ANN SCHNEIDER Mayor

ANNE OLIVA Vice Mayor

GINA PAPAN Councilmember

ANDERS FUNG Councilmember

REUBEN D. HOLOBER Councilmember

City of Millbrae 621 Magnolia Avenue, Millbrae, CA 94030

June 23, 2021

State Water Resources Control Board Drinking Water Field Operations Branch 850 Marina Bay Pkwy, Bldg. P, 2nd Floor Richmond, CA 94804-6403

To Whom It May Concern:

Please find the enclosed City of Millbrae 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, a copy of the post card notification that was mailed to all residents and utility customers of the City of Millbrae regarding the availability of the CCR, and the City's corresponding "Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form".

Please let us know if there is anything else that the City needs to submit to meet the compliance requirements for the CCR.

Thank you,

Rose Velilla Management Analyst, Public Works City of Millbrae 621 Magnolia Ave. Millbrae, CA 94030 (650) 259-2419-office (650) 697-8158-fax

Community Development (650) 259-2341 Finance

(650) 259-2350

Public Works/Engineering (650) 259-2339

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	City of Millbrae
Water System Number:	CA4110018

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____6/24/2021______ (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: Khee Lim	Title: Director of Public Works		
Signature:	Date: 6/28/2021		
Phone number: 650-259-2347			

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).
- \boxtimes "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.ci.millbrae.ca.us/ccr
 - 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): Millbrae City Hall

	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)
\boxtimes	Other (attach a list of other methods used): Advertised on local cable
	channel MCTV and posted on water bills.
_	
Fors	systems serving at least 100,000 persons. Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible
inter	net site at the following URL: www
 	

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.__ci.millbrae.ca.us/CCR_____

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.

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 of Millbrae mailed postcard notifications regarding the availability of the CCR to all residents, businesses, and all utility customers of the City of Millbrae. The notification gives the direct URL (www.ci.millbrae.ca.us/ccr) and also provides an option to call 650-259-2374 to request a hard copy of the report to be mailed directly to the requesting party.

The City has also made arrangements for notifications of the CCR availability to appear on all utility billing statements sent out by the City throughout July and August 2021 and to be advertised on the local cable channel (MCTV) from July 1, 2021-July 30, 2021.

Millbrae City Hall is still currently close to the public due to COVID-19; therefore, paper copies of the report is not available for the public to obtain from City facilities.

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.

MILLBRAE CHANNEL 27

VIDEO TEXT REQUEST (For cablecasting printed information only)

Requested by:	Rose Velilla	Date:	06/18/2021				
Dept./Division:	Public Works	Phone:	(650) 259-2419				
Requested cablecast d	Requested cablecast date(s) & times for message: <u>07/01/2021-07/31/2021</u>						
Approved by Director/Manager: 6-22-202							
Send Completed For	ms to: City Clerk Public Informat City Hall, 621 N	ion Officer Magnolia Avenue, I	Millbrae, CA 94030				

Every effort will be made to cablecast your message, subject to availability of staff and time limits. All requests shall be subject to review by the City Administrator or Public Information Officer, and must be consistent with the operating policy of the City's government access system (Administrative Standard Procedure 5-2).

Your message may be edited to provide clarity.

MESSAGE: (type below)

The annual City of Millbrae Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) regarding water quality for 2020 now available. The report can be viewed online at <u>www.ci.millbrae.ca.us/CCR</u> or a paper copy can be obtained by calling the Millbrae Public Works Department at (650) 259-2374. The report contains important information about the City's water resources, distribution system and water quality and we encourage you to take an active role in learning about your water sources and quality. Thank you.

Cable Communications Office use only:	For Technical Questions:259-2343 or City Clerk:259-2334
Date(s):	· ·
Time(s):	
Source/Dir/File:	
	,

Dear Millbrae Water Customer,

The City of Millbrae Annual Water Quality Report is now available online. Please go to www.ci.millbrae.ca.us/CCR to view your 2020 annual water guality report and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and guality of your drinking water. For a translation of the water quality report or to speak with someone about the report please call (650) 259-2374. If you would like a paper copy of the 2020 Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home, please call (650) 259-2374.

Translation:

親愛的密爾布瑞飲用水客戶, 密爾布瑞市的飲用水質量的年度報告已經上網了。請上網 www.ci.millbrae. ca.us/CCR 查閱您的2020年飲用水質量報告及詳細瞭解您的飲用水。這份報告含 有您飲用水來源及品質的重要資訊。 如果您需要飲用水質量報告的翻譯或需要瞭解報告詳情,請致電 (650) 259-2374。如果您需要郵寄一份2020年飲用水質量報告的複印件到您的 家,請致電(650)259-2374。

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100% PCW Recycled Paper



0E04e AD ,961dliM Postal Customer

> Millbrae, CA 94030 **9un9vA silongsM 120** City of Millbrae MILLBRAE



SSM803

ZIP CODE 94030 PERMIT NO. 54 **MILLBRAE, CA DIA9 39AT209 .2.U** PRESORTED STD

Millbrae, CA 94030 **9UN9VA GIONDEM 120** City of Millbrae MILLBRAE

100% PCW Recycled Paper

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ZIP CODE 94030 PERMIT NO. 54 MILLBRAE, CA **DIA9 39AT209 .2.U** PRESORTED STD

CITY OF MILLBRAE





2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE The City of Millbrae Public Works Department is pleased to present you the 2020 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.

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.sfwater.org
SF Water Resources Control Board	Drinking Water	916-449-5577	www.swrcb.ca.gov
US Environmental Protection USEPA	Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800-429-9791	www.epa.gov
American Water Works Association	AWWA Contact Line	800-926-7337	www.aawa.org

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

PLEASE USE WATER WISELY

Please see 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. 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.

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 zero violations related to any maximum contaminant level (MCL) in the calendar year 2020.

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 also 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 manages 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

SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and for non-Hetch Hetchy surface water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. All these surveys together with our stringent watershed protection management activities were completed with support from partner agencies including National Park Service and US Forest Service. The purposes of the surveys are to evaluate the sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds and to review results of watershed management activities conducted in the preceding years. Wildlife, stock, 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 (SWRCB-DDW) at 510-620-3474 for the review of these reports.

SPECIAL HEALTH NEEDS

SFRWS regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the sources and the transmission system to ensure the water delivered to you meets or exceeds federal and State drinking water standards. In 2020, SFRWS conducted more than 47,200 drinking water tests in the sources and the transmission system. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by SFRWS's certified operators and online instruments.

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the 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.



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.

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 you may wish to have your water tested, call 650-259-2374 for lead test. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <u>www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

As previously reported in 2018, 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.



LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING RESULTS

We conducted the triennial Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring in 2019, and these tap sampling results are accessible at our website link www.ci.millbrae.ca.us The next round of LCR monitoring will be conducted in 2022.

LEAD TESTING OF DRINKING WATER IN SCHOOLS

Lead testing from Millbrae Schools can found by going to: <u>Millbrae School District Lead</u> <u>Testing Results</u>

SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

SFRWS's major drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). These sources are diverse in both the origin and the location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County and San Mateo County, and groundwater stored in a deep aquifer located in the northern part of San Mateo County.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies from SFRWS undergo treatment before it is delivered to our customers. Water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements but receives the following treatment: 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. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and San Mateo

County is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) and Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP), respectively, and is treated by filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control and taste and odor removal processes. In 2020, a small amount of groundwater from



five of the eight recently completed wells was intermittently added to the SFRWS's surface water supply.

WATER QUALITY

SFRWS regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the sources and the transmission system to ensure the water delivered to you meets or exceeds federal and State drinking water standards. In 2020, SFRWS conducted more than 47,200 drinking water tests in the sources and the transmission system. This is in addition to the extensive

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FLUORIDATION AND DENTAL FLUOROSIS

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven to be safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. The 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, toothpaste and dental products.

Contact your healthcare provider or SWRCB-DDW if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the SWRCB-

DDW website

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



MONITORING OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

PFAS is a group of approximately 5,000 man-made chemicals used in a variety of industries and consumer products. These chemicals are very persistent in the environment and human body. SFRWS conducted a special round of PFAS monitoring of its surface water sources and transmission system in 2019 and five groundwater wells in 2020 in September 2020. The monitoring effort was entirely proactive and voluntary with the objective to identify if SFRWS's water supplies are impacted by PFAS. Using the State's stringent sampling procedures and based on the approved/certified method of analysis for 18 PFAS contaminants, SFRWS confirmed no PFAS was detected in its water sources and transmission system. Considering USEPA's recent development of a newer method of analysis for additional PFAS contaminants, SFRWS intends to conduct another round of monitoring when the new analytical method is available at its contract laboratory. For

additional information about PFAS, visit SWRCB-DDW website waterboards.ca.gov/pfas and/or USEPA website epa.gov/pfas.

GROUNDWATER STORAGE AND RECOVERY (GSR) PROJECT

Groundwater is a renewable source of naturally-occurring fresh water that is found in underground and is replenished primarily by rainfall. The use of groundwater helps diversify water sources and makes drinking water supply even more reliable. SFRWS completed installation of eight deep-water wells in its GSR project Phase 1. These wells were tested throughout 2020 and had intermittently delivered water to blend with the surface water supply in the north San Mateo County. For the past decade, SFRWS has collected water quality and quantity data from the Westside Basin aquifer, from which the groundwater was extracted. With extensive monitoring and testing, SFRWS knows that after adding groundwater to its water supplies, it will continue providing our customers with high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all regulatory healthbased and aesthetic standards set by the SWRCB-DDW and the USEPA.



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. 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 from human activity. Such substances are called contaminants, and may be present in source water as:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife,

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming,

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses,

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems,

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791, or at <u>www.epa.gov/safewater</u>.

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 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 cloudiness of the water, and is also used to indicate the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in most surface water. SFRWS regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated

water in 2020. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA 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.



CITY OF MILLBRAE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2020

The table below lists all 2020 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. SFRWS holds a SWRCB-DDW monitoring waiver for some contaminants in its surface water supply and therefore the associated monitoring frequencies are less than usual.

In 2020, SFPUC voluntarily conducted monitoring of 18 PFAS contaminants at five (5) GSR wells (F Street, Colma Boulevard, Hickey Boulevard, Millbrae Yard, and Poncetta Drive wells) and all results were non-detect.

	DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water				
	INORGANICS ⁽²⁾										
ills)	Chromium (VI) ⁽³⁾	ppb	N/A	0.02	5.3 - 30	19	Leading from natural deposits; waste discharges from electroplating				
vater W	Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND – 30	19	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating				
vbnuv	Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	ND – 0.2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits				
R Gro	Manganese	ppb	50 (SMCL)	N/A	ND – 25	ND	Leaching from natural deposits				
ER (GSI	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3-47	13	Landscape of fertilizers and leaked wastewater				
VAT	RADIONUCLIDES		•			•					
A W A	Gross Alpha Particles ⁽⁴⁾	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND – 5.4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits				
2	Gross Beta Particles (5)	pCi/L	50	(0)	ND – 6.2	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits				
	OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average						
	рН		N/A	6.9 - 8.2	7.7						
	Strontium	ppb	N/A	138 – 270	221						
	Vanadium	ppb	50 (NL)	4.7 - 7	5.7						

City of Millbrae – SFPUC's Groundwater Quality Data for Year 2020

Key:

GSR: Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project, which is designed to supply groundwater to the system in the northern San Mateo County during dry years.

Footnotes:

- (1) In 2020, a total of 14.7 million gallons of groundwater from five GSR wells was intermittently delivered to the system during start-up tests. Due to the low percentage (0.02%) of contribution to the total system water supply, the overall water quality changes attributed to the GSR supply was insignificant.
- (2) The concentration ranges and averages for these contaminants are in the raw groundwater prior to blending, which is approved by the SWRCB-DDW as a treatment for groundwater. They are not representative of the blended water in the distribution system.
- (3) Chromium (VI) is currently regulated by the SWRCB-DDW under a MCL of 50 ppb for total chromium.
- (4) The detection of Gross Alpha Particles was only at Colma Boulevard Well in the first sample collected in July 2020; it was non-detect in the following quarterly sample collected in October 2020.
- (5) The one-time detection of Gross Beta Particles was at Colma Boulevard Well in October 2020.



City of Millbrae – Water Quality Data for Year 2020⁽¹⁾

	11	MCI	PHG or	Range or Level	Average or	Major Sources in Drinking	
DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	(MCLG)	Found	[Max]	Water	
TURBIDITY							
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.2 – 0.5 (2)	[1.3]	Soil runoff	
Filtered Water from Sunol	NTU	1 (3)	N/A	-	[0.4]	Soil runoff	
Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	-	Min 95% of samples \leq 0.3 NTU (3)	N/A	99.8% - 100%	-	Soil runoff	
Filtered Water from Harry	NTU	1 (3)	N/A	-	[0.1]	Soil runoff	
Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	-	Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU (3)	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS A	ND PRE	CURSOR					
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	12.1	33.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	4.1 – 40.2	23.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Total Organic Carbon (5)	ppm	TT	N/A	1.7 – 3.4	2.9	Various natural and man- made sources	
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform ⁽⁶⁾	-	NoP ≤ 5.0% of Monthly samples	(0)	-	n/a	Naturally present in the environment	
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	TT	(O)	0 – 0.05	0.01	Naturally present in the environment	
INORGANICS							
Fluoride (source water) (7)	ppm	2.0	1	ND – 0.7	0.3 (8)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth	
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1-3.5	2.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	

LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	0-55 mg/l	48 mg/l	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	0-25.5 ug/l	5.3 ug/l	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃₎	ppm	N/A	6.7 -138	55
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	2.9 – 22	12
Chlorate ⁽¹²⁾	ppb	800 (NL)	67 – 480	240
Hardness (as CaCO ₃₎	ppm	N/A	8.0 – 79	45
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 – 6.8	4.0
рН	-	N/A	8.6 - 9.8	9.3
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.3 – 1.3	0.8
Silica	ppm	N/A	2.8 – 7	4.8
Sodium	ppm	N/A	2.4 - 22	14
Strontium	ppb	N/A	14 - 242	110

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	= pert 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) There is no turbidity MCL for filtered water. The limits are based on the TT requirements for filtration systems.
- (4) This is the highest locational running annual average value.
- (5) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.
- (6) The SWRCB recommend an optimal fluoride of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. In 2020, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.6 ppm 0.9 ppm and 0.7 ppm, respectively.
- (7) Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy source was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water for the SVWTP and HTWTP were attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.
- (8) This is the highest running annual average value.
- (9) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2019. 2 of 30 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the AL.
- (10) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2019. 0 of 30 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the AL.
- (11) The detected chlorate in the treated water is degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection.

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the City of Millbrae Utilities & Operations at 650-259-2374.

This report contains important information about our drinking water. Please contact Public Works Department Utilities & Operations at 650-259-2374 for assistance.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre nuestra agua potable. Por 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

PLEASE USE WATER WISELY

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 and conserve water!

For more information on free resources and workshops, guidelines and more, please visit <u>www.ci.millbrae.ca.us/waterconservation</u>

Millbrae Water Use Guidelines

Refer to the City's Municipal Code for additional regulations

- Use of water is not allowed which results in flooding or runoff in gutters, driveways, or streets
- Hoses used for any purpose must be fitted with shut off nozzles
- Repair leaks right away
- Place covers over swimming pools to reduce water lost to evaporation



WATER SAVING TIPS & RESOURCES

- Install a low flow showerhead and take 5 minutes or less shower. Free showerheads and timers are available.
- \blacktriangleright Catch water in a watering can or bucket while waiting for water to get hot.
- Replace your toilet with high-efficiency model or place a water displacement bag in each toilet tank. Free displacement bags are available.
- 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 instead.
- > Turn off water while brushing your teeth and shaving.
- Run only full loads in dishwashers and clothes washers. Replace these appliances with water efficient machines.
- Water lawn and landscaping between 6:00 pm through 10:00 am. Be sure not over water landscape. Check and adjust sprinkler heads seasonally. Plant drought-tolerant and native plants. Instant rebates are available for smart irrigation controllers. <u>https://bawsca.rachio.com</u>
- Convert lawns into water-wise landscaping by planting native and drought tolerant plants! The benefits of replacing lawns include reducing outdoor water use and beautifying your landscape. Rebates are available for Lawn Be Gone! <u>https://www.ci.millbrae.ca.us/departments-services/public-works/waterconservation</u>
- Use a carwash facility or use a bucket of water and one short rinse to wash your car; wash on a permeable surface (grass or gravel).
- Sweep (never hose) driveways patios and sidewalks.

Pick up free water saving devices at City Hall's Public Works counter

Monday – Friday, 8:30 AM – 5:00 PM*

(* City Hall may be temporarily closed due to COVID-19. Please call before coming.)

Showerheads, faucet aerators, shower timers, toilet leak tablets, and water-wise and garden landscaping guides. Rebates are available for rain barrels and cisterns smart irrigation controllers and Lawn Be Gone!

For more information and tips, visit <u>www.ci.millbrae.ca.us/waterconservation</u> or call 650-259-2444

Also visit: <u>http://saveourwater.com</u>