

City of Millbrae - Water Quality Data for Year 2011 ⁽¹⁾

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TURBIDITY						
For Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.2 - 0.7 ⁽²⁾	[2.1] ⁽³⁾	Soil runoff
For Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	1 ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	-	[0.36]	Soil runoff
	-	min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	99.9% - 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 ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR (SFPUC Regional System) - for information only						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	10 - 84	[45] ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halooacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	4 - 59	[33] ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁶⁾	ppm	TT	N/A	2.6 - 2.9	2.7	Various natural and man-made sources
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	12 - 74	32.6 ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halooacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	4 - 51	21.7 ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁶⁾	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform ⁽⁷⁾	-	≤ 5.0% of monthly samples	(0)	-	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	TT	(0)	ND - 0.07	[0.07]	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Fluoride (source water) ⁽⁸⁾	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.3 ⁽⁹⁾	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDL G = 4	1.1-2.4	2.00 MGL	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
RADIONUCLIDES						
Radium-226	pCi/L	N/A	0.05	ND - 1.2	<1	Erosion of natural deposits

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Aluminum ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	200	600	ND - 53	<50	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	3 - 20	11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	unit	15	N/A	<5 - 9	<5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	39 - 289	181	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1.3 - 36	18	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	83 - 194	132	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.06 - 0.35	0.16	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	10-120 ⁽¹¹⁾	<50	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	2-7 ⁽¹²⁾	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	10 - 84	49
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3 - 24	13
Chlorate ⁽¹³⁾	ppb	(800) NL	36 - 488	89
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	10 - 98	57
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	<0.04 - 8.2	4.9
pH	-	N/A	6.7 - 9.7	8.6
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3 - 20	13.5

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

Notes:

- (1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
- (2) Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.
- (3) This is the highest turbidity of the unfiltered water served to customers in 2011. This turbidity spike was the result of flow rate change, and it was not observed downstream at Alameda East.
- (4) There is no turbidity MCL for filtered water. The limits are based on the TT requirements in the State drinking water regulations.
- (5) This is the highest quarterly running annual average value.
- (6) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only. These are compliance data for SVWTP raw water.
- (7) The SFPUC 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 0.6 ppm - 1.5 ppm. In 2011, the range and average of our fluoride levels were 0.6 ppm - 1.3 ppm and 1.0 ppm, respectively.
- (8) The naturally occurring fluoride levels in the Hetch Hetchy and SVWTP raw water were ND and 0.12 ppm, respectively. The HTWTP raw water had elevated fluoride levels of 0.6 ppm - 0.8 ppm due to the continuous supply of the fluoridated Hetch Hetchy & SVWTP treated water into the Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir, which supplies water via the San Andreas Reservoir to the HTWTP for treatment.
- (9) Aluminum also has an MCL of 1000 ppb.
- (10) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2010. 0 of 30 water samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the Action Level.
- (11) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2010. 1 of 30 water samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the Action Level.
- (12) The detected chlorate in treated water is a degradation byproduct of sodium hypochlorite, the primary disinfectant used by SFPUC for water disinfection.

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

What does this table mean?

This table shows the results of our water quality analysis for 2011. 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.
Regulatory Action Level
 The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT)
 A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity
 A water clarity indicator that is also used to indicate the effectiveness of the filtration plants. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

MILLBRAE WATER 2011 QUALITY REPORT

City of Millbrae
 621 Magnolia Avenue
 Millbrae, CA 94030



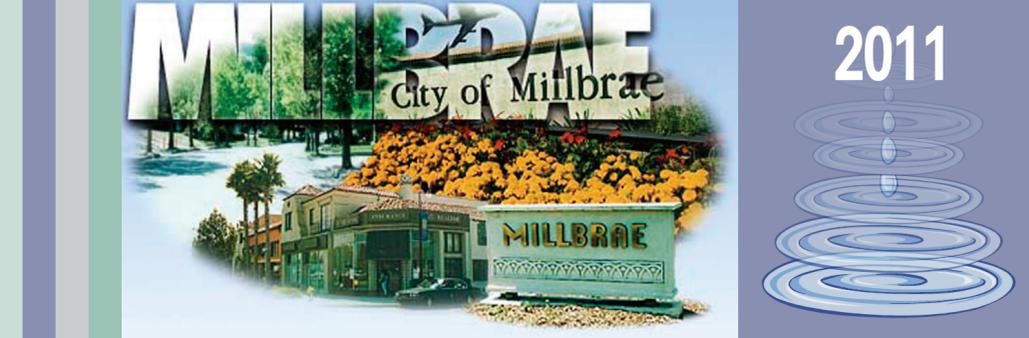
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MILLBRAE WATER QUALITY REPORT 2011



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

We present to you the City of Millbrae 2011 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 regarding 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 you, the reader, a good working knowledge about

Millbrae's water quality and system. 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 quality 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 our water resources and to ensure the quality of the water supply that is delivered to all homes and businesses in Millbrae.

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. 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 ensure that we provide the highest quality water and to educate water consumers and 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 that meets the highest possible standards.

SFPUC's New UV Disinfection Facility – Largest in California
 In the summer of 2011, the SFPUC began using ultraviolet (UV) light as an additional disinfection step for the Hetch Hetchy water supply. The new Tesla Treatment Facility uses state-of-the-art UV treatment equipment to provide advanced disinfection for the Hetch Hetchy supply in the Regional Water System which serves 2.5 million customers. The facility was built to comply with the USEPA regulation that requires an additional disinfectant by April 2012 to protect the water supply from the *Cryptosporidium* parasite. The facility can treat up to 315 million gallons of water per day – making it the largest UV drinking water treatment plant in California and the third largest in the U.S.

One way to get more involved in water quality conversation: You are invited to attend Public Meetings held by the SFPUC. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The meetings are held in City Hall, Room 400, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102. They are scheduled to begin at 1:30 PM. 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 2011 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.

Thank you for your efforts to conserve water use by at least 10 percent. By saving water you will also save money on your utility bill.

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 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. Compost food scraps instead.
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. Water lawn/landscapes between 6:00 pm and 10:00 am. Be sure not to over water landscaping. Check and adjust sprinkler heads seasonally. Plant drought-tolerant and native plants.
9. Use a carwash facility or bucket of water and one short rinse to wash your car; wash on a permeable surface (grass or gravel).
10. Sweep (never hose) driveways, patios and sidewalks.

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 and rain barrel rebates and workshops.

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>

For more information about the contents of this report, contact Craig Centis at (650) 259-2374 or visit us online at <http://www.ci.millbrae.ca.us>. Water quality policies are decided at public hearings held at Millbrae City Hall, Council Chambers, 621 Magnolia Ave, Millbrae, CA 94030. For more information visit 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,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

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) include rivers, lakes, oceans, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The major source of your water supply originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River to the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, where it is stored. This pristine Sierra water source meets all federal and state criteria for watershed protection. The SFPUC maintains stringent disinfection treatment practices, extensive bacteriological-quality monitoring, and high operational standards. As a result, the CDPH and USEPA have granted the Hetch Hetchy water source a filtration exemption. In other words, the source is so clean and protected that filtration of water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is not required.

The Hetch Hetchy water is supplemented with surface water from two local watersheds. Rainfall and runoff from the Alameda Watershed- within the greater 128,424-acre Southern Alameda Creek Watershed and spanning more than 35,000 acres in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties - are collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio reservoirs and treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. Rainfall and runoff from the 23,000 acre Peninsula Watershed in San Mateo County are stored in Crystal Springs, San Andreas, and Pilarcitos reservoirs and treated at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant.

In 2011, the Hetch Hetchy Watershed provided the majority of the total water supply, with the remainder contributed by the two local watersheds.

Watersheds Protection

The SFPUC actively protects the water resources entrusted to its care. Hetch Hetchy Watershed is surveyed annually to evaluate the sanitary conditions, water quality, potential contamination sources, and the results of watershed management activities conducted by the SFPUC and its partner agencies (including the National Park Service and US Forest Service). Once every 5 years the local watersheds and the approved standby water sources in Early Intake Watershed, which includes Cherry Lake and Lake Eleanor are surveyed. The latest 5-year survey was completed in 2011 for the period of 2006-2010. These surveys identified wildlife, livestock, and human activities as potential contamination sources. The reports are available for review at the CDPH San Francisco District office (510-620-3474).

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).

Water Quality: Contaminants and Regulations

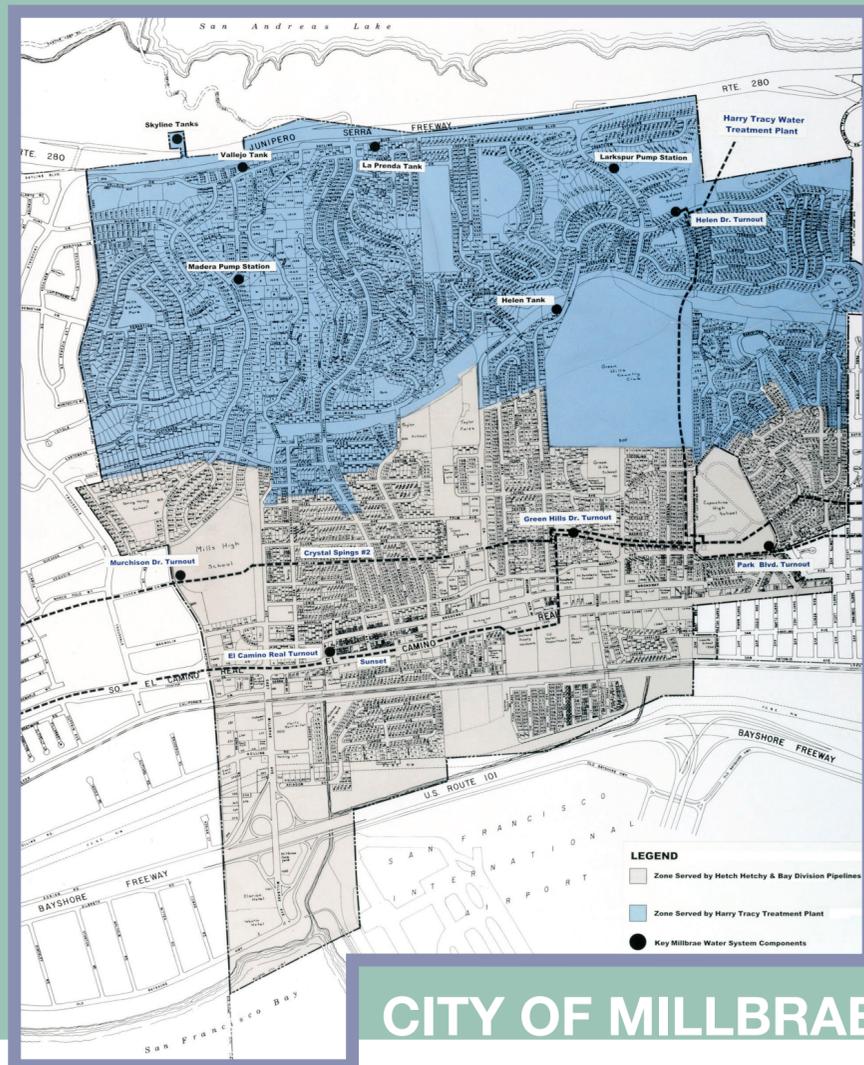
The SFPUC's Water Quality Division regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure that the water delivered to you meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards. In 2011, SFPUC Water Quality staff conducted more than **69,875** drinking water tests in the transmission and distribution systems. This monitoring effort is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by SFPUC's certified and knowledgeable treatment plant staff and online instruments.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (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 at **800-426-4791**.

2011 Water Quality Data

The attached table lists all 2011 detected drinking water contaminants and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits are not shown, in accordance with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) guidance. The CDPH 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 CDPH a monitoring waiver for some contaminants that were absent in the water.



CITY OF MILLBRAE

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 and livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or 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 2011. 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, abdominal 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 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. 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 at **800-426-4791** or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Fluoridation of Drinking Water

In 2011, 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 is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 2010 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 2013.

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.

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, at www.ci.millbrae.ca.us.

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 2011.

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 maintenance staff flushes dead-end main pipes located throughout the city on a quarterly schedule (minimum) 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 at 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*.

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

This year we have begun work on our Water System Master Plan. The process should take 18-24 months to complete. The Master Plan will identify system deficiencies and provide recommendations to improve the system reliability. The City will also embark on the next capital improvement project this summer.

