City of Millbrae - Water Quality Data for Year 2012 (1)

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)	[2.8] (3)	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	1 (4)	N/A	-	[0.26]	Soil runoff
	-	Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU (4)	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatmen Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	1 (4)	N/A	-	[0.17]	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	18 - 63	[46] (5)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	8 - 45	[36] (5)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (6)	ppm	TT	N/A	2.3 - 3.7	2.7	Various natural and man-made sources
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	24.3-50.8	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	10.8-43.7	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (6)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform (7)	-	NoP ≤ 5.0% of monthly samples	(0)	-	0	Naturally present in the environment
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	TT	(0)	<0.01 - 0.06	<0.01	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS						
Fluoride (source water) (8)	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.3 (9)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 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 (11)	ppb	200	600	ND - 90	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; some water treatment residue
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	2 - 20	12.3	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	unit	15	N/A	<5 - 7	<5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	31 - 344	202	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	0.9 - 40	20	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	<20 - 195	108	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 - 0.2	0.1	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	10-120	<50	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	7-Feb	4	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	10 - 111	61
Bromide	ppb	N/A	<10 - 24	<10
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3 - 28	15
Chlorate (14)	ppb	(800) NL	53 - 399	221
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	8 - 114	62
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 10.8	6.1
pH	-	N/A	6.7 - 9.7	8.5
Silica	ppm	N/A	3.2 - 5.3	4.1
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3 - 25	15.7

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
NoP	=	Number of Coliform-Positive Sample
NTU	=	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ORL	=	Other Regulatory Level
ppb	=	part per billion
ppm	=	part per million
µS/cm	=	microSiemens / centimeter

Footnotes:

(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) The highest turbidity of the unfiltered water in 2012 was 2.9 NTU but the water was not served to customers. The brief turbidity spike indicated in the table was not observed upstream in San Joaquin Pipelines.
(4) There is no turbidity MCL for filtered water. The limits are based on the TT requirements for filtration systems in the State drinking water regulations.
(5) This is the highest locational running annual average value. (if your system has 4 quarters of locational DBP data obtained under Stage 2 DBPR monitoring)
(6) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.
(8) The SFPUC adds fluoride to an optimum level of 1.0 ppm to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The CDPH specifies the fluoride levels in the treated water to be maintained within a range of 0.8 ppm - 1.5 ppm. In 2012, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.4 ppm - 1.3 ppm and 1.0 ppm, respectively.
(9) The fluoride levels in the Hetch Hetchy and SVWTP raw water were ND and 0.2 ppm, respectively. The HTWTP raw water had elevated fluoride levels of 0.6 ppm - 0.8 ppm attributed to the transfer of 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.
(10) This is the highest quarterly running annual average value.
(11) Aluminum also has a primary MCL of 1000 ppb.
(12) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2010. 0 of 30 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the Action Level.
(13) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2010. 1 of 30 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the Action Level.
(14) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation byproduct of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFPUC for water disinfection.

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the City of Millbrae water system phone number: 650-259-2374

What does this table mean?

This table shows the results of our water quality analysis for 2012. 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 referring to standards and goals of water quality 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. 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 measures cloudiness of the water, and is also used to indicate the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

MILLBRAE WATER 2012 QUALITY REPORT

City of Millbrae
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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 8:00 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/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
Cyrus Kianpour, Public Works Director: **(650) 259-2339**
Craig Centis, Public Works Utilities & Operations Superintendent: **(650) 259-2374**
Website: **http://www.ci.millbrae.ca.us**

For more information about the contents of this report, contact Millbrae Public Works 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.**

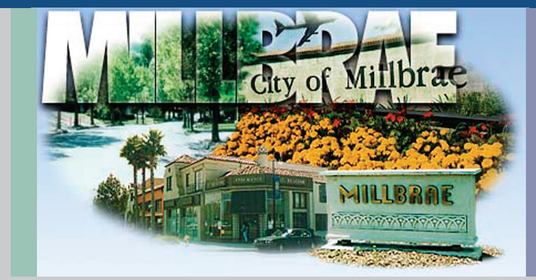
Translation Languages

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。

MILLBRAE WATER QUALITY REPORT



2012

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR WATER DIVISION

The City of Millbrae/Public Works/Utilities & Operations

We present to you the City of Millbrae 2012 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-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 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.

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.

The following websites provide information on water resources. We encourage you to visit these sites.

City of Millbrae, Millbrae, CA
http://www.ci.millbrae.ca.us
The City of Millbrae's website remains an invaluable source to the public on information about our city and projects In relation to water resources, check out the pages on Utilities and Operations, the Water Pollution Control Plant, and other city programs, like: Recycling and Waste Prevention, and Water Conservation.

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
http://www.sfwater.org
The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) provides drinking water to the City of Millbrae. Their website hosts the 2011 SFPUC Water Quality Report, statistics on our water supply, tips for water conservation practices, and information about natural resources.

United States Environmental Protection Agency
http://www.epa.gov
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is the federal government entity responsible for writing and enforcing environmental regulations in the country. Check out their website for information on many different topics, including water.

American Water Works Association
http://www.awwa.org
This website has many interesting sections; for instance, one can find water utility and Information regarding water regulations.

California Department of Public Health
http://www.cdph.ca.gov
This state agency works to protect public health in California and its website contains multiple resources including water quality information. Of interest, is a CDPH service entitled, "Decisions Pending & Opportunities for Public Participation" as well as links to other programs, like the Drinking Water Program.

Our Mission: Quality Water

The City of Millbrae, along with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), is pleased to present our 2012 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.

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.

Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, oceans, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. For the San Francisco Regional Water System, the major water source 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 also 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.

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 Reservoir and San Antonio Reservoir for subsequent treatment at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant, where filtration and disinfection are provided.

Rainfall and runoff from the 23,000-acre Peninsula Watershed in San Mateo County are stored in the Crystal Springs Reservoir, San Andreas Reservoir, and Pilarcitos Reservoir and treated at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Similar treatment processes to Sunol plant are used for treating this local source.

In 2012, the Hetch Hetchy Watershed provided the majority of the total water supply, with the remainder contributed by the two local watersheds.

Protecting Our Watersheds

The SFPUC actively protects the water resources entrusted to its care. It's annual update of Hetch Hetchy Watershed Sanitary Survey evaluates the sanitary conditions, water quality, potential contamination sources, and the results of watershed management activities with partner agencies (such as the National Park Service and US Forest Service). The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys every five years to detect and track sanitary concerns for the Bay Area watersheds and the approved standby water sources in Early Intake Watershed, which includes Cherry Lake and Lake Eleanor. The latest 5-year surveys were completed in 2011 for the period of 2006-2010. These surveys identified wildlife, stock, and human activities as potential contamination sources. They are available for review at the CDPH San Francisco District office, **510-620-3474.**

Millbrae Water Distribution System

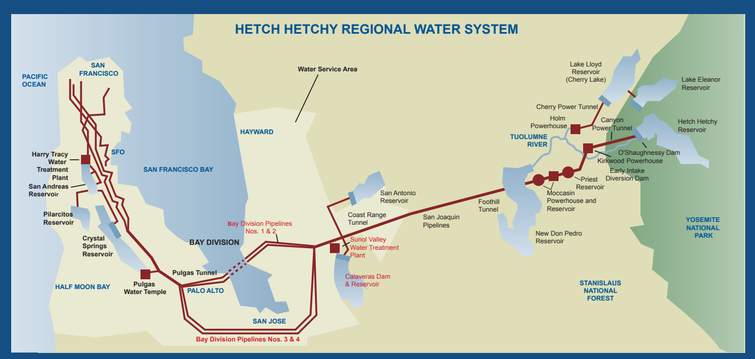
The City of Millbrae water system is fortunate to have two independent sources flowing to us from the SFPUC system. The Hetch Hetchy aqueducts run from south to north, generally along El Camino Real and Magnolia Avenue. They provide water to our customers in the gray shaded area between the San Francisco 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).

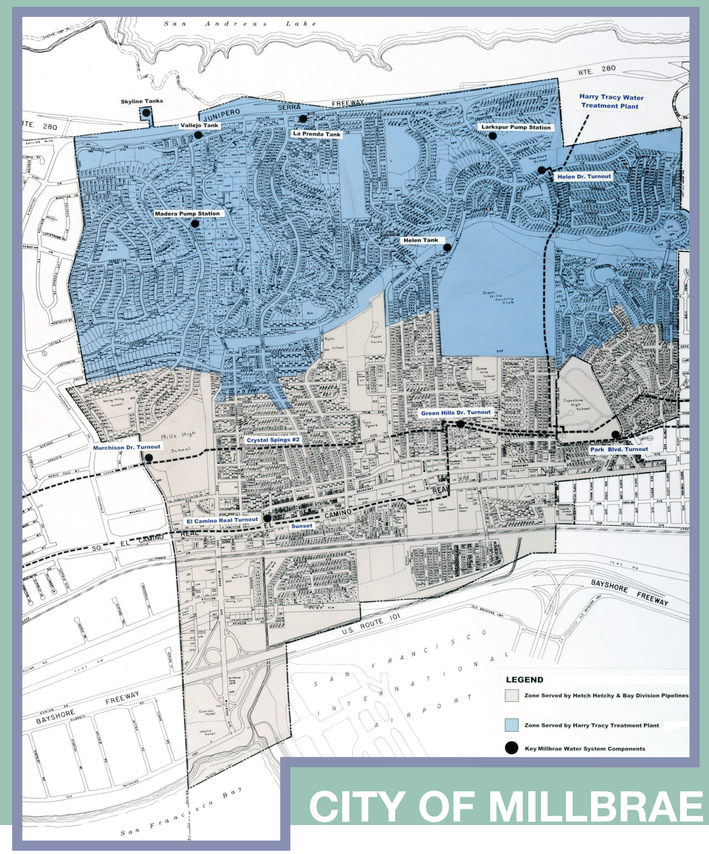
Water Quality: Contaminants and Regulations

SFPUC's Water Quality Division (WQD) 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 2012, WQD staff conducted more than 60,640 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 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 **800-426-4791**.





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 2012. 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.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated microorganisms and synthetic or naturally-occurring chemicals that are not commonly monitored by the water utilities are termed contaminants of emerging concern (CEC). More than 100,000 chemicals are registered in the US. New chemicals are registered and new microorganisms are identified everyday. Some of these contaminants can be detected at extremely low levels in the environment by ever-improving laboratory methods. The health significance of these trace contaminants is typically unknown. The WQD has been proactive in addressing CEC through participation in national research projects and conducting independent monitoring of our source waters. To help focus the resources, WQD developed its own approach to organize and prioritize work on the CECs in drinking water and enhance public engagement in CEC issues. Evaluation is conducted every three years and reviewed by the San Francisco Department of Public Health, SFPUC Citizens' Advisory Committee and the Commission. By virtue of its pristine drinking water sources, the SFPUC water has not been vulnerable to many CECs that may concern other water suppliers; e.g., pesticides and pharmaceutical products. Periodic review will allow WQD to adjust priorities based on new information and conditions; e.g., new information on the health significance, occurrence and treatment of CECs. See the link below for SFPUC's CEC approach **http://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=1691.**

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 2012, 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

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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 levels 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 **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 2012.

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 (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.**

In 2012 the City continued to work on our Water System Master Plan, which will identify system deficiencies and provide recommendations to improve system reliability. The City also embarked on a water capital improvement project that included the replacement of 1,600 linear feet of water main pipe, 42 water service connections and over 30 fire hydrants. In the coming years we will continue to replace water mains, service lines and fire hydrants in an effort to continually improve our water distribution infrastructure.