Drinking Water Source Assessment

In March 2013 a drinking water source assessment was completed. The assessment showed that at Daly City seawater treatment plant, seawater is being treated using reverse-osmosis (RO) with high salt concentrations. The seawater has a high salt content, which makes it unsuitable for drinking. Daly City is considering developing alternative sources to meet future water demands.

Water Conservation

Residents and businesses are being urged to conserve water during the current drought. This is the second consecutive year that California has been in a severe drought. The State Water Resources Control Board has issued an emergency water conservation order for the state. Daly City is also subject to the same order. The order requires that all residents and businesses conserve water by reducing their water use by 25%.

Free Water Conservation Devices and Cash Rebates

In an effort to encourage water conservation, the Department of Water and Wastewater Resources offers financial incentives for the installation of water conservation devices. These incentives include cash rebates and free water conservation devices. The rebates are available to residents and businesses who install water conservation devices.

Key Water Quality Terms

- Provincial Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water, above which there is no known or expected risk to health. The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water to which all the US population could be exposed without appreciable risk for a lifetime.
- Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to public health.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is no health-related benefit from drinking water containing this level of a contaminant.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. Water suppliers use TTs to eliminate or reduce the occurrence of any agent that is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of the contaminant.

Contact Information

For more information or to report leaks, please contact Daly City Water and Wastewater Resources at (650) 991-8200 or visit www.daly.city.
City of Daly City - Water Quality Data for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTITUENTS WITH ACTION LEVELS</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Major Sources of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>&lt;4-53 (10)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>&lt;50-96 (9)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (source water) (6)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ND-0.7</td>
<td>0.3 (7)</td>
<td>Elevated fluoride levels in the SVWTP and HTWTP raw water are attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium-63</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>&lt;0.15-1.5</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>Chromium compounds, which are used in manufacturing processes and in the production of certain dyes, pigments, and other products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium-4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>&lt;0.2-15</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Chromium compounds, which are used in manufacturing processes and in the production of certain dyes, pigments, and other products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity (as CaCO3)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&lt;3-132</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&lt;0.2-6.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&lt;0.2-14</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strontium</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>12-199</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorate (11)</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>800 (NL)</td>
<td>42-230</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (5)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&lt;20-144</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial and residential uses; agriculture, livestock operations, and wildlife; and groundwater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids ppm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&lt;20-144</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial and residential uses; agriculture, livestock operations, and wildlife; and groundwater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Conductance</td>
<td>µS/cm</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>29-221</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>Substances that form ions when in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.6-9.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
(1) Data based on Hetch Hetchy water, effluents from both SVWTP and HTWTP.
(2) All samples were run twice; results presented are the mean of the two analyses.
(3) There is no turbidity MCL for filtered water. The limits are based on the TT requirements for filtration systems.
(4) This is the highest running annual average value.
(5) The natural fluoride level in the Hetch Hetchy supply was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in the SVWTP and HTWTP raw water are attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.
(6) The natural fluoride level in the Hetch Hetchy supply was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in the SVWTP and HTWTP raw water are attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.
(7) This is the highest running annual average value.
(8) This is the highest running annual average value.
(9) The natural fluoride level in the Hetch Hetchy supply was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in the SVWTP and HTWTP raw water are attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.
(10) This is the highest running annual average value.
(11) This is the highest running annual average value.
(12) This is the highest running annual average value.

Reducing Lead from Plumbing Fixtures

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may need to take additional actions in addition to water softening or water treatment. There are several methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead in your water. Here are some tips to help you:

1. **Lead in Water**: Lead is a heavy metal that can be harmful to health. It can enter water from old or lead soldered plumbing systems, galvanized steel pipes, and lead-based plumbing fixtures.

2. **Flushing Your Pipes**: Flushing your hot and cold water lines can help remove any lead that may have accumulated in your plumbing system. You should flush your hot and cold water lines for at least two minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking.

3. **Use of Water Treatment Systems**: Certain water treatment systems can help remove lead from water. Contact your local water utility or a water treatment company for more information.

4. **Plumbing Fixtures**: If you have lead plumbing fixtures, you may want to consider replacing them with non-lead alternatives. Contact your local plumbing contractor for assistance.

5. **Leaving Water in Your Pipes**: Leave water in your pipes for at least two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This allows lead to have time to flow through the pipes and be removed.

6. **Water Testing**: If you are concerned about lead in your water, you should consider water testing. Contact your local water utility or a water testing laboratory to arrange for testing.

7. **Lead Service Lines**: If you have lead service lines, you may need to take additional actions to reduce lead exposure. Contact your local water utility for information on lead service line replacement.

8. **Culminating Note**: Lead in drinking water, which has received national attention in recent years, can affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen for other individuals, especially young children. Lead exposure can result in intellectual disabilities and cognitive impairments. If you have concerns about lead in your water, you should contact your local water utility or a water testing laboratory for more information.