



San Francisco
Water Power Sewer
Services of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

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ANNUAL
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Here For You 24/7

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) provides 2.7 million customers in cities and towns across the region with high quality water that exceeds all federal and state standards. Through careful stewardship of both our natural resources and our infrastructure, our goal is to reliably deliver high quality drinking water to homes and businesses every day. However, long-term climate change requires all of us to rethink the way we use this precious resource.

Understanding This Report

The SFPUC produces a Water Quality Report every year in order to provide specific information about where your water comes from, how we treat it, and its overall chemical composition. We do this not only to meet regulatory requirements but also to provide you with clear and important information about our drinking water operations and our public health protection efforts.

We are committed to providing high quality drinking water for all our customers. The SFPUC operates and maintains a water system that deliver potable water for consumption by our customers. In addition to the system of reservoirs within San Francisco, the SFPUC also maintains a wider system of reservoirs and pipelines on the Peninsula, in the South Bay, and upcountry in the Yosemite National Park. It is our hope that this report will not only provide you with greater knowledge of your water, but also an increased confidence in the skills, talents, and efforts of our staff that ensure delivery of high-quality water to every one of our customers.

Our Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

Almost all of our drinking water supply comes from the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS), which is the wholesale system owned and operated by the SFPUC. The supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed. These sources are diverse in both origin and location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County and San Mateo County, as well as groundwater stored in a deep aquifer located in the northern part of San Mateo County and the western side of San Francisco. Maintaining this variety of sources is an important component of the SFPUC's near- and long-term water supply management strategy. A diverse mix of sources protects us from potential disruptions due to emergencies or natural disasters, provides resiliency during periods of drought, and helps us ensure a long-term, sustainable water supply as we address issues such as climate uncertainty, regulatory changes, and population growth.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies including the upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources undergo treatment by the SFRWS before it is delivered. While the water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements due to its exceptional quality, it receives the following treatment: disinfection using ultraviolet light and chlorine, pH adjustment for optimum corrosion control, fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and non-Hetch Hetchy sources is delivered to the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP); whereas water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP). Water treatment at these plants consist of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste odor removal.

In 2022, we did not use non-Hetch Hetchy sources of water. However, a small amount of groundwater was added to our surface water supplies through blending in the transmission pipelines and Sunset Reservoir.

Protection of Watersheds

The SFPUC conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and for non-Hetch Hetchy surface water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. All these surveys, together with the SFPUC's stringent watershed protection management activities, were completed with support from partner agencies including National Park Service and US Forest Service. The purposes of these annual and quinquennial surveys are to evaluate the sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds and to review results of watershed management activities conducted in the preceding years. Wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities continue to be the potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB) at **510-620-3474** for more information.







Water Quality

We regularly collect and test water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the systems to ensure the water delivered to you meets all federal and state drinking water standards. In 2022, we conducted more than 94,230 drinking water tests in the source, transmission, and distribution system. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by our certified operators and online instruments.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

94,230
DRINKING
WATER TESTS









Fluoridation and Dental Fluorosis

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. Our fluoride target level in the water is 0.7 milligram per liter (mg/L, or part per million, ppm), which is consistent with the May 2015 State regulatory guidance on optimal fluoride level. Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at this level may still have a chance of developing tiny white lines or streaks in their teeth. These marks are referred to as mild to very mild fluorosis and are often only visible under a microscope. Even in cases where the marks are visible, they do not pose any health risk. The Centers of Disease Control (CDC) considers it safe to use optimally fluoridated water for preparing infant formula. To lessen this chance of dental fluorosis, you may choose to use low-fluoride bottled water to prepare infant formula. Nevertheless, children may still develop dental fluorosis due to fluoride intake from other sources such as food, toothpaste, and dental products.

Contact your healthcare provider or the SWRCB if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html, the CDC website cdc.gov/fluoridation, or our website sfpucc.org/TapWater.

Water Quality Report Card

Your drinking water comes from rain or melted snow collected in reservoirs in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda and San Mateo Counties, and a small amount of groundwater. 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. Collectively these are called contaminants.

Potential Contaminants	Why We Test For It	Likely Source	Your Water Source
Microbes Microscopic organisms such as Coliform bacteria, Giardia and Cryptosporidium	Can make people sick after drinking several glasses.	Naturally present in the environment or from animals or human activity	Surpasses State and Federal Water Quality Requirements 
Copper and lead	High Levels can cause health issues over an extended period of time.	Corrosion of indoor plumbing	Surpasses State and Federal Water Quality Requirements 
Disinfection Byproducts Byproducts of the process of disinfecting drinking water- trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids	High levels can cause health issues over an extended period of time.	Water Disinfection Process	Surpasses State and Federal Water Quality Requirements 
Turbidity – cloudiness of water from suspended particles in the water	Less turbid water indicates high water quality	Soil runoff	Surpasses State and Federal Water Quality Requirements 
Fluoride	High levels can cause marks on teeth over an extended period of time.	Erosion of natural deposits and mandated water additive for dental health	At the optimal CDC recommended level 
PFAS	Synthetic organic chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil	Widely used in consumer and industrial products	No PFAS detected 



Contaminants and Regulations

Generally, the sources of drinking water (both tap water 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, and may be present in source water as:

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

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **800-426-4791**, or at [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Drinking Water and Lead

Exposure to lead, if present, can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could have decreases in IQ and attention span and increases in learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. There are no known lead service lines in our water distribution system. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and by taking steps to reduce your family's risk. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the

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, and some elderly people and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **800-426-4791** or at [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS comprise a group of thousands of man-made, persistent chemicals used in a variety of industries and consumer products. In 2021, we conducted a second round of voluntary monitoring using a new analytical method adopted by the USEPA for some other PFAS contaminants. No PFAS were detected above the SWRCB's Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels in our surface water and groundwater sources. For additional information about PFAS, you may visit SWRCB website [waterboards.ca.gov/pfas](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas), SFPUC website [sfpuc.org/ TapWater](https://www.sfpuc.org/ TapWater), and/or USEPA website [epa.gov/pfas](https://www.epa.gov/pfas).

potential for lead exposure by flushing your pipes for several minutes, such as running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes, before using water for drinking and cooking. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to remove lead from drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested, call 311 or access our website at sfpuc.org/LeadTest to apply for lead testing analysis at a minimal fee. The SFPUC offers low-cost water tests for lead at \$25 per tap; clients enrolled in the Women, Infants and Children program may receive free lead test vouchers from our partner agency San Francisco Department of Public Health. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/water/lead.

In addition to our water source protection efforts, we continue the following programs to minimize customer exposure to lead in water:

- Replace the remaining brass meters with lead-free automated water meters
- Remove/replace LUSL (see below)
- Building flushing Guidance
- Day Care/School Testing

Lead User Service Line (LUSL)

In July 2020, the SFPUC submitted a 10-year lead component replacement schedule to the State Water Resources Control Board and began replacing the estimated 1,578 galvanized steel services lines that may have lead whips. The schedule includes field inspection to confirm the unknown material service lines. If a galvanized service line is found or the unknown material cannot be verified, the service line is scheduled for replacement. The SFPUC created a Lead Service Line Replacement Program with a customer lookup map, which is posted on SFPUC's website, sfpuc.org/Lead. A customer can use the map to identify if the address has an unknown or galvanized service line.

In July 2021, the 10-year lead component replacement schedule was updated with the number of unknowns and galvanized services that remained to be inspected. New changes also reflected that customers in disadvantaged neighborhood areas would be distributed equitably in the monthly field inspection and replacement schedule. As of February 2023, there are 1,352 galvanized service lines confirmed and 317 field inspections yet to be completed. We also began the preparation of material inventory for customer-side service line: 5,207 field inspection were done, and 406 service lines were determined as galvanized. Between 2019 and 2021, staff conducted a pilot study evaluating the lead levels at residences in San Francisco where Lead User Service Lines were subsequently replaced. A total of 36 participants volunteered for the study, of which the results indicated that lead levels in tap samples after LUSL replacement increased slightly and then dropped to levels lower than the Action Level.

Some of these participants still have noticeable lead results in their first 1-liter samples, suggesting that the household plumbing is still a contributor to the lead detected in the tap water. These are consistent with industry findings. See sfpuc.org/Lead for the San Francisco Water System report on "Impact of Lead Components on Household Lead Levels at the Tap", dated March 2022.

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Results

We conducted our triennial Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring in 2021, when we sample from customer taps rather than our distribution system, and these sampling results are accessible at sfpuc.org/Lead. The next round of LCR monitoring will be in 2024.

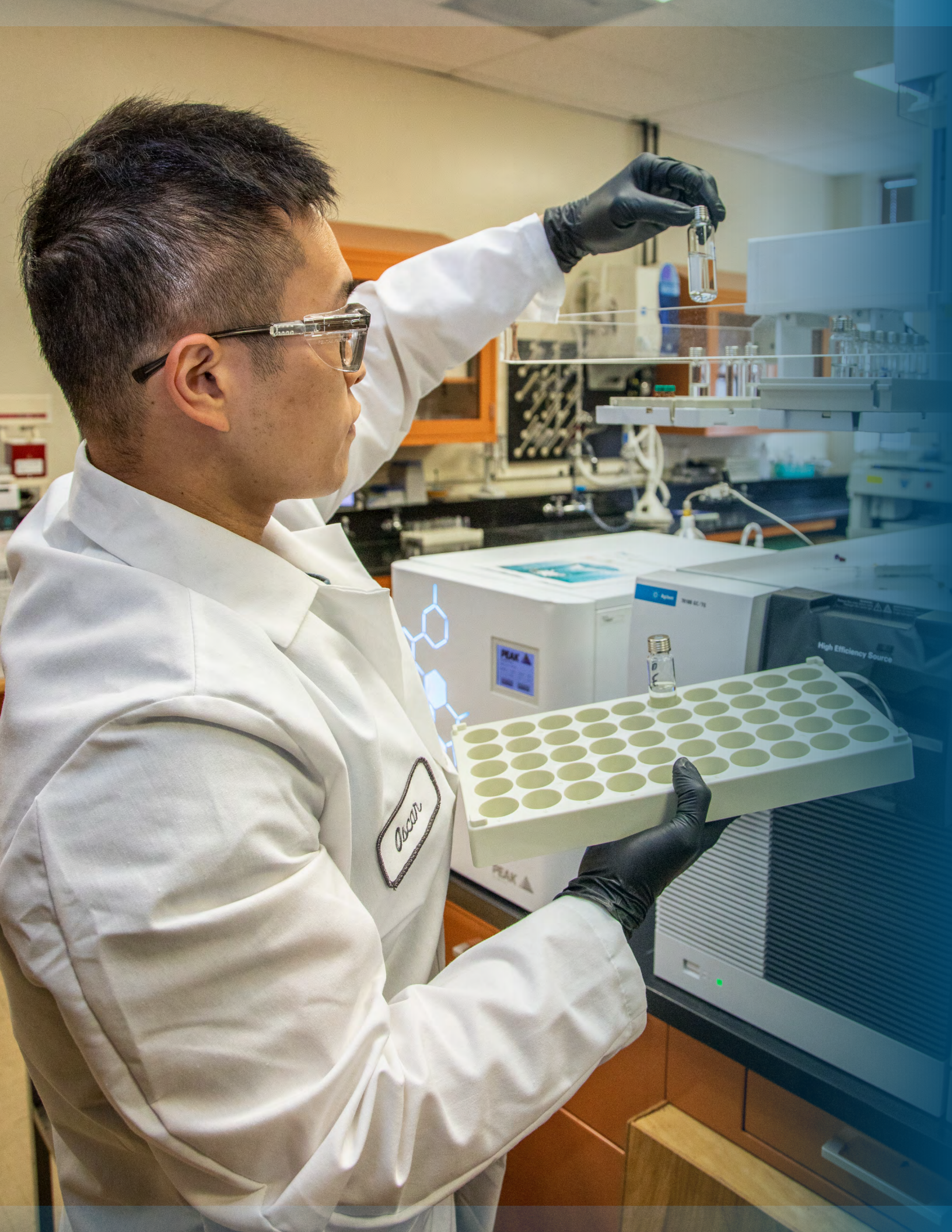
Lead Tests in Childcare Facilities and Public Schools

Presently we are working with San Francisco Unified School District to help develop a long-term, recurring lead monitoring program for the K-12 schools. We also assisted the school district in completing lead sampling in childcare centers on public school campuses by late 2022.

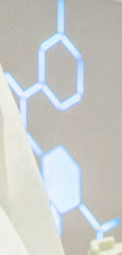
E. Coli Detections

In late 2022, the system detected *E. coli* on three separate occasions associated with construction and/or maintenance work. We immediately conducted investigation and resampling after each incident and confirmation samples showed negative results. These detections were subsequently determined to be caused by unsanitary site conditions, which were then thoroughly flushed and sanitized. The State Water Resources Control Board found no violations of *E. coli* Maximum Contaminant Level drinking water standard.





Acad



PEAK

High Efficiency Source

Key Water Quality Terms

The following are definitions of key terms referring to standards and goals of water quality noted on the 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 (SMCLs) 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 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.

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.

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in most surface water. We regularly test for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2022. 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.



San Francisco Water System - Water Quality Data for 2022

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The tables below list detected contaminants in our drinking water in 2022 and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accord with regulatory guidance. The SFRWS holds a SWRCB monitoring waiver for some contaminants in the surface water supply and therefore their monitoring frequencies are less than annual. Visit sfpub.org/WaterQuality for a list of all water quality parameters we monitored in raw water and treated water in 2022.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL/TT	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE OR LEVEL FOUND	AVERAGE OR [MAX]	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
TURBIDITY						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.2 - 0.4 ⁽¹⁾	[3.4]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	-	Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU ⁽²⁾	N/A	99.3% - 100%	-	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	-	Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU ⁽²⁾	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	11 - 54	[36] ⁽³⁾	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	6.7 - 47	[28] ⁽³⁾	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND - 1.7	[1.3] ⁽⁴⁾	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁵⁾	ppm	TT	N/A	1.3 - 3.9	2.3	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> ⁽⁶⁾	-	0 Positive Sample	(0)	-	[0]	Human or animal fecal waste
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	TT	(0)	0 - 0.04	0.01	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS						
Fluoride (source water) ⁽⁷⁾	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.3 ⁽⁸⁾	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	<0.1 - 3.5	[2.7] ⁽⁴⁾	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS						
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 15	8.7	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	15	N/A	<5 - 5	<5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	<6 - 24	11	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	<2 - 2.4	<2	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	37 - 210	140	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1.1 - 29	15	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	<20 - 104	61	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 - 0.2	0.1	Soil runoff
LEAD AND COPPER ⁽⁹⁾						
Copper	ppb	1300	300	ND - 383	60	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	ND - 190	7.1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS						
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	7.1 - 166	41		< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	28 - 105	56		AL = Action Level
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.2 - 15	9.3		Max = Maximum
Chlorate	ppb	800 (NL)	45 - 650	147		Min = Minimum
Chromium (VI)	ppb	N/A	0.22 - 0.27	0.25		N/A = Not Available
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	9.1 - 49	32		ND = Non-Detect
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 4.2	2.9		NL = Notification Level
pH	-	N/A	7.8 - 9.6	9.2		NoP = Number of Coliform-Positive Sample
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.3 - 1	0.7		NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Silica	ppm	N/A	5 - 5.9	5.5		ORL = Other Regulatory Level
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.5 - 21	14		ppb = part per billion
Strontium	ppb	N/A	16 - 159	79		ppm = part per million
						µS/cm = microSiemens/centimeter

FOOTNOTES ON SAN FRANCISCO WATER SYSTEM - WATER QUALITY DATA:

(1) These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily. (2) This is a TT requirement for filtration systems. (3) This is the highest locational running annual average value. (4) This is the highest running annual average value. (5) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only. (6) The MCL was changed to E. coli based starting on July 1, 2021 after the SWRCB adopted the Revised Total Coliform Rule. (7) The SWRCB recommended an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. In 2022, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.5 ppm - 0.9 ppm and 0.7 ppm, respectively. (8) Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy source was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in the raw water at the SVWTP and HTWTP were attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs. (9) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in August 2021. Three of the 72 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the AL.

Note: The different water sources blended at different ratios throughout the year have resulted in varying water quality. Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling our Water Quality Division toll-free number at 877-737-8297.

San Francisco Local Groundwater - Water Quality Data for Year 2022

Treated Water (Sunset Reservoir)	DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
	INORGANICS							
	Chromium (VI)	ppb	N/A	0.02	0.02 - 0.31	0.12	Leaching from natural deposits; waste discharges from electroplating	
	Fluoride	ppm	2.0 (Natural-Source)	1	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth	
	CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	UNIT	SMCL	PHG	RANGE OR LEVEL FOUND	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
	Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	5.2 - 14	8.6	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	
	Iron	ppb	300	N/A	13	13	Leaching from natural deposits	
	Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	73 - 176	106	Substances that form ions when in water	
	Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	5.7	5.7	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	
	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	48	48	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 - 0.3	0.2	Soil runoff		
Raw Water (San Francisco Local Groundwater Wells)	DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
	INORGANICS ⁽¹⁾							
	Chromium (VI)	ppb	N/A	0.02	8.4 - 27	17	Leaching from natural deposits; waste discharges from electroplating	
	Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND - 21	11	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating	
	Nitrate (as nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.2 - 8	6.2	Landscape fertilizers and leaked wastewater	
	VOLATILE ORGANICS							
	Carbon tetrachloride ⁽²⁾	ppb	0.5	0.1	ND - 0.9	ND	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	
	Tetrachloroethylene ⁽³⁾	ppb	5	0.06	2.1 - 2.3	2.2	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)	
	NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	UNIT	ORL	RANGE	AVERAGE			
	pH	-	N/A	6.9 - 8.1	7.8			
Strontium	ppb	N/A	144 - 186	165				

FOOTNOTES ON SAN FRANCISCO LOCAL GROUNDWATER - WATER QUALITY DATA:

(1) These contaminants are detectable in the raw groundwater. Blending of groundwater with surface water has been approved by SWRCB as treatment for these contaminants. In 2022, only two of the six local wells (Lake Merced Well and West Sunset Well) delivered groundwater to the distribution system intermittently. (2) This contaminant was detected at South Sunset Well and West Sunset Well but not in the blend water at Sunset Reservoir. South Sunset Well was not in operation in 2022. (3) Tetrachloroethylene was detected at Golden Gate Central Well, which supplied to Golden Gate Park throughout 2022 for irrigation only.



Services of the San Francisco
Public Utilities Commission

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Water quality policies are decided at SFPUC Commission hearings, held the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 1:30 pm in San Francisco City Hall, Room 400.

Newsha K. Ajami, PRESIDENT
Sophie Maxwell, VICE PRESIDENT
Tim Paulson, COMMISSIONER
Anthony River, COMMISSIONER
Kate H. Stacy, COMMISSIONER

This report contains important information about our drinking water. Please contact SFPUC Communications at **628-215-0940** or email jstreeter@sfgwater.org for assistance.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Favor de comunicarse con JP Streeter en tel **628-215-0940** o jstreeter@sfgwater.org para asistencia.

此份水質報告，內有重要資訊。請找他人為你翻譯和解說清楚。

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Every day we deliver high-quality drinking water to 2.7 million people in San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. We generate clean, reliable hydroelectricity that powers 100% of San Francisco's vital services, including police and fire stations, street lights, Muni, SF General Hospital and more.

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.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی را جمع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را به زبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند دیاری بگیرد تا به طلب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

Cé rapport contient des information importantes concernant votre eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu' un qui peut le comprendre.

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воды. Переведите его или поговорите с тем, кто это понимает.

此份水質報告，內有重要資訊。請找他人為你翻譯和解說清楚。

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

この報告書には水道に関する重要な情報が記されており、翻訳を御依頼なされるか、内容をご理解なさっておられる方にお尋ね下さい。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है । कृपा करके किसी से सहायता अनुवाद करायें ।

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

