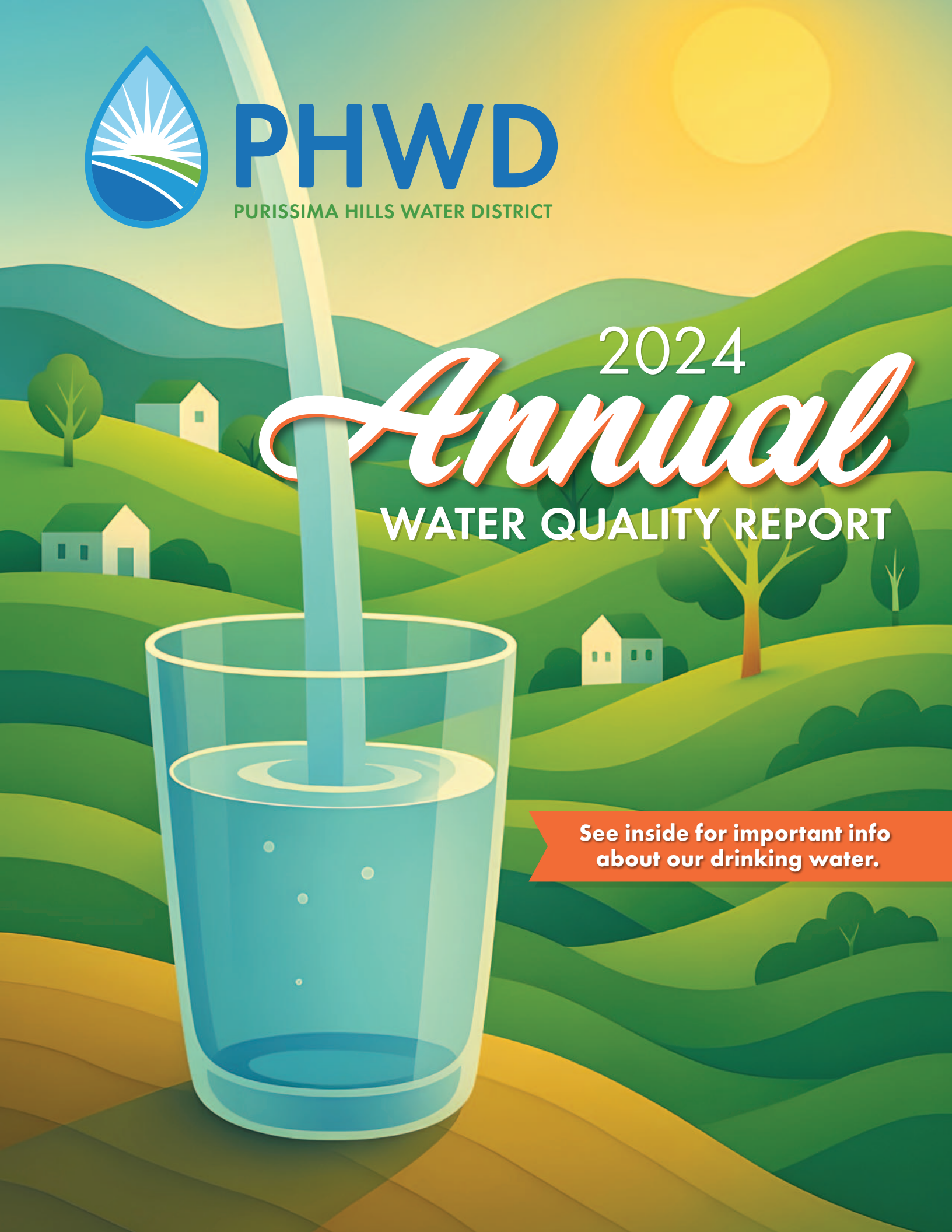
PHWD
PURISSIMA HILLS WATER DISTRICT
2024
Annual
WATER QUALITY REPORT
See inside for important info about our drinking water.

PHWD

2024 | PHWD ANNUAL

Water Quality

The San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling locations throughout the systems to ensure that the water delivered to you meets all federal and state drinking water standards. In 2024, **the SFRWS conducted more than 45,650 drinking water tests** of samples from source and transmission system locations and **PHWD conducted 199 drinking water tests** of samples from our specific system. 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. ■

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 2024. *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 **www.epa.gov/safewater** ■

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Protection of 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.

The San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) takes extensive measures to safeguard our pristine watersheds, monitoring water quality at every stage, and maintaining natural land buffers.

These surveys document the San Francisco Public Utility Commission's (SFPUC) stringent watershed protection activities that are implemented with support from partner agencies including the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service. 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. ■

Boron Detection Above Notification Level in Source Water

In 2024, boron was detected at a level of 2.3 parts per million (ppm) in the raw water stored in Pond F3 East, one of the SFRWS approved sources in the Alameda Watershed. Similar levels were detected in the same pond in preceding years. Although the detected value was above the California Notification Level of 1 ppm, the water was typically delivered to San Antonio Reservoir where it was substantially diluted to below the Notification Level before 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. ■

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Results

The PHWD conducted the triennial Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring in 2023, and none of the 20 samples collected at the consumer taps had lead or copper concentrations above the action levels. The next round of 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.

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 intelligent 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's 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** ■

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. ■

Fluoridation

The SFRWS adds fluoride to our water. California law mandates fluoridation. It is proven safe. It is also effective at preventing and controlling tooth decay. Our fluoride levels match the state's optimal level. To learn more, visit **cdc.gov/fluoridation** or **sfpuc.gov/TapWater** ■

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** ■

Please distribute this Water Quality Report and make available to everyone, including tenants, employees, homeowner association members, etc. 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.

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 BE PREPARED! Your water service may be interrupted at any time if a District's main pipe breaks, or our supplier's pipes break from a natural disaster such as an earthquake. You must be responsible for supplying your family with water for drinking and sanitation in an emergency. Keep an emergency supply of bottled water in your home or garage and refresh it every 4-5 months.

PHWD's Water Quality Data for Calendar Year 2024

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The tables below list detected contaminants in our drinking water in 2024 and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accordance with regulatory guidance. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission holds a State Water Resources Control Board monitoring waiver for some contaminants in our surface water and groundwater supplies, and therefore their monitoring frequencies are less than annual. Visit **sfpuc.gov/WaterQuality** for a list of all water quality parameters monitored in both raw water and treated water in 2024.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS[1]

▼ 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	0.3 - 0.5[2]	[2.1]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	TT = Max 1	N/A	–	[0.4]	Soil runoff
	–	Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	99.97%	–	Soil runoff
▼ DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	–	46.5[3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	–	52.4[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	0.1	Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride[4] (raw water)	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	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	2.9 - 3.3	3.1[5]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

KEY

< / ≤	= less than / less than or equal to	NL	= Notification Level	PS	= Number of Positive Sample
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	= parts per billion		
ND	= Non-Detect	ppm	= parts per million		

Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling Tammy Rudock, Interim 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
Aluminum	ppb	200 (MCL = 1000)	600	ND - 59	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; some surface water treatment residue
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 9.9	4.9	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	<6 - 41	20	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	<2 - 2.7	<2	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	31 - 317	174	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1 - 41	21	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	24 - 169	97	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 - 0.4	0.2	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	7.4 - 120	56
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	23 - 65	44
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.2 - 28	15
Chlorate [8]	ppb	(800) NL	24 - 597	134
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	N/A	0 - 0.06	0.02
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	8.4 - 106	57
Lithium	ppb	N/A	<2 - 4	2
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 9.5	4.9
pH	–	N/A	8.5 - 10	9.3
Silica	ppm	N/A	4.9 - 9.9	7.4
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 24	13
Total Organic Carbon [9]	ppm	N/A	1.1 - 1.8	1.5

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	= parts per billion
ppm	= parts per million
PS	= Number of Positive Sample
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 12, 2023. 0 of 20 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the AL.

(7) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in September 12, 2023. 0 of 20 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the AL.

(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 Tesla Treatment Facilities.

PURISSIMA HILLS EST. 1955
WATER DISTRICT

26375 Fremont Road
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

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 and the groundwater is kept in a deep aquifer in the northern part of San Mateo County. Maintaining this variety of sources is an important component of the near- and long-term water supply management strategy of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). A diverse mix of sources protects us from potential disruptions due to emergencies or natural disasters, provides resilience during periods of drought, and helps us ensure a long-term, 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. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements due to its exceptional quality. It undergoes 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 Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources are delivered to the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. In 2024, neither upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources of water nor groundwater was used. ■

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.