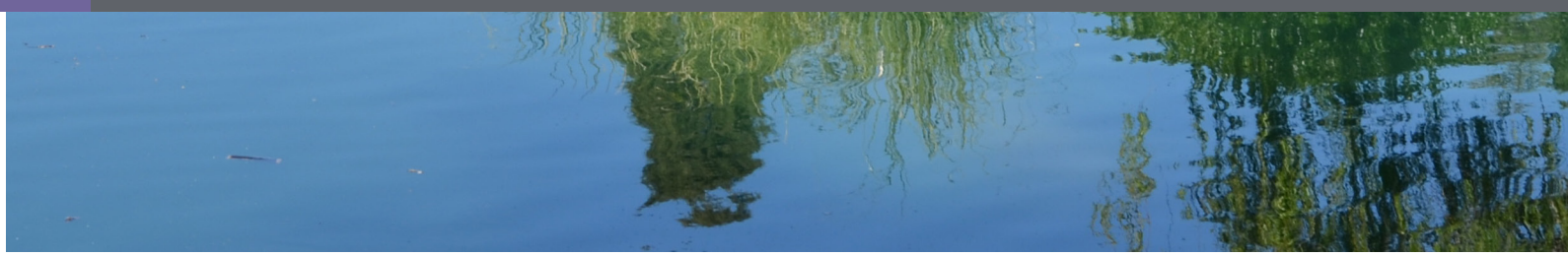
CITY OF MENLO PARK

2015

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Menlo Park Municipal Water District



Our Drinking Water

MENLO PARK MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

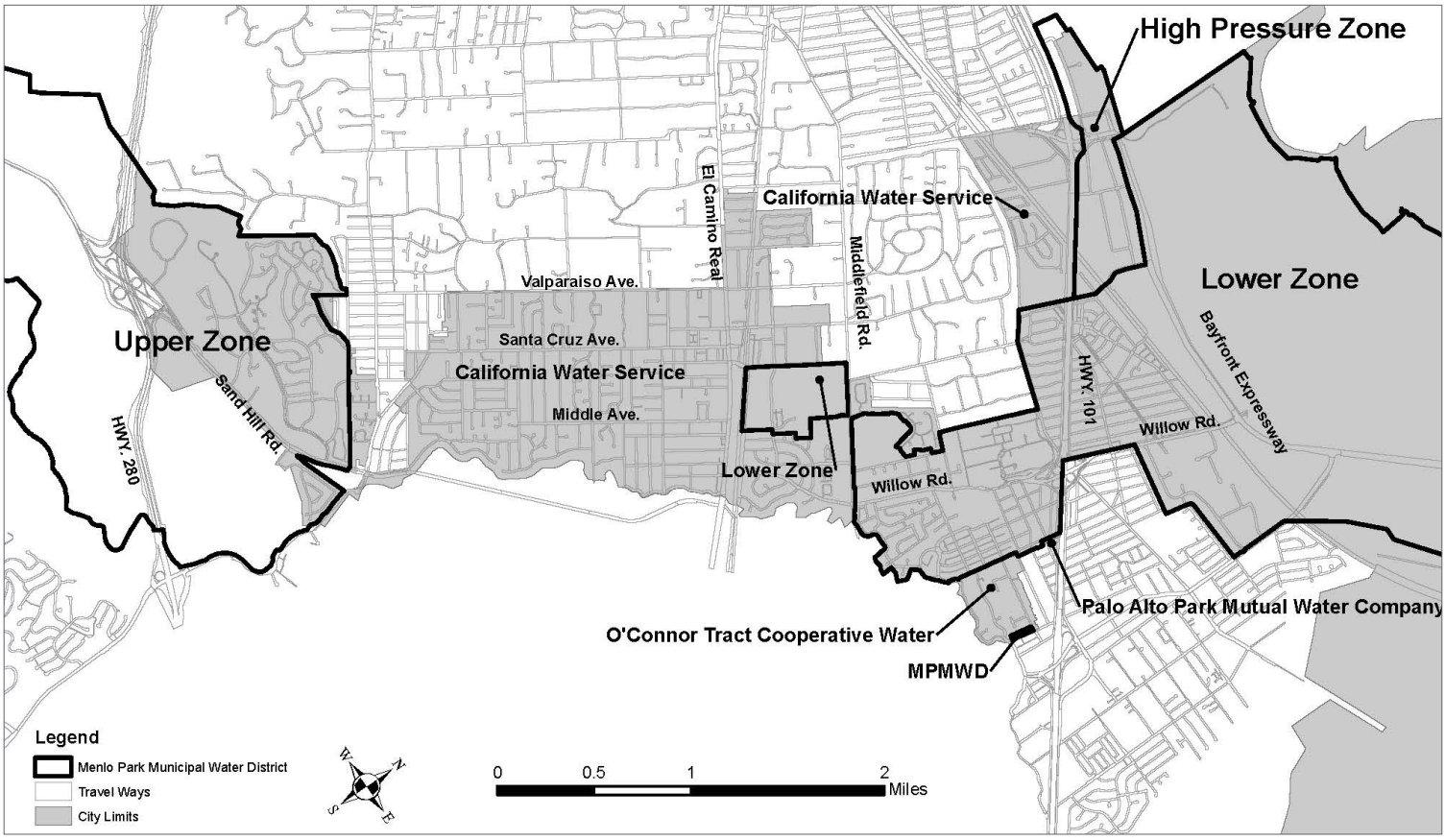
In 2015, the Menlo Park Municipal Water District supplied an average of 2.32 million gallons of water per day to more than 16,000 residents through 4,300 service connections within two service areas: the upper zone and the lower zone (which includes the high-pressure zone shown in the map). The lower and high-pressure zones are located east of El Camino Real and the upper zone is located near Interstate 280 and includes the Sharon Heights area. Three other water agencies also provide water to residents and businesses within Menlo Park. These include the California Water Service Bear Gulch District, O'Connor Tract Cooperative Water District and Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company.

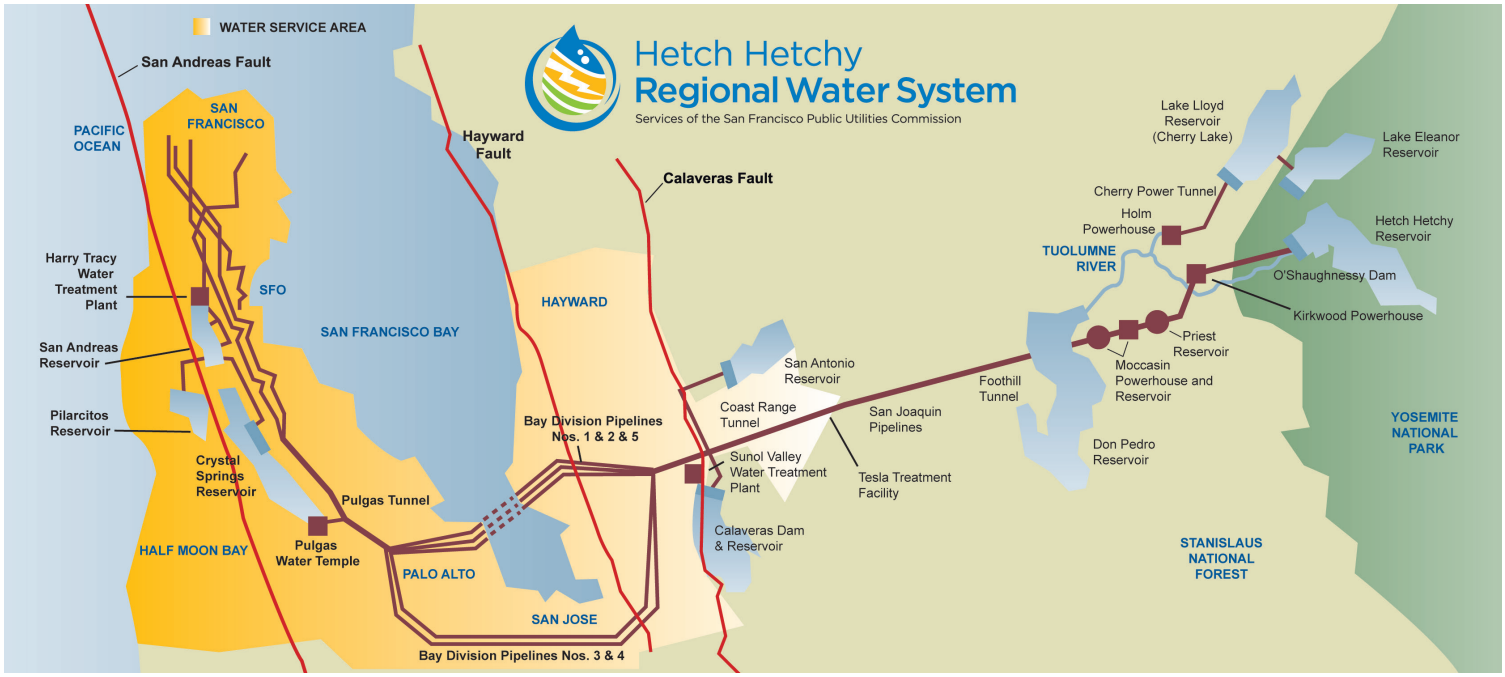
The Menlo Park Municipal Water District is committed to providing its customers with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water that meets Federal and State standards. Each year the district provides a summary of the water quality sampling results and other information through an annual water quality report. This report was prepared in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water requirements.

In 2015, the district collected and tested more than 800 water quality samples to insure that the water we provide to our customers meets and exceeds State and Federal standards. The district collects weekly water quality samples and performs both field investigations and lab analyses to ensure our customers safe drinking water.

OUR DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Supplied by the San Francisco Regional Water System, owned and operated by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, our major water source originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River to storage in Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. The pristine, well-protected Sierra water source is exempt from filtration requirements by the Environmental Protection Agency and State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. Water treatment provided by the regional water system, including disinfection by ultraviolet light and chlorine, corrosion control by adjustment of the water pH value, fluoridation for dental health protection and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing disinfection byproduct formation is in place to meet the drinking water regulatory requirements.





Surface water from two local watersheds supplements the Hetch Hetchy water supply. Rainfall and runoff from the 35,000-acre Alameda Watershed in Alameda and Santa Clara counties are collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio reservoirs, and delivered to the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. Rainfall and runoff from the 23,000-acre Peninsula Watershed in San Mateo County are stored in the Crystal Springs, San Andreas and Pilarcitos reservoirs, and delivered to the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Beginning in 2015, the State Water Resources Central Board approved the San Francisco Regional Water System to use surface water collected in Lake Eleanor, Lake Cherry, Early Intake Reservoir and conveyed via the Lower Cherry Aqueduct, and the associated creeks (collectively known as Upcountry Non-Hetch Hetchy Sources) as an additional drinking water source. The water from Upcountry Non-Hetch Hetchy Sources receives treatment at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant before service to customers. Water at the two treatment plants is subject to filtration, disinfection, fluoridation and pH adjustment for corrosion control optimization.

As in the past, the Hetch Hetchy Watershed provided the majority of our total water supply, with the remainder contributed by the two local watersheds in 2015.

PROTECTING OUR WATERSHEDS

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission conducts a watershed sanitary survey for Hetch Hetchy source water annually and local water sources every five years. The latest five-year local sanitary survey was in 2010. In 2015, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission completed a special watershed sanitary survey for the upcountry water sources including Cherry Creek, Eleanor Creek and Lower Cherry Aqueduct as part of its drought response plan effort. These surveys evaluate the sanitary condition, water quality, potential contamination sources and results of watershed management activities, and received support from partner agencies including the National Park Service and US Forest Service.

The surveys identified wildlife, stock and human activities as potential contamination sources. You can review the reports at the State Water Resources Control Board's San Francisco district office (contact phone number: 510-620-3474).

WATER QUALITY

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's Water Quality Division regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure the water delivered to you meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards. In 2015, Water Quality Division staff conducted more than 47,500 drinking water tests in the transmission and distribution systems. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by our certified operators and online instruments.

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 U.S. EPA and State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Resources Control Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants and Regulations

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, oceans, 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. Such substances are contaminants, and may be present in source water as:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

REDUCING LEAD FROM PLUMBING FIXTURES

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. There are no known lead service lines in the San Francisco Regional Water System or Menlo Park Municipal Water District system. The Menlo Park Municipal Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Lead levels at your home may be higher than at others because of your property's plumbing materials.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 800-426-4791, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In order to meet the State's Lead and Copper Rule, the Menlo Park Municipal Water District is required to take at least 30 samples every three years (and the last sampling occurred in 2012). In August 2015, 32 residential water customers, who met very specific requirements, volunteered to take samples from their household taps for lead and copper analysis. The results, based on the 90th percentile for both lead and copper, were below the lead and copper action levels set by the U.S. EPA. Each of the volunteers received free lead and copper analysis specific to their home.

SPECIAL HEALTH NEEDS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV, AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

FLUORIDATION AND DENTAL FLUOROSIS

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's fluoride target level in the water is 0.7 milligram per liter, consistent with the May 2015 State regulatory guidance on the new optimal fluoride level. Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at this level may still have a chance of developing tiny white lines or streaks in their teeth. These marks are referred to as mild to very mild fluorosis, and are often only visible under a microscope. Even in cases where the marks are visible, they do not pose any health risk. CDC considers it safe to use optimally fluoridated water for preparing infant formula. To lessen this 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 provider or the State Water Resources Control Board if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit www.waterboards.ca.gov, and search for fluoride, or the CDC website at www.cdc.gov/fluoridation.

KEY WATER QUALITY TERMS

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

Public Health Goal (PHG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health (set by U.S. EPA).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect water's odor, taste and appearance.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other mandatory requirements for a water system.

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

Turbidity
A water clarity indicator that measures cloudiness and indicates the filtration system's effectiveness. High turbidity can hinder disinfectant effectiveness.

Cryptosporidium
A parasitic microbe found in most surface water. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen, and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2015. However, current U.S. EPA-approved test methods do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. Ingestion may produce symptoms of nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. It must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Menlo Park Municipal Water District
2015 Water Quality Data[1]

The table below lists all 2015 detected drinking water contaminants and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accord with regulatory guidance. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission holds a monitoring waiver from the State Water Resources Control Board for some contaminants and therefore their monitoring frequencies are less than annual.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE OR LEVEL FOUND	"AVERAGE OR [MAX]"	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
TURBIDITY						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy water	NTU	5	N/A	0.2 - 0.5[2]	[3.1]	Soil runoff
Filtered water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant	NTU -	1[3]	N/A N/A	- 97% - 100%	[1] -	Soil runoff Soil runoff
Filtered water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant	NTU -	"Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU[3]"	N/A N/A	- 100%	[0.14] -	Soil runoff Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	32 - 52	40.31[4]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids	ppb	60	N/A	40.1 - 44.7	42.05[4]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total organic carbon[5]	ppm	TT	N/A	1.4 - 5.2	2.1	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total coliform	-	"NoP ≤ 5.0% of monthly samples"	(0)	-	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	TT	(0)	0 - 0.08	0.01	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS						
Fluoride (source water)[7]	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.3[7]	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	2.1 - 2.8	2.59[8]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	UNIT	SMCL	PHG	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 16	8.4	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	15	N/A	<5 - 5	<5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	34 - 213	144	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1.2 - 30	15	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total dissolved solids	ppm	1000	N/A	<20 - 93	54	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	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper	ppb	1300	300	<1 - 79[9]	33.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	<1 - 47[10]	8.06	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	UNIT	ORL	RANGE	AVERAGE
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	7 - 128	30
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	103	103
Bromide[11]	ppb	N/A	15 - 24	20
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3 - 18	11
Chlorate[12]	ppb	800 (NL)	39 - 280	157
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	13 - 65	42
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 5.6	3.7
pH	-	N/A	7.1 - 9.9	9.0
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 0.9	0.6
Silica	ppm	N/A	3.7 - 5.4	4.7
Sodium	ppm	N/A	2.9 - 19	13

KEY		
< / ≤	=	Less than / less than or equal to
AL	=	Action level
Max	=	Maximum
Min	=	Minimum
N/A	=	Not available
ND	=	Non-detectable
NL	=	Notification level
NoP	=	Number of coliform-positive samples
NTU	=	Nephelometric turbidity unit
ORL	=	Other regulatory level
ppb	=	Parts per billion
ppm	=	Parts per million
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 four hours daily.
(3) There is no turbidity maximum contaminate level for filtered water. The limits are based on the treatment technique requirements for filtration systems.
(4) This is the highest locational running annual average value.
(5) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The treatment technique requirement applies to the filtered water from the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant only.
(6) In May 2015, the State Water Resources Control Board recommends a fluoride level in the treated water be maintained at 0.7 ppm. In 2015, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.6 ppm - 1.0 ppm and 0.8 ppm, respectively.
(7) The natural fluoride levels in the upcountry source were non-detectable. Elevated fluoride levels in the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant and the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant raw water are attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.
(8) This is the highest running annual average value.
(9) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2015. Zero of 32 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the regulatory action level.
(10) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2015. Two of 32 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the regulatory action level.
(11) Bromide was detected in Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant effluent only. If you did not receive Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant water in 2015, you may exclude this contaminant from this table.
(12) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the San Francisco Public Utility Commission for water disinfection.

NOTE: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the Menlo Park Municipal Water District at 650-330-6750.

State water board extends emergency drought regulations through January 2017

On May 18, 2016, the State Water Board approved extending the emergency regulations through the end of January 2017 and replaced the state-developed standards with locally developed conservation standards based upon each agency's specific circumstances. The new conservation standards continue the following regulations on a permanent basis:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes
- Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle
- Using non-recirculated water in a fountain or other decorative water feature
- Watering landscapes in a manner that causes runoff
- Watering landscapes within 48 hours after measurable precipitation

The Menlo Park Municipal Water District may have other water regulations currently in effect.

Visit menlopark.org/drought for more information and to see all of the current water restrictions.

SFPUC OPERATIONAL ERROR IN MARCH 2015

On March 3, 2015, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission accidentally left a valve open allowing a limited amount of untreated water from the San Antonio Reservoir to enter into the treated San Francisco Regional Water System, and subsequently to enter the Menlo Park Municipal Water District. The untreated water blended with already treated water before reaching any customers, providing some disinfection treatment. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission has been working with its regulatory agency, the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water, to develop measures to prevent a recurrence of such an incident in the future. Several agencies, including the Menlo Park Municipal Water District, mailed information regarding this incident to their water customers.

BAY TUNNEL AND NEW IRVINGTON TUNNEL PROJECTS

Two new San Francisco Public Utilities Commission tunnel facilities entered service in 2015 and have strengthened the seismic reliability of the San Francisco Regional Water System by providing crucial system redundancies. The Bay Tunnel and Irvington Tunnel projects are part of the Commission's Water System Improvement Program, a $4.8 billion investment in capital projects that strengthens our ability to provide reliable, high-quality water to 2.6 million customers, even after a natural disaster.

STATE WATER BOARD APPROVES MENLO PARK'S PLANNED EMERGENCY WELL CONSTRUCTION

In January 2016, the State Water Board approved construction of an emergency well (Well 1) at the City's Corporation Yard located at 333 Burgess Drive. This well would be the first of three to four emergency wells to supply emergency water to the lower pressure zone (i.e., the eastern service area located east of El Camino Real) which currently does not have an alternate water supply in the event of emergency or service disruption from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's Hetch Hetchy water supply.

For the next emergency wells (Wells 2 and 3), the process to identify well locations and begin design is underway.

Visit menlopark.org/emergencysupplywells for more information.

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN ADOPTED IN MAY 2016

The Urban Water Management Plan describes and evaluates the Menlo Park Municipal Water District's water supply sources and reliability, how delivery will be prioritized during a water shortage, what measures are and will be taken to improve efficient uses of water, and other relevant information over the next 20 years. It also includes a water shortage contingency plan, which outlines the Menlo Park Municipal Water District's response and plan for changes or shortages in water supplies.

Visit menlopark.org/watermanagementplan for more information.

WATER MASTER PLAN

The Menlo Park Municipal Water District is in the process of developing a Water System Master Plan that will provide a comprehensive evaluation of our water distribution system. The Water System Master Plan will enable strategic planning and budgeting to provide a high level of distribution reliability and efficiency under current water demands, future growth and emergencies. It will establish a 25-year capital improvement program, identify water system improvement projects required to maintain a high level of service, recommend prioritization of the projects and schedules and evaluate water reuse alternatives such as gray water and recycled water use.

This report contains important information about our 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.

Water Conservation Programs and Incentives

These water conservation rebates and incentives can help Menlo Park Municipal Water District customers save water. For more information, call 650-330-6720 or visit menlopark.org/water.

- High-efficiency washer rebates ($125 rebate)
- High-efficiency toilet rebates (up to $100 per toilet)
- Lawn Be Gone rebate program ($2 per sq. ft. rebate)
- Conserve-A-Scape landscape design assistance program
- Landscape analysis program (commercial and multifamily only)
- Landscape education classes
- School education program
- FREE high efficiency showerheads
- FREE kitchen and bathroom faucet aerators
- FREE hose nozzles
- FREE toilet leak detection tablets
- FREE toilet leak detection tablets

WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING ORDINANCE

In 2015, the Governor ordered changes to water efficient landscape ordinances to address the current four-year drought. Menlo Park's water efficient landscaping ordinance applies to all new landscapes exceeding 500 square feet and rehabilitated landscapes exceeding 1,000 square feet associated with projects requiring city review and approval.

Visit menlopark.org/welo for more information.

LAWN BE GONE REBATE PROGRAM

Get paid to transform your landscape! The Menlo Park Municipal Water District is offering a rebate of $2 per square foot to customers converting their water thirsty lawn into a water-efficient landscape. Don't miss out on this innovative landscaping program that replaces traditional lawns with modern, eco-friendly plants, flowers and landscape elements.

Visit menlopark.org/lawnbegone for more information.

HIGH EFFICIENCY TOILET REBATE PROGRAMS

Did you know that a high efficiency toilet uses an average 25 percent less water than a standard toilet? Customers of the Menlo Park Municipal Water District who purchase and install a qualifying high efficiency toilet are eligible for:

- $100 rebate for replacing a 3.5 gallon per flush toilet with a more high-efficiency one (1.28 GPF or less)
- $50 rebate for replacing a 1.6 GPF toilet with a more high-efficiency one

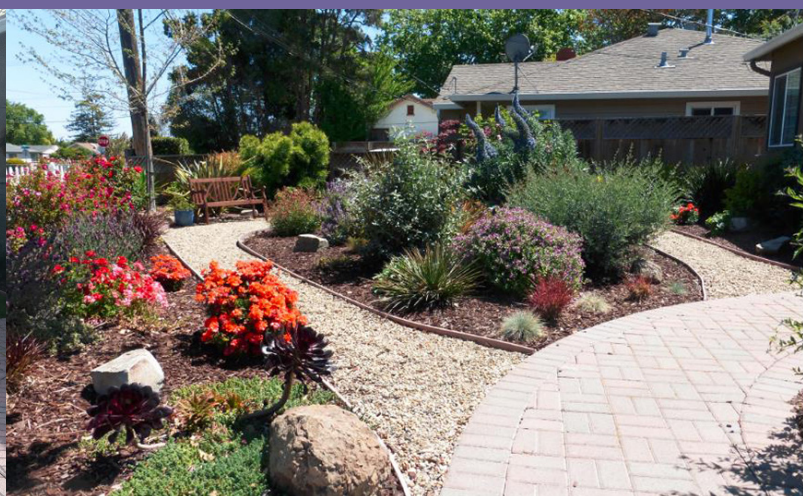
WASHING MACHINE REBATE PROGRAM

A rebate of up to $150 (combined energy and water conservation rebate) is offered to customers who purchase and install a qualifying high-efficiency clothes washer listed on the Consortium for Energy Efficiency list.

CONSERVE-A-SCAPE PROGRAM

Conserve-A-Scape is a unique landscape design assistance program developed in conjunction with Lawn Be Gone. For a flat fee of $50, the City will provide a professional landscaping consultation, a landscape design plan and a plant list for your lawn conversion project. Participation is encouraged, as fees are subject to change July 1, 2016.

Conserve-A-Scape is only available to approved applicants of the Lawn Be Gone rebate program. Paired with Lawn Be Gone's current rate of $2 per sq. ft. of converted lawn space, Conserve-A-Scape is an excellent opportunity to take advantage of a professional landscaping service at a discounted rate (valued at over $400).



NEW BILLING COLLECTION CHARGES FOR OVERDUE BILLS STARTING JULY 1, 2016

The Menlo Park Municipal Water District is implementing a new billing collections process for overdue bills. The charges shown below will become effective on July 1, 2016.

1. Bill overdue by 1 day - Delinquent notice mailed to account holder
2. Bill overdue by 10 days - Door tag delivered to service address. Water account will be charged $25 for the door tag and delivery. Automated daily phone calls (1x per day) begin.
3. Bill overdue by 25 days – Meter disconnected and door tag delivered to service address. Prior to restoring service, customer must pay the full account balance plus a reconnection fee ($108 for next day service during business hours, or $270 for same day, evening or weekend service).

To avoid additional fees, please pay your water bill on time! There are several ways to pay:

- Call Fathom Customer Care during business hours at 650-330-0385 to pay by credit card or e-check.
- Visit City Hall (Administration Building) during business hours to pay cash.
- Place your check payment in the drop box located in front of City Hall (Administration Building).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit menlopark.org/waterrates
- Call 650-330-6750
- Email water@menlopark.org

WATER RATES INCREASE ON JULY 1, 2016

The table below shows the new water rates for the Menlo Park Municipal Water District effective July 1, 2016.

METER SIZE	
MONTHLY FIXED METER	
5/8"	$20.08
3/4"	$20.08
1"	$33.47
1-1/2"	$66.94
2"	$107.10
3"	$200.82
4"	$335.36
6"	$669.39
8"	$1,071.02
10"	$1,539.59
MONTHLY FIXED UNMETERED FIRE CHARGES	
1-1/2"	$12.05
2"	$19.28
3"	$36.15
4"	$60.36
6"	$120.49
8"	$192.78
10"	$277.13
12"	$518.10
WATER CONSUMPTION CHARGE $ PER CCF*	
TIER 1: 0 - 6 CCF	$4.75
Tier 2: Over 6 ccf	$5.32
WATER CAPITAL SURCHARGE $ PER CCF*	
All Usage	$0.78
DROUGHT SURCHARGES $ PER CCF	
Water Shortage Contingency Plan	
Required Water Cutback %	
Stage 2: Up to 10%	$0.18
Stage 3: Up to 20%	$0.44
Stage 4: Up to 30%	$0.79
Stage 5: Up to 50%	$1.88

*1 ccf (hundred cubic feet) = 748 gallons

City of Menlo Park
701 Laurel St.
Menlo Park CA 94025

This annual report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water and our commitment to providing excellence in water quality.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Water billing	650-330-0385
Water conservation	650-330-6720
Water hotline	650-330-6750
Water maintenance	650-330-6780

Water district webpage:
menlopark.org/waterdistrict

Water conservation webpage :
menlopark.org/waterconservation

Email:
water@menlopark.org

GET INVOLVED

We invite your input on important water issues. For information about upcoming public meetings, visit menlopark.org/publicmeetings

2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT