

Key Water Quality Terms

Noted on the adjacent water quality table are definitions of key terms that refer to the standards and goals for water quality described below:

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets the PHGs.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The USEPA sets the MCLGs.

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 the addition of a 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 and reporting requirements, 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.

TURBIDITY:

A measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM:

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 2014. 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.

Drinking Water Source Assessment



Water conservation is still important.



In March 2003, a drinking water source assessment was completed. The assessment showed that five of Daly City's six municipal production wells assessed as being highly protected from potential pathways of contamination. Well #4's assessment showed it as being moderately protected. With the activation of the new Sullivan well in 2015, Well #4 has been designated as an emergency standby well. Daly City's municipal wells are considered most vulnerable to automotive repair activities, roadway contaminants, and railways. A copy of the complete assessment is available from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, 2nd Floor, Richmond, CA 94804.

You may also obtain a summary of the assessment by contacting either State Board District Engineer Van Tsang at **(510) 620-3453**, or Daly City's Water and Wastewater Resources Department at **(650) 991-8200**.

FLUORIDATION PROGRAM:

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. The SFPUC has fluoridated drinking water for more than 50 years. Since June 2004, Daly City fluoridates the blended well water supply throughout the entire community in keeping with the optimum level established by the SWRCB. Blended water, into your home, is optimally fluoridated at 0.7 mg/L Average dosage for 2024 was 0.75 mg/L

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Water Conservation

FREE WATER CONSERVATION DEVICES AND ASSISTANCE

To assist our customers in on-going conservation efforts, the Department of Water and Wastewater Resources offers a variety of free water saving devices, publications, and school programs for residents, commercial users, and students. For more information contact the Department of Water and Wastewater Resources at **(650) 991-8200**.

For additional water conservation information, visit DalyCity.org.

Your Water Quality is Important

Contacts for your questions:

Your Annual Water Quality Report in English is available on our website. This report contains important information about your drinking water. We are here to serve the Daly City community.

If you require assistance:

- To report leaks, service problems, or other water quality issues, please immediately contact the Department of Water and Wastewater Resources at **(650) 991-8200**
- For any questions regarding your water bill and/or to stop or start service, please contact Utility Billing at **(650) 991-8082**.

If you have questions regarding the Water Quality Report, would like additional technical or other information, or have any other water related questions or concerns, please call the Daly City Water and Wastewater Resources Department **(650) 991-8200** and your question will be routed to the appropriate staff member for response. Copies of the Report are available on request.

If English is not your primary language:

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

Este reporte contiene información muy importante de su salud y el agua que toma. Llame a Daly City Water and Wastewater Resources Department al (650) 991-8200 si necesita asistencia en Español.

Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong kalusugan at sa inumin ninyong tubig. Mangyari po lamang na tawagan ang Daly City Water and Wastewater Resources Department sa numero **(650) 991-8200** kung kinakailangan ninyo ng tulong o interpretasyon sa wika ng Tagalog.

此報告包括有關您的健康和食水的重要資料。如需幫助, 請來電大利市水務及廢水資源部, 電話 **(650) 991-8200**

2024 Daly City WATER QUALITY REPORT



Water quality and conservation are important to our future.



CITY OF DALY CITY
Department of Water and
Wastewater Resources
153 Lake Merced Boulevard
Daly City, CA 94015

TO OUR WATER CUSTOMERS:

This 2024 Water Quality Report contains required regulatory information about Daly City's water supply compliance with State standards. It is your right to have and know this information, and to become an informed customer of your public water system. The City of Daly City is pleased to present this report to you.



Crystal Springs Reservoir

iStock
Credit: SawBear

Daly City Water Quality Report

Your drinking water undergoes a rigorous monitoring program. Daly City staff vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and we are proud to report that your water once again meets or surpasses every drinking water requirement set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) drinking water health standards. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because we strongly believe in keeping our customers fully informed.

Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, oceans, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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 small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled. You can obtain additional information about contaminants and potential health effects by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800)-426-4791.

The Daly City water system has two sources of water supply: Hetch Hetchy surface water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and groundwater produced by local Daly City wells. These two sources are blended. SFPUC supplies approximately 60 percent of Daly City's average daily demand. The remaining 40 percent of Daly City's water supply comes from local groundwater wells, from an average depth of 300 feet below ground from a large underground aquifer known as the Westside Basin. In 2024 Daly City's Drinking water supply came from a blend of SFPUC Surface water and three of Daly City's five ground water wells.

How You Can Become Involved

Daly City welcomes your comments and suggestions on how to improve your municipal water system and better preserve our resources. Daly City holds City Council meetings beginning at 7 PM on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. These meetings are open to the public and are located on the second floor of City Hall, 333 90th Street in the Council Chambers. Important customer information is also available on Daly City's website: DalyCity.org.

| City of Daly City - Water Quality Data for 2024 | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---|
| Data based on Hetch Hetchy water, and effluents from both SVWTP and HTWTP | | | | | | |
| Detected Contaminants | Unit | MCL/TT | PHG or (MCLG) | Range or Level Found | Average or [Max] | Typical Sources of Drinking Water |
| TURBIDITY | | | | | | |
| Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water | NTU | 5 | N/A | 0.3 - 0.5 ⁽²⁾ | [2.1] | Soil runoff |
| Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) | NTU | — | TT = Max 1 TT = Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | N/A N/A | — 99.97% | [0.4] — Soil runoff Soil runoff |
| Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP) | NTU | — | TT = Max 1 TT = Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | N/A N/A | — 100% | [0.1] — Soil runoff Soil runoff |
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80 | N/A | 12.6 - 58.3 | [39.7] ⁽³⁾ | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Five Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 60 | N/A | 9.8 - 61.2 | [37] ⁽³⁾ | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0.1 | ND - 5.9 | [3] ⁽⁴⁾ | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection using ozone |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL | | | | | | |
| E. coli ⁽⁵⁾ | — | 0 PS | (0) | — | [0] | Human or animal fecal waste |
| INORGANICS | | | | | | |
| Chromium (VI) | ppb | 10 | 0.02 | ND - 0.2 | 0.1 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Fluoride ⁽⁶⁾ (raw water) | ppm | 2.0 | 1 | ND - 0.8 | 0.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth |
| Nitrate (as N) | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND - 0.4 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (including free chlorine and chloramine) | ppm | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDLG = 4 | 2.72 - 2.92 | [2.82] ⁽⁴⁾ | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Constituents with Secondary Standards | Unit | SMCL | PHG | Range | Average | Typical Sources in Drinking Water |
| Aluminum | ppb | 200 (MCL = 1000) | 600 | ND - 59 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; some surface water treatment residue |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | N/A | <3 - 18 | 9.3 | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits |
| Iron | ppb | 300 | N/A | <6 - 41 | 1.4 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Manganese | ppb | 50 | N/A | <2 - 2.7 | <2 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1600 | N/A | 31 - 317 | 193 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | N/A | 1 - 41 | 18 | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1000 | N/A | 24 - 169 | 102 | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | N/A | 0.1 - 0.4 | 0.2 | Soil runoff |
| Lead and Copper | Unit | RAL | PHG | Range | 90th Percentile | Typical Sources in Drinking Water |
| Copper | ppb | 1300 | 300 | <50 - 160 ⁽⁷⁾ | 88 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 0.2 | <5.0 - 44 ⁽⁸⁾ | 7.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems |
| Non-Regulated Water Quality Parameters | Unit | ORL | Range | Average | Key | |
| Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) | ppm | N/A | 7.4 - 120 | 60 | < / ≤ less than / less than or equal to | |
| Bromide | ppb | N/A | <10 - 29 | <10 | AL = Action Level | |
| Boron | ppb | 1000 (NL) | 23 - 65 | 41 | Max = Maximum | |
| Calcium (as Ca) | ppm | N/A | 3.2 - 28 | 15 | Min = Minimum | |
| Chlorate ⁽⁹⁾ | ppb | 800 (NL) | 24 - 597 | 144 | N/A = Not Available | |
| Giardia lamblia | cyst/L | N/A | 0 - 0.06 | 0.02 | ND = Non-detect | |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | ppm | N/A | 8.4 - 106 | 60 | NL = Notification Level | |
| Lithium | ppb | N/A | <2 - 4 | <2 | NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Limit | |
| Magnesium | ppm | N/A | 0.2 - 9.5 | 5.7 | ORL = Other Regulatory Level | |
| pH | — | N/A | 8.43 - 9.76 | 9.07 | ppb = part per billion | |
| Silica | ppm | N/A | 4.9 - 9.9 | 7.5 | ppm = part per million | |
| Sodium | ppm | N/A | 3.1 - 24 | 16 | PS = Number of Positive Sample | |
| Total Organic Carbon ⁽¹⁰⁾ | ppm | N/A | 1.1-1.8 | 1.5 | µS/cm = microSiemens/centimeter | |

Water Quality Data

Results for total Chromium at Daly City Wells are always below the SWRCB MCL of 50 ppb. While Nitrate levels in the Daly City system are maintained at safe levels, it is worth noting that Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 parts per million is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 parts per million may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen for other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.



The table to the left lists drinking water contaminants detected in 2024. Contaminants below federally established detection limits, such as arsenic, perchlorate, MTBE, and others, are not listed. The table contains the name of each contaminant, the applicable drinking water standards or regulatory action levels, the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the typical contaminant sources, and footnotes explaining the findings.

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. For certain other contaminants that were absent in the water, based on many years of monitoring, the SFPUC received a monitoring waiver from the State.

A list of the 30 contaminants is available at USEPA's website: EPA.gov/dwucmr/Fifth-Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule and at: SWRCB.ca.gov.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

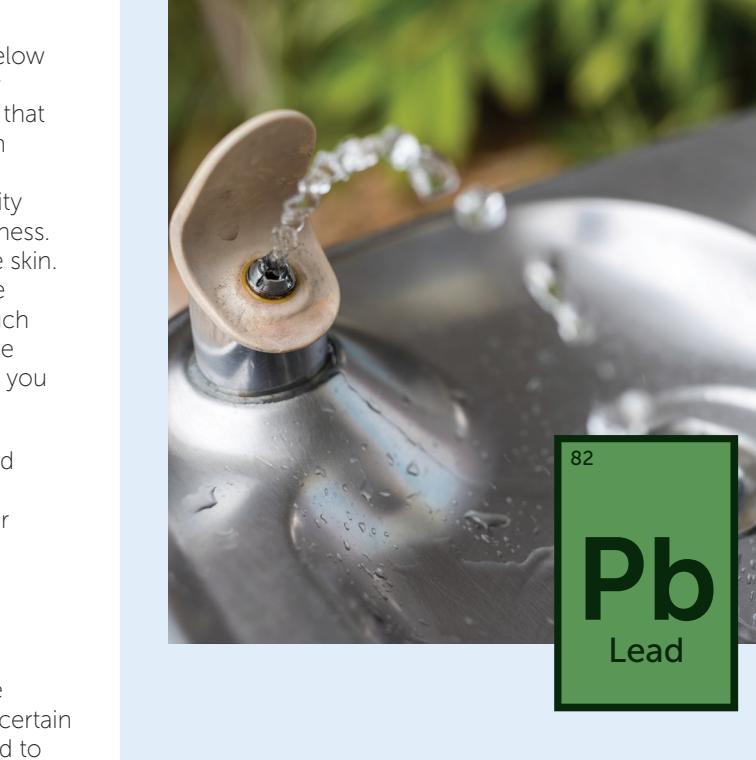
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



8.2
Pb
Lead

Lead in drinking water, which has received national attention in Flint, Michigan, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. There are no known lead service lines in the City of Daly City's distribution system. In 2022, the City of Daly City participated in a triennial Lead and Copper Monitoring. The Department of Water and Wastewater Services uses a predetermined list of residences built after 1982 that are approved by the State Division of Drinking Water.

The City is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water (please see water quality data tables 7 and 8 in the adjacent Water Quality Data table) 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. Infants and young children are particularly more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water, you may wish to test your water with a home test. You can further minimize the potential for lead exposure in water that's been sitting for several hours by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at EPA.gov/SafeWater/Lead or on the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.