

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
City of San Bruno

PWS ID#: CA4110023



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.

Fluoridation

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 very mild to 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 website, waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html, the CDC's website, cdc.gov/fluoridation, or our website, sfuc.gov/TapWater.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.

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. Environmental Protection Agency (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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.



Source Water Description

The City of San Bruno receives its water from two sources: surface water provided by the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS), a wholesale supplier owned and managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), and four groundwater wells that are operated and maintained by the City of San Bruno Water Division. In 2025, no water from the city's groundwater wells was introduced to the distribution system. 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 proper treatment approved by the 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 is 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.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact the Water Quality and Production Supervisor of the City of San Bruno Water Division at (650) 616-7162.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) regularly tests water from reservoirs and designated sampling locations throughout the system. In 2025, the SFRWS and City of San Bruno performed more than 50,000 drinking water tests. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process monitoring conducted by the certified operators and online instruments.

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 State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of San Bruno is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact the City of San Bruno Water Division at (650) 616-7162. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be accessed at sanbruno.ca.gov/1144/Water-Service-line-Inventory. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Public Meetings

City of San Bruno Council meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. The city Council does not meet on the fourth Tuesday in December. Regular San Bruno City Council meetings are held at the San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center, located at 251 City Park Way. Regular meetings are aired live on Zoom. Meeting video is also archived with the agenda packet material.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Tier 3 Public Notice

Water System: City of San Bruno

Public Water System ID (PWSID): CA4110023

Date of Notice: July 1, 2026

What happened:

Our water system purchases drinking water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). SFPUC recently informed us of a monitoring violation in the SFRWS, which is operated by SFPUC.

From June 23 to July 2, 2025, SFPUC did not monitor recycled filter backwash water turbidity (very small or microscopic particles in the water) at its Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) due to equipment failure. The issue was corrected on July 3, 2025, as soon as it was discovered.

Why this matters:

This is a Tier 3 violation, meaning there was no immediate or short-term health risk. The water we received from SFPUC remained safe to drink. We are notifying you because we are required to inform our customers of all monitoring violations.

What is being done:

- SFPUC repaired the instrument (turbidimeter) and resumed daily monitoring on July 3, 2025.
- Operations staff were retrained on monitoring requirements.
- Additional procedures were implemented to prevent future occurrences.

What you need to do:

Nothing. Your water is safe and meets all drinking water standards.

For more information:

SFPUC Contact: (628) 215-0940 or quality@sfgwater.org

City of San Bruno Water Division: (650) 616-7162

VISIT US ONLINE

www.sanbruno.ca.gov



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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

The U.S. EPA requires water systems to monitor for certain unregulated contaminants under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Unregulated contaminants are those for which drinking water standards have not been established. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where these contaminants occur and whether they should be regulated in the future.

During the most recent round of monitoring (UCMR5), our system was required to test for a group of unregulated contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. None of the PFAS compounds included in UCMR5 monitoring were detected in our water system.

Lithium was detected at low levels. Lithium is a naturally occurring element that can be found in groundwater. There are currently no federal or state drinking water standards established for lithium. Monitoring for lithium is being conducted to better understand its occurrence in drinking water supplies. The California SWRCB is continuing to evaluate data on lithium and other unregulated contaminants to determine whether future regulatory standards are warranted.

For more information about UCMR and unregulated contaminants, please visit the U.S. EPA website.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink.

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.

CITY OF SAN BRUNO - WATER QUALITY DATA FOR YEAR 2025 ¹						
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 ³	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	12.2-54.4	[34.1] ³	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	7.8-43.8	[24.2] ³	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.9 - 4.1	[3.5] ⁴	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
E. coli	-	0 PS	(0)	-	[1]	Human or animal fecal waste
INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.1	0.1	Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride ⁵ (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	2.82-3.27	[3.09] ⁴	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
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	AL	PHG	RANGE	90TH PERCENTILE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper	ppb	1300	300	ND-130 ⁶	65	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	ND-5.9 ⁷	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	UNIT	ORL	RANGE	AVERAGE
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	8 - 131	64
Bromide	ppb	N/A	21 - 28	24
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	21 - 71	43
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	16
Chlorate ⁸	ppb	800 (NL)	<20 - 281	88
<i>Giardia Lamblia</i>	cyst/L	N/A	0 - 0.05	0.01
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	8.1 - 112	62
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 10	5.9
pH	-	N/A	8.73-9.67	9.27
Silica	ppm	N/A	5.3 - 7.8	6.2
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	18
Total Organic Carbon ⁹	ppm	N/A	1.4 - 3.1	2.1

UCMR 5 MONITORING RESULTS				
CONTAMINANT	UNIT	RANGE	AVERAGE	
PFAS (Various Compounds)	ppb	ND	ND	
Lithium	ppb	24-40	30	

Definitions

90th PERCENTILE: 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.

cyst/L: cysts per liter of water.

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

RAA (Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results during the previous four calendar quarters.

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

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

Footnotes:

- (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) 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.
- (6) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2025. 0 of 39 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.
- (7) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2025. 0 of 39 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.
- (8) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection.
- (9) The range and average values of the total organic carbon were from operational monitoring results at Alameda East, SVWTP effluent, and HTWTP effluent.

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the City of San Bruno phone number at 650-616-7162.

Boron Detection Above Notification Level in Source Water:

In 2025, boron was detected at levels of 1.8 and 2.3 ppm in the raw water stored in Pond F3 East, one of the SFRWS's approved sources in the Alameda watershed. Similar levels of boron were detected in the same pond in preceding years. Although the detected values were higher than the California notification level of 1 ppm, the water was normally delivered to or blended in the influent pipeline with water from San Antonio Reservoir. Blending in either way has substantially diluted boron levels to well below 1 ppm prior to treatment at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. Boron is an element in nature typically released into air and water when soils and rocks naturally weather.