regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure that the SFPUC's water meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards. In 2009 Water Quality staff conducted 58,595 drinking water tests in the transmission and distribution systems. This monitoring effort is in addition to the extensive process control monitoring performed by SFPUC certified treatment plant staff.

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. 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.

The table on the inside lists all drinking water contaminants detected in 2009. Contaminants below detection limits, such as arsenic, perchlorate, MTBE, and others, are not listed. In the same year, SFPUC also completed four quarters of monitoring 25 contaminants that are not required under the USEPA second Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation. All 25 contaminants were not detected in the water supplied to you. The list of these contaminants is available at the USEPA website:

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/basicinformation.htm#list>

The table contains the name of each contaminant, the applicable drinking water standards or regulatory action levels, the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected in water, the typical contaminant sources, and footnotes explaining the findings. The State allows the SFPUC to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because their concentrations do not change. For certain other contaminants that were absent in the water based on many years of monitoring, the SFPUC received a monitoring waiver from the State.

#### 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.
- 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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Cryptosporidium** is a parasitic microbe found in surface water. The SFPUC regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen, and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2009. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. If ingested these parasites may produce symptoms of nausea, stomach cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

#### Lead and Copper Sampling for 2009

Mid Peninsula Water District has conducted its Tri Annual Lead and Copper sampling thanks to our 33 customers who volunteered to be part of the sampling process. The results of those samples taken can be seen in the table under Detected Contaminants (LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY).

MPWD will be sampling again in 2012, if you would like to volunteer for the next round of sampling please contact our office at (650)591-8941

#### Special Health Needs

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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

#### Reducing Lead from Plumbing Fixtures

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. The Mid Peninsula Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in your household or building 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 are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

#### To Learn More

Want to learn more about drinking water regulations? Visit the CDPH website at [www.cdph.ca.gov](http://www.cdph.ca.gov) or the USEPA website at [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov).



## Mid-Peninsula Water District 2009 Annual Water Quality Report

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

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

**Tagalog:** "Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito."

**French:** "Ce rapport contient des informations importantes concernant votre eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu'un qui peut le comprendre."

**Polish:** "Ta broszura zawiera ważne informacje dotyczące jakości wody do picia. Przetłumacz zawartość tej broszury lub skontaktuj się z osobą która pomoże ci w zrozumieniu zawartych informacji."

The Mid-Peninsula Water District is pleased to present this 2009 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) to our customers. It is important to our Board of Directors and Staff that our customers are informed about the quality of their drinking water. The Mid-Peninsula Water District exists to serve our customers by obtaining and distributing a safe, reliable, high quality supply of water for current and future needs in the most cost efficient manner. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, please feel free to call the District Office at (650) 591-8941 and one of our Office Specialists or Technicians will be happy to assist you.

#### Where SFPUC Water Comes From

In 2009 the Hetch Hetchy watershed provided approximately 84% of our total water supply with the rest supplemented by local watersheds.

#### Protecting Our Watersheds

The SFPUC actively and aggressively protects the natural water resources entrusted to its care. An annual report on the Hetch Hetchy and its neighboring watersheds is prepared to evaluate their sanitary conditions, water quality, and potential contamination sources. The report also presents performance results of watershed management activities implemented by the SFPUC and its partner agencies, such as the National Park Service, to reduce or eliminate the potential contamination sources. The 2009 sanitary survey concludes that very low levels of contaminants associated with wildlife and human activities exist in these up country watersheds.

The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys of the two local watersheds every five years. The potential contamination sources identified in the 2005 survey are similar to the up country watersheds. These survey reports are available at the San Francisco District office at (510-620-3474) of the California Department of Public Health.

#### Our Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. For our system, the major water source originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River to the **Hetch Hetchy Reservoir**, where it is stored. This pristine water source is located in the well-protected Sierra region and meets all federal and state criteria for watershed protection. Based on the SFPUC's disinfection treatment practice, extensive bacteriological-quality monitoring, and high operational standards, the State has granted the Hetch Hetchy water source a filtration exemption. In other words, the source is so clean and protected that the SFPUC is not required to filter water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

The remaining water in the supply consists of surface water collected from two local watersheds. Rainfall and runoff collected from the **Alameda Watershed**, which spans more than 35,000 acres in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, are captured in Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs. Prior to distribution, the water from these two reservoirs is treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP). Treatment processes include coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Fluoridation, chloramination and corrosion control treatment are provided for the combined Hetch Hetchy and SVWTP water at the Sunol Chloramination and Fluoridation Facilities.

Rainfall and runoff captured in the 23,000-acre **Peninsula Watershed**, located in San Mateo County, are stored in four reservoirs: Crystal Springs (Lower and Upper), San Andreas, Pilarcitos, and Stone Dam. The water from these reservoirs is treated at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP). Treatment processes include ozonation, coagulation, flocculation, filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, chloramination, and corrosion control treatment.

### MPWD Board Meetings Held Every 4th Thursday of Every Month

The Mid-Peninsula Water District Board of Directors hold a Board Meeting on the 4th Thursday of each month. Customers are encouraged to attend these meetings. The meetings are held at our District Office at 3 Dairy Lane, Belmont at 6:30 p.m.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	Range or Level Found	Average or (Maximum)	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
<b>TURBIDITY <sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	N/A	5	0.27-0.52 <sup>(3)</sup>	(3.87) <sup>(4)</sup>	Soil run-off
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	N/A	1 <sup>(5)</sup>	-	(0.18)	Soil run-off
min 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU <sup>(5)</sup>	-	N/A	-	100%	-	Soil run-off
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	N/A	1 <sup>(5)</sup>	-	(0.26)	Soil run-off
min 95% of measurements < 0.3 NTU <sup>(5)</sup>	-	N/A	-	100%	-	Soil run-off
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (SFPUC Regional System)</b>						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	80	9 - 54	(33) <sup>(6)</sup>	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ppb	N/A	60	5 - 27	(21) <sup>(6)</sup>	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) <sup>(7)</sup>	ppm	N/A	TT	2.3 - 3.2	2.7	Various natural and man-made sources
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (MPWD)</b>						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	80	37.6 - 48.3	42.5 <sup>(6)</sup>	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ppb	N/A	60	16.7 - 36	28.6 <sup>(6)</sup>	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) <sup>(7)</sup>	ppm	N/A	N/A	1.2 - 1.9	1.6	Various natural and man-made sources
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL (MPWD)</b>						
Total Coliform - Number of Coliform-Positive Samples (NoP) <sup>(8)</sup>	%	(0)	≤5.0%	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	(0)	TT	0.01 - 0.05	[0.05]	Naturally present in the environment
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>						
Fluoride (source water) <sup>(9)</sup>	ppm	1	2.0	<0.1 - 0.8	0.3 <sup>(10)</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (Free and Total) (MPWD)	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	1.5 - 2.4	1.94 <sup>(6)</sup>	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
<b>CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS</b>						
Aluminum	ppb	N/A	200	<50-51	<50	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	N/A	500	4 - 14.6	9.5	Substances that form ions when in water
Color	unit	N/A	15	<5-9	<5	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	N/A	1600	30 - 309	170	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	N/A	500	1.1 - 35.6	16.6	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	N/A	1000	22 - 168	92	
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	5	0.08- 0.33	0.16	
<b>LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (MPWD)</b>						
Copper	ppb	300	1300	11.5 - 129.8 <sup>(11)</sup>	76.7	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	0.2	15	<1.0 - 9 <sup>(12)</sup>	6.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS</b>						
Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	8 - 102	N/A	50		
Boron	ppb	<100-102	N/A	<100		
Bromide	ppb	<10-16	N/A	<10		
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	2 - 26	N/A	12		
Chlorate <sup>(13)</sup>	ppb	56 - 511	(800) NL	258		
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	12 - 108	N/A	55		
Magnesium	ppm	0.2 - 8.8	N/A	4.5		
pH	-	8.7 - 8.8	N/A	8.7		
Potassium	ppm	0.24 - 1.5	N/A	0.9		
Silica	ppm	4.8 - 7.5	N/A	5.9		
Sodium	ppm	3-23	N/A	14		

(1) All results met State and Federal drinking water regulations.  
(2) Turbidity is a water clarity indicator; it also indicates the effectiveness of the filtration plants.  
(3) Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.  
(4) This is the highest turbidity of the unfiltered water served to customers in 2009. The highest single turbidity measurement of the unfiltered water in 2009 was 10 NTU but the turbid water was pumped away to San Antonio Reservoir without serving customers. The startup of San Joaquin Pipelines caused elevated turbidities as a result of sediment resuspension in the pipelines.  
(5) There is no MCL for turbidity. The limits are based on the TT requirements in the State drinking water regulations.  
(6) This is the highest quarterly running annual average value.  
(7) Total Organic Carbon is a precursor for disinfection by-product formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.  
(8) The Mid-Peninsula Water District had 0 positive samples in 2009  
(9) The SFPUC adds fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The CDPH requires our fluoride levels in the treated water to be maintained within a range of 0.8 ppm- 1.5 ppm  
(10) The naturally occurring fluoride levels in the Hetch Hetchy and SVWTP are ND and 0.2 ppm, respectively.  
(11) Latest round of Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2009. 0 out of 33 residences were over the copper action level at consumer taps.  
(12) Latest round of Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2009. 0 out of 33 residences were over the lead action level at consumer taps.  
(13) There was no chlorate detected in the raw water sources. The detected chlorate in the treated water is a byproduct of the degradation of sodium hypochlorite, the primary disinfectant used by SFPUC for water disinfection.  
Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the Mid-Peninsula Water District phone number at (650) 591-8941.

## How Your Water Measures Up

Following are definitions of key terms noted on the adjacent water quality data chart. These terms refer to the standards and goals for water quality described below.

**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 USEPA.

**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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.

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

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

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

### Key:

< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to  
AL = Action Level  
cyc/L = cycts per liter  
Max = Maximum  
Min = Minimum  
N/A = Not Available  
ND = Non-detect  
NL = Notification Level  
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit  
ORL = Other Regulatory Level  
ppb = parts per billion  
ppm = parts per million  
µS/cm = microSiemens/centimeter

## Mid Peninsula Water Districts Upgrades for 2009

In 2009 MPWD staff installed 1,300 feet of 10 inch PVC water main. This new water main stretches from Chula Vista Drive to the end of Altura Way and will connect to the Exbourne Pump Station when construction is complete. Also part of this project was the completion of a new 1 million gallon water storage tank, which is now operational and serving customers. When completed in 2010 this project will include 2 new storage tanks (1-1million gallon and 1-1.5 million gallon), a upgraded pump station with a back-up generator that will allow the pumps to operate in a power outage, and a new pumping main to the 2 storage tanks on Buckland Ave . This will replace a 2 million gallon tank built in 1952 in need of major repairs, and an ageing pump station that was built in 1989. When completed MPWD will have more efficient pumping capabilities, and an additional .5 million gallons of storage for firefighting and emergency reserve. Also this will allow District staff to do the periodic cleaning of the tanks in a more cost effective manner.