Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	**Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company**
Water System Number:	**CA4110020**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 23, 2025 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.

Certified by:	**Niambi K. V. Lincoln**
Name:	**Niambi K. V. Lincoln**
Signature:	Niambi K. V. Lincoln
Title:	**General Manager**
Phone Number:	**(650)322-6903**
Date:	**8/22/2025**

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

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: [**INSERT DELIVERY METHODS**]
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at [**INSERT INTERNET ADDRESS**]
  - ☒ 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)
  - ☐ 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 address: [**INSERT INTERNET ADDRESS**]
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

STATEMENTS: Active, Sorted: Location
Credit Balances and Zero Balances
Printed: 08/01/2025 21:31

Zip Code	City	Count	Total
		1	1
22206	ARLINGTON	1	2
27502	APEX	1	3
30180	VILLA RICA	1	4
33319	LAUDERHILL	1	5
53214	MILWAUKEE	1	6
84323	LOGAN	2	8
89012	HENDERSON	1	9
90066	LOS ANGELES	1	10
91910	CHULA VISTA	1	11
92019	EL CAJON	1	12
94002	BELMONT	1	13
94010	BURLINGAME	1	14
94019	HALF MOON BAY	1	15
94022	LOS ALTOS	2	17
94025	MENLO PARK	18	35
94027	ATHERTON	5	40
94043	MOUNTAIN VIEW	1	41
94061	REDWOOD CITY	2	43
94062	REDWOOD CITY	4	47
94063	REDWOOD CITY	3	50
94064	REDWOOD CITY	2	52
94065	REDWOOD CITY	1	53
94066	SAN BRUNO	1	54
94080	SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO	1	55
94085	SUNNYVALE	1	56
94086	SUNNYVALE	1	57
94087	SUNNYVALE	5	62
94089	SUNNYVALE	1	63
94104	SAN FRANCISCO	1	64
94107	SAN FRANCISCO	1	65
94110	SAN FRANCISCO	1	66
94112	SAN FRANCISCO	1	67
94114	SAN FRANCISCO	1	68
94115	SAN FRANCISCO	1	69
94116	SAN FRANCISCO	1	70
94132	SAN FRANCISCO	3	73
94301	PALO ALTO	2	75
94302	PALO ALTO	4	79
94303	EAST PALO ALTO	587	666
94306	EAST PALO ALTO	1	667
94403	SAN MATEO	2	669
94502	ALAMEDA	1	670
94533	FAIRFIELD	1	671
94534	FAIRFIELD	1	672
94537	FREMONT	1	673
94539	FREMONT	2	675

STATEMENTS: Active, Sorted: Location
Credit Balances and Zero Balances
Printed: 08/01/2025 21:31

Zip Code	City	Count	Total
94541	HAYWARD	1	676
94545	HAYWARD	1	677
94547	HERCULES	1	678
94550	NEWARK	2	680
94560	NEWARK	6	686
94583	SAN RAMON	1	687
94587	UNION CITY	1	688
94605	OAKLAND	1	689
94903	SAN RAFAEL	1	690
95032	LOS GATOS	2	692
95033	LOS GATOS	1	693
95052	SANTA CLARA	1	694
95111	SAN JOSE	1	695
95116	EAST PALO ALTO	1	696
95118	SAN JOSE	1	697
95119	SAN JOSE	1	698
95123	SAN JOSE	1	699
95127	SAN JOSE	1	700
95129	SAN JOSE	3	703
95136	SAN JOSE	1	704
95156	SAN JOSE	3	707
95330	LATHROP	1	708
95377	TRACY	2	710
95382	TURLOCK	1	711
95409	SANTA ROSA	1	712
95667	PLACERVILLE	1	713
95758	ELK GROVE	1	714
95946	PENN VALLEY	1	715
96734	KAILUA	1	716
96815	HAWAII	1	717
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THE WELL OF LIFE

The Newsletter of the Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company

SPRING/SUMMER 2025 VOL. 55 SPRING/SUMMER

Honoring Our Trailblazers: A Heartfelt Thank You to Mrs. Verna Winston and Mrs. Denise Hawkins

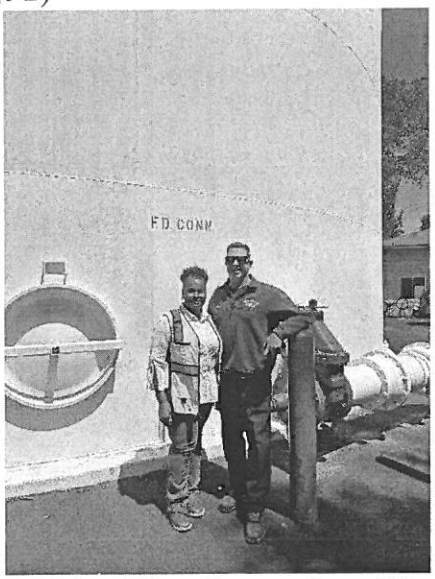
With gratitude and heartfelt respect, the Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company honors two remarkable women whose years of service shaped the very foundation of our organization.

In December 2024, Mrs. Verna Winston, former Vice President, and Mrs. Denise Hawkins, former Director, officially stepped down from their leadership roles on the Board of Directors. Though no longer seated at the board table, their spirit of service, integrity, and dedication remains deeply woven into the fabric of our company and our community.

Both women deeply loved the Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company—not just as an organization, but as a living symbol of self-reliance, stewardship, and unity within East Palo Alto and Menlo Park. To them, this company represented more than infrastructure—it represented a promise to protect the health, dignity, and future of the families who live and thrive in our shared neighborhoods.

Throughout their tenure, Mrs. Winston and Mrs. Hawkins played key roles in supporting essential water operations. They stood behind efforts to modernize infrastructure, maintain regulatory compliance, and ensure that clean, safe drinking water was consistently delivered to all residents. Their leadership helped guide critical decisions around water quality monitoring, emergency preparedness, and long-term sustainability planning. They were active voices for the protection of our private water storage and distribution systems.

Mrs. Verna Winston, a pillar of East Palo Alto since 1956 and homeowner since 1961, is 91 years old and still going strong. She has served with quiet strength and unwavering faith. Her longstanding service with the charitable organization Saint Vincent de Paul reflected her commitment to uplifting those in need. As Vice President, Ms. Winston was a steady, guiding voice—always advocating for what was fair and just. (see page 2)



Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company General Manager Mrs. Niambi Lincoln & Menlo Park Fire Captain K.White.

Inside This Issue:

Mrs. Denise Hawkins, a resident since 1989, brought 35 years of professional customer service experience and a heart filled with compassion. She consistently stood up for the elderly, the grieving, and the underserved—often showing up with warm meals, kind words, and steady support. Her love for the community was evident in both word and deed.

Both women completed state-mandated ethics training under AB54 and AB240, underscoring their commitment to transparent, responsible leadership. Above all, they believed in preserving community-owned water—clean, accessible, and governed by those who live here—for the people of East Palo Alto and Menlo Park.

Their departure last winter marked the close of an important chapter, but their legacy endures. **We thank Mrs. Winston and Mrs. Hawkins for their devoted leadership, their wisdom, and their unwavering love for this community. Because of them, we are stronger, more united, and better prepared to meet the future.**

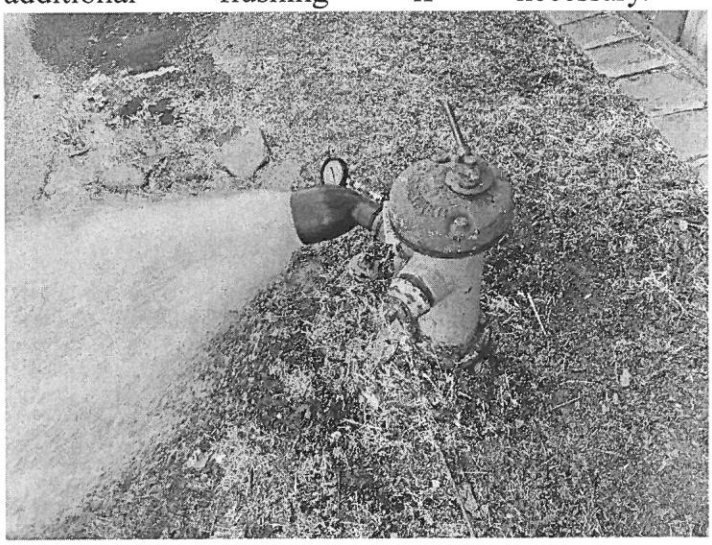
Why is There Water in the Street? FLUSHING!

Did you ever wonder why there was water on your street when it hadn't rained? Well, the answer is "flushing." The Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company (PAPMWC) flushes the distribution system to clean the water mains. Flushing is a process used in water treatment to remove sedimentation from water mains, and it involves opening fire hydrants to allow water to flow at a high velocity. This process is essential to maintain the water quality in PAPMWC's distribution system.

The flushing is done on a routine basis, four times per year, but sometimes, additional flushing is required, especially when there's a water main or lateral break or dead ends. If dead ends or low-flow areas are not flushed, it could lead to the formation of coliform bacteria. Therefore, weekly samples are collected to ensure that the distribution system is free of bacteria. These samples are analyzed by a State Certified Lab, and the results are reported to the State monthly and to consumers once a year in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) attached to this newsletter.

After flushing, you may notice that the water has a brownish color, but don't worry, it's safe. We recommend running the water from your hose or faucet for a few minutes until the water runs clear. We are committed to providing you with "Quality on Tap."

Please take note of the large yellow banners and yellow A-frame shaped signs placed throughout our service area. They serve as reminders of our flushing maintenance. If you have any questions or concerns, please call (650) 322-6903. Additionally, you can find more information about our flushing maintenance on our company's website. We provide a schedule for our routine flushing and any updates on additional flushing if necessary.



Protecting Our Community: Why Water Storage Matters More Than Ever

Recent wildfires and earthquakes across California have served as sobering reminders of just how vital emergency preparedness is—especially when it comes to water. As communities throughout the state face intensifying natural disasters, reliable access to water has become more than a convenience—it is a matter of public safety.

In January 2025, Southern California endured some of the most destructive wildfires in recent memory. The Palisades Fire and the Eaton Fire together scorched tens of thousands of acres and destroyed thousands of homes and businesses. In their aftermath, communities were left not only to rebuild structures but also to reassess the readiness of their critical infrastructure.

A major challenge during these fires was the failure of local hydrant systems. In Los Angeles, for example, hydrants ran dry because the demand for water overwhelmed the municipal system. Without sufficient backup storage, fire crews were left with limited resources in the middle of a crisis.

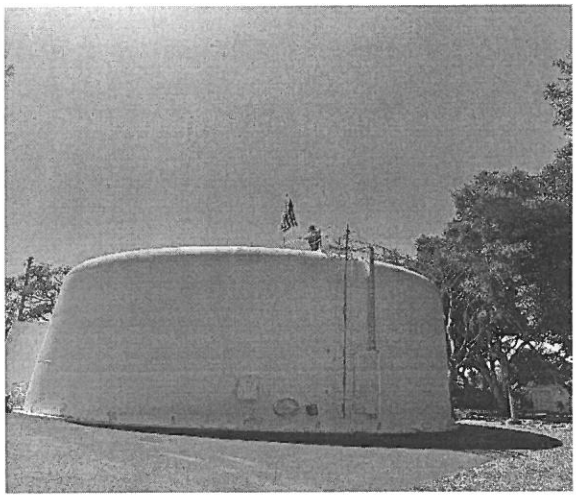
At the same time, California continues to experience frequent seismic activity, including recent earthquakes near The Geysers and in Southern California. These events pose a different—but equally serious—threat to our water infrastructure. Earthquakes can rupture pipelines, disrupt treatment systems, and delay emergency response efforts just when water is needed most.

That's why our 350,000-gallon water storage tank is more than a part of our daily operations—it's a lifeline.

This high-capacity tank, located right here in East Palo Alto, provides a stable and dependable source of water that can be tapped during emergencies, independent of external systems. **It's not just there to serve our customers every day—it's there to help protect lives and property when seconds count. This includes support for firefighting efforts throughout our service area, which spans East Palo Alto and parts of Menlo Park.**

We take great pride in maintaining this critical piece of infrastructure. Regular safety inspections, operational monitoring, and coordination with local fire departments ensure it's always ready for action. It is part of our ongoing investment in the safety, health, and resilience of our community.

In a time when disasters are growing more frequent and more severe, this storage tank is a powerful symbol of preparation and protection—standing tall for our customers and our shared future.



Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company 350,000-gallon water storage tank being inspected by Chief Water Treatment Operator Bryan Lincoln.

CALIFORNIA STATE CERTIFIED WATER TREATMENT OPERATOR (T) & DISTRIBUTION OPERATORS (D)

Jabari Loudd, Grade T II/D III
Bryan Lincoln, Grade T I/D II
Michael Ward, Grade D I
Niambi Lincoln, Grade T I/D II

Celebrating 101 Years of Service

PALO ALTO PARK
Mutual Water Company

A Legacy of Local Stewardship and Community Strength

In 1924, a small group of visionary community members came together to form what is now known as the Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company. At a time when basic infrastructure was limited, they laid the foundation for what would become one of the oldest mutual water companies in the region. Today, we proudly celebrate 101 years of continuous service to the residents of East Palo Alto and Menlo Park.

For more than a century, we have remained steadfast in our mission: to provide clean, safe, and reliable water to our community. Unlike large municipal systems, we are locally governed by residents who live in and love the neighborhoods we serve. Our Board of Directors—past and present—has been made up of committed homeowners, professionals, and elders who have poured their hearts into ensuring that every drop of water reflects integrity, trust, and care.

Our history is a testament to resilience. We have weathered droughts, regulatory changes, aging infrastructure, and shifting community needs—all while remaining independent and deeply rooted in service. From hand-dug wells and gravity-fed tanks in the early years to today's modern treatment and storage systems, we've evolved to meet the times without losing sight of our values.

"I remember when our water bill was just $2.50 a month," shared Mrs. Verna Winston, a resident since 1956 and former Board Vice President. "This company has always been more than a utility—it's been a lifeline, a family. We look out for each other, and that's what keeps us going strong."

This milestone is more than just a number. It reflects the tireless work of our operators, board members, engineers, and volunteers who ensure that the water continues to flow—morning, noon, and night. It represents a community that believes in self-determination, stewardship, and protecting a vital resource for future generations.

As we look to the future, we are investing in upgrades like the new Well 3R, improved iron and manganese treatment, and stronger emergency response plans. These efforts aren't just about compliance—they're about honoring the trust placed in us and building for the next century of service.

To all the residents of East Palo Alto and Menlo Park who support and believe in our mission: thank you. Your belief in community-run infrastructure fuels our work every day. Here's to 101 years of history—and to many more years of growth, sustainability, and service under the East Palo Menlo Park skies.

Why Water Costs Are Rising — And How We're Protecting Our Community's Interests

Understanding the Impact of Inflation on Your Water Service

In a community like ours — where families have worked hard for every inch of progress — any increase in household costs is rightfully met with concern. At Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company, we hear those concerns. We live here too. And we take seriously our responsibility to keep your water safe, reliable, and affordable.

Just as you've seen prices rise at the gas station or grocery store, we've seen sharp increases in the cost of running our small, community-owned utility. Basic operations — like pumping, testing, and treating water — now cost more. Materials for repairs, system upgrades, and safety equipment have nearly doubled. On top of that, new state mandates require additional investments to meet modern health and safety standards.

We don't raise rates lightly. In fact, we fight to avoid it — applying for grants, securing long-term low-

interest loans, and prioritizing cost-saving measures. But as costs rise around us, we must also act to protect the future of your water system.

Unlike larger utilities or for-profit companies, every dollar collected by PAPMWC stays in this community. We are not a city agency. We are not a corporation. We are a small, member-run system that exists to serve — not profit. That means every pipe repaired, every gallon tested, and every emergency plan prepared is done for your safety and peace of mind.

We're proud to have served this community for 101 years — and we remain committed to keeping your water flowing without compromise.

"We know every customer by name. That's what makes our service personal — and worth protecting."
— Mrs. Alberta Mitchell, Board Secretary and East Palo Alto resident for over 60 years

Help Us Protect Your Water

If you see anyone taking water from a hydrant, please notify our office immediately. Our fire hydrants are marked with **green caps** and are for emergency and authorized use only. Unauthorized water use drives up costs and threatens system pressure for emergencies. Your vigilance helps us protect this vital community resource.

Thank you for allowing us to serve you. With your support, we will continue building a stronger, safer water system for the next generation — right here in East Palo Alto and Menlo Park.

How to Get Involved

Your Voice Matters in the Future of Our Water

At the Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company, we firmly believe that community ownership means community participation. **As a private, nonprofit mutual water company, our strength lies in the hands of the very people we serve—homeowners, residents, and neighbors in East Palo Alto and Menlo Park.**

We welcome constructive voices. Whether you're new to the neighborhood or have lived here for decades, your input can help shape decisions that affect water quality, infrastructure, emergency preparedness, and customer service. Every policy and project is informed by people like you—people who care deeply about our community and the resources we all depend on. **"If we don't show up for our own community, who will?" one resident recently shared during a meeting. "This company belongs to us. Let's make sure it thrives for the next 100 years."**

Attend Our Monthly Board Meetings

Our board meetings are held on the third Thursday of every month at 4:00 PM. These meetings are open to all members and provide an opportunity to hear updates, ask questions, raise concerns, and offer solutions. Agendas are posted in the front bulletin board at our office.

Let's Build the Future Together

Strong, transparent, and community-based governance is what sets us apart. By getting involved, you help ensure that local voices—not outside corporations or distant officials—guide the future of our water system. We invite you to bring your ideas, concerns, and talents to the table.

To learn more, call our office at (650) 322-6903, email us at PAPMWC@yahoo.com, or visit us at 2190 Addison Avenue. Together, we can continue to protect and strengthen this vital resource under the East Palo Menlo Park skies.

A Prayer for Our Community

Honoring 101 Years of Service and Unity

Dear Heavenly Father,

We thank You for sustaining our community through more than a century of growth, change, and challenge. Thank You for the gift of clean, life-giving water—a blessing that nourishes our families, gardens, and hopes each day.

We lift up the people of East Palo Alto and Menlo Park, every household, every elder, every child. Continue to pour out Your wisdom, peace, and provision upon this community. Strengthen the hands of those who serve—from water workers and board members to neighbors who lend a helping hand.

Lord, grant us unity of purpose and compassion for one another. Remind us that we are not just customers or residents—we are a family, entrusted with caring for each other and for the resources You have provided.

As we celebrate 101 years of faithful service, may we walk forward with gratitude, courage, and a renewed sense of stewardship. Help us to build a future rooted in justice, equity, and love.

Bless the skies above us, the ground beneath us, and the water that flows between us. In Your holy name, we pray,

Amen.

Picture of Menlo Park Fire Captain K. White standing in front of our **350,000-gallon water storage tank F.D. CONN. (Fire Department Connection).**

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment Our Profession

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 17, 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.
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 Tank Effluent (ppb) See explanation at end of Table 5	28 samples for aluminum were taken in 2024	28	ND-88	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
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	200	N.A.	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Aluminum Tank Effluent (ppb) See explanation at end of Table 5	28 samples for aluminum were taken in 2024	27	ND-88	200	N.A.	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
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) Tank Effluent See explanation at end of Table 5	54 Samples in 2024	21.8	ND-140	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) Wells 5,6&7 See explanation at end of Table 5	41 Samples in 2024	58	ND-69	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb) Tank Effluent See explanation at end of Table 5	54 samples in 2024	14.4	2.9-59	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 deposits

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 2024 CCR since Well 7 was in use part of last year.

Sampling results are from the individual wells (#5, #6, & #7) unless otherwise noted. All well water is chlorinated before being delivered to our customers. The water delivered to our customers is designated as "Tank Effluent" and is monitored at the booster pump station before delivery to the first customer. *The PAPMWC has often requested the laboratory-provided Tank Effluent results be included in the State drinking water database, but DDW has not formally setup this monitoring point.*

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.

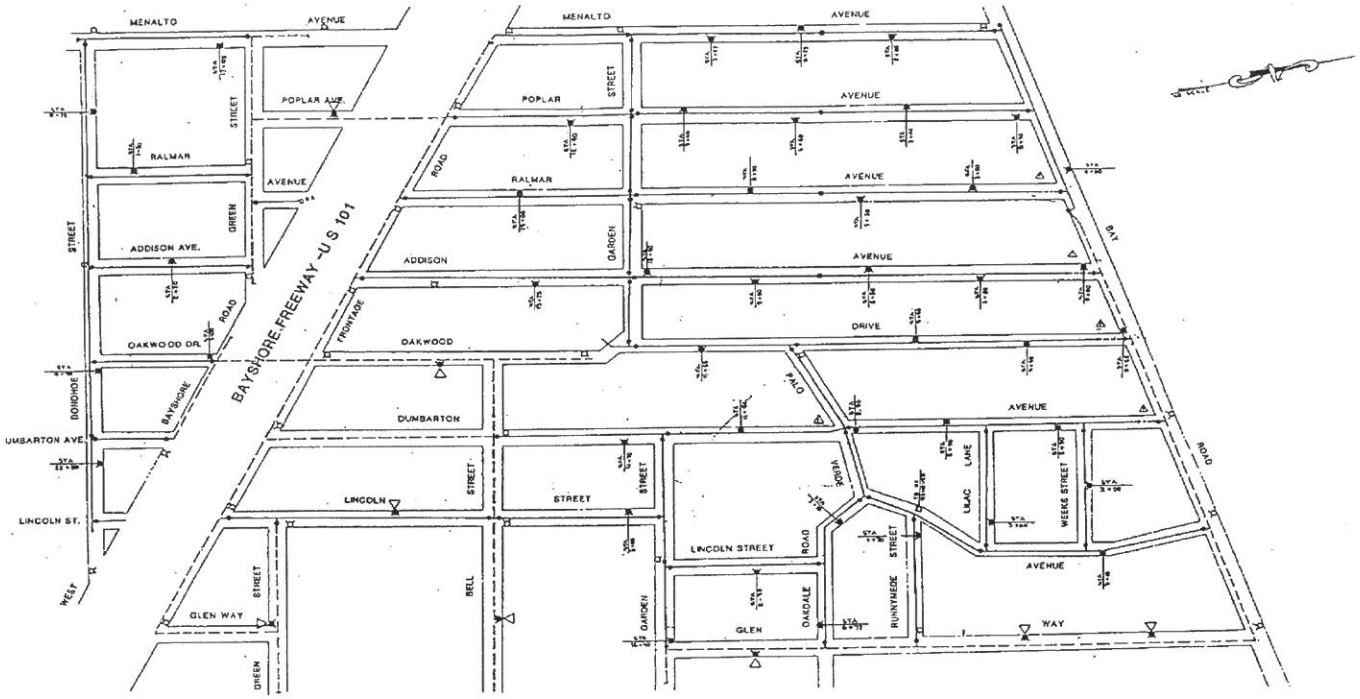
Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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.

SERVICE AREA



MAP OF THE PALO ALTO PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY'S SERVICE AREAS

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www.PAPMWC.org
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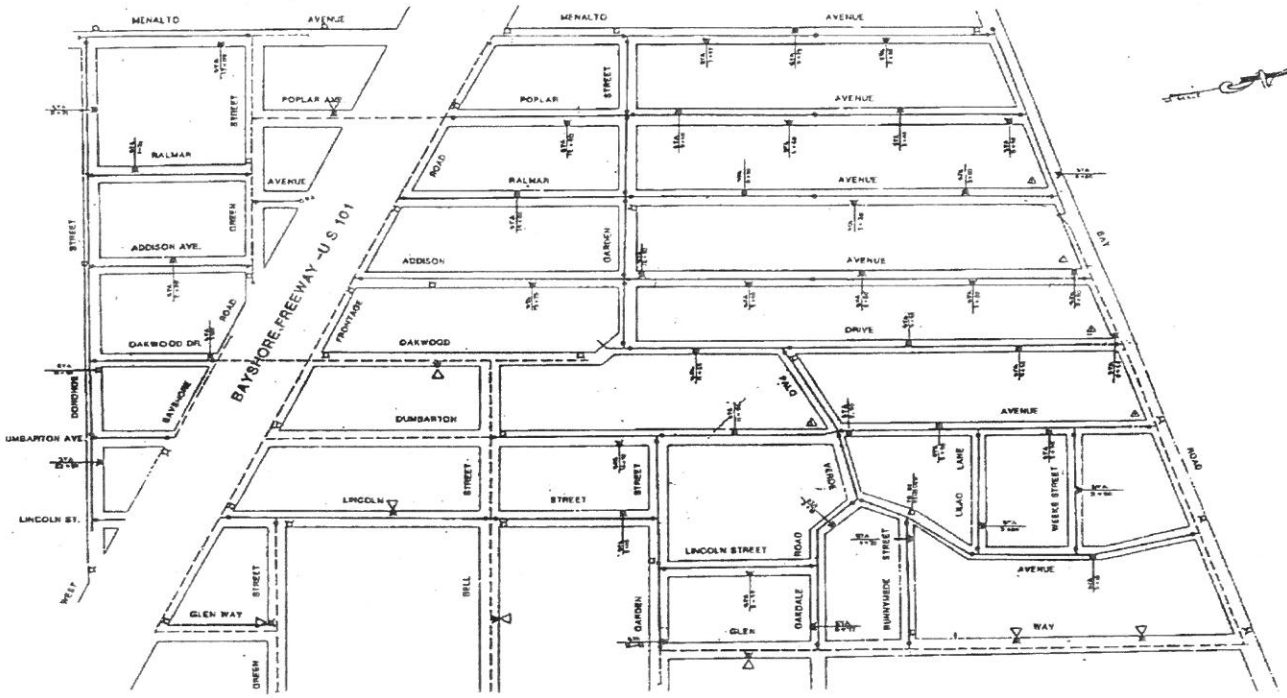

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