



2025

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ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Providing high-quality, safe drinking water since 1961

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si requiere una copia en español, marque el 650-589-1435 y solicite una.

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。

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.

For assistance or additional information concerning this report, please contact Patricia Mairena, General Manager, Westborough Water District at 650-589-1435 or email the District at wwd@westboroughwater.org.

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Our Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

The San Francisco Regional Water System's (SFRWS) 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.

The Westborough Water District purchases 100% of its water from the San Francisco Public Utility Commission (SFPUC). All surface water we deliver to you 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 ultra-violet 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 District in April and May. ■



Water Quality

The 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. 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. ■

WWD's Water Quality Data for Calendar Year 2025

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The tables below list detected contaminants in our drinking water in 2025 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.org/WaterQuality](https://www.sfpuc.org/WaterQuality) for a list of all water quality parameters monitored in both raw water and treated water in 2025.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS¹

▼ TURBIDITY	Unit	MCL/TT	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Typical 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	15.2 - 21.3	21.3 ⁽³⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	4.8 - 11.7	11.7 ⁽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						
<i>E. coli</i>	–	0 PS	(0)	–	Zero Positive	Human or animal fecal waste
▼ INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ⁽⁵⁾ (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	2.11 - 3.6	3.02 ⁽⁴⁾	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 = part per billion			
	ND = Non-Detect		ppm = part per million			

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS¹

▼ CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS

	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
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	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	8.2 - 150 ⁽⁶⁾	87.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	0.0 - 0.0 ⁽⁷⁾	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

▼ NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8 - 131	64
Bromide	ppb	N/A	21 - 28	24
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	21 - 71	43
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	16
Chlorate ⁽⁸⁾	ppb	(800) NL	<20 - 281	88
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	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	7.34 - 9.37	8.7
Silica	ppm	N/A	5.3 - 7.8	6.2
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	18
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁹⁾	ppm	N/A	1.4 - 3.1	2.1

KEY

< / ≤	= less than /less than or equal to
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ppb	= part per billion
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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) This is the highest running annual average value.
- (5) 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.
- (6) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2025. None of 30 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 2025. None of 30 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, SVWTP effluent, and HTWTP effluent.

NOTE: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling Patricia Mairena, General Manager, Westborough Water District, at 650-589-1435 or SFPUC Water Quality Division at 877-737-8297.

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.

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 (USEPA) 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 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 the filtration system.



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 7:30 p.m. at the District office every second Thursday of the month.

WWD Board of Directors

President: Perry H. Bautista **Vice President:** Janet G. Medina
Directors: Tom Chambers, Don Amuzie, Julie L. Richards

WWD Management

General Manager: Patricia Mairena

The Westborough Water District Board meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in our District Office Board Room located at 2263 Westborough Boulevard, South San Francisco, CA 94080. The public is invited to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Protection of Watersheds

The SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for its Hetch Hetchy source annually and for 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, 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. 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 [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater) ■

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. The SWRCB recommends that fluoridating systems maintain an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 milligram per liter (mg/L, or part per million, ppm). This optimal level, recommended by the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention in 2015, 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, [cdc.gov/fluoridation](https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation), or [sfpuc.gov/TapWater](https://www.sfpuc.gov/TapWater) ■

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 (American National Standards Institute). 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 sfpucc.org/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 Service Line Inventory & Replacement

As previously reported, we completed an inventory of lead user service lines (LUSL) in our system and there are no known pipelines and connectors between water mains and meters made of lead. Our policy is to remove and replace any LUSL promptly if it is discovered during pipeline repair and/or maintenance.

In 2024, the Westborough Water District conducted an Initial Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) and there were no water system owned or customer owned lead service lines. ■

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Results

We conducted the triennial Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring in 2025, and none of the 30 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 2028. ■

Important Notice About Water Monitoring

The SFPUC is required to notify its customers of a monitoring violation within one year after it learns of the violation. This notice is to inform you that the SFRWS, which is operated by the SFPUC, failed to monitor for recycled filter backwash water turbidity (very small or microscopic particles in the water) at its Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) 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. Even though this failure was not an emergency and did not impact water quality, as our customers, we want you to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

Treated or “backwash” water is used to wash the filters at the treatment plant after they have completed a run cycle. Instead of wasting this backwash water, the SVWTP treats it and then recycles it to the front of the plant where it blends with the source or lake water and then goes through the whole treatment process again. Monitoring at downstream locations at the SVWTP indicated that the plant’s effluent or final product was consistently of very high quality and exceeded all drinking water standards.



There is nothing you need to do at this time. The instrument (turbidimeter) that monitors turbidity for the recycled water was not operating during the period mentioned above. The instrument was subsequently repaired and put back into operation on July 3, 2025, and since that time the daily monitoring of recycled filter backwash water turbidity has resumed with no interruption. Operations staff was retrained on monitoring requirements and additional operational and maintenance activities were implemented to prevent a recurrence. If you need more information, please contact the resources listed on the last page of this report.

This notice is provided by the Westborough Water District, CA4110027 on behalf of the SFRWS and distributed by June 30, 2026. ■

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 (NL) 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 NL 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. ■

No Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Detected

You may have heard about PFAS. These are man-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1940s. We did not detect PFAS in our water. To learn more, please visit any of these websites:

- waterboards.ca.gov/pfas
- sfpuc.gov/TapWater
- epa.gov/pfas