



CITY OF REDWOOD CITY

2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

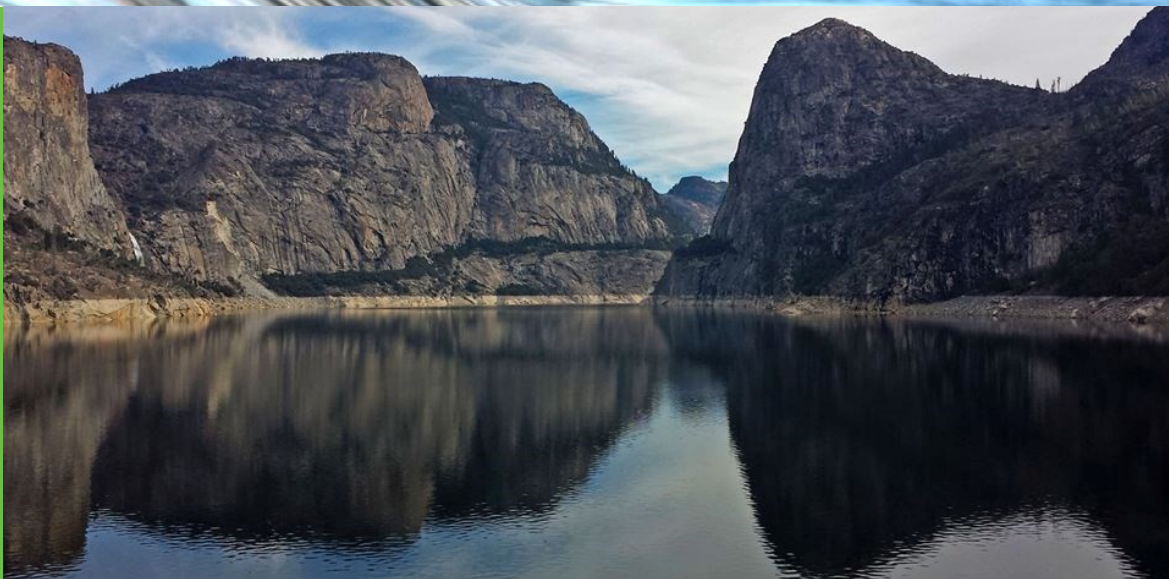
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This state-mandated report contains important information about your drinking water. To translate it, or speak with someone who understands it please call (650) 780-7464.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien por favor llame (650) 780-7464.



OUR DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Most of our drinking water supply comes from the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS), which is a wholesaler owned and managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). The supply consists of surface water that is well protected and carefully managed by the 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. Maintaining this variety of sources is an important component of the SFPUC's near- and long-term water supply management strategy. A diverse mix of sources protects us from potential disruptions due to emergencies or natural disasters, provides resiliency during periods of drought, and helps us ensure a long-term, sustainable water supply as we address issues such as climate uncertainty, regulatory changes, and population growth.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies including the upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources (UNHHS) undergo treatment by the SFPUC before it is delivered. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from federal and State filtration requirements but receives the following treatment: disinfection using ultraviolet light and chlorine, pH adjustment for optimum corrosion control, fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and UNHHS is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP); whereas water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP). Water treatment at these plants consist of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal.

In 2021, no UNHHS water was used. However, a small amount of groundwater from four wells was added to the SFRWS's surface water supply through blending in the transmission pipelines. In 2021, it is unlikely that Redwood City received water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP) or SFPUC's ground water sources.



Watersheds Protection

SFPUC 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 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. Wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities continue to be the potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) at 510-620-3474 for the review of these reports.



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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 www.epa.gov/safewater.

WATER QUALITY

Together with the SFRWS, Redwood City regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure the water delivered to you meets or exceeds federal and State drinking water standards. In 2021, the SFRWS conducted more than 48,320 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.

The City of Redwood City also collects and tests water samples from the City's water system and storage reservoirs. Samples are collected weekly, monthly, and quarterly depending on the type of analyses. Samples are sent to a certified lab or analysis is performed in the field. The City of Redwood City Water Division staff ensures water delivered within the water system meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SWRCB 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.

Monitoring of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS is a group of approximately 5,000 man-made, persistent chemicals used in a variety of industries and consumer products. In 2021, our wholesaler, the SFPUC, conducted a second round of voluntary monitoring using a newer analytical method adopted by the USEPA for some other PFAS contaminants. No PFAS were detected above the SWRCB's Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels in surface water and groundwater sources. For additional information about PFAS, you may visit SWRCB website waterboards.ca.gov/pfas, SFPUC website [PFAS factsheet.pdf \(sfpuc.org\)](#), and/or USEPA website epa.gov/pfas.

TO LEARN MORE

Additional water quality data may be obtained by contacting Justin Chapel at Redwood City Public Works Services (650) 780-7464.

Want to learn more about drinking water regulations? Visit the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water at www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinkingwater or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov.

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. The SFPUC regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen, and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2019. 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.

KEY

< / ≤	= less than / less than or equal to	NL	= Notification level
AL	= Action Level	NoP	= Number of Coliform-Positive Sample
Max	= Maximum	NTU	= Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Min	= Minimum	ORL	= Other Regulatory level
N/A	= Not Available	ppb	= part per billion
ND	= Non-Detect	ppm	= part per million
μS/cm	= microSiemens/ centimeter		



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

Background

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required the U.S. EPA to establish criteria for a monitoring program for unregulated contaminants and to publish, once every 5 years, a list of no more than 30 contaminants to be monitored by public water systems.

Recent Sampling Event

The most recent sampling event was UCMR 4 part 3, which took place in August through November of 2020. This sampling event requires public water systems to monitor for 10 cyanotoxins and 20 additional chemical contaminants. The City of Redwood City performed 4 quarters of sampling for chemical contaminants. There were 6 chemicals detected at low levels that did not exceed any MCLs. UCMR 4 sampling took place in August of 2020 through November 2020 for cyanotoxins. All results for the cyanotoxins were non-detect (ND).

Prior to that event was UCMR 3 in which the City of Redwood City performed sampling for 28 potential contaminants and two viruses from August 2014 through May 2015. Of the potential contaminants, only 4 were detected at very low levels. During each event samples were taken from one of our SFPUC source water connections and from various sample points in the City's distribution system.

The results of the detected contaminants can be found in the table on the next page.

Reporting

U.S. EPA does not provide guidance on the issue of reporting federal UCMR contaminants beyond the previous calendar year's detections, other than to say it is not required and that data older than 5 years need not be reported. As a result, the State Board recommends systems to report the data for 5 years.

For More Information

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. To view the results of sampling for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule conducted by Redwood City please visit our website at www.redwoodcity.org/waterquality.



Redwood City has declared a stage 2 water shortage emergency.

On January 10, 2022, Redwood City declared a Stage 2 water shortage emergency which calls for all customers to reduce water use based on their water allocation. Residential customers have an indoor allocation of 45 gallons per person per day, and an outdoor reduction for irrigation of 35%. Most residential customers can meet the outdoor reduction requirement by irrigating only two days per week.

Residential Irrigation days are as follows:

- Odd address Mondays and Thursdays
- Even address Tuesdays and Fridays

Water Budgets for landscapes irrigated through a dedicated irrigation meter are required to reduce water use by 35% and are allowed to irrigate any day of the week.

<https://www.redwoodcity.org/drought>

Redwood City Saves Water

Small Things Add Up

- Take shorter showers.
- Turn off the tap while brushing.
- Wash only full loads of laundry or dishes.
- Consider reusing indoor water for your plants.

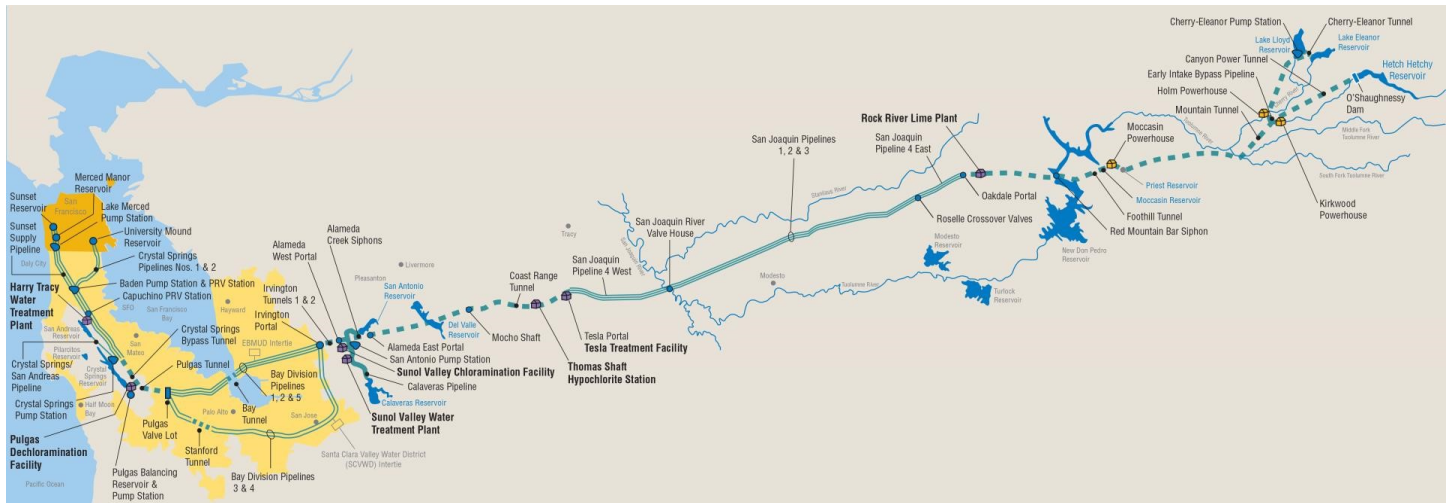
LEARN MORE



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Results

UCMR4 Detected Contaminants	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Haloacetic Acids						
Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.374 - 0.977	0.642	Degradation of disinfectant
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	12.8 - 32.6	19.8	Degradation of disinfectant
Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.05 - 2.77	2.45	Degradation of disinfectant
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	8.28 - 16.20	12.86	Degradation of disinfectant
HAA5	ppb	60	N/A	31.9 - 37.5	34.75	Degradation of disinfectant
Metals						
Maganese	ppb	2	N/A	1.33 - 1.99	1.75	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
UCMR3 Detected Contaminants						
Strontium	ppb	N/A	N/A	15-47	28	Erosion of natural and pipe deposits
Vanadium	ppb	50 (NL)	N/A	0.2-0.3	0.25	Erosion of natural and pipe
Chromium-6	ppb	10	0.02	0.03-0.05	0.04	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharges
Chlorate	ppb	800 (NL)	N/A	94-180	131	Degradation of disinfectant

San Francisco Regional Water System Map



City of Redwood Water Quality Data - 2021⁽¹⁾

Detected Contaminants	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.2 - 0.4 ⁽²⁾	[3.3]	Soil Runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU -	1 ⁽³⁾ Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽³⁾	N/A N/A	- 99.8% - 100%	[0.4] -	Soil Runoff Soil Runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP) ⁽¹²⁾	NTU -	1 ⁽³⁾ Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽³⁾	N/A N/A	- 100%	[0.2] -	Soil Runoff Soil Runoff
Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	22.1 - 46.4	[36.5] ⁽⁴⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	24 - 67.4	[43.8] ⁽⁴⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND - 1.9	[2.1] ⁽⁵⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁶⁾	ppm	TT	N/A	1.2 - 2.2	1.8	Various natural and man-made sources
Microbiological						
Total Coliform ⁽⁷⁾	-	NoP ≤5.0% of monthly samples	(0)	-	[0.08%]	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli ⁽⁸⁾	-	0 Positive Samples	(0)	-	[0%]	Human or animal fecal waste
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	Cyst/L	TT	(0)	0 - 0.04	0.01	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics						
Fluoride (source water) ⁽⁹⁾	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.4 ⁽¹⁰⁾	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4	0.20 - 3.35	[2.76] ⁽⁵⁾	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Constituents with Secondary Standards	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Major Sources of Contaminant
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 11	6.7	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	34 - 217	135	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1.1 - 29	13	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	<20 - 96	52	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	ND - 0.2	ND	Soil runoff
Lead and Copper	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	< 1 - 90.2 ⁽¹¹⁾	41.5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	<1 - 6.2 ⁽¹²⁾	2.8	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

City of Redwood City - Water Quality Data for Year 2021

Other Water Quality Parameters					Footnotes:
	Unit	ORL	Range	Average	
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	4.5 - 79	37	(1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
Boron	ppb	1000(NL)	ND - 123	ND	(2) These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily.
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3 - 17	9.5	(3) This is a TT requirement for filtration systems.
Chlorate ⁽¹³⁾	ppb	800 (NL)	28 - 420	162	(4) This is the highest locational running annual average value.
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	7.7 - 60	34	(5) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	<0.2 - 5.5	2.9	(6) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.
pH	-	N/A	8.6 - 9.7	9.2	(7) Systems collecting < 40 coliform samples monthly should report the highest number (not the percentage) of total coliform positive samples collected in any one month. This MCL was no longer in effect on July 1, 2021.
Phosphate (ortho)	ppm	N/A	<0.3 - 0.3	<0.3	(8) The MCL was changed to E. coli based starting on July 1, 2021 when the State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective. (If City of XX did not comply with the E. coli MCL, then include the total number of E. coli.
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.4 - 1.1	0.7	(9) The SWRCB recommended an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. In 2021, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.6 ppm - 0.9 ppm and 0.7 ppm, respectively.
Silica	ppm	N/A	3 - 5.9	4.8	(10) Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy source was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water at the SVWTP and HTWTP were attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 17	12	(11) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2021. 0 of 32 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the AL.
Strontium	ppb	N/A	14 - 181	83	(12) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2021. 0 of 32 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the AL.
					(13) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFPUC for water disinfection.



- View hourly water use
- Sign up for leak alerts
- View your bill

My Water, Redwood City's customer water use portal and mobile app brings your water use to your fingertips. Conservation made easy! My Water's core purpose is to empower customers through better customer service so that we all may use water more wisely, and in turn, save money and help the environment.

To get started, visit www.mywater.redwoodcity.org

Residential Self-Audit Tool

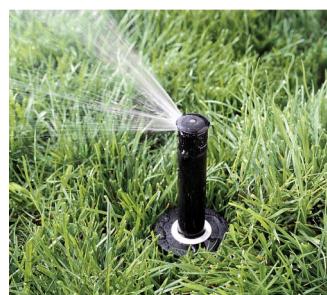
To conserve water inside your home, the first step is understanding how much water you use and where to look for potential leaks. Our



Residential Self-Audit Tool will take you step by step through the process of checking for sink/shower flow rates, meter leak test, toilet leak test, and general indoor leak information.

Click [here](#) for more information.

Irrigation Hardware Rebates



Purchase and install qualifying irrigation equipment to enhance irrigation efficiency and reduce water use. The program will provide rebates of up to **\$5** for High-Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzles, up to **\$10** for Spray Bodies with Pressure Regulation, and up to **\$30** for Large Rotors.

Click [here](#) for more information.

SPECIAL HEALTH NEEDS AND REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule

This report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021, in which the SWRCB adopted California version of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule, effective on July 1, 2021, maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). Greater public health protection is anticipated, as the revised rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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



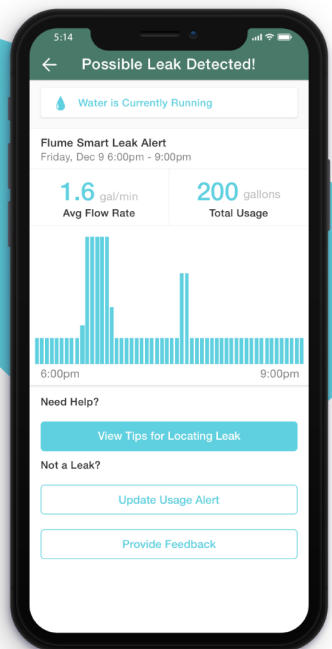
DRINKING WATER AND LEAD

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 exposure among women who are pregnant increases prenatal risks. Lead exposure among women who later become pregnant has similar risks if lead stored in the mother's bones is released during pregnancy. Recent science suggests that adults who drink water containing lead have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. There are no known lead service lines in our water distribution system. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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, 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 to remove lead from drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested, call your city phone (650) 780-7462 for a lead test. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

As previously reported in 2018, the SFPUC completed an inventory of lead user service lines (LUSL) in their system and there are no known pipelines and connectors between water mains and meters made of lead. The City of Redwood City completed a service line inventory in 2021 of all service lines in the water system from the water main to the meter and there are no known lead service lines. Redwood City is in the process of surveying all User Service Lines from the water meter to the building for pipe material. This survey is planned to be completed by October 2024, and no lead user service lines have been found at this time.

Catch Water Leaks Before They Drain Your Wallet



Get an Instant Rebate on Flume

With a Flume Smart Home Water Monitor you can take control of your water use, get notified of leaks directly on your smartphone or tablet, and setup water budget alerts all through the Flume Water App.

Installing Flume is simple and no plumbing work is necessary. Visit <https://flumewater.com/partners/redwoodcity> to see if Flume works with your water meter then receive \$65 dollars off your purchase.

