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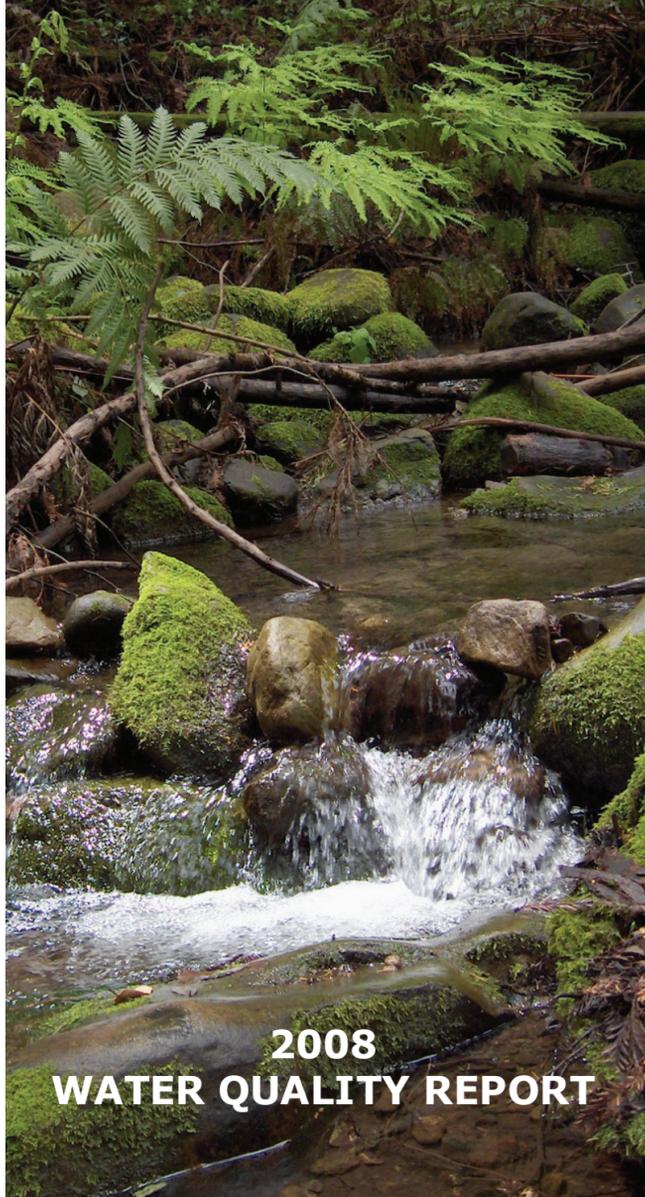
EN ESPAÑOL:

Este reporte contiene información muy importante acerca de su salud y el agua potable. Si necesita asistencia o copias del reporte en español, llame a la Ciudad de Menlo Park, (650) 330-6740.

2008 WATER QUALITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT



2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT

2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The quality of your drinking water met or exceeded all federal and state standards in 2008. Every year, the City of Menlo Park Municipal Water District (MPMWD) publishes this brochure to provide you with the most current information about your water quality.

Menlo Park's water source is in its third year of below-average rainfall. Conserving water is vitally important to future water supply. MPMWD has numerous programs to help you save water and money on your water bill. Rebates on water conserving appliances and FREE water conserving fixtures are available upon request.

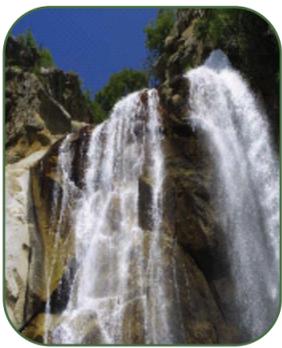
Visit our website at www.menlopark.org/departments/pwk/mpmwd.html to see the many opportunities available to both homeowners and businesses.

If you have comments or questions about your water or the information contained in this brochure, please call us at (650) 330-6740.

**EVERY
DROP
COUNTS!**



Our Drinking Water Sources



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The water source for the City of Menlo Park is snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada which flows into the Tuolumne River and to the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. This

pristine water source is located in a protected watershed that meets all federal and State criteria. Based on 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 our water supplier, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), is not required to filter water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

Before it reaches Menlo Park, the Hetch Hetchy water is supplemented with surface water from the local Alameda Watershed. Rainfall and runoff from this 35,000 acre area in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties is collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs. The mixed water is then treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) using coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, chloramination, and corrosion control. In 2008, the Hetch Hetchy Watershed provided approximately 84% of our total water supply, with the remainder contributed by local watersheds.



Watershed Management & Protection

SFPUC actively and aggressively protects the natural water resources entrusted to its care. An annual report on the Hetch Hetchy and neighboring watersheds is prepared to evaluate their 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 sanitary survey report concludes that very low levels of contaminants associated with wildlife and human activities exist in those upcountry watersheds.



SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys of its local watersheds every five years. The potential contamination sources identified in the 2005 survey are similar to the upcountry watersheds. These survey reports are available at the San Francisco District office (510-620-3474) of the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

A MESSAGE FOR IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

Some people, including infants, may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water, including bottled water, than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater

Protecting Water Quality

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 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.

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 occur naturally 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 occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and 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). For more about drinking water regulations, visit the CDPH website at www.cdph.ca.gov.

Highest Water Quality



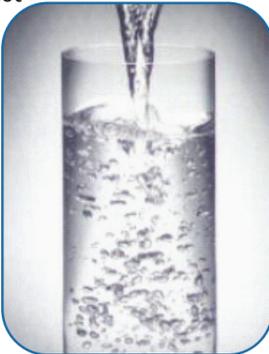
The San Francisco Public Utility Commission (SFPUC) Water Quality Division regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure that its water meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards. In 2008, Water Quality staff conducted 56,200 drinking water tests in the transmission and distribution systems. This monitoring effort is in addition to the treatment process control monitoring performed by SFPUC's certified and knowledgeable treatment plant staff.

SFPUC also completed four quarters of monitoring for 25 contaminants that the USEPA required as part of its second Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation. None of these contaminants were detected in our water. For a full list of the contaminants and more information on drinking water regulations, visit the USEPA website at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/basicinformation.html#list>

Water Quality Sampling Results

The table below lists all drinking water contaminants detected in 2008. The name of each contaminant, applicable drinking water standard or regulatory action level, ideal goal for public health, the amount detected in water, and typical contaminant sources are listed.

The State allows 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 over many years of monitoring, SFPUC received a monitoring waiver from the State. Contaminants below detection limits, such as arsenic, perchlorate, MTBE, and others, are not listed.



Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in most surface water. SFPUC regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in the 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.

Cross Connection Control

Protecting our drinking water system is not just the responsibility of MPMWD but of City residents and business owners as well. Backflow, or the unintentional reverse flow of non-drinking water back into the drinking water main due to a decrease in water pressure, can introduce contaminants to the system. Homes and businesses could have cross-connections where the lines for the sprinklers, pools, ornamental ponds or industrial processes connect to the water distribution system. It is necessary to install a backflow prevention assembly at these cross-connections in order to secure the water system from inadvertent contamination. For more information on cross-connections please call (650)330-6786 or visit our website at www.menlopark.org/departments/pwk/mpmwd.html.



Water Quality Terms

Here are definitions of terms used in the Water Quality Data table below.

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 (SMCLs) 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.

City of Menlo Park Municipal Water District (MPMWD) 2008 Water Quality Data¹

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or [MCLG]	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Typical Sources in Drinking Water	FOOTNOTES	
TURBIDITY²								
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.24 - 0.46 ³	[2.85] ⁴	Soil runoff	<p>(1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards. The data is from Hetch Hetchy water, Sunol Valley and Harry Tracy WTPs effluents, and MPMWD distribution system.</p> <p>(2) Turbidity is a water clarity indicator; it also indicates the effectiveness of the filtration plants.</p> <p>(3) Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.</p> <p>(4) 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.</p> <p>(5) There is no MCL for turbidity. The limits are based on the TT requirements in the State drinking water regulations.</p> <p>(6) This is the highest quarterly running average value.</p> <p>(7) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SWWTP only.</p> <p>(8) SFPUC adds fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental cavities in customers. The CDPH requires that fluoride levels in treated water be maintained within a range of 0.8-1.5 ppm.</p> <p>(9) Naturally occurring fluoride levels in the Hetch Hetchy and SWWTP raw water are ND and 0.15 ppm, respectively. HTWTP raw water has elevated fluoride levels due to the continued replenishment of the fluoridated Hetch Hetchy & SWWTP treated water into Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir, which supplies water via San Andreas Reservoir to the HTWTP for treatment.</p> <p>(10) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2006. None of the 38 residences tested were over the Copper Action Level. 90% of the results were below 70.2 ppb.</p> <p>(11) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2006. No lead was detected at any of the 38 residences tested.</p> <p>(12) 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 SFPUC for water disinfection.</p>	
Filtered Water - Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant	NTU	1 ⁵ : min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	[0.21]	Soil runoff		
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRE-CURSORS (SFPUC 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 synthetic sources		
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRE-CURSORS (MPMWD)								
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	29.4 - 45.2	[38] ⁶	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination		
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	20.9 - 25.5	[22.6] ⁶	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination		
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform (MPMWD) [monthly samples]	-	<1	[0]	0	[0]	Naturally present in the environment		
<i>Giardia lamblia</i> (SFPUC Regional System)	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	1.72 - 2.20	1.93 ⁶	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS								
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 (MPMWD)								
	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90 th Percentile	Typical Sources in Drinking Water		
Copper	ppb	1300	300	0 - 140 ¹⁰	70.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Lead	ppb	15	2	ND ¹¹	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS								
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	10 - 96	50	ABBREVIATIONS < / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to AL = Action Level Max = Maximum N/A = Not Available ND = Non-detect NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit ORL = Other Regulatory Level ppb = parts per billion ppm = parts per million TT = Treatment Technique µS/cm = microSiemens/centimeter WTP = Water Treatment Plant			
Calcium	ppm	N/A	3 - 26	13				
Chlorate ¹²	ppb	(800) NL	49 - 224	155				
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	14 - 100	54				
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 9.0	4.9				
pH	-	N/A	8.5 - 9.2	8.8				
Potassium	ppm	N/A	<0.2 - 1.2	0.6				
Silica	ppm	N/A	5.0 - 7.7	5.4				
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3 - 20	13				