



CITY OF REDWOOD CITY 2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Redwood City at 1400 Broadway or (650) 780-7464 for assistance.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

Favor de comunicarse Redwood City a 1400 Broadway o (650) 780-7464 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Redwood City 以获得中文的帮助: 1400 Broadway, (650) 780-7464



OUR DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

The City of Redwood City's 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. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission provides 2.7 million customers in cities and towns across the region through its San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) with water so high quality that it meets all federal and state standards. We are committed to providing high-quality drinking water for our customers. The SFRWS's drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed. These sources are diverse in both origin and location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County and San Mateo County, as well as 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 our 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 sources including the upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources (UNHHS) undergo treatment before it is delivered to our customers. While the water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements, it does receive the following treatment before being delivered for your consumption: 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 upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant and water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Water treatment at these plants consists of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal.

In 2024, it is unlikely that Redwood City received water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP), and the City does not receive any groundwater from the SFPUC.



Protection of Watersheds

The SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and for non-Hetch Hetchy surface water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. These surveys document the SFPUC's stringent watershed protection activities that are implemented with support from partner agencies including the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service.

These surveys not only evaluate the sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds but also describe the results of watershed management activities conducted in 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 SWRCB Division of Drinking Water at 510-620-3474 for more information.

CONTAMINANTS AND REGULATIONS

Generally, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, oceans, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Contaminants present may include:

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

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

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

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

Back siphonage

Reverse of flow due to loss of pressure in the Municipal Water Distribution System



Back pressure

When a source of pressure, such as a pump, increases private service pressure above the municipal water distribution system pressure.



Redwood City's Cross Connection Control Policy is being revised to meet new regulations put in place by the State Water Resources Control Board. These important regulations are to protect the drinking water supply from contamination that might occur because of backflow of non-drinking water into the public drinking water system.

Two primary causes of backflow are backsiphonage (suction like a vacuum) and back pressure (too much pressure).

The City will be conducting hazard assessments on all water services to determine if a backflow needs to be installed. Water customers may need to install, or replace, a backflow prevention assembly to protect the public water system from hazards.

Examples of hazards that require service protection include, but are not limited to:

- ➡ Auxiliary water supplies (i.e. wells)
- ➡ Fire sprinkler systems
- ➡ Landscape irrigation systems
- ➡ High hazard facilities (i.e. industrial, medical)
- ➡ Premises with multiple services
- ➡ Temporary connections to fire hydrants

WATER QUALITY

Together with the SFPUC, 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.

The SFRWS regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling locations throughout its system to ensure the water delivered to you meets all state and federal drinking water standards. In 2024, the SFRWS conducted more than 45,650 drinking water tests in the source, transmission, and distribution system. This is in addition to its extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by the certified operators and online instruments.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Collectively these are called contaminants. Therefore, drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The tables in this report list detected contaminants in our drinking water in 2024 and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accordance with regulatory guidance. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission holds a State Water Resources Control Board monitoring waiver for some contaminants in our surface water and groundwater supplies, and therefore their monitoring frequencies are less than annual. Visit sfpub.org/WaterQuality for a list of all water quality parameters monitored in both raw water and treated water in 2024.

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 \(sfpub.org\)](https://sfpub.org/PFASfactsheet.pdf), and/or USEPA website epa.gov/pfas. Redwood City conducting PFAS monitoring as part of UCMR5 that began in August 2024 and runs through May 2025. Data will be available in the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report.

TO LEARN MORE

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. Water quality policies are decided at public hearings held at regularly scheduled City Council meetings. For more information visit www.redwoodcity.org.

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

City of Redwood City
Water Utility Services

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 SFRWS conducted four consecutive quarters of monitoring at designated locations approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 2023, and all results have been non-detected. Redwood City's 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. UCMR 5 sampling began in August 2024 and ran through May 2025, which tested for the presence of 30 chemical contaminants. Data will be included in the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report.

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

Boron Detection Above Notification Level in Source Water

In 2024, boron was detected at a level of 2.3 parts per million (ppm) in the raw water stored in Pond F3 East, one of the SFRWS's approved sources in the Alameda Watershed. Similar levels were detected in the same pond in preceding years. Although the detected value was above the California Notification Level of 1 ppm, the water was typically delivered to San Antonio Reservoir where it was substantially diluted to below the Notification Level before treatment at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. Boron is an element in nature and is typically released into air and water when soils and rocks naturally weather.

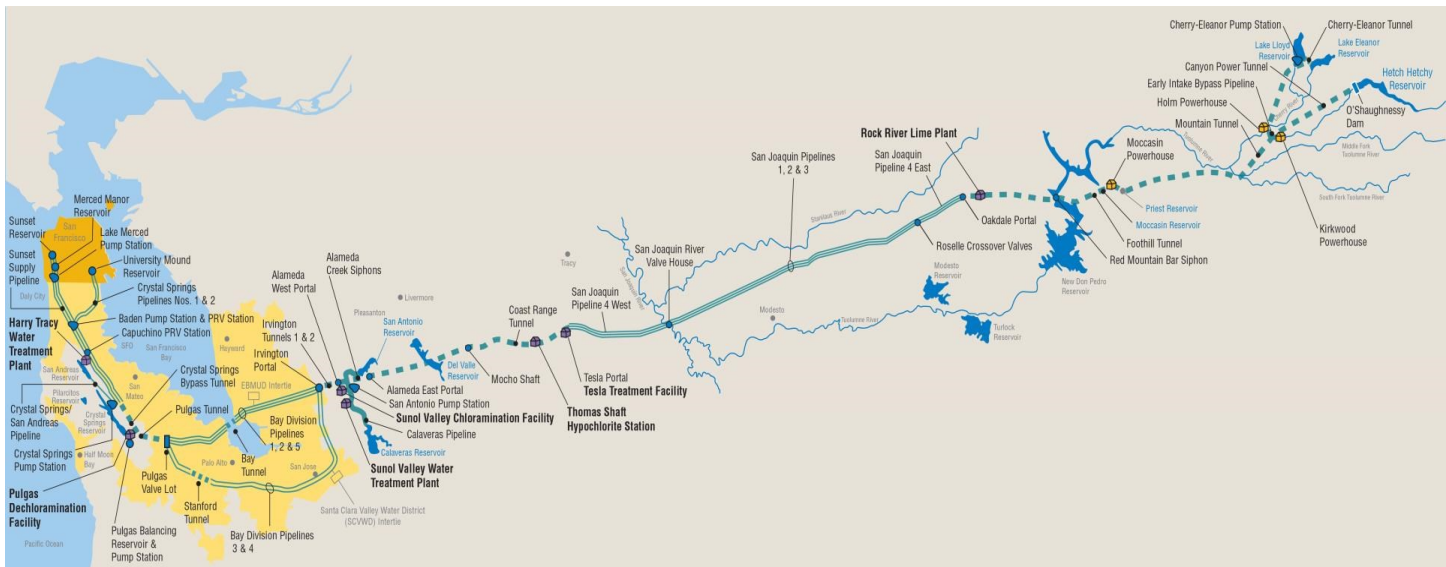




Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) Results

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 deposits
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 - 2024⁽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	0.3 - 0.5 ⁽²⁾	[2.1]	Soil Runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	TT = Max 1 TT = Min 95% of samples	N/A	-	[0.4]	Soil Runoff
	-	≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽³⁾	N/A	99.97%	-	Soil Runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP) ⁽¹²⁾	NTU	TT = Max 1 TT = Min 95% of samples	N/A	-	[0.1]	Soil Runoff
	-	≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽³⁾	N/A	100%	-	Soil Runoff
Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	19.7 - 55.7	[42.42] ⁽³⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	12.0 - 39.0	[30.61] ⁽³⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND - 5.9	[1] ⁽⁴⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological						
<i>E. Coli</i> ⁽⁵⁾	-	0 Positive Samples	(0)	-	[0%]	Human or animal fecal waste
Inorganics						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.2	0.1	Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride ⁽⁶⁾ (raw water)	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND - 0.4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (including free chlorine and chloramine)	ppm	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4	0.30 - 3.46	[2.76] ⁽⁴⁾	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Constituents with Secondary Standards	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Major Sources of Contaminant
Aluminum	ppb	200 (MCL = 1000)	600	ND - 59	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; some surface water treatment residue
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 18	9.3	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	<6 - 41	14	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	<2 - 2.7	<2	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	μS/cm	1600	N/A	31 - 317	193	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1 - 41	18	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	24 - 169	102	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 - 0.4	0.2	Soil runoff
Lead and Copper	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	< 1 - 58 ⁽¹¹⁾	47	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	<1 - 4.0 ⁽¹²⁾	2.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

City of Redwood City - Water Quality Data for Year 2024

Non-Regulated Water Quality Parameters	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	7.4 - 120	60
Bromide	ppb	N/A	<10 - 29	<10
Boron	ppb	1000(NL)	23 - 65	41
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.2 - 28	15
Chlorate	ppb	800 (NL)	24 - 597	144
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	N/A	0 - 0.06	0.02
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8.4 - 106	60
Lithium	ppb	N/A	<2 - 4	<2
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 9.5	5.7
pH	-	N/A	9.04 - 9.86	9.41
Silica	ppm	N/A	4.9 - 9.9	7.5
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 24	16
Total Organic Carbon ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppm	N/A	1.1 - 1.8	1.5

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) This is the highest locational running annual average value.
- (4) This is the highest running annual average value.
- (5) The City did not have any E. Coli positive samples.
- (6) Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy source was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water to the water treatment plants were attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into local reservoirs. The fluoride level in our treated water ranged from 0.5 ppm to 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm.
- (7)
- (8) The MCL was changed to E. coli based starting on July 1, 2021 when the State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective.
- (9) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection.
- (10) The range and average values of the total organic carbon were from operational monitoring results at Tesla Treatment Facilities.

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the City of Redwood City phone number at (650) 780-7464.

Dropcountr Key Features

- Consumption insights
- Peer comparisons
- Bill and usage history
- Threshold and leak alerts
- Irrigation Analysis
- Water-saving tips

To get started, visit www.redwoodcity.org/water



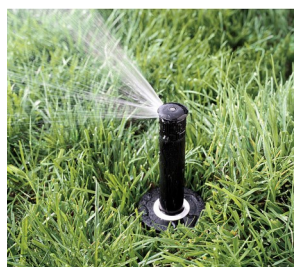
Residential Self-Audit Tool



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. Go to https://bawasca.dropletportal.com/residential_self_audit 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. Go to

https://bawasca.org/conserve/rebates/irrigation_hardware_rebates 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. Immunocompromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome or other immune system disorders, and some elderly people and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in most surface water. The SFRWS regularly test for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2023. However, current test methods approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency 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.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater.

SFPUC Water Quality Strategic Plan

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) has a history of proactively identifying potential water quality issues and considering them in capital planning and operational decisions. This practice has enabled the SFPUC to comply with all state and federal drinking water regulations and continue to provide high quality water to customers. To create a sound foundation for capital and operational investments that may be required in the next decade to protect drinking water quality, their Water Quality Division (WQD) regularly assessed potential real-world concerns that could impact our water quality and identified recommendations to consider for implementation. In 2024, the WQD conducted periodic updates to the Water Quality Strategic Plan that was initially adopted in 2008. This updated plan provides an overview of the strategic planning process, activities currently underway within the Water Quality Division, and recommends new activities. The plan is available at SFPUC website <https://www.sfpuc.gov/about-us/policies-plans/water-quality-planning>.

FLUORIDATION AND DENTAL FLUOROSIS

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. Based on the recommendation from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) regulatory guidance, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission has maintained an optimal fluoride level at 0.7 milligram per liter (mg/L, or part per million, ppm), since 2015. The optimal level provides the benefits of tooth decay prevention while minimizing the chance that children develop dental fluorosis. Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at this level may still have a chance of developing mild to very mild fluorosis, which can cause tiny white lines or streaks in their teeth. These marks are often only visible under a microscope. Even in cases where the marks are visible, they do not pose any health risk. To lessen the 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 the SWRCB if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the SWRCB's website waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html, the CDC's website cdc.gov/fluoridation, or our website sfpuc.gov/TapWater.

Redwood City Saves Water

Save water by switching from a lawn to a drought resistant landscape.

You can even get a rebate for doing this!

LEARN MORE ▶

Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

DRINKING WATER AND LEAD

Exposure to lead, if present, can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could have decreases in intelligent quotient and attention span as well as increases in learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have an increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

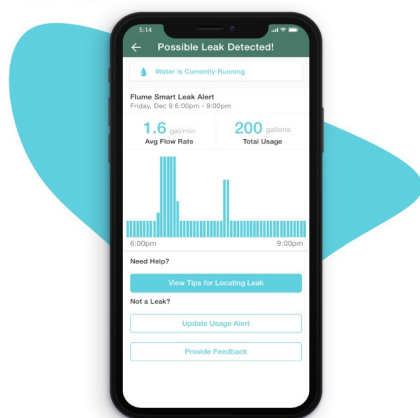
Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sample results do not detect lead at one point in time. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing by taking one or more of the following actions:

- Identify and remove lead materials within your home plumbing.
- If you use a water filter, make sure it's certified for lead to National Sanitation Foundation (NSF)/ANSI standards. Make sure to replace and maintain the filter according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula (Do not boil your water to remove lead. Boiling water will not remove lead).
- Flush your pipes for several minutes before using your water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula (this can be done by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes, or reusing for watering plants).
- Flush for a longer period if you have pipes made of lead or galvanized material. Visit sfpub.gov/lead to see an instructional video if you would like to test your pipes.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can have your water tested. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/water/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 of the City owned portion of the service line from the water main to the meter. No lead service lines were found. Following the survey for the City owned portion of the service line, the City surveyed the customer owned portion from the water meter to the building. This inventory was reported to the CA Division of Drinking Water in October, 2024. There were no lead service lines found. We continue to identify the pipe material of the customer owned portion of the service lines that were marked as unknown during the survey. Visit www.redwoodcity.org/waterquality for more information and search the inventory for your service line.

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.

