

Appendix G

Water Quality Reports – 2008 and 2009

(Data based on Hetch Hetchy water and effluents from both SVWTP and HTWTP)

City of Millbrae – Water Quality Data for Year 2008 ⁽¹⁾

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or [MCLG]	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
TURBIDITY ⁽²⁾						
For Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.24 - 0.46 ⁽³⁾	[2.85] ⁽⁴⁾	Soil runoff
For Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	1 ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	-	[0.42]	Soil runoff
-	-	min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU ⁽⁶⁾	N/A	99.97%	-	Soil runoff
For Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	1 ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	-	[0.21]	Soil runoff
-	-	min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU ⁽⁶⁾	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR (SFPUIC Regional System) - for information only						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	8 - 48	[31] ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	4 - 26	[17] ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁷⁾	ppm	TT	N/A	2.2 - 2.8	2.5	Various natural and man-made sources
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	9.4 - 49.3	24.8	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	5.0 - 29.7	13.3	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁷⁾	ppm	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	%	NoP ≤5.0% of monthly samples	[0]	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	TT	[0]	ND - 0.03	[0.03]	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Fluoride (source water) ⁽⁸⁾	ppm	2.0	1	<0.1 - 0.8	0.2 ⁽⁹⁾	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (including free chlorine and chloramine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.0 - 2.2	2.03	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	4 - 15	10	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	31 - 288	164	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1.0 - 34.9	16.4	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	39 - 203	111	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.06 - 0.30	0.15	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Copper ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	1300	300	10 - 120	100	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ⁽¹¹⁾	ppb	15	2	2 - 7	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average	KEY:
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	10 - 96	50	</≥ = less than / less than or equal to
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3 - 26	13	AL = Action Level
Chlorate ⁽¹²⁾	ppb	(800) NL	49 - 224	155	Max = Maximum
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	14 - 100	54	Min = Minimum
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 9.0	4.9	N/A = Not Available
pH	-	N/A	8.5 - 9.2	8.8	ND = Non-Detect
Potassium	ppm	N/A	<0.2 - 1.2	0.6	NL = Notification Level
Silica	ppm	N/A	5.0 - 7.7	5.4	NoP = Number of Coliform-Positive Sample
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3 - 20	13	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
					ORL = Other Regulatory Level
					ppb = part per billion
					ppm = part per million
					µS/cm = microSiemens / centimeter

Notes:

- All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
- Turbidity is a water clarity indicator; it also indicates the effectiveness of the filtration plants.
- Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.
- This is the highest single measurement in 2008. The startup of San Joaquin Pipeline No. 2 caused elevated turbidities on 3/13/08 as a result of sediment resuspension in the pipeline.
- There is no MCL for turbidity. The limits are based on the TT requirements in the State drinking water regulations.
- This is the highest quarterly running annual average value.
- Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.
- The SFPUIC adds fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental cavities in consumers. The CDPH requires our fluoride levels in the treated water to be maintained within a range of 0.8 - 1.5 ppm.
- The naturally occurring fluoride levels in the Hetchy Hetchy and SVWTP raw water are ND and 0.15 ppm, respectively. The HTWTP raw water has elevated fluoride levels due to the continued replenishment of the fluoridated Hetch Hetchy & SVWTP treated water into Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir, which supplies water via San Andres Reservoir to the HTWTP for treatment.
- The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2007. 0 of 30 water samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the Action Level.
- The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2007. 0 of 30 water samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the Action Level.
- There were no chlorate detected in the raw water sources. The detected chlorate in treated water is a byproduct of the degradation of sodium hypochlorite, the primary disinfectant used by SFPUIC for water disinfection.

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the City of Millbrae water system phone number at (650) 259-2375.

What does this table mean?

This table shows the results of our water quality analyses for 2008. It contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (PHG), the amount detected, the typical sources of such contamination, footnotes to explain our findings and a key to the units of measurement. As a reminder, 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. It may pick up other substances along the way due to the presence of animals and/or human activity.

Key Water Quality Terms

Following are definitions of key terms noted on the adjacent water quality data table. These terms refer to the standards and goals for water quality.

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 are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.

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

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

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

MILLBRAE WATER 2008 QUALITY REPORT

City of Millbrae
621 Magnolia Avenue
Millbrae, CA 94030

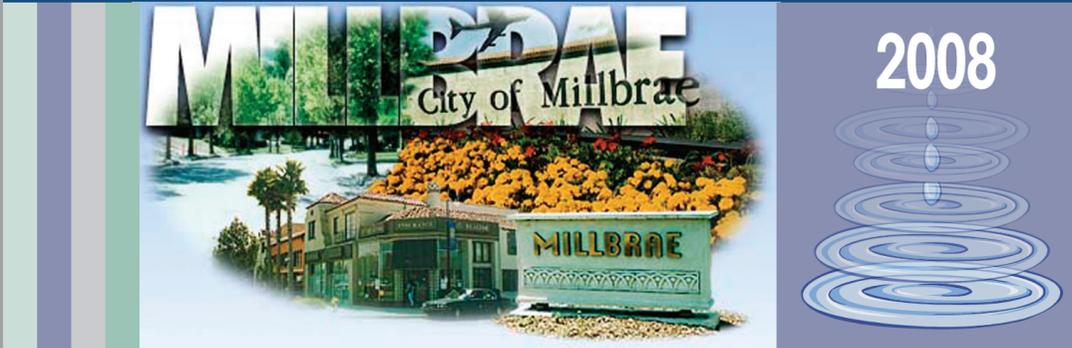


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MILLBRAE WATER QUALITY REPORT



A MESSAGE FROM YOUR WATER DIVISION

The City of Millbrae/Public Works/Utilities & Operations

The City of Millbrae presents the 2008 water quality report. Pursuant to federal regulations mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act, all water consumers are given the right to know specific information about their water resources.

In this report, you will find pertinent data as well as helpful descriptions regarding the quality and the source of your drinking water supplies. Also, we provide you with a wealth of additional information regarding our water resources, in general. Together, this data should offer the reader a good working knowledge about water-related issues.

The City of Millbrae endeavors to educate its water customers about the challenges we face and the hard work we perform in order to continue to provide water resources of the highest caliber.

Furthermore, we would like to encourage all water consumers to play an active role in the vital decisions that are made to protect water resources and to ensure the quality of the water supply that is delivered to all homes and businesses.

We believe it is in everyone's interest to obtain a high quality and reliable water supply, because it is integral to personal health, environmental integrity and community prosperity.

WATER QUALITY AND YOU

Water quality is extremely important, because we cannot survive without a clean and reliable source of it. We all have read and heard news reports in the past detailing many different occurrences of contaminants in water resources. For example, chemicals have been discovered, like: endocrine disruptors, such as: PCB's and phthalates; disinfection by-products, like: trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs); and trace amounts of various pharmaceuticals. In addition, the continued threat of terrorist attacks against public water supplies and infrastructure has added to societal concerns about the safety of drinking water supplies.

As problems like these arise, our customers can take the opportunity to become better informed about the quality of their water supply. The City of Millbrae; our water supplier, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC); the California Department of Public Health (CDPH); and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) are all working simultaneously to educate water consumers and to encourage their involvement in relevant decisions. Consumers who familiarize themselves with the basic drinking water information contained in this report will be able to participate more effectively in these decision-making processes. Together, we can be a great force to promote programs that will aid us in continuing to deliver water of the highest possible standards.

One way you can get more involved in the water quality conversation:
You are invited to attend Public Meetings held by the SFPUC. They meet on the second and fourth Tuesday afternoon of each month at 1:30 p.m. Meetings are held at San Francisco City Hall, Room 400. Contact the Commission at (415) 554-3165 for more information about the meetings.

Our Mission: Quality Water

The City of Millbrae, along with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), is pleased to present our 2008 Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This brochure offers a snapshot of the quality of water we provide to you throughout the year. We hope that it will give you all of the information you may need about your water resources. We want our customers to know the origin of their drinking water supply, the specifics of the treatment(s) that it receives, and the results of water quality monitoring reports performed daily by the City of Millbrae/Public Works/Utilities and Operations staff and the SFPUC.

Maintaining Water Quality in Your Home or Business

Customers can help to maintain a high standard of water quality, too. By following the simple measures described below you can help to prevent contamination of your water.

Hot water heaters: Flush the water heater tank through the drain outlet at the bottom annually.

Cross-connections: Some water users have contaminated their drinking water by creating cross connections that can siphon toxic fluids into their plumbing system. You can prevent them by:

- Install anti-siphon fittings on all outside faucets.
- Depressurize all hoses when not in use.
- Remove any garden aspirator-type sprayers immediately after using.
- Disconnect all hoses extending from the faucet into the sink.

Sinks: Clean faucet aerators regularly.

Call the Water Resources & Conservation program at (650) 259-2348 for more information or look online at www.ci.millbrae.ca.us under the Department of Public Works for free water saving devices, rebate information and workshops.

A state of emergency was declared in February due to 3 years of drought conditions. Please reduce your water use by at least 10 percent and you will also save money on your bills. Thank you for your efforts to conserve water.

Tips for reducing your water use:

- Install a low flow showerhead and take 5-minute or less showers. Free showerheads and timers available.
- Catch water in a watering can or a bucket while waiting for water to get hot.
- Replace your toilet with a low-flow or a high-efficiency model or put a water displacement bag in each toilet tank. Rebates available for high-efficiency models.
- Fix all leaky toilets, faucets and pipes. Install low flow faucet aerators in the kitchen and bathroom. Free low flow aerators available.
- Scrape plates and run the garbage disposal less frequently.
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
- Run only full loads in dishwashers and clothes washers. Replace these appliances with water efficient machines. Rebates available for high-efficiency clothes washer models.
- Be sure not to over water landscaping. Check and adjust sprinkler heads seasonally. Plant drought-tolerant and native plants.
- Use a bucket of water and one short rinse to wash your car.
- Sweep (never hose) driveways, patios and sidewalks.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791
Website: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/index.html>

California Department of Public Health
Home Treatment Devices:
Drinking Water Treatment Device Certification Unit (916) 449-5600
Website:
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/device/Pages/watertreatmentdevices.aspx>

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
Water Supply & Treatment Division Dispatch Line: (650) 872-5900
Customer Services: (415) 551-3000
Website: <http://www.sfwater.org>

City of Millbrae
Ronald Popp, Public Works Director: (650) 259-2339
Mike Riddell, Public Works Utilities & Operations Superintendent: (650) 259-2374
Website: <http://www.ci.millbrae.ca.us>

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人帮你翻译及解释清楚。

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

Water Source Information

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) is the sole provider of drinking water for Millbrae. The map below shows how water is delivered to our City by the SFPUC.

SFPUC Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) in the Nation include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. For SFPUC systems, the major water source originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River to the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, where it is stored. This pristine water source is located in the well-protected Sierra Nevada region and meets all federal and state criteria for watershed protection. Based on the SFPUC's disinfection treatment practice, extensive bacteriological-quality monitoring, and high operational standards, the State has granted the Hetch Hetchy water source a filtration exemption. In other words, the source is so clean and protected that the SFPUC is not required to filter water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

The Hetch Hetchy water supply is supplemented with surface water sources from two local watersheds. Rainfall and runoff collected from the Alameda Watershed, which spans more than 35,000 acres in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, are collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs. Prior to distribution, the water from these reservoirs is treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP). Treatment processes include coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Fluoridation, chloramination and corrosion control treatment are provided for the combined Hetch Hetchy and SVWTP water at the Sunol Chloramination and Fluoridation Facilities. Rainfall and runoff captured in the 23,000 acre Peninsula Watershed, located in San Mateo County, are stored in four reservoirs: Crystal Springs (Lower and Upper), San Andreas, Pilarcitos, and Stone Dam. The water from these reservoirs is treated at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP). Treatment processes at the HTWTP include ozonation, coagulation, flocculation, filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, corrosion control treatment, and chloramination.

Watersheds Protection

The SFPUC actively and aggressively protects the natural water resources entrusted to its care. An annual report on the Hetch Hetchy and its neighboring watersheds is prepared to evaluate the sanitary conditions, water quality, and potential contamination sources. The report also presents performance results of watershed management activities implemented by the SFPUC and its partner agencies, such as the National Park Service, to reduce

or eliminate the potential contamination sources. The 2008 watershed sanitary survey concludes that very low levels of contaminants associated with wildlife and human activities exist in these upcountry watersheds. The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys of the two local watersheds every five years. The potential contamination sources identified in the 2005 survey are similar to those of the upcountry watersheds. These survey reports are available at the San Francisco District office (510-620-3474) of the California Department of Public Health.

Millbrae Water Distribution System

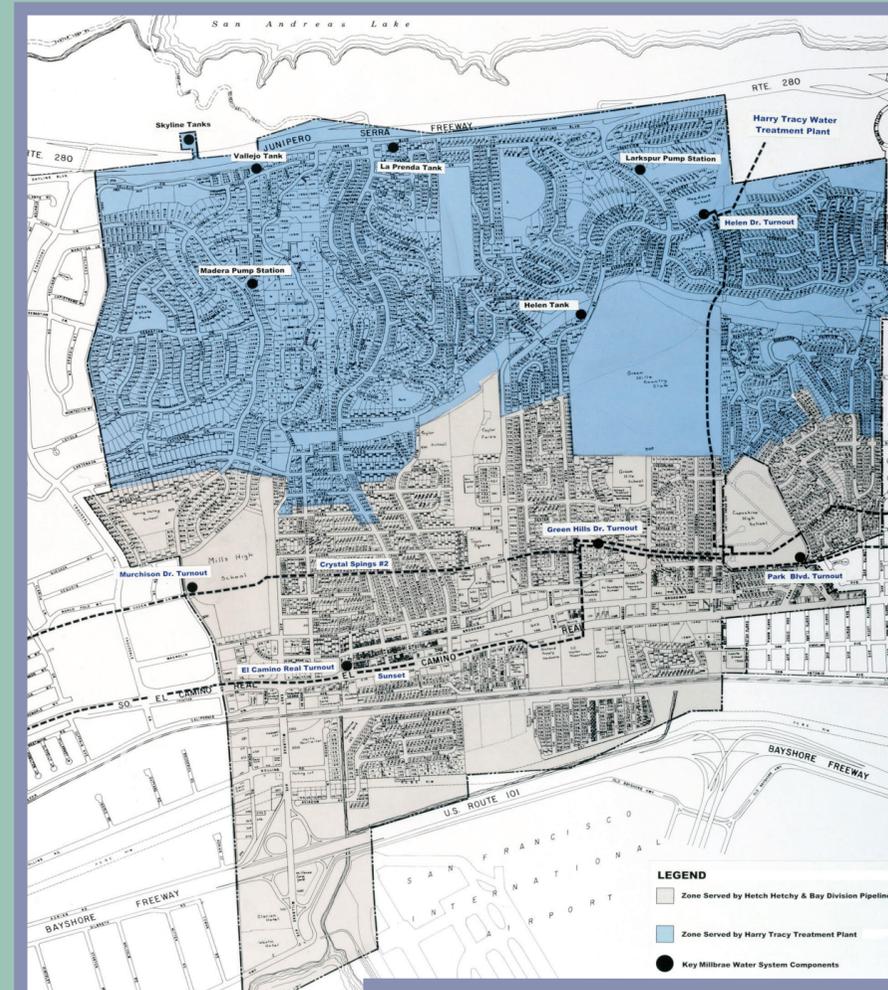
The City of Millbrae water system is fortunate to have two independent sources flowing to us from the SFPUC system. The Hetch Hetchy aqueducts run from south to north, generally along El Camino Real and Magnolia Avenue. They provide water to our customers in the gray shaded area between the San Francisco Bay and the areas that are approximately 100-feet above sea level. The blue shaded area indicates the area supplied by the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (located at the upper right corner of the City of Millbrae map). However, capital improvement projects are needed to allow us to distribute water to the entire city in case either water source is disrupted.

The Highest Quality Water

The SFPUC's Water Quality Division regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure that the SFPUC's water meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards. In 2008 the SFPUC's water quality staff conducted 56,200 drinking water tests in the transmission and distribution systems. This monitoring effort is completely separate from the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by our certified and knowledgeable treatment plant staff.

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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are called contaminants. 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 the water poses a health risk.

The water quality table in this report lists all drinking water contaminants detected in 2008. Contaminants below detection limits, such as arsenic, perchlorate, MTBE, and others, are not listed. In 2008, the SFPUC also completed four quarters of monitoring on 25 contaminants that is required under the United



CITY OF MILLBRAE

States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) second Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation. None of the 25 contaminants were detected in the water supplied to you. The list of the 25 contaminants is available at the USEPA website:

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/basicinformation.html#list>

The Water Quality Table contains the name of each contaminant, the applicable drinking water standards or regulatory action levels, the ideal goals for public health, the amount of it detected in water, the typical contaminant sources, and footnotes explaining the findings. The State allows the SFPUC to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, because their concentrations do not change. For certain other contaminants that were absent in the water based on many years of monitoring, the SFPUC received a monitoring waiver from the State.

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 byproducts 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 can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 2008. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. If ingested, these parasites may produce symptoms of nausea, stomach cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Special Health Needs

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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater.



Fluoridation of Drinking Water

In 2008, water supplied to the City of Millbrae was fluoridated at less than 1 part per million (ppm), the level prescribed by the State. In addition, the SFPUC has added fluoride to its drinking water for over 50 years in order to prevent dental tooth decay.

Lead and Copper

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead and copper in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead and/or copper levels in your home may be higher than those of other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead or copper levels in your home water, you may wish to have your water tested. You can also reduce exposure by flushing your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before use and by always using cold water for cooking.

In addition, the City of Millbrae follows a "reduced triennial monitoring frequency" schedule for measuring levels of lead and copper. This means we are consistently below the maximum contaminant level for both of these inorganic elements. Our results from the 2007 tests validate this classification, because the City continues to be well within all required standards concerning lead and copper. The City of Millbrae plans to monitor for lead and copper again in 2010.

New Drinking Water Regulations

In 2004, the USEPA proposed two new rules requiring water systems to enhance their existing efforts in reducing Cryptosporidium and Disinfection By-Products. The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product Rule have imposed additional monitoring and disinfection requirements for the City of Millbrae. The City of Millbrae continues to monitor and to report data under the Disinfection By-Product rule. In 2008, the City of Millbrae conducted the first round of Stage 2 Initial Distribution System Evaluation samples. Our distribution model predicted 16 additional sample sites to monitor for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids.

Earthquake Readiness

The 103rd anniversary of the 1906 Earthquake is a fitting reminder to prepare ourselves with emergency provisions at home, including a three-to-five-day supply of drinking water for every member of your household.

- Store tap water—at least one gallon per person per day (Don't forget water for pets, too.) -in clean, plastic, airtight containers in a dark, cool place.
- Store enough to last at least three to five days.
- Label each container with a date and replace the water every six months.

- At the time of usage, add 16 drops of bleach to each gallon to ensure disinfection (Use pure household bleach only-not products with scents or other additives.) Mix and allow it to stand for 30 minutes before each use. If a camp stove is available, you can also disinfect the water by bringing it to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes.
- If you run out of stored drinking water, strain and treat water from your water heater. To strain, pour it through a clean cloth or layers of paper towels. Treat with household bleach, as directed above. Other sources of water inside the home are ice cubes, and the reservoir tank of your toilet (not the bowl).
- If your water supply is not sufficient for hand washing, use antiseptic hand gel or wipes.

For more information visit www.sfwater.org, www.72hours.org or contact the City of Millbrae, your water provider at www.ci.millbrae.ca.us.

Millbrae Water Quality Assurance Programs

The Millbrae water division conducts a comprehensive water quality assurance program. We collect over forty samples a month throughout our system to regularly monitor water quality. We send samples to a state certified laboratory for testing. We are pleased to report that all samples have tested negative for coliforms and that the City had zero violations related to any maximum contaminant level (MCL) in the year 2008.

Other water samples are collected periodically to check for levels of lead and copper, disinfection by-products [trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids - THMs and HAAs] and general physical components as required by state and federal regulations. The City of Millbrae received a waiver for Asbestos sampling.

The City of Millbrae continually monitors all five main entry points to our distribution system and also at other key points in the distribution system such as our tank sites and pump stations. These sites are monitored by our computerized SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system that provides our water division managers with continuous automated water quality information.

The Millbrae water division flushes dead-end main pipes located throughout the city on a quarterly schedule. We also manage a capital replacement program which progressively and continually ensures our water main pipes and lines remain in top order. These programs assure that water is reliably delivered in the highest quality possible.

In addition, the Millbrae water division, along with the San Mateo County Environmental Health Department, administers and manages a cross-connection program to eliminate possible contamination to our drinking water through backflow prevention devices. The program includes yearly testing of all city-owned backflow devices and monitoring of compliance on privately owned backflow devices*.

Last year, the City of Millbrae replaced approximately 5100 feet of water main during the 2008 Water Main Project and built an enclosure around the Madera Water Pump Station. In 2010, the City plans to construct an enclosure around the Larkspur Water Pump Station and recoat the interior and exterior of the water storage tanks.

*A note to those residents and business owners who have backflow prevention devices: State regulations require that all backflow prevention devices be tested yearly by a certified inspector.



(Data based on Hetch Hetchy water and effluents from both SVWTP and HTWTP)

City of Millbrae - Water Quality Data for Year 2009 ⁽¹⁾

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TURBIDITY ⁽²⁾						
For Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.27 - 0.52 ⁽⁹⁾	[3.87] ⁽⁶⁾	Soil runoff
For Filtered Water from Samol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	1 ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	-	[0.26]	Soil runoff
-	-	min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
For Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	1 ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	-	[0.18]	Soil runoff
-	-	min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR (SFPU Regional System) - for information only						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	9 - 54	[33] ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	5 - 27	[21] ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁷⁾	ppm	TT	N/A	2.3 - 3.2	2.7	Various natural and man-made sources
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	10.1-51.2	27.3	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	3.9-30.9	14.5	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁷⁾	ppm	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform ⁽⁸⁾	-	≤50% of monthly samples	(0)	-	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	TT	(0)	0.01 - 0.05	[0.05]	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Fluoride (source water) ⁽⁹⁾	ppm	2.0	1	<0.1 - 0.8	0.3 ⁽¹⁰⁾	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (including free chlorine and chloramine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDL = 4	1.1 - 2.4	2.00 MGL	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Aluminum	ppb	200	N/A	<50 - 51	<50	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	4 - 14.6	9.5	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	unit	15	N/A	<5 - 9	<5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	30 - 309	170	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1.1 - 35.6	16.6	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	22 - 168	92	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.08 - 0.33	0.16	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	10-120	100	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	2-7	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average	KEY:
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8 - 102	50	< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to
Boron	ppb	N/A	<100 - 102	<100	AL = Action Level
Bromide	ppb	N/A	<10 - 16	<10	Max = Maximum
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	2 - 26	12	Min = Minimum
Chlorate ⁽¹¹⁾	ppb	(800) NL	56 - 511	258	N/A = Not Available
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	12 - 108	55	ND = Non-detect
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 8.8	4.5	NL = Notification Level
pH	-	N/A	8.7 - 8.8	8.7	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.24 - 1.5	0.9	ORL = Other Regulatory Level
Silica	ppm	N/A	4.8 - 7.5	5.9	ppb = part per billion
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3 - 23	14	ppm = part per million
					µS/cm = microSiemens / centimeter

Notes:
 (1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
 (2) Turbidity is a water clarity indicator; it also indicates the effectiveness of the filtration plants.
 (3) Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.
 (4) This is the highest turbidity of the unfiltered water served to customers in 2009. The highest single turbidity measurement of the unfiltered water in 2009 was 10 NTU but the turbid water was pumped away to San Antonio Reservoir without serving customers. The startup of San Joaquin Pipelines caused elevated turbidities as a result of sediment resuspension in the pipelines.
 (5) There is no MCL for turbidity. The limits are based on the TT requirements in the State drinking water regulations.
 (6) This is the highest quarterly running annual average value.
 (7) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.
 (8) The SFPU adds fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The CDPH requires our fluoride levels in the treated water to be maintained within a range of 0.8 ppm - 1.5 ppm.
 (9) In 2009, the range and average of our fluoride levels were 0.7 ppm - 1.3 ppm and 1.0 ppm, respectively.
 (10) The naturally occurring fluoride levels in the Hetch Hetchy and SVWTP raw water are ND and 0.2 ppm, respectively. The HTWTP raw water has elevated fluoride levels due to the continued supply of the fluoridated Hetch Hetchy & SVWTP treated water into Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir, which supplies water via San Andreas Reservoir to the HTWTP for treatment.
 (11) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2007. 0 of 30 water samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the Action Level.
 (12) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2007. 0 of 30 water samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the Action Level.
 (13) There was no chlorate detected in the raw water sources. The detected chlorate in treated water is a byproduct of the degradation of sodium hypochlorite, the primary disinfectant used by SFPU for water disinfection.

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the City of Millbrae water system phone number (650) 259-2375

What does this table mean?

This table shows the results of our water quality analysis for 2009. It contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (PHG), the amount detected, the typical sources of such contamination, footnotes to explain our findings and a key to the units of measurement.

Key Water Quality Terms

Following are definitions of key terms noted on the adjacent water quality data table. These terms refer to the standards and goals for water quality.

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 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 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, reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT)
 A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Regulatory Action Level
 The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.



City of Millbrae
 621 Magnolia Avenue
 Millbrae, CA 94030



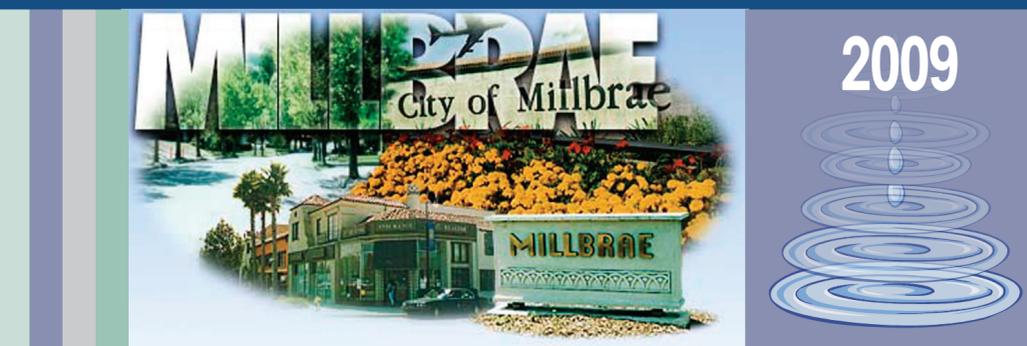
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MILLBRAE WATER QUALITY REPORT



A MESSAGE FROM YOUR WATER DIVISION The City of Millbrae/Public Works/Utilities & Operations

We present to the City of Millbrae the 2009 water quality report. Pursuant to federal regulations mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act, all water consumers are to be provided annual information about their water and its sources.

We hope that this report will give you all of the information you may need about your water resources. We want our customers to know the origin of their drinking water supply, the specifics of the treatment(s) that it receives, and the results of water quality monitoring reports performed daily by the City of Millbrae, Public Works, Utilities and Operations staff and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). This data should offer the reader a good working knowledge about

water-related issues. The City of Millbrae also endeavors to inform its water customers about the challenges we face and the efforts we perform in order to continuously provide water resources of the highest caliber.

Furthermore, we would like to encourage all water consumers to play an active role in the vital decisions that are made to protect water resources and to ensure the quality of the water supply that is delivered to all homes and businesses.

We believe it is in everyone's interest to obtain a high quality and reliable water supply, because it is integral to personal health, environmental integrity and community prosperity.

WATER QUALITY AND YOU

Water quality is extremely important, because we cannot survive without a clean and reliable source of it. We all have read and heard news reports in the past detailing many different occurrences of contaminants in water resources. For example, chemicals have been discovered, like: endocrine disruptors, such as: PCB's and phthalates; disinfection by-products, like: trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs); and trace amounts of various pharmaceuticals. In addition, the continued threat of terrorist attacks against public water supplies and infrastructure has added to societal concerns about the safety of drinking water supplies.

As challenges like these come out in the media, our customers can take the opportunity to become better informed about the quality of their water supply. The City of Millbrae; our water supplier, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC); the California Department of Public Health (CDPH); and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) are all working simultaneously to educate water consumers and to encourage their involvement in relevant decisions. Consumers who familiarize themselves with the basic drinking water information contained in this report will be able to participate more effectively in these decision-making processes. Together, we can be a great force to promote programs that will aid us in continuing to deliver water of the highest possible standards.

One way you can get more involved in the water quality conversation: You are invited to attend Public Meetings held by the SFPUC. They meet on the second and fourth Tuesday afternoon of each month at 1:30 p.m. Meetings are held at San Francisco City Hall, Room 400. Contact the Commission at (415) 554-3165 for more information about the meetings.

Our Mission: Quality Water

The City of Millbrae, along with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), is pleased to present our 2009 Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This brochure offers a snapshot of the quality of water we provide to you throughout the year. We hope that it will give you all of the information you may need about your water resources. We want our customers to know the origin of their drinking water supply, the specifics of the treatment(s) that it receives, and the results of water quality monitoring reports performed daily by the City of Millbrae/Public Works/Utilities and Operations staff and the SFPUC.

Maintaining Water Quality in Your Home or Business

Customers can help to maintain a high standard of water quality, too. By following the simple measures described below you can help to prevent contamination of your water.

Hot water heaters: Flush the water heater tank through the drain outlet at the bottom annually.

Cross-connections: Some water users have contaminated their drinking water by creating cross connections that can siphon toxic fluids into their plumbing system. You can prevent them by:

1. Install anti-siphon fittings on all outside faucets.
2. Depressurize all hoses when not in use.
3. Remove any garden aspirator-type sprayers immediately after using.
4. Disconnect all hoses extending from the faucet into the sink.

Sinks: Clean faucet aerators regularly.

Look online at www.ci.millbrae.ca.us/waterconservation or call the Water Resources & Conservation Program at (650) 259-2348 for more information on free water saving devices, high efficiency clothes washer and toilet rebates and workshops.

Thank you for your efforts to conserve water use by at least 10 percent. This will also save money on your bills.

Tips for reducing your water use:

1. Install a low flow showerhead and take 5-minute or less showers. Free showerheads and timers are available.
2. Catch water in a watering can or a bucket while waiting for shower or kitchen sink water to get hot.
3. Replace your toilet with a high-efficiency model or put a water displacement bag in each toilet tank. Rebates are available for qualifying high-efficiency models.
4. Fix all leaky toilets, faucets and pipes. Install low flow faucet aerators in the kitchen and bathroom. Free low flow aerators are available.
5. Scrape plates and run the garbage disposal less frequently.
6. Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
7. Run only full loads in dishwashers and clothes washers. Replace these appliances with water efficient machines. Rebates are available for qualifying high-efficiency clothes washer models.
8. Be sure not to over water landscaping. Check and adjust sprinkler heads seasonally. Plant drought-tolerant and native plants which require less water.
9. Use a bucket of water and one short rinse to wash your car.
10. Sweep (never hose) driveways, patios and sidewalks.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

United States Environmental Protection Agency
 Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791
 Website: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline>

California Department of Public Health
 Home Treatment Devices:
 Drinking Water Treatment Device Certification Unit (916) 449-5600
 Website:
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certific/device/Pages/watertreatmentdevices.aspx>

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
 Water Supply & Treatment Division, Dispatch Line: (650) 872-5900
 Customer Services: (415) 551-3000
 Website: <http://www.sfwater.org>

City of Millbrae
 Ronald Popp, Public Works Director: (650) 259-2339
 Mike Riddell, Public Works Utilities & Operations Superintendent: (650) 259-2374
 Website: <http://www.ci.millbrae.ca.us>

Translation Languages

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Para ver una versión en español, visite nuestro sitio web en www.sfwater.org/quality

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人帮你翻译及解释清楚。

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

Water Source Information

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) is the sole provider of drinking water to Millbrae, its citizens and businesses. The map below shows how water is delivered to our City by the SFPUC.

SFPUC Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can include rivers, lakes, oceans, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The SFPUC's major water source originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River to the **Hetch Hetchy Reservoir**, where it is stored. This pristine water source is located in the well-protected Sierra region and meets all federal and state criteria for watershed protection. In conjunction with the SFPUC's stringent disinfection treatment practice, extensive bacteriological-quality monitoring, and high operational standards, the State and USEPA have granted the Hetch Hetchy water source a filtration exemption. In other words, the source is so clean and well protected that the SFPUC is not required to filter water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

The Hetch Hetchy water supply is supplemented with surface water sources from two local watersheds. Rainfall and runoff is collected from the **Alameda Watershed**, which spans more than 35,000 acres in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties and is stored in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs. Prior to distribution, the water from these reservoirs is treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP). Treatment processes include coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Fluoridation, chloramination and corrosion control treatment are provided for the combined Hetch Hetchy and SVWTP water at the Sunol Chloramination and Fluoridation Facilities. Rainfall and runoff are also captured in the 23,000 acre **Peninsula Watershed**, located in San Mateo County, and are stored in: the Crystal Springs (Lower and Upper), San Andreas, and Pilarcitos local reservoirs. The water from these reservoirs is treated at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP). Treatment processes at the HTWTP include ozonation, coagulation, flocculation, filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, corrosion control treatment, and chloramination.

In 2009, the Hetch Hetchy Watershed provided approx. 84% of the SFPUC's supplies with the remainder contributed by the two local watersheds.

Protecting Our Watersheds

The SFPUC actively and aggressively protects the natural water resources entrusted to its care. An annual report on watershed for the Hetch Hetchy supply is prepared to evaluate the sanitary conditions, water quality, and potential contamination sources. The report also presents performance results of watershed management activities implemented by the SFPUC and its partner agencies, such as the National Park Service, to reduce or eliminate the

potential contamination sources. The 2009 Hetch Hetchy sanitary survey concludes that very low levels of contaminants associated with wildlife and human activities exist in the watersheds. The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys of the local Alameda and Peninsula watersheds every five years. The potential contamination sources identified in the latest survey in 2005 are similar to the upcountry watershed. These survey reports are available at the San Francisco District office (510-620-3474) of the California Department of Public Health.

Millbrae Water Distribution System

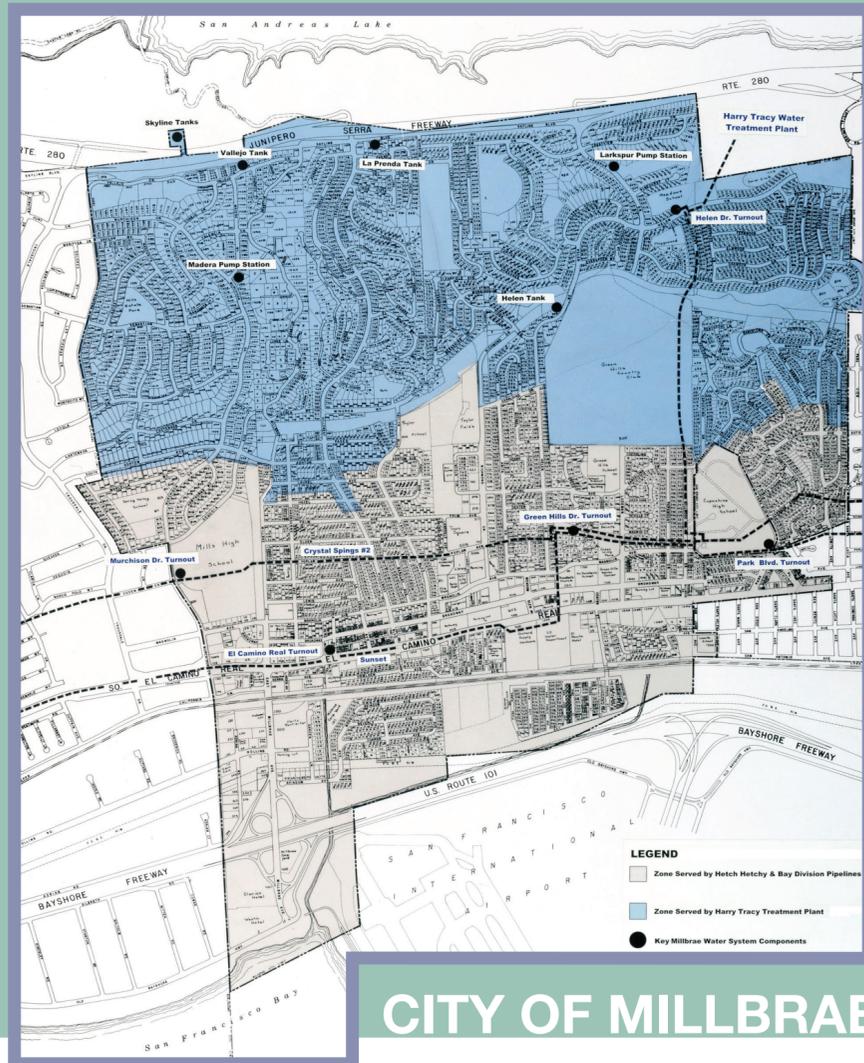
The City of Millbrae water system is fortunate to have two independent sources flowing to us from the SFPUC system. The Hetch Hetchy aqueducts run from south to north, generally along El Camino Real and Magnolia Avenue. They provide water to our customers in the gray shaded area between the San Francisco Bay and the areas that are approximately 100-feet above sea level. The blue shaded area indicates the area supplied by the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (located at the upper right corner of the City of Millbrae map). The City has capital improvement projects in process which are needed to allow us to distribute water to the entire city in case either water source is disrupted.

Water Quality, Contaminants & Regulations

The SFPUC's Water Quality Division regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure that the SFPUC's water meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards. In 2009 Water Quality staff conducted 58,595 drinking water tests in the transmission and distribution systems. This monitoring effort is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by our certified and knowledgeable treatment plant staff. The SFPUC also has online instruments providing continuous water quality monitoring at numerous locations.

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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Such substances are called contaminants. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.



CITY OF MILLBRAE

Water Quality Data For Year 2009

The table provided lists drinking water contaminants detected in 2009. Contaminants below detection limits are not shown. In addition to the contaminants' names, applicable drinking water standards or regulatory action levels, ideal goals for public health, and levels detected in water, the table also includes the information about the typical contaminant sources and footnotes explaining the findings. The State allows the SFPUC to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, because their concentrations do not change frequently. The SFPUC received from the State a monitoring waiver for some contaminants that were absent in the water.

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 byproducts 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 can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 2009. 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, stomach cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Fluoridation of Drinking Water

In 2009, water supplied to the City of Millbrae was fluoridated

at less than 1 part per million (ppm), the level prescribed by the State. In addition, the SFPUC has added fluoride to its drinking water for over 50 years in order to prevent dental tooth decay.

Reducing Lead from Plumbing Fixtures

If present, elevated levels of 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 Millbrae Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in your household or building plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Visit the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) website www.cdph.ca.gov or the USEPA website www.epa.gov.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

In addition, the City of Millbrae follows a CDPH approved "reduced triennial monitoring frequency" schedule for measuring levels of lead and copper. This means we are consistently below the maximum contaminant level for both of these inorganic elements. Results from our 2007 tests validate this classification, because the City continues to be well within all required standards concerning lead and copper. The City of Millbrae plans to monitor for lead and copper again in 2010.

New Drinking Water Regulations

In 2004, the USEPA proposed two new rules requiring water systems to enhance their existing efforts in reducing *Cryptosporidium* and Disinfection By-Products. The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product Rule have imposed additional monitoring and disinfection requirements for the City of Millbrae. The City continues to monitor and to report data under the Disinfection By-Product Rule. In 2009, the City of Millbrae submitted its' proposed Stage 2 Initial Distribution System Evaluation Plan to the California Department of Public Health. Approval was received and trihalomethane & haloacetic acid testing will begin in 2012.

Earthquake Readiness

The City of Millbrae Water Division would like to remind you to prepare your home with emergency provisions, including a three-to-five-day supply of drinking water for every member of your household.

- Store tap water at least one gallon per person per day (Don't forget water for pets, too.) -in clean, plastic, airtight containers in a dark, cool place.
- Store enough to last at least three to five days.
- Label each container with a date and replace the water every six months.
- At the time of usage, add 16 drops of bleach to each gallon to ensure disinfection (Use pure household bleach only-not products with scents or other additives.)

Mix and allow it to stand for 30 minutes before each use. If a camp stove is available, you can also disinfect the water by bringing it to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes.

- If you run out of stored drinking water, strain and treat water from your water heater. To strain, pour it through a clean cloth or layers of paper towels. Treat with household bleach, as directed above. Other sources of water inside the home are ice cubes, and the reservoir tank of your toilet (not the bowl).
- If your water supply is not sufficient for hand washing, use antiseptic hand gel or wipes.

For more information visit www.sfwater.org, www.72hours.org or contact the City of Millbrae, your water provider.

Millbrae Water Quality Assurance Programs

The Millbrae water division conducts a comprehensive water quality assurance program. We collect and report over forty samples a month throughout our system to regularly monitor water quality. We send samples to a state certified laboratory for testing. We are pleased to report that all samples have tested negative for coliforms and that the City had zero violations related to any maximum contaminant level (MCL) in the calendar year 2009.

Other water samples are collected periodically to check for levels of lead and copper, disinfection by-products (trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids - THMs and HAAs) and general physical components as required by state and federal regulations. The City of Millbrae received a waiver for asbestos sampling.

The City of Millbrae continually monitors all five main entry points to our distribution system and also other key points in the distribution system such as our tank sites and pump stations. These sites are monitored by our computerized SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system that provides our water division managers with continuous automated water quality information.

The Millbrae water division flushes dead-end main pipes located throughout the city on a quarterly schedule to ensure our water mains remain clean. We also manage a capital replacement program which progressively and continually ensures our water main pipes and lines remain in top order. These programs assure that water is reliably delivered in the highest quality possible.

In addition, the Millbrae water division, along with the San Mateo County Environmental Health Department, administers and manages a cross-connection prevention program to eliminate possible contamination to our drinking water through backflow prevention devices. The program includes yearly testing of all city-owned backflow devices and monitoring of compliance on privately owned backflow devices*.

Last year, the City of Millbrae replaced approximately 5,300 feet of water main during the 2009 Water Main Project in the Marina Vista Neighborhood. In 2010, the City plans to construct an enclosure around the Larkspur Water Pump Station and recoat the interior and exterior of the water storage tanks.

***A note to those residents and business owners who have backflow prevention devices: State regulations require that all backflow prevention devices be tested yearly by a certified inspector.**

