PHWD
PURISSIMA HILLS WATER DISTRICT

WATER QUALITY

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

SOURCE

Water delivered from protected watersheds is treated for safety

TESTING

Continuous drinking water tests are conducted by certified operators

CLEAN & SAFE

Delivering safe and reliable water to our community since 1956

SEE INSIDE FOR IMPORTANT INFO ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

PHWD
PURISSIMA HILLS WATER DISTRICT

2025 PHWD ANNUAL

Water Quality

The San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) regularly tests water from reservoirs and designated sampling locations throughout the system. In 2025, **the SFRWS performed more than 45,550 drinking water tests** of samples from source and transmission system locations and **PHWD conducted 205 drinking water tests** of samples from our specific system. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process monitoring conducted by the 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. ■

45,550
tests performed by SFPUC

205
tests performed by PHWD

100%
Compliance with drinking water standards

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 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.

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

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 **www.epa.gov/safewater** ■

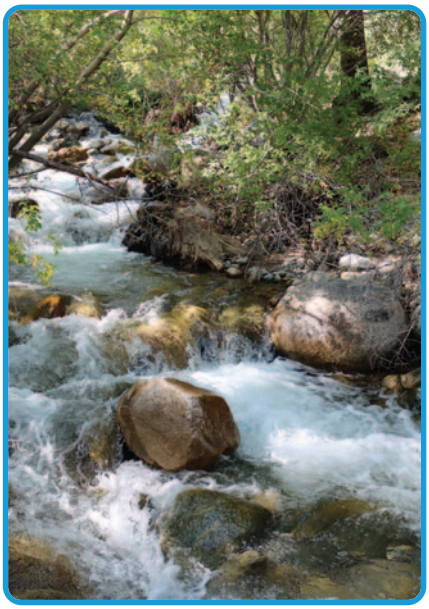
WATER QUALITY REPORT

Protection of Watersheds

The SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for its Hetch Hetchy source annually and the non-Hetch Hetchy surface water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds were completed in 2021. These surveys summarize the following:

- Sanitary conditions of the watersheds
- Water quality of the reservoirs in the watersheds
- The SFRWS's stringent watershed protection activities that are implemented with support from its partner agencies including the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service
- Results of watershed management activities conducted in prior years

Overall wildlife, livestock, human activities, and wildfire 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. ■



The SFRWS takes extensive measures to safeguard our pristine watersheds, monitoring water quality at every stage, and maintaining natural land buffers.

Drinking Water and Lead

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. PHWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead** ■

Lead & Copper Tap Sampling

The next round of Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring will be conducted in 2026. ■

This report contains important information about our drinking water. For assistance or additional information concerning this report, please contact the Purissima Hills Water District at **(650) 948-1217** or email the District at **info@purissimawater.org**
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR)

PHWD completed the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) service line inventory on October 1, 2024. The EPA requires water systems to create and maintain a service line inventory of their materials. These results are accessible in the interactive tool found at **PurissimaWater.org/waterquality**. If you have questions about the results of the LCRR service line inventory at your address, please contact the PHWD at **PurissimaWater.org/contact** or call 650-948-1217. ■

No PFAS Detected

Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) comprise a group of man made, persistent chemicals that have been used in the industry and consumer products since the 1940s. We did not detect PFAS in our water. To learn more, visit **waterboards.ca.gov/pfas** ■

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 **PurissimaWater.org/waterquality** ■

Save Water Year Round

Small changes can make a big difference:

- Fix leaks promptly
- Adjust irrigation schedules seasonally
- Upgrade to water-efficient fixtures
- Use your EyeOnWater portal to monitor usage

Climate Resiliency

The SFPUC and PHWD continue to monitor the impacts of drought, wildfire, climate variability, and regulatory changes to help ensure long-term water supply reliability and protect water quality.

Please Be Prepared for Water Emergencies

Water service interruptions can occur unexpectedly due to water main breaks, infrastructure damage, power outages, or natural disasters. Having an emergency supply of water available for drinking, cooking, and sanitation can help households stay prepared during these events.

PHWD recommends keeping an emergency supply of bottled water stored in your home or garage and replacing it every 4–5 months to ensure freshness.

Also, keep an eye out this summer for the PHWD's new mass notification system, including information on how to sign up for emergency alerts and important service updates.

Contaminants and Regulations

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.

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 at 800-426-4791, or at **epa.gov/safewater**

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 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.

Please share this Water Quality Report with everyone who may receive water service at your property, including tenants, employees, homeowners association members, and other occupants. The District welcomes the opportunity for public participation in discussing the Water Quality Report. Board Meetings are held at the District Office 26375 Fremont Road, Los Altos Hills at 6:00 pm on the second Wednesday of every month.

PHWD's Water Quality Data for Calendar Year 2025

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The tables below list contaminants detected in our drinking water monitored in 2025. Information about their typical sources is also included. The SFRWS holds monitoring waivers approved by the State Water Resources Control Board for some contaminants in the surface water; therefore, they are monitored less than once a year. Visit **sfpuc.gov/WaterQuality** for a list of all water quality parameters monitored in both raw water and treated water in 2025.

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
▼ DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	–	44.7[3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	–	43.9[3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
▼ MICROBIOLOGICAL						
E. coli	–	0 Positive Sample	(0)	–	0	Human or animal fecal waste
▼ INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.1	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride[4] (raw water)	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.9	0.2	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	2.6 - 3.3	3.0[5]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

KEY

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

Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling Tammy Rudock, General Manager, Purissima Hills Water District at (650) 948-1217.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS [1]

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS

	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Major Sources of Contaminant
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 11	5.4	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	<6 - 36	18	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	189	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1 - 45	23	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	24 - 197	111	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	5.2 - 860 [6]	130	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	5.9 - 8.2 [7]	7.4	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	8 - 131	61
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	21 - 71	46
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	16
Chlorate [8]	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	60
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 10	5.1
pH	–	N/A	8.6 - 10.9	10
Silica	ppm	N/A	5.3 - 7.8	6.6
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	16
Total Organic Carbon [9]	ppm	N/A	1.4 - 3.1	2.1

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 Samples
RAL	= Regulatory Action Level
µS/cm	= microSiemens / centimeter

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) Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy water was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water at the SVWTP were attributed to the transfer of the fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into San Antonio Reservoir. The fluoride level in our treated water ranged from 0.5 ppm to 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm.

(5) This is the highest running annual average value.

(6) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in September 2023. 0 of 20 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.

(7) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in September 2023. 0 of 20 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.

(8) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection.

(9) The range and average values of the total organic carbon were from operational monitoring results at Alameda East and SVWTP effluent.

PURISSIMA HILLS EST. 1955
WATER DISTRICT

26375 Fremont Road
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

Our Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

Our surface water is stored in reservoirs in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County, and San Mateo County. Maintaining these sources is an important component of our near- and long-term water supply management strategy of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). 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.

To meet drinking water standards for human consumption, all surface water the SFPUC supplies must undergo 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. Water from local reservoirs in Alameda County and upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources are delivered to the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant.

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 District in April and May. ■

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.
本报告中包含有关我们的饮用水的重要信息。翻译这份报告，或与了解的人谈一谈。
이 보고서는 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 번역하거나 이해할 수 있는 사람과 이야기 하십시오.
Naglalaman ang ulat na ito ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa ating iniinom na tubig. Isaling-wika ito, o makipag-usap sa isang taong naiintindihan ito.
Báo cáo này bao gồm những thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của chúng ta. Dịch hoặc trao đổi với người nào hiểu báo cáo này.