Indoor Water Use Efficiency and Conservation Ordinance

Daly City Municipal Code Title 15 is effective on March 10, 2010. The ordinance addresses two public policy challenges. The first challenge is remaining within the supply limit amount of 4,292 million gallons of water a day set by the San Francisco Regional Water System. The second challenge is the enactment of a new state law requiring local agencies to conserve additional water and enforce new indoor water-use efficiency standards.

A few easy lifestyle shifts that save water and lower your water bill include:

- Taking the faucet when you brush your teeth or doing dishes.
- Using shorter showers.
- Using water to test water heat.
- Operating your washing machine and dishwasher with full loads.
- Using a shut-off hose nozzle (free to local residents). A shut-off hose nozzle reduces water use by 30 to 70% when you water your car.

- Free Water Conservation Devices and Cash Rebates

To see ourORMAT in your community, contact the Department of Water and Wastewater Resources at (650) 991-8200 or via email at croyer@dalycity.org. For more information contact Cynthia Royer at (650) 991-8203 or by email at croyer@dalycity.org.

T he City of Daly City Municipal Code 15.66 became effective on March 10, 2010. The second challenge is the enactment of a new state law requiring local agencies to conserve additional water and enforce new indoor water-use efficiency standards.

For more information, click on:

www.epa.gov/safewater

Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or by email at:

cdph.water@cdph.ca.gov

www.epa.gov/safewater

City of Daly City Department of Water and Wastewater Resources

153 Lake Merced Boulevard Daly City, CA 94015

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To our water customers:

This report contains important information regarding your health and drinking water. Call the Daly City Water and Wastewater Resources Department at (650) 991-8200 if you require assistance in Chinese, Spanish, or Tagalog.

This report contains information important to your health and drinking water. Contact Patrick Sweetland, Director of Water and Wastewater Resources, or questions regarding:

Leaks, service problems, water quality information, technical data or any other water related questions, contact the Department of Water and Wastewater Resources at (650) 991-8200.

Consulting Engineers Resources

2011 Daly City Water Quality Report

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For questions regarding:

Your water bill and starting or stopping service, contact Utility Billing at (650) 991-4600.

City of Daly City Department of Water and Wastewater Resources

153 Lake Merced Boulevard Daly City, CA 94015

Drinking Water Source Assessment

In March 2003 a drinking water source assessment was completed and six of Daly City’s six municipal production wells assessed were noted as being highly protected from potential pathways of contamination. Daly City’s municipal wells are considered most vulnerable to automobile repair activities, roadway contaminants and railways.

A copy of the complete assessment is available from the CDPH Drinking Water Field Operations Branch RPD Maria Bar Pena, Building 7, Room 210, Richmond, CA 94804. You may also obtain a summary of the assessment by contacting either CDPH District Engineer Eric Laat (510) 620-3453 or in Daly City’s Director of Water and Wastewater Resources Patrick Sweetland at (650) 991-4600.

Water Main Flushing Program

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission has standardized flushing water mains throughout the City of Daly City Municipal Code 15.66 became effective on March 10, 2010. The ordinance addresses two public policy challenges. The first challenge is remaining within the supply limit amount of 4,292 million gallons of water a day set by the San Francisco Regional Water System. The second challenge is the enactment of a new state law requiring local agencies to conserve additional water and enforce new indoor water-use efficiency standards.

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The City of Daly City’s average daily demand is supplied from SFPUC surface water supplies. The remaining 38 percent of Daly City’s water supply comes from local groundwater wells. Water is drawn from sources that were absent in the water, based on many years of monitoring, the State has granted the Hetch Hetchy water source a filtration exemption.

Daly City’s water is supplemented with water from two local watersheds: Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs. Prior to distribution, water from these reservoirs is treated at the San Mateo Valley Water Treatment Plant in San Mateo County and transported from 20,000 acres in the Penninsula Watershed are stored in Crystal Springs, San Antonio, Rancho San Rafael and Deer Creek Reservoirs. This water is treated at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant.

How You Can Become Involved

The City welcomes your comments and suggestions on how to improve the municipal water system and better preserve our drinking water resources.

Daly City conducts City Council meetings beginning at 7:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. These meetings are open to the public and are held at the City Council Chambers located on the second floor of City Hall, 315/500-7th

City of Daly City - Water Quality Data for 2011

Water Quality Data

The table on the adjacent page listing drinking water contaminants detected in 2011. Daly City conducts the required monitoring for 23 contaminants under the USEPA’s second Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR). Notice of the 25 contaminants is available at USEPA’s website: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/basicinformation.html#list. The third UCMR testing is scheduled for 2012.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants are viruses and bacteria from waste- water treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural activity, and surface water. The SFPUC regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen, and found it at very low levels in source water

- Inorganic contaminants are salts and metals that naturally occur in drinking water or result from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, mining, industrial operations, and agricultural activity. Disinfectants remove inorganic contaminants from drinking water. The State allows the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because their concentrations do not change. Those other contaminants that were absent in the water, based on many years of monitoring, the ideal goals for public health.

- Radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the use of mining activities or oil and gas production.

- Pharmaceuticals and herbarides come from agricultural activity, stormwater runoff, or residential use; and from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, and industrial activities.

- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, solvents, pesticides, and petroleum products, gasoline station runoff, and radon gas production.

- Radionuclides that naturally occur the radioactivity of radium or radium production.

Pesticides are a residue of several years prior to the adjacent water quality data table. These terms refer to the standards and goals for water quality described.

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 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 Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): It requires process intended to remove a contaminant from drinking water.

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

Cryptosporidium is a parasite found in most water supplies. The OUIPA regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen, and if found at very low levels in source water and detected in 2005. However, it does not designate it as a treatment requirement and it can cause disease. If infected, these parasites may produce symptoms of nausea, stomach cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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

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<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Water Year</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>STANDARDS</th>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Median</th>
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<th>Maximum</th>
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Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency