CITY OF MILLBRAE

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

The City of Millbrae Public Works Department is pleased to present to you the 2023 Water Quality Report. Pursuant to federal regulations mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act, all water consumers are to be provided annual information about their water and its sources.

This report explains the origin of the drinking water supply and the specific treatment(s) it receives by the City of Millbrae, Public Works, Utilities & Operations staff, and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC).

The City of Millbrae believes it is in everyone's interest to obtain a high quality and reliable water supply. It is integral to personal health, environmental integrity, and community prosperity.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

City of Millbrae	Public Works Department	650-259-2374	www.ci.millbrae.ca.us
SF Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)	Customer Service	415-551-3000	www.sftwater.org
SF Water Resources Control Board	Drinking Water	916-449-5577	www.swrcb.ca.gov
US Environmental Protection USEPA	Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800-426-4791	www.epa.gov
American Water Works Association	AWWA Contact Line	800-926-7337	www.aawa.org

PLEASE USE WATER WISELY

Please see the last page of this report for water use guidelines, and water-wise tips and resources.

WATER QUALITY AND YOU

Water quality is extremely important because we cannot survive without a clean and reliable source of it. The City of Millbrae, along with our water supplier, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) are all working simultaneously to ensure that we provide the highest quality of water, educate water consumers, and encourage their involvement in relevant decisions. The SFPUC provides 2.7 million customers in cities and towns across the region through its San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) with water so high quality that it meets all federal and state standards. Consumers who familiarize themselves with the basic drinking water information contained in this report will be able to participate more effectively in this decision- making process. Together, we can be a great force to promote programs that will aid us in continuing to deliver water that meets the highest possible standards. We are committed to providing high-quality drinking water for our customers.

MILLBRAE WATER QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM

The Millbrae Water Division conducts a comprehensive water quality assurance program. We collect and report over forty samples a month throughout our system to regularly monitor water quality. We send samples to a state certified laboratory for testing and are pleased to report that all samples have tested negative for coliforms and that the City had (0) zero violations related to any maximum contaminant level (MCL) in the calendar year of 2023.

Other water samples are collected periodically to check for levels of lead and copper, disinfection by-products trihalomethanes haloacetic acids (THMs and HAAs) and general physical components as required by state and federal regulations. The City of Millbrae received a waiver of asbestos sampling.

The City of Millbrae continually monitors all five (5) main entry points to our distribution system and other key points in the distribution system such as tank sites and pump locations. These sites are monitored by our computerized SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system that provides our Water Division Managers and continuous automated water quality information.

In addition, the Millbrae Water Division along with the San Mateo County Environmental Health Department administers and managers cross-connection prevention program to eliminate possible contamination to our drinking water through backflow prevention devices. The program includes yearly testing all city-owned backflow devices and monitoring of compliance on privately owned backflow devices*

**A note to residents and business owners who have backflow prevention devices: State regulations require that all backflow prevention devices be tested annually by a certified inspector.*

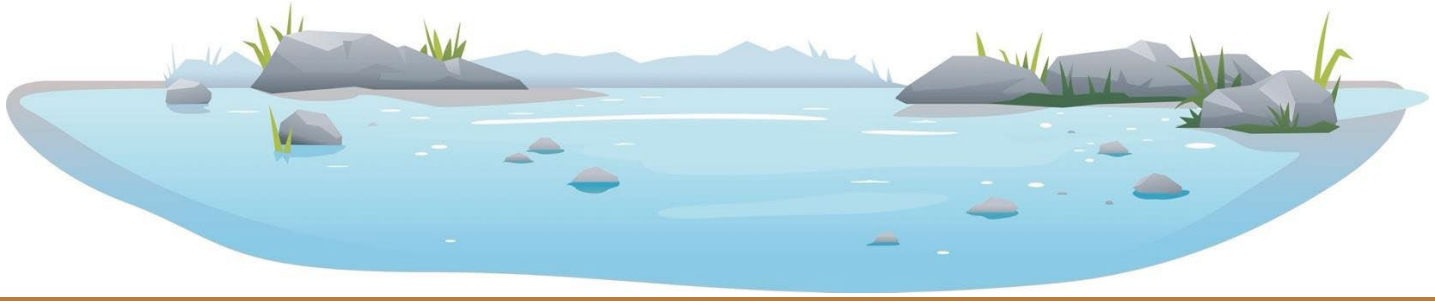
WATERSHEDS PROTECTION

The SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for its Hetch Hetchy source annually and, every five years for its local water sources and upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watershed were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. All these surveys together with our stringent watershed protection management activities were completed with support from partner agencies including the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service. The purposes of these annual and quinquennial surveys are to evaluate the sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds and to review 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 State Water Resources Control Board's 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. 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, and some elderly people 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 most surface water. The SFRWS regularly test for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2023. However, current test methods approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency 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.

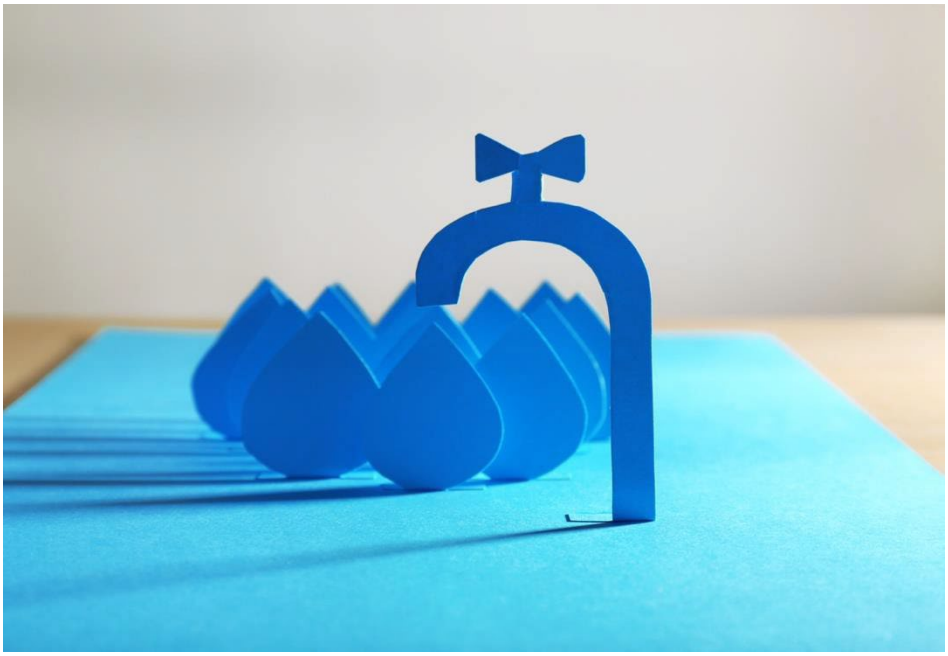
The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater.



DRINKING WATER & LEAD

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 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 remove lead from drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and may wish to have your water tested, call 650-259-2374. 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***.



LEAD USER SERVICE LINE (LUSL)

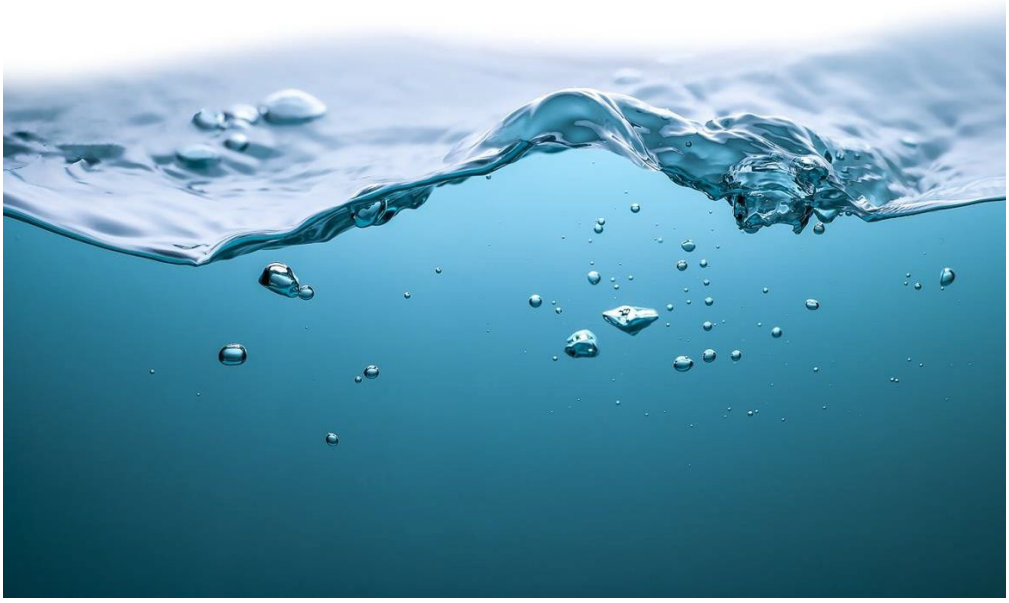
As previously reported in 2018, we completed an inventory of lead user lines (LUSL) in our system and there are no known pipelines and connectors between water mains and meters made of lead. Our policy is to remove and replace any LUSL promptly if it is discovered during pipeline repair and/or maintenance.

LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING RESULTS

We conducted the triennial Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring in 2022, and these tap sampling results are accessible at our website link Millbrae Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) . The next round of LCR monitoring will be conducted after June 1, 2025.

LEAD TESTING OF DRINKING WATER IN SCHOOLS

Lead testing from Millbrae Schools can be found by going to: Millbrae School District Lead Testing Results



SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

The SFRWS's drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed. These sources are diverse in both origin and location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County and San Mateo County, as well as groundwater stored in a deep aquifer located in the northern part of San Mateo County. Maintaining this variety of sources is an important component of our near- and long-term water supply management strategy. A diverse mix of sources protects us from potential disruptions due to emergencies or natural disasters, provides resiliency 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 consumption, all surface water sources including the upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources undergo treatment before it is delivered to our customers. While the water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements, it does receive the following treatment before being delivered for your consumption: 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 is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant; whereas water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Water treatment at these plants consists of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal. In 2023, neither upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources nor groundwater was used by the SFRWS.

WATER QUALITY

The SFRWS regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling locations throughout its system to ensure the water delivered to you meets all state and federal drinking water standards. In 2023, the SFRWS conducted more than 49,610 drinking water tests in the source, transmission, and distribution system. This is in addition to its extensive treatment process control monitoring performed 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 and the State Water Resources Control Board 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.

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 ***www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml***, or the CDC website ***www.cdc.gov/fluoridation***.

PER- and POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

PFAS is a group of approximately 5,000 man-made, persistent chemicals used in a variety of industries and consumer products. In 2023, our wholesaler conducted a third 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 and groundwater sources. For additional information about PFAS, you may visit SWRCB website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/, SFPUC website: https://sfpuc.org/, and/or USEPA website: https://www.epa.gov/ .

GROUNDWATER STORAGE AND RECOVERY (GSR) PROJECT

Groundwater is a renewable source of naturally-occurring fresh water that is found underground and is replenished primarily by rainfall. The use of groundwater helps diversify water sources and makes drinking water supply even more reliable. The SFRWS completed installation of eight deep-water wells in its GSR project Phase 1. In 2021, some of these wells intermittently delivered water during the startup test to blend with the surface water supply in the north San Mateo County. For the past decade, the SFRWS has collected water quality and quantity data from the Westside Basin aquifer, from which the groundwater is extracted. With extensive monitoring and testing, the SFRWS knows that after adding groundwater to its water supplies, it will continue providing us with high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the federal and State regulatory health-based and aesthetic standards.

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. Water from these sources may pick up contaminants in following forms:

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 system.

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

BORON DETECTION ABOVE NOTIFICATION LEVEL IN SOURCE WATER

In 2023, boron was detected at a level of 1.7 ppm in the raw water stored in Pond F3 East, one of

the San Francisco Regional Water System's approved sources in the Alameda Watershed. Similar levels were also previously detected in the same pond. Although the detected value was above the California Notification Level (NL) of 1 ppm, the water was typically delivered to San Antonio Reservoir where it was substantially diluted to below the NL 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

The SFRWS conducted four consecutive quarters of monitoring at designated locations approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 2023, and all results have been non-detected.

STATE REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

This report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021, in which the SWRCB adopted California version of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule,

effective on July 1, 2021, maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). Greater public health protection is anticipated, as the revised rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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 of 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.

CITY OF MILLBRAE
WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2023

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The tables below list detected contaminants in our drinking water in 2023 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 for a list of all water quality parameters monitored in both raw water and treated water in 2023.

City of Millbrae – SFPUC's Groundwater Quality Data for Year 2023 (1)

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL/TT	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE OR LEVEL FOUND	AVERAGE OR [MAX]	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
TURBIDITY						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.3 – 0.9 (1)	[2]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water form Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU -	1 (2) Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU (2)	N/A N/A	- 100%	[0.2] -	Soil runoff Soil runoff
Filtered Water form Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU -	1 (2) Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU (3)	N/A N/A	- 99.4% - 100%	[0.6] -	Soil runoff Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	15 – 93	[48] (3)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	7.9 – 77	[42] (3)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND – 1.7	[1] (4)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (5)	ppm	TT	N/A	1.2 – 1.8	[1.5] (4)	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBILOGICAL						
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	TT	(0)	0 – 0.13	0.03	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS						
Fluoride (source water) (7)	ppm	2.0	1	0.4 – 2.6	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND – 0.6	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	<0.1 – 3.6	[2.7] (4)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	UNIT	SMCL	PHG	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Aluminum [7]	ppb	200	600	ND – 82	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 – 17	8.7	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	15	N/A	<5 – 5	<5	Naturally-occuring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	<6 – 42	19	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	<2 – 2.6	2.6	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	32 – 289	175	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1.2 – 36	17	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	<20 – 153	84	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 – 0.6	0.3	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER [9]	UNIT	AL	PHG	RANGE	90TH PERCENTILE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper	ppb	1300	300	ND – 383	60	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	ND – 190	7.1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	UNIT	ORL	RANGE	AVERAGE	KEY
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	3.1 – 103	46	< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to
Boron	ppb	1000(NL)	22 – 65	40	AL = Action Level
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	2.9 – 24	13	Max = Maximum
Chlorate [9]	ppb	800 (NL)	30 – 749	141	Min = Minimum
Chromium (VI)	ppb	N/A	0.11 – 0.35	.23	N/A = Not Available
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	7.5 – 86	46	ND = Non-Detect
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 – 8.4	4.7	NL = Notification Level
pH	-	N/A	8.4 – 9.8	9.2	NoP = Number of Coliform-Positive Sample
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.3 – 1.7	1	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Silica	ppm	N/A	4.4 – 9.4	6.2	ORL = Other Regulatory Level
Sodium	ppm	N/A	2.7 – 20	14	ppb = part per billion
Strontium	ppb	N/A	14 – 331	139	ppm = part per million
					µS/cm = microSiemens/centimeter

Footnotes on San Francisco Water System - Water Quality Data:

(1) These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily. **(2)** This is a treatment technique requirement for filtration systems. **(3)** This is the highest locational running annual average value. **(4)** This is the highest running annual average value. **(5)** Total organic carbon (TOC) is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The treatment technique requirement applies to the filtered water from the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) only. In 2023, the range of the SVWTP effluent TOC levels were 0.6 ppm - 3.3 ppm. **(6)** Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy source was non-detect. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water to the water treatment plants were attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs. In 2023, the average fluoride level in raw water sources was 0.3 mg/L. **(7)** Aluminum also has a primary MCL of 1,000 ppb. **(8)** The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in August 2021. Three of the 72 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the action level. **(9)** The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite, which we use for water disinfection.

Note: The different water sources blended at different ratios throughout the year have resulted in varying water quality. Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling our Water Quality Division toll-free number at 877-737-8297.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Treated Water						
INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	N/A	0.02	0.02 – 0.31	0.12	Leaching from natural deposits; waste discharges from electroplating
Fluoride	ppm	2.0 (Natural-Source)	1	0.6 – 0.8	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	**UNIT**	**SMCL**	**PHG OR (MCLG)**	**RANGE OR LEVEL FOUND**	**AVERAGE**	**TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
Treated Water						
Aluminum (1)	ppb	200	600	60	60	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	4.1-16	7.9	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	32 – 34	33	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	2.3 – 2.4	2.3	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	54 – 223	112	Substances that from ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	4.1 – 4.2	4.2	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	38	38	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 – 0.6	0.3	Soil runoff

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Raw Water (GSR Groundwater Wells)						
INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	N/A	0.02	5.4 – 24	15	Leaching from natural deposits; waste discharges from electroplating
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50	(100)	ND – 21	11	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	6.1 – 7.8	6.8	Landscape fertilizers & leaked wastewater
VOLATILE ORGANICS						
Carbon Tetrachloride (3)	ppb	0.5	0.1	ND – 1	ND	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Tetrachloroethylene (4)	ppb	5	0.06	1.7 – 2.5	2.1	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops.

NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	UNIT	ORL	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Raw Water (GSR Groundwater Wells)					
pH	--	N/A	7.7 – 8.1	7.9	
Strontium	ppb	N/A	145-189	167	

Footnotes on San Francisco Local Groundwater - Water Quality Data for 2023:
(1) Aluminum also has a primary MCL of 1,000 ppb. **(2)** These contaminants are detectable in the raw groundwater. Blending of groundwater with surface water has been approved by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) as treatment for these contaminants. In 2023, only two of the six local wells (Lake Merced Well and West Sunset Well) delivered groundwater to the distribution system intermittently. **(3)** This contaminant was detected at South Sunset Well but not in the blend water at Sunset Reservoir. South Sunset Well was out of service in 2023. **(4)** Tetrachloroethylene was detected at Golden Gate Central Well, which supplied to Golden Gate Park throughout 2023 for irrigation only.

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
NoP	= Number of Coliform-Positive Sample
NTU	= Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ORL	= Other Regulatory Level
pCi/L	= picocurie per liter
ppb	= part per billion
Ppm	= part per million
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.
3. This is 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. System collecting <40 coliform samples monthly report the highest number (not the percentage) of the total coliform positive samples collected in any one month. This MCL was no longer in effect on July 1, 2021.
8. The MCL was changed to E. Coli based starting on July 1, 2021 when the State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective.
9. The SWRCB recommended an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water.
10. 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 fluoride Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.
11. The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2022. None of the 30 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the Als.
12. The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinection.

Favor Comuníquese con el departamento de las Obras Públicas al 650-259-2374 para ayuda en español.

本報告包含有關我們自來水的重要信息。請致電 650-259-2374 聯系公共工程部尋求幫助。

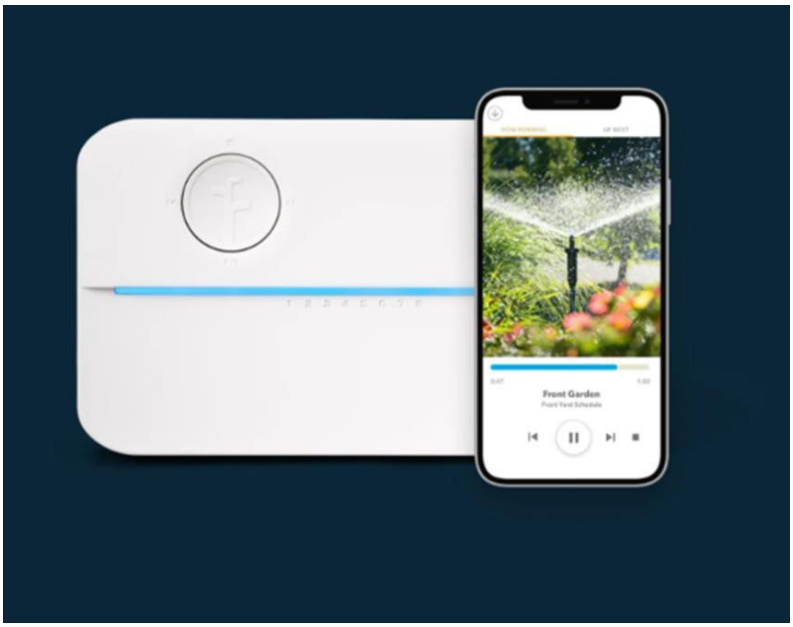
WATER CONSERVATION

Rain or shine, the City of Millbrae continues to implement a robust water conservation program for our residents and businesses. Water customers are asked to remain vigilant, particularly regarding outdoor water use and manage water use wisely. Millbrae residents and property owners are eligible for the following water conservation rebates.

Water Conservation Rebates

Rain barrels and cisterns: Capture rainwater for watering your plants and other outdoor use. Save up to $100 off a 50+ gallon rain barrel (up to two rebates per household).

Smart irrigation controllers: Receive a discount on the 4 zone Rachio 3 controller and other controllers. These sprinklers help you monitor and manage watering your lawn from anywhere using a smartphone app. You can create custom schedules, make automatic weather adjustments, and maintain a water efficient yard.



Free Water Saving Devices

Available to residents and business owners: 7-pattern deluxe hose nozzle, frog moisture meters, ladybug moisture meters, shower timers, low-flow shower heads, faucet aerators, water flow-rate test, and toilet leak detection dye tablets. Devices can be picked up at City Hall 9:00 am – 4:00 pm.

Please continue to conserve water by following the guidelines and the water saving tips below. California is prone to droughts, and we all need to do our part to conserve water.

Water Saving Tips & Resources

- Install a low flow showerhead and take a 5 minute or less shower. Free showerheads and timers are available.
- Catch water in a watering can or bucket while waiting for water to get hot.
- Replace your toilet with a high-efficiency model (1.28 gallons per flush) or place a water displacement bag in each toilet tank.
- Fix all leaky toilets, faucets, and pipes. Install low flow faucet aerators in the kitchen and bathroom. Free low flow aerators are available.
- Scrape plates and run the garbage disposal less frequently. Compost food scraps.
- Turn off water while brushing your teeth and shaving.

- Run only full loads in dishwashers and clothes washers. Replace appliances with water efficient machines.
- Water lawn and landscaping between 6:00 pm through 10:00 am. Do not over water landscape. Check and adjust sprinkler heads seasonally. Plant drought-tolerant and native plants. Discounts are available for smart irrigation controllers (while supplies last). https://bawsca.rachio.com
- Use a carwash facility or use a bucket of water and one short rinse to wash your car: wash on a permeable surface such as gravel.
- Sweep (not hose) driveways patios and sidewalks.
- For more water saving tips, see: http://saveourwater.com

For more information, please see https://www.ci.millbrae.ca.us/342/Water-Conservation or call 650-259-2444.