

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By
City of San Bruno

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, 2024. 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.

Public Meetings

City of San Bruno Council meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month except December. Regular San Bruno City Council meetings are held at the San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center, 251 City Park Way, and livestreamed on Zoom. The meeting video is also archived with the agenda packet material.

Water Quality

We regularly collect and test water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling locations throughout the systems to ensure that the water delivered to you meets all federal and state drinking water standards. In 2024 the San Francisco Regional Water System and City of San Bruno conducted more than 50,000 drinking water tests of samples from source and transmission system locations. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by our certified operators and online instruments.

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 a natural element typically released into air and water when soils and rocks naturally weather.

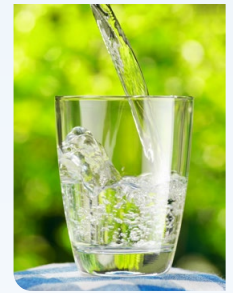
Important Health Information

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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 or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water 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.

QUESTIONS?

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

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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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

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

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are 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 that 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 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 (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Description

The City of San Bruno Public Works Water Division 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 The City of San Bruno Public Works Water Division. In 2024 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, and the groundwater is kept in a deep aquifer in the northern part of San Mateo County. Maintaining this variety of sources is an important component of the near- and long-term water supply management strategy of the SFPUC. A diverse mix of sources protects us from potential disruptions due to emergencies or natural disasters, provides resilience 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 human consumption, all surface water the SFPUC supplies must undergo proper treatment. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements due to its exceptional quality. It undergoes 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. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources are delivered to the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. 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 2024 neither upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources of water nor groundwater were used.



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 2016 to 2020. These surveys document the SFPUC's stringent watershed protection activities, which 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 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.



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; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. 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 2024 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	[2.1]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	TT=Max 1	N/A	-	[0.4]	Soil runoff
	-	TT=Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	99.97%	-	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	14.6 - 35.8	[22.9] ³	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	9.6 - 34.5	[19.7] ³	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND - 5.9	[3] ⁴	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
E. coli ⁵	-	0 PS	(0)	-	[0]	Human or animal fecal waste
INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.2	0.1	Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride ⁽⁵⁾ (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	2.7 - 3.19	[3.03] ⁴	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS						
CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	UNIT	SMCL	PHG	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
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						
LEAD AND COPPER	UNIT	AL	PHG	RANGE	90TH PERCENTILE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper	ppb	1300	300	ND - 940 ⁶	450	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	ND - 5 ⁷	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

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 ⁸	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	6.41 - 9.62	9.01
Silica	ppm	N/A	4.9 - 9.9	7.5
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 24	16
Total Organic Carbon ⁹	ppm	N/A	1.1 - 1.8	1.5

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

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: Cyst per liter.

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 US 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.

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 (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

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

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.

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 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.
- (6) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2022. 1 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 2022. 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 Tesla Treatment Facilities.

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

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Safeguard Your Drinking Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain it to reduce leaching to water sources, or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with others in your neighborhood. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy>.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.