CITY OF BRISBANE
Department of Public Works
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005-1310
(415) 508-2130

June 29, 2026

Tsungchu George Chien, P.E.
Water Resource Control Engineer
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
Santa Clara District
850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, 2nd Floor
Richmond, CA 94804

Dear Mr. Chien,

Enclosed is a copy of the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the City of Brisbane and Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District (GVMID). The notification of an electronic version of the CCR posted on the City website was sent out as (1) direct mail to our customers receiving paper bills and (2) email to our electronic bill/auto-pay customers on June 24, 2026. A copy of the CCR direct mail and email notification is included as an attachment to this letter.

Please contact me at (415) 508-2137 if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

Gerald Flanagan

Gerald R. Flanagan, P.E.
Deputy Director, Public Works Department - Utilities
City of Brisbane/GVMID

Enc: 2025 CCR Certification Form (City of Brisbane/GVMID)
2025 CCR (City of Brisbane/GVMID)
2025 CCR Availability Notification Letter

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	City of Brisbane
Water System Number:	4110002

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on __June 24, 2026____ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Jerry Flanagan	Title: Deputy Director, Public Works Department - Utilities
Signature: Gerald Flanagan	Date: 6/29/2026
Phone number: (415) 508-2137	

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.brisbaneca.gov/WaterQualityReport2025
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: _____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.brisbaneca.gov/WaterQualityReport2025

☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.brisbaneca.gov/WaterQualityReport2025

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

The City direct mailed the 2025 CCR notification letters to every current water account customer in the City of
Brisbane and GVMID water districts that receive their water bills through mail.
The City emailed the 2025 CCR notification letters to every current water account customer in the City of Brisbane

and GVMID water districts that receive their water bills through email.
The link to the 2025 CCR is also included in the water quality status web page on the City's website found at:
https://www.brisbaneca.gov/504/Water-Quality-Status .
Hard copies of the 2025 CCR are available at the front counter of the Department of Public Works and Department
of Finance for customers that don't have computer access.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of
section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District
Water System Number:	4110005

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on ___June 24, 2026___ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Jerry Flanagan	Title: Deputy Director, Public Works Department - Utilities
Signature: Gerald Flanagan	Date: 6/29/2026
Phone number: (415) 508-2137	

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section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

City of Brisbane and GVMID Water Quality Report 2025

This report gives important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

此份有關你的水質報告，內有重要資訊。請翻譯或找他人為你解說清楚。

THE CITY OF BRISBANE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, in coordination with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), is pleased to present its Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report for calendar year 2025. We want our customers to know where their drinking water comes from, how it is treated and maintained, the results of water quality monitoring, and other important information about water quality. During 2025, water delivered to customers in the City of Brisbane and Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District (GVMID) met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) potable water quality standards. The City of Brisbane/GVMID and the SFPUC vigilantly safeguard their water supplies and are committed to providing you with safe, high-quality drinking water.

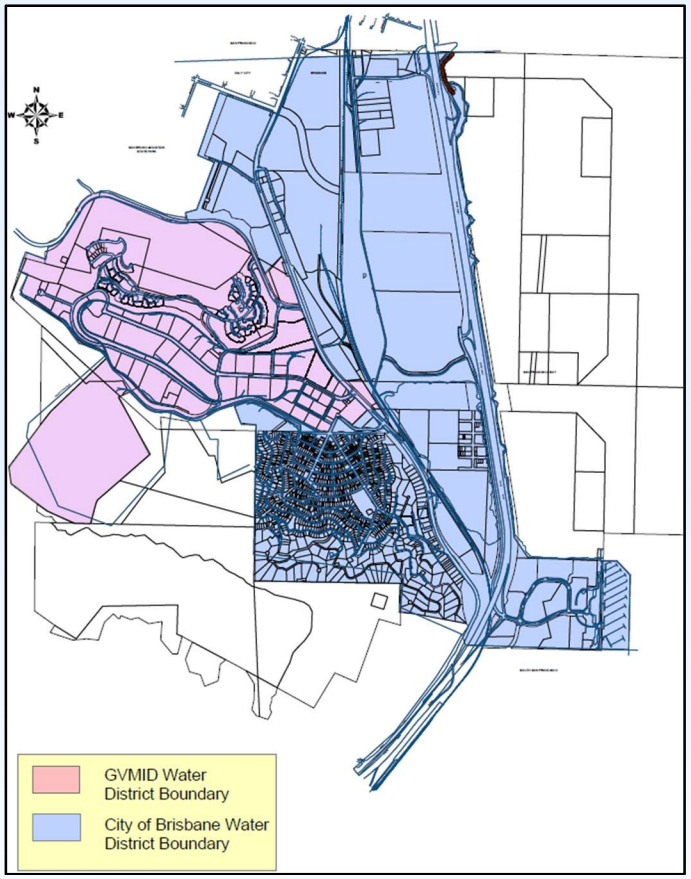
BRISBANE AND GVMID WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

In 2025, the City of Brisbane and GVMID supplied an average of 720,000 gallons per day to our residential, commercial and landscaping customers. The City of Brisbane and GVMID receive water directly from two large SFPUC pipelines carrying water from the Hetch Hetchy system. The GVMID Water District supplies Crocker Industrial Park and the Northeast Ridge Development, while the City of Brisbane Water District supplies the remainder of the city.

The City of Brisbane and GVMID water distribution system combined includes 5 water storage tanks and 4 booster pump stations serving 7 pressure zones, more than 25 miles of underground pipeline, over 700 valves, over 220 fire hydrants, and more than 2000 customer services. The two water districts are interconnected through various valves and pressure-reducing stations. Effective operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the distribution system by City staff ensures that the water maintains a high quality and adequate pressure as it travels through the system to your tap.

SAFEGUARDING OUR WATER SYSTEM

Safeguarding our water system is a top priority. The City performs routine water sampling, equipment and facility maintenance and daily security monitoring of all the critical water facilities. We inspect and test our emergency backup power generators on a monthly basis.



WHAT BRISBANE DOES TO ENSURE WATER QUALITY

The City of Brisbane and GVMID conduct a comprehensive water quality assurance program. Water at various locations in the distribution system is sampled by the City and then tested by an independent certified laboratory to ensure that the City's drinking water meets State and Federal regulatory requirements. During 2025, there were no positive samples out of 72 samples collected and tested for Total Coliform/E. coli bacteria throughout the 2 water systems. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

In addition to Total Coliform/E. coli, Total Chlorine residual samples were collected and tested throughout the City's drinking water distribution system in 2025 to ensure the proper range of disinfectants was maintained. The City closely monitors the water in all the storage tanks and operational procedures are in place to quickly respond to slight changes in the water quality. In 2025, over 200 samples were collected from the water storage tanks and tested for a series of water quality parameters, on a weekly basis.

Total Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), such as Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are also monitored quarterly by the City to ensure that concentrations remain in compliance with levels set by the USEPA and SWRCB. DBPs are created through a chemical reaction when a disinfectant interacts with natural organic and inorganic matter in the source water and distribution system.

In addition to all the monitoring performed by the City of Brisbane, the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) regularly collects and tests samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure that the water delivered to the City of Brisbane and GVMID meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards.

In 2025, SFRWS staff conducted more than 45,550 drinking water tests in the regional source, transmission, and distribution system. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by the SFRWS' 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 USEPA and SWRCB-DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

WATER STORAGE TANKS INSPECTION AND CLEANING

The insides of all City water storage tanks are inspected and cleaned regularly to ensure the internal surface condition and health of the storage facilities are maintained. The tanks are sampled and monitored on an almost daily basis to ensure proper levels of disinfectant are present. The exteriors of the tanks are inspected daily for any signs of tampering or exterior surface damage.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Brisbane City Council is the governing authority of the Brisbane Water System and is the Board of Directors of GVMID. The Council meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, unless otherwise noted on the agenda. Meetings take place at Brisbane City Hall, 50 Park Place Community Meeting Room, Brisbane, CA 94005, and begin at 6:30 P.M. Council members will either attend the meeting in person or remotely. Members of the public are invited to participate in the meetings in person or remotely by watching live online or by cablecast as described on the posted agenda. The meeting agenda and staff report may be viewed on the City's website at brisbaneca.org/meetings at least 72 hours before the meeting. The materials may also be viewed at City Hall during open hours. Please call the Brisbane City Clerk at (415) 508-2113 or by email at cityclerk@brisbaneca.org for more information.

SFPUC, the governing authority of the wholesale water suppliers to Brisbane, meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, unless otherwise noted on the agenda. Meetings take place at San Francisco City Hall, 1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place Room 400, San Francisco, CA 94102, and begin at 1:30PM. Commissioners will attend these meetings in person. Members of the public are invited to observe the meetings in-person or remotely by watching live online as described on the posted agenda. Inquiries about the SFPUC meetings can be made by contacting the Director of Commission Affairs at (415) 554-3165 or by email at commission@sfwater.org.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS FOR READING THIS REPORT

Key Water Quality Terms

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 (CAEPA).

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.

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

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

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

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.

SPECIAL HEALTH NEEDS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, 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 surface water. The SFRWS tests regularly for this water-borne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2025. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis with symptoms of nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. *Cryptosporidium* will cause disease only if ingested. Additionally, it may be spread through means other than drinking water, such as swimming.

USEPA/CDC 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 800-426-4791 or at: epa.gov/safewater.

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 in source water 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 that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems,
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the: USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

CHLORAMINE DISINFECTION

The SFPUC converted its primary drinking water disinfectant from free chlorine to chloramine in 2004.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Chloraminated water must be dechlorinated before application in sensitive uses such as fish and amphibian tanks, kidney dialysis and industrial processes.

DRINKING WATER AND LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The City of Brisbane/GVMID has recently completed a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) for our distribution system and as of 2025 there are no known lead pipelines, service lines, or fittings between water mains and meters. Our policy is to remove and replace any lead service lines promptly if they are discovered during pipeline repair and/or maintenance. A copy of the LSLI can be made available upon request.

The City of Brisbane and GVMID are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing any known lead pipes, if identified, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

If you know or suspect there is lead plumbing in your home, before drinking tap water flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to remove lead from drinking water. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, you can obtain an in-home test kit to send to a certified laboratory for analysis, or you can call the City of Brisbane at 415-508-2130 and request for your property to be put into consideration as a lead testing location in our Lead & Copper Rule testing that occurs every three years. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at: epa.gov/safewater/lead.

FLUORIDATION AND DENTAL FLUOROSIS

Mandated by California State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven to be safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. Based on the recommendation from the CDC and the SWRCB regulatory guidance, the SFPUC has maintained an optimal fluoride level at 0.7 milligrams per liter. This optimal level, recommended by the CDC in 2015, provides the benefits of tooth decay prevention while minimizing the chance that children develop dental fluorosis.

Contact your healthcare provider or SWRCB-DDW if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the following websites: cdc.gov/fluoridation waterboards.ca.gov/Fluoridation.

BORON DETECTION 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 San Franciso Regional Water System's approved sources in the Alameda Watershed. Similar levels were also detected in the same pond in previous years. Although the detected value was above the California Notification Level (NL) of 1 ppm for source water, the water was normally 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 are naturally weathered.

CITY OF BRISBANE AND GVMID WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOR 2025[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 - 0.5 [2]	[3.4]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU -	TT= Max 1 TT = Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	N/A N/A	- 100%	[0.3] -	Soil runoff Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU -	TT = Max 1 TT= Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	N/A N/A	- 100%	[0.1] -	Soil runoff Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes (City of Brisbane)	ppb	80	N/A	15 - 60	39.8 [3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (GVMID)	ppb	80	N/A	17 - 59	43.0 [3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (City of Brisbane)	ppb	60	N/A	9.1 - 43	32.3 [3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (GVMID)	ppb	60	N/A	8.2 - 43	30.6 [3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.9 - 4.1	[3.5] [4]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
E. coli [5]	-	0 PS	(0)	-	0	Human or animal fecal waste
INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.1	0.1	Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride [6] (raw water)	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	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) (City of Brisbane)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.8 - 3.2	2.8	Drinking Water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (including free chlorine and chloramine) (GVMID)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	2.0 - 3.4	2.7	Drinking Water disinfectant added for treatment

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	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper [7] (City of Brisbane)	ppb	1300	300	1.1 – 100 [7]	78	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper [7] (GVMID)	ppb	1300	300	10 - 59 [7]	58	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead [8] (City of Brisbane)	ppb	15	0.2	ND – 4.4 [8]	3.1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead [8] (GVMID)	ppb	15	0.2	ND – 0.99 [8]	ND	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[9]	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	62
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 10	5.9
pH	-	N/A	7.2 – 9.4	8.4
Silica	ppm	N/A	5.3 – 7.8	6.2
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	18
Total Organic Carbon [10]	ppm	N/A	1.4 – 3.1	2.1

KEY	
< / ≤	= less than / less than or equal to
AL	= Action Level
Max	= Maximum
Min	= Minimum
MRL	= Minimum Reporting Level
N/A	= Not Available
ND	= Non-detect
NL	= Notification Level
NoP	= Number of Coliform-Positive Samples
NTU	= Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ORL	= Other Regulatory Level
ppm	= part per million = mg/L
ppb	= part per billion = µg/L
ppt	= part per trillion = ng/L
PS	= Number of Positive Samples
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) The MCL for *E. coli* was changed to 0 starting on July 1, 2021, when the State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective.

(6) 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 local reservoirs. The fluoride level in our treated water ranged from 0.5 ppm to 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm.

(7) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in September 2025. 0 of 40 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the AL.

(8) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in September 2025. 0 of 40 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the AL.

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

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

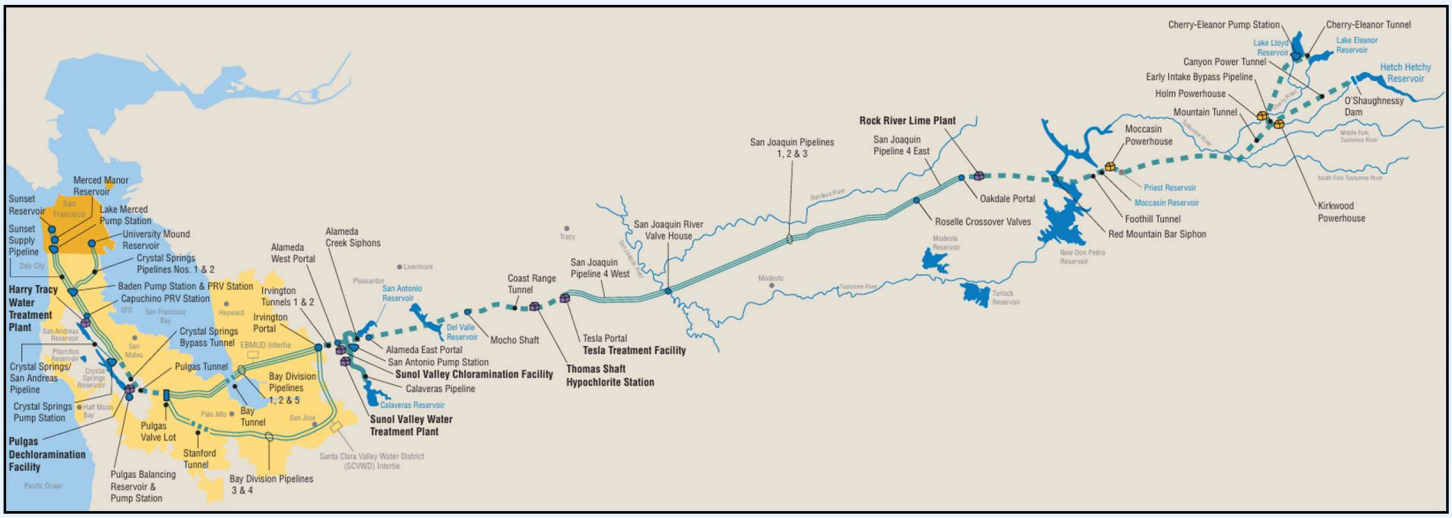
Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the City of Brisbane phone number at 415-508-2130.

WHAT DOES THIS TABLE MEAN?

Contaminants listed in the **WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE** were detected in 2025 drinking water samples. The previous table lists all 2025 detected drinking water contaminants and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accord with regulatory guidance. The SFPUC holds a SWRCB-DDW monitoring waiver for some contaminants and therefore their monitoring frequencies are less than annual.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Brisbane customers receive 100% of their water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). Supplied by the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS), which is owned and operated by the SFPUC, our major water source originates from Yosemite National Park springtime snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River to storage in Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. The well protected Sierra Nevada water source is exempt from filtration requirements by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW). Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir receives the following treatment to meet the appropriate drinking water standards for consumption: ultraviolet light and chlorine disinfection, 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.



ALAMEDA AND PENINSULA WATERSHEDS

The Hetch Hetchy water is supplemented with surface water from two local watersheds. Rainfall and runoff from the 35,000-acre Alameda Watershed spanning Alameda and Santa Clara counties is collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs and then filtered and treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP). Rainfall and runoff from the 23,000-acre Peninsula Watershed in San Mateo County is stored in Crystal Springs, San Andreas, and Pilarcitos reservoirs, and then filtered and treated at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP). Water at the two treatment plants is subject to filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal.

UPCOUNTRY NON-HETCH HETCHY SOURCES

Surface water collected in Lake Eleanor, Lake Cherry and the Early Intake Reservoir is conveyed via the lower Cherry Aqueduct and the associated creeks as an additional drinking water supply. The Upcountry Non-Hetch Hetchy source water, if used, is treated at the SVWTP prior to service to customers. In 2025, no upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources were used by the SFRWS.

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. These surveys document the SFPUC's 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 prior years. Overall, wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities continue to be potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of the SWRCB-DDW at 510-620-3474 for more information.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT WATER MONITORING

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 customers 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, SFPUC and the City of Brisbane want to inform our customers about what had happened and that the situation was corrected. If you need more information, please contact SFPUC Water Quality Division at 877-737-8297.

WATER SYSTEM FLUSHING

Flushing water mains and storage tanks are an important part of the routine maintenance program that is performed throughout the year by City staff.

What Is Water Flushing?

Flushing is a preventive water-quality strategy that involves intentionally releasing water from fire hydrants at key locations throughout the distribution system. This process keeps water moving through the pipelines and helps prevent water from remaining stagnant for extended periods. When water sits too long in pipes or storage tanks, particularly during periods of low water demand, water “age” can increase, which may affect water quality. Flushing is especially important in these conditions.

Brisbane’s water system includes over 25 miles of pipelines, more than 700 valves, and multiple pump stations and storage tanks. With a system of this size and complexity, routine flushing helps ensure everything continues to operate safely and efficiently.

Why Flushing Is Important

Routine flushing helps to:

- Maintain adequate disinfectant levels throughout the distribution system
- Reduce potential taste, odor, and color issues
- Support compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations

A Shared Commitment to Water Quality

Flushing is not a sign of a problem – it's a sign of proactive, preventative maintenance. By routinely clearing and refreshing the water in the system, the City helps ensure that every tap continues to deliver safe, clean, great-tasting drinking water.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

The City of Brisbane and GVMID, in coordination with the San Mateo County Environmental Health Services (SMEHS), operate and enforce an active Cross-Connection Control Program to prevent the intrusion of potentially harmful materials into the drinking water system. Cross connection is controlled by isolating potential hazards from the drinking water supply with the installation of approved backflow prevention assemblies that are tested and inspected annually. There are currently 526 public and private certified backflow prevention assemblies in the City that are tested annually.

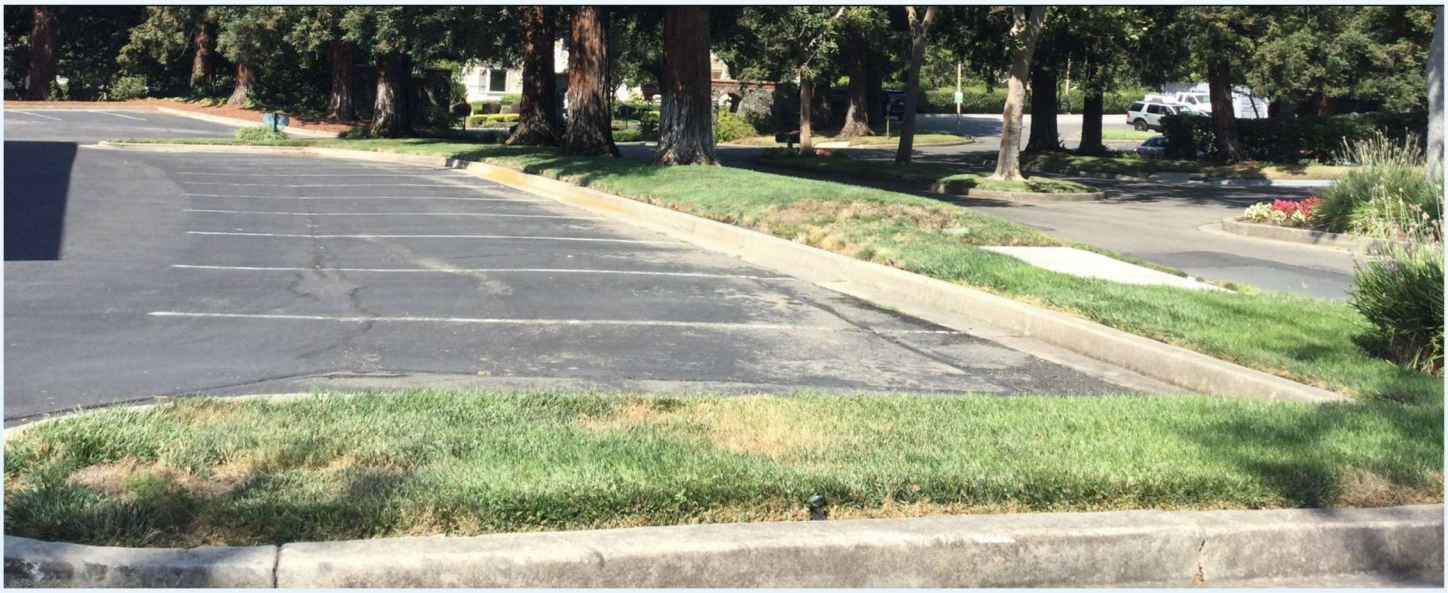
On July 1, 2024, the SWRCB adopted the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH), which established standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control. To meet these standards, the City of Brisbane developed a comprehensive Cross-Connection Control Plan in July 2025 to align with the guidelines and requirements outlined in the CCCPH. The Cross-Connection Control Plan outlines the City's policies for all residential and non-residential customers, and is summarized as follows:

- Protect the public water system from contaminants and/or pollutants that could backflow through the Customer service connection.
- Identify actual and potential hazards and implement cross-connection control policies and procedures to identify and eliminate actual and/or potential cross-connections between the public potable water system and non-potable water systems, unapproved sources and/or systems containing substances of unknown or questionable quality.
- Provide ongoing surveillance to ensure Backflow Prevention Assemblies (BPA), devices or methods are working and maintained; and identify new hazards or changes in the distribution system.

This plan will also include performing initial and ongoing hazard assessments for existing businesses and creating a "Water Use Questionnaire" to survey residential customers of any potential water use hazards.

NON-FUNCTIONAL TURF BAN

In October 2023, California signed Assembly Bill 1572 which prohibits the use of potable (drinking) water to irrigate non-functional turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional properties. “Non-functional turf” is defined as ornamental grass not used for recreation, civic and/or other community events. It includes turf irrigated for aesthetics such as street medians, parking lots, commercial entryways, HOA common areas, and other turf that is permanently fenced or otherwise inaccessible for recreation or community gathering.



The law supports the state’s long term water conservation goals and requires property owners to transition away from decorative turf areas and will take effect in phases beginning **January 1, 2027**:

- **State, local government, and public agency buildings**, including public schools and universities beginning January 1, 2027.
- **Institutional, commercial, and industrial properties**, including private schools and universities beginning January 1, 2028.
- **All common areas of properties of homeowners’ associations**, and common interest developments, beginning January 1, 2029.
- **All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems** in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or when funding is available.

The City of Brisbane will begin transitioning away from non-functional turf as required in the upcoming years. Private residential landscaping, such as lawns for single-family homes, will not be affected by this law.

WATER CONSERVATION RESOURCES

The City of Brisbane offers many resources to help our customers save water with free services, educational tools, and rebates for various water conservation programs such as the purchase and installation of rainwater barrels, water efficient landscaping, recommended water budgets for businesses, landscape education classes and residential self-audit kits. To learn more, please visit: brisbaneca.gov/491/Water-Conservation-Quality

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Additional information on the content of this report can be obtained by: calling Jerry Flanagan, City of Brisbane Public Works Department, at 415-508-2130, contacting SFPUC Water Quality Division at 877-737-8297, or visiting the SFPUC website at sfpuc.org

City of Brisbane
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005-1310
(415) 508-2100
(415) 467-4989 Fax

June 24, 2026

City of Brisbane Water Account Customer
Brisbane, CA 94005

Subject: 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Your 2025 City of Brisbane and GVMID Consumer Confidence Report is available now!

The Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, is an annual water quality report that the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the City of Brisbane/GVMID to provide you with. The purpose of the CCR is to raise customers' awareness of the quality of their drinking water, where their drinking water comes from, what it takes to deliver water to their homes, and the importance of protecting drinking water sources.

Please go to brisbaneca.gov/WaterQualityReport2025 to view your 2025 Consumer Confidence Report and learn more about the source and quality of your drinking water.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2025 CCR mailed to your mailing address or would like to speak with someone about the report, please call (415) 508-2130.

Sincerely,

Gerald Flanagan, P.E., Deputy Director Public Works
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District

This notice contains instructions for you to obtain important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener información importante sobre su agua potable. Traducirlo, o hablar con alguien que lo entiende.

此份有關你的水質報告， 內有重要資訊。 請翻譯或找他人為你解說清楚。