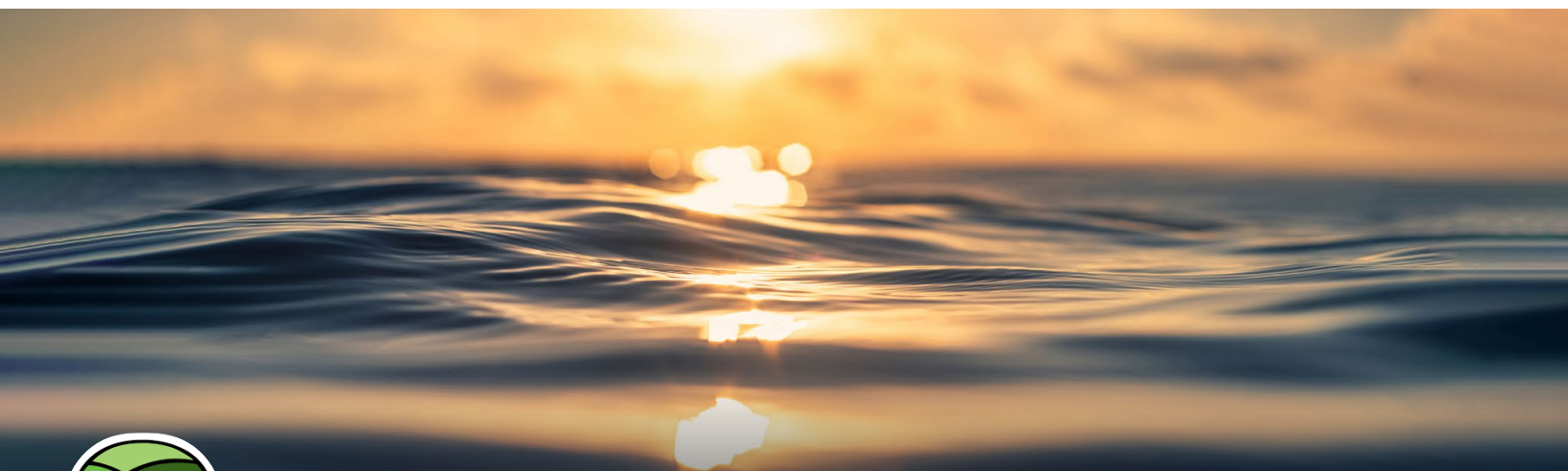
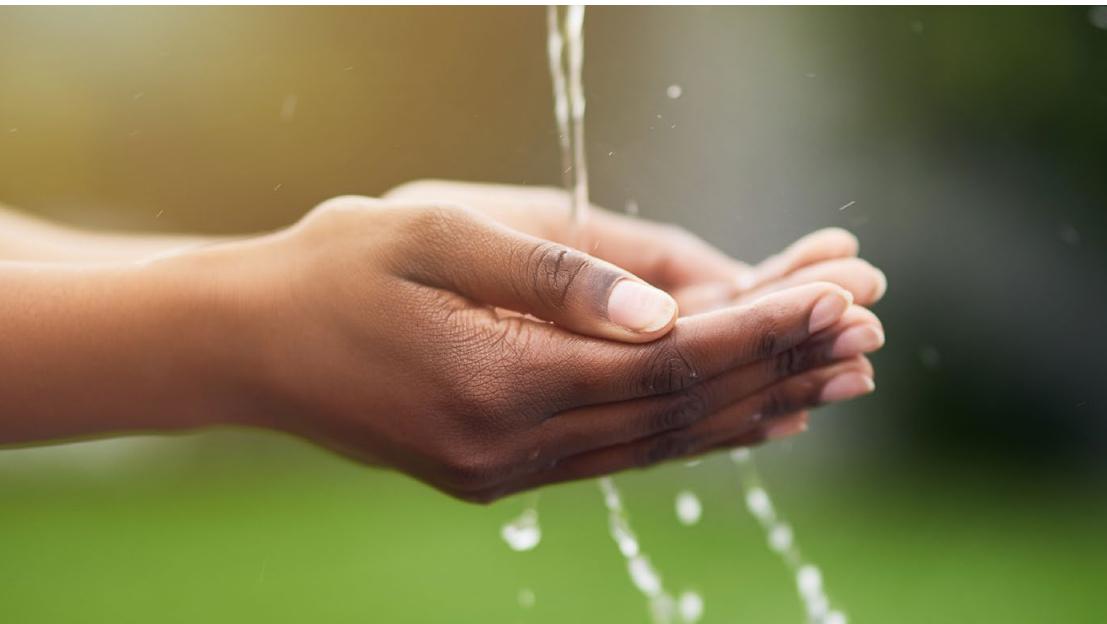


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
City of Redwood City

PWS ID#: CA4110022

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Redwood City a 1400 Broadway o (650) 780-7464 para asirlo 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 Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

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 (SFPUC). The SFRWS's drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed. The surface water is stored in reservoirs in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County, and San Mateo County. The groundwater source is a deep aquifer in northern San Mateo County.



Maintaining these sources is an important component of our near and long-term water supply management. A diversity of sources not only protects us from potential disruptions due to emergencies or natural disasters but also provides resiliency during periods of drought. It helps us ensure a sustainable water supply as we address issues such as climate uncertainty, regulatory changes, and population growth.

All surface water we deliver to you undergoes treatment approved by regulatory agencies. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements due to its exceptional quality. However, it is still subject to 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 by-products. Raw water from local reservoirs in Alameda County and upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources are delivered to the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. Similarly, water from reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Water treatment at these plants consists of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, taste and odor removal, and optimum corrosion control.

In 2025 neither the SFRWS's upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources nor its groundwater wells were used; however, the SFRWS imported a very small amount (0.38 percent) of treated water from Valley Water District in April and May. It is unlikely that Redwood City received water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant in 2025, and the city does not receive any groundwater from the SFPUC.

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 tests water from reservoirs and designated sampling locations throughout the system. In 2025 the SFRWS performed more than 45,550 drinking water tests. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process monitoring conducted by the certified operators and online instruments.

Important Health Information

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, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers.

The San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) regularly tests for *Cryptosporidium*, a waterborne parasitic microbe that may be spread through means other than drinking water. As in the past, this pathogen was found at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2025. Current test methods approved by the U.S. EPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause cryptosporidiosis, which has symptoms of nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).

QUESTIONS?

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



Substances That Could Be in 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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; and

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

Notification of Process Monitoring Violation

The SFPUC is required to notify its customers of a monitoring violation within one year after it learns of the violation. This notice is to inform you that the SFRWS, which is operated by the SFPUC, failed to monitor for recycled filter backwash water turbidity (very small or microscopic particles in the water) at its Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) from June 23 to July 2, 2025. This monitoring violation was the result of equipment failure and was corrected on July 3, 2025, as soon as it became apparent to plant staff. Even though this failure was not an emergency and did not impact water quality, as our customers, we want you to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

Treated, or backwash, water is used to wash the filters at the treatment plant after they have completed a run cycle. Instead of wasting this backwash water, the SVWTP treats it and then recycles it to the front of the plant, where it blends with the source or lake water and then goes through the whole treatment process again. Monitoring at downstream locations at the SVWTP indicated that the plant's effluent or final product was consistently of very high quality and exceeded all drinking water standards.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The instrument (turbidimeter) that monitors turbidity for the recycled water was not operating during the period mentioned above. The instrument was subsequently repaired and put back into operation on July 3, 2025, and since that time, the daily monitoring of recycled filter backwash water turbidity has resumed with no interruption. Operations staff were retrained on monitoring requirements, and additional operational and maintenance activities were implemented to prevent a recurrence. If you need more information, please contact the resources listed on the last page of this report.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. This notice is provided by the City of Redwood City and System 4110022 on behalf of the SFRWS and distributed on June 15, 2026.

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. The SWRCB recommends that fluoridating systems maintain an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 part per million (ppm). This optimal level, recommended by the CDC in 2015, 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 reduce 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 health-care provider or the SWRCB if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the SWRCB's webpage waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html, the CDC's webpage cdc.gov/fluoridation, or SFPUC's webpage sfpuc.gov/TapWater.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. The City of Redwood is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.



As previously reported in 2018, the SFPUC completed an inventory of lead user service lines (LUSL) in its system, and there are no known pipelines or 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 DDW in October 2024. There were no lead service lines found. In October of 2025 all service lines marked as unknown material during the initial survey were identified and no lead service lines were found. Visit the Water Quality page at www.redwoodcity.org/waterquality for more information and search the inventory for your service line.

Protection of Watersheds

The SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for its Hetch Hetchy source annually and the non-Hetch Hetchy surface water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds were completed in 2021. These surveys summarize the following:

- Sanitary conditions of the watersheds;
- Water quality of the reservoirs in the watersheds;
- The SFRWS's stringent watershed protection activities that are implemented with support from its partner agencies, including the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service; and
- Results of watershed management activities conducted in prior years.

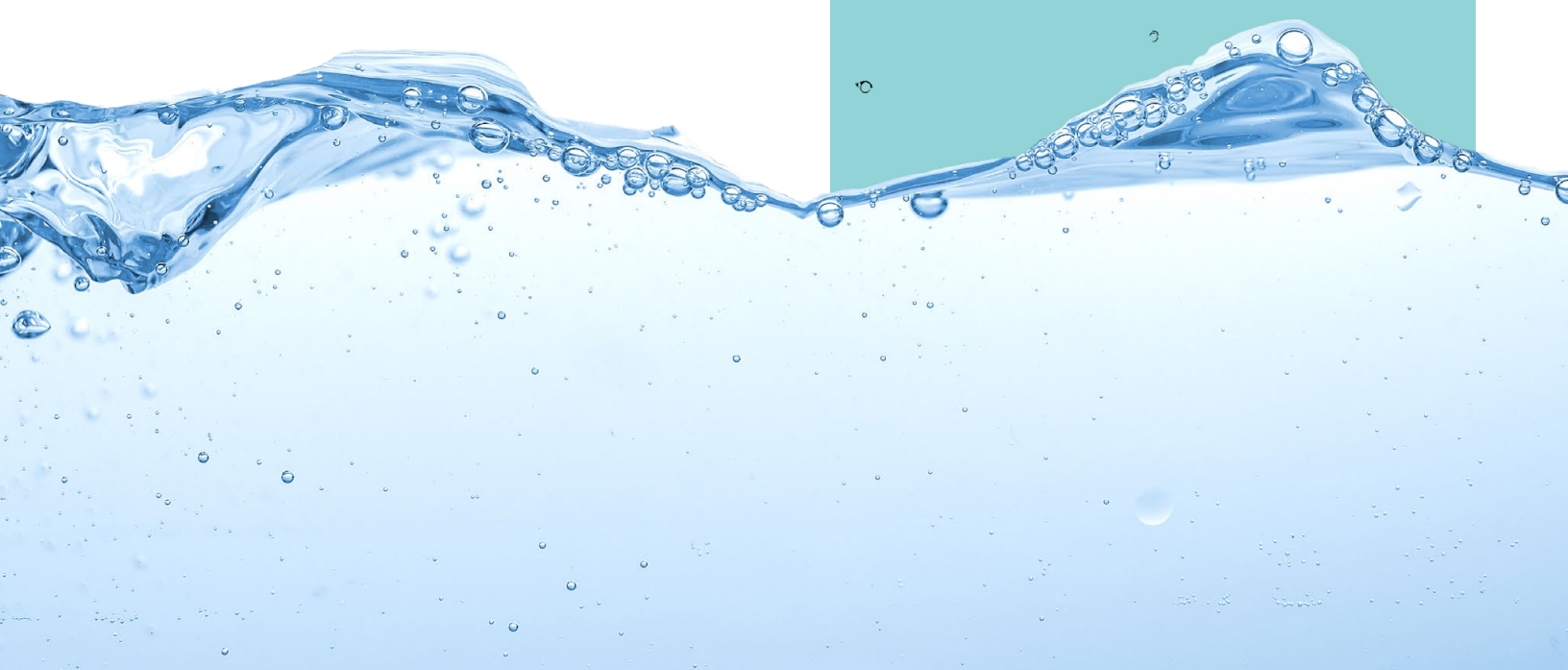
Overall, wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities continue to be the potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District Office of the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water at (510) 620-3474 for more information.

Source Water Assessment

A drinking water source assessment was completed by ASFPUC and accepted by SWRCB DDW. Watershed sanitary surveys are conducted annually for the Hetch Hetchy watershed and every five years for the local Alameda and Peninsula watersheds, in cooperation with the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service for the Hetch Hetchy source.

Potential contaminating activities identified were wildlife, livestock grazing, recreational use (hiking, camping, shoreline fishing), and limited human activity within the protected watershed boundaries. The watersheds are actively managed by SFPUC under stringent protection programs to minimize these potential impacts.

A copy of the source water assessment is available by contacting us at (650) 780-7464.



Test Results

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Unless indicated otherwise, the tables below list contaminants detected in our drinking water monitored in 2025. Information about their typical sources is also included. The SFRWS holds monitoring waivers approved by the SWRCB for some contaminants in the surface water; therefore, they are monitored less than once a year.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
	UNIT	MCL/TT	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE OR LEVEL FOUND	AVERAGE OR [MAX]	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
TURBIDITY						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.3 - 0.5 ⁽²⁾	[3.4]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	TT = Max 1	N/A	-	[0.3]	Soil runoff
	-	TT = Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	TT = Max 1	N/A	-	[0.1]	Soil runoff
	-	TT = Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	16.3-58.2	43.9 ⁽³⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	10.6-41.7	30.9 ⁽³⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.9 - 4.1	[3.5] ⁽⁴⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection using ozone
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
<i>E. coli</i> ⁽⁵⁾	-	0 PS	(0)	-	NA	Human or animal fecal waste
INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ⁽⁶⁾ (raw water)	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.9	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	0.26-4.0	[2.66] ⁽⁴⁾	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS						
	UNIT	SMCL	PHG	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 19	9.8	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	<6 - 36	12	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	<2 - 2.7	<2	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	32 - 346	207	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1 - 45	21	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	24 - 197	117	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	<0.1 - 0.3	0.1	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER						
	UNIT	RAL	PHG	RANGE	90TH PERCENTILE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper	ppb	1300	300	<1-58 ⁽⁷⁾	47	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	<1-4.0 ⁽⁸⁾	2.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS					KEY	
	UNIT	ORL	RANGE	AVERAGE		
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8 - 131	64	< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to	
Bromide	ppb	N/A	21 - 28	24	Max = Maximum	
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	21 - 71	43	Min = Minimum	
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	16	N/A = Not Available	
Chlorate ⁽⁹⁾	ppb	800 (NL)	<20 - 281	88	ND = Non-Detect	
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	N/A	0 - 0.05	0.01	NL = Notification Level	
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8.1 - 112	62	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 10	5.9	ORL = Other Regulatory Level	
pH	-	N/A	9.06-9.62	9.36	ppb = part per billion	
Silica	ppm	N/A	5.3 - 7.8	6.2	ppm = part per million	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	18	PS = Number of Positive Sample	
Total Organic Carbon ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppm	N/A	1.4 - 3.1	2.1	RAL = Regulatory Action Level	
					µS/cm = microSiemens/centimeter	

- (1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
- (2) These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily at Tesla Treatment Facilities.
- (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 Hetch Hetchy water was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water at both SVWTP and HTWTP were attributed to transfers of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs. The fluoride level in SFRWS's treated water ranged from 0.5 ppm to 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm.
- (7) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2024. 0 of 30 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.
- (8) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2024. 0 of 30 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.
- (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 Alameda East, SVWTP effluent, and HTWTP effluent.

To Learn More...

Want to learn more about drinking water regulations? Visit the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) at swrcb.ca.gov/drinkingwater or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) at epa.gov. Water quality policies are decided at public hearings held at regularly scheduled city council meetings. For more information, visit redwoodcity.org.