2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June XX, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: San Mateo Plan Groundwater Basin, 2190 Addison in East Palo Alto. There are 3 wells (Well #5, #6, and #7). Well #7 was taken offline in December 2019 due to water quality issues and Well 3 failed in September of 2021. (See explanation at the end of Table 5). Well #7 was online during portions of August, September, November, and December of 2024. During this period the pump in Well #6 failed and Well #5 could not keep up with the customers' demand. Well #7 was offline for the balance of the year

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The Source Water Assessment was prepared on February 1, 2021 and is currently undergoing revision. The existing document is available on the Company's website https://papmwc.org/

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The Annual Board meeting was held on 21 December 2024. It is regularly held in December of each year. Regularly scheduled Board meetings are held every 3rd Thursday at 4:00 p.m.at 2190 Addison. East Palo Alto, CA 94303

For More Information, Contact: Mrs. Niambi K.V. Lincoln, MBA 650-322-6093

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company a 650-322-6093 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Term	Definition
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 are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
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 Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	July-August 2023	14	0.0029 mg/l	None	0.015 mg/l	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	July-August 2023	14	0.17 mg/l	None	1.3 mg/l	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	8-1-23 10-11-22	101	91-120	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8-1-23 10-11-22	167	110-200	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum Wells 5,6&7 (ppb) See explanation at end of Table 5	**37 samples for aluminum were taken in 2024**	**9.2**	**ND-83**	**1000**	**600**	**Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes**
Aluminum Well Blend (ppb) See explanation at end of Table 5	**13 samples for aluminum were taken in 2024**	**4.9**	**ND-64**	**1000**	**600**	**Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes**
Arsenic (ug/l)	10/11/22 8/1/23	0.9	ND-2.7	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards: glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ug/l)	8/1/23 10/11/22	0.15	0.10-2.20	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	8/1/23 10/11/22	0.15	0.10-0.26	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits, additives which promote strong teeth, discharges from fertilizers and aluminum factories

Nitrate	8/6/24 12/24/24	0.91	0.87-0.95	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer, septic tanks, and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCI/L)	9/10/24	1.17	0.717-1.62	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs-Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8/1/23	2.59		80	N.A.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA% (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (ug/l)	8/1/23	1.5		60	N.A.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	8/1/23 10/11/22	95	90-100	500	N.A.	Leaching from natural deposits; seawater intrusion
MBAS (ppb)	12/22/19	160		500		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb) Wells 5,6&7 See explanation at end of Table 5	**41 Samples in 2024**	**55**	**ND-240**	**300**	**N/A**	**Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes**
Iron (ppb) Well Blend See explanation at end of Table 5	**41 Samples in 2024**	**N.A.**	**ND**	**300**	**N/A**	**Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes**
Manganese (ppb) Wells 5,6&7	**41 Samples in 2024**	**55**	**ND-24069**	**50**	**N/A**	**Leaching from natural deposits**

See explanation at end of Table 5						
Manganese (ppb) **Well Blend** **See explanation at end of Table 5**	**38 samples in 2024**	**13.8**	**ND-54**	**50**	**N/A**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
Odor-Threshold	12/22/22	1	ND-2		3	Naturally occurring organic material
Specific Conductance	8/1/23 10/11/22	828	739-892	1000	N.A.	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influences
Sulfate (ppm)	8/1/23	44	33-49	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from Natural deposits; seawater influences
Turbidity (NTU)	8/1/23	0.4	0.34-1.4	5.0	N/A	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	8/1/23	389	358-444	1000	N/A	Runoff; leaching from natural depositsj

Well 3 was drilled in 1935. After 87 years in service, the casing for this well failed in September 2021. We immediately took Well 3 offline and reported this failure to the State Water Resources Control Board , Division of Drinking Water (DDW). We are working with DDW to bring Well 7 back online and to drill a replacement well for Well 3.

Well 7 was taken offline at the direction of DDW due to high concentrations of aluminum. Even though it was offline, the PAPMWC continued to collect water samples and analyzed them. These results were not included in recent CCRs as Well 7 water was not discharged into the drinking water system. These results are included in the 2023 CCR since Well 7 was in use part of the year.

Sampling results are from the individual wells (#5, #6, &#7) unless otherwise noted. All well water is chlorinated and mixed in the storage tanks before being delivered to our customers. The mixed well water is also monitored and is referred to as "Well Blend." Sampling results for aluminum, iron, and manganese are presented for the individual wells and for "Well Blend." Well 7 has a different mineral profile compared to the other wells, which is reflected in the data presented. However this is <u>NOT</u> the water delivered to the customers. The overall water quality delivered to the customers is the higher quality "Well Blend." This is how our well system has operated since Well 7 was drilled in 1990.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium	6/19/14	3.25	3.1-3.3	50	Babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have a risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Enter Water System's Name] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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 http://www.epa.gov/lead.