



Menlo Park Municipal Water

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

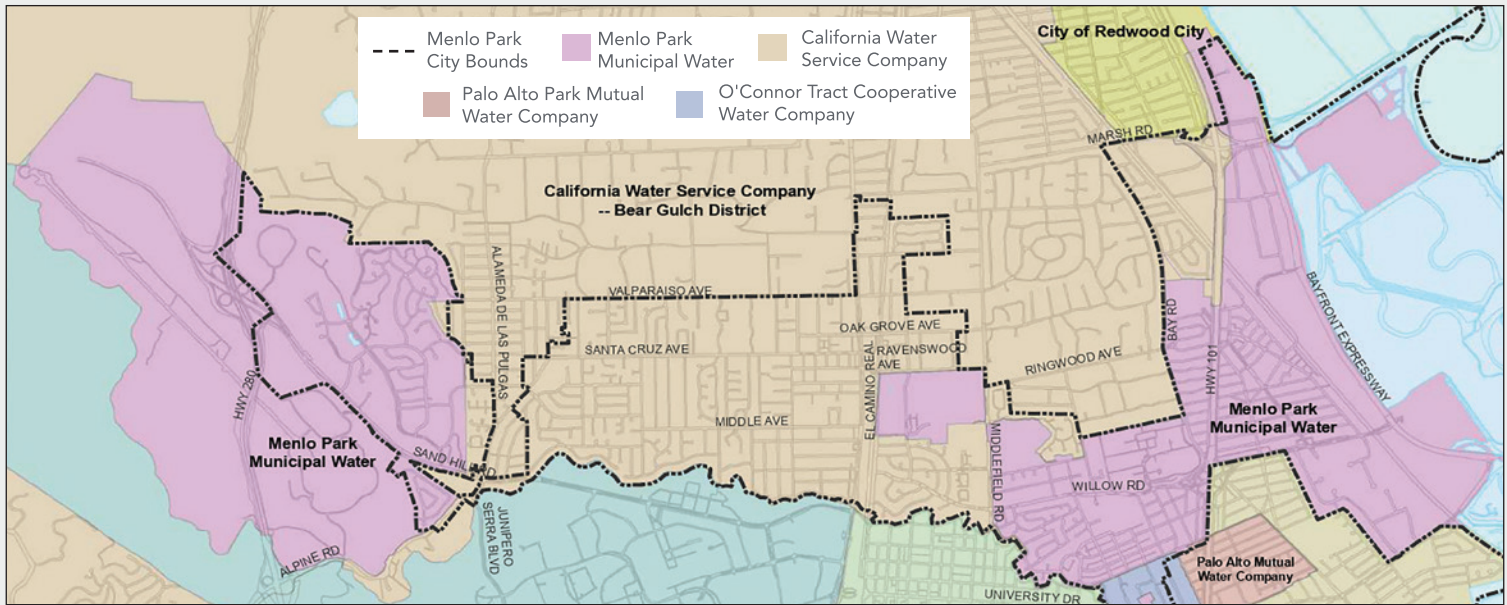


Menlo Park Municipal Water

Menlo Park Municipal Water (MPMW) provides water service to approximately half of the City of Menlo Park in two zones (the upper zone and lower zone, see Figure 1 below), with approximately 4,400 service connections. The Upper Zone provides water to the Sharon Heights area and the Lower Zone provides water to areas east of El Camino Real. Other water providers within the City of Menlo Park include the California Water Service (Bear Gulch District), O'Connor Tract Cooperative Water Company and Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company.

MPMW is committed to providing its customers with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water that meets federal and state standards. Each year, MPMW provides a summary of the water quality sampling results and other information through an annual Water Quality Report. This report was prepared in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board) requirements. In 2025, MPMW collected and tested more than 300 water quality samples to ensure that the water provided to our customers meets state and federal standards.

FIGURE 1 - WATER AGENCIES WITHIN AND SURROUNDING MENLO PARK



Our Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

MPMW's drinking water supply comes from the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS), which is a wholesaler owned and managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). The supply consists of surface water and groundwater that is well protected and carefully managed. Water is sourced from a mix of 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. Maintaining a 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 from potential disruptions due to emergencies or natural disasters, provides resiliency during periods of drought and helps ensure a long-term, sustainable water supply as we address issues such as climate uncertainty, regulatory changes and population growth.

Water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements due to its exceptional quality. However, it is still subject to 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.

In 2025, neither the SFRWS's upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources nor its groundwater wells were used; however, the SFRWS imported a very small amount (0.38%) of treated water from Valley Water District in April and May.

Water Quality

As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals such as radioactive material and other substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Collectively these are called contaminants. Therefore, drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in potable water that provide the same protection for public health. Together with SFPUC, MPMW regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure the water delivered to you meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards. In 2025, SFPUC conducted more than 45,550 drinking water tests. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process performed by SFPUC's certified operators and online instruments.

Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in surface water. MPMW regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2025. However, current test methods approved by the U.S. EPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis with 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. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791** or at epa.gov/safewater.

Customers can demonstrate a medical need for water if they can provide a written certification from their primary care provider that discontinuation of water service will be life threatening to, or pose a serious threat to the health and safety of a resident of the premises where water service is provided. MPMW maintains a list of customers who have a medical need for water. To request that we add you to our list, please send your name and address, account number and written certification from your primary care provider to water@menlopark.gov.

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. Contaminants present may include:

Microbial Contaminants

Viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants

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

May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants

Includes 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

May be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**, or at epa.gov/safewater.

Notification of Process Monitoring Violation

The SFPUC is required to notify its customers of a monitoring violation within one year after it learns of the violation. This notice is to inform you that the SFRWS, which is operated by the SFPUC, failed to monitor for recycled filter backwash water turbidity (very small or microscopic particles in the water) at its Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) from June 23, 2025, to July 2, 2025. This monitoring violation was the result of equipment failure and was corrected on July 3, 2025, as soon as it became apparent to plant staff. Even though this failure was not an emergency and did not impact water quality, as our customers, we want you to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

Treated or "backwash" water is used to wash the filters at the treatment plant after they have completed a run cycle. Instead of wasting this backwash water, the SVWTP treats it and then recycles it to the front of the plant where it blends with the source or lake water and then goes through the whole treatment process again. Monitoring at downstream locations at the SVWTP indicated that the plant's effluent or final product was consistently of very high quality and exceeded all drinking water standards.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The instrument (turbidimeter) that monitors turbidity for the recycled water was not operating during the period mentioned above. The instrument was subsequently repaired and put back into operation on July 3, 2025, and since that time the daily monitoring of recycled filter backwash water turbidity has resumed with no interruption. Operations staff was retrained on monitoring requirements and additional operational and maintenance activities were implemented to prevent a recurrence.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. This notice is provided by MPMW and ID# CA410017 on behalf of the SFRWS and distributed on June 15, 2026.

Boron Detection Above Notification Level in Source Water

In 2025, boron was detected at a level of 1.8 and 2.3 parts per million (ppm) in the raw water stored in Pond F3 East, one of the SFPUC's approved sources in the Alameda Watershed. Similar levels were also detected in the same pond in preceding years. Although the detected value is above the California notification level of 1 ppm, the water was typically delivered to San Antonio Reservoir where it was substantially diluted to below the Notification Level before treatment at the SVWTP. Boron is an element in nature and is typically released into air and water when soils and rocks naturally weather.

Drinking Water and Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. MPMW is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but 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 taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water contact MPMW by emailing water@menlopark.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory

MPMW is committed to providing safe drinking water to all of its customers by following all federal and state regulations. Per the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) published by the U.S. EPA, all water systems were required to complete a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) by Oct. 16, 2024, of both utility-owned (from the water main to water meter) and privately-owned (from the water meter to the property) service lines, to identify lines that contain or possibly contain lead.

MPMW completed its LSLI in accordance with the U.S. EPA's LCRR. No lead or galvanized lines requiring replacement were found. For details on how MPMW conducted its LSLI, visit menlopark.gov/waterquality. Results from the LSLI are available upon request, contact us at water@menlopark.gov or **650-330-6750**.



Key Water Quality Terms

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 U.S. EPA.

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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (AL)

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.

Menlo Park Municipal Water 2025 Water Quality Data⁽¹⁾

This report is a snapshot of the water quality for the 2025 calendar year. The tables below list detected contaminants in MPMW's drinking water and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accordance with regulatory guidance. The SFPUC holds a State Water Board monitoring waiver for several 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 monitored in both raw water and treated water in 2025.

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	0.3 - 0.5 ⁽²⁾	[3.4]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant	NTU	Max 1 Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A N/A	- 100%	[0.3] -	Soil runoff Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	22.0 - 65.5	[47.8] ⁽³⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	9.5 - 37.8	[30.8] ⁽³⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
E. coli	-	0 positive samples	(0)	-	[0]	Human or animal fecal waste
INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.1	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (raw water) ⁽⁴⁾	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.9	0.2	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	0.92 - 3.7	[2.9] ⁽⁵⁾	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS						
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 11	5.4	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	<6 - 36	18	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	<2 - 2.7	<2	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	32 - 346	189	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1 - 45	23	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total dissolved solids	ppm	1000	N/A	24 - 197	111	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	<0.1 - 0.3	0.1	Soil runoff

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LEAD AND COPPER	UNIT	AL	PHG	RANGE	90TH PERCENTILE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper	ppb	1300	300	ND - 73 ⁽⁶⁾	49	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	ND - 11 ⁽⁷⁾	3.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	UNIT	ORL	RANGE	AVERAGE
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8 - 131	61
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	21 - 71	46
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	16
Chlorate ⁽⁸⁾	ppb	800 (NL)	<20 - 281	88
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	N/A	0 - 0.05	0.01
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8.1 - 112	60
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 10	5.1
pH	-	N/A	5.7 - 10.43	8.95
Silica	ppm	N/A	5.3 - 7.8	6.6
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 29	16
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁹⁾	ppm	N/A	1.4 - 3.1	2.1

KEY	
< / ≤	= Less than or equal to
Max	= Maximum
Min	= Minimum
N/A	= Not available
ND	= Non-detect
NL	= Notification level
NTU	= Nephelometric turbidity unit
ORL	= Other regulatory level
ppb	= Part per billion
ppm	= Part per million
PS	= Number of positive sample
RAL	= Regulatory action level
µS/cm	= microSiemens per centimeter

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
- (2) These are monthly average turbidity values measured every four (4) hours daily at Tesla Treatment Facilities.
- (3) This is the highest locational running annual average value.
- (4) Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy water was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water at the SVWTP were attributed to the transfer of the fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into San Antonio Reservoir. The fluoride level in our treated water ranged from 0.5 ppm to 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm.
- (5) This is the highest running annual average value.
- (6) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2024.
0 of 32 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.
- (7) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2024.
0 of 32 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.
- (8) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection.
- (9) The range and average values of the total organic carbon were from operational monitoring results at Alameda East and SVWTP effluent.

NOTE: Additional water quality data may be obtained by contacting MPMW.



2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report contains important information about our drinking water. This report is available in English and Spanish at menlopark.gov/waterquality.

Contact Us

Monday - Thursday: 7:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Every other Friday: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

For urgent water issues call us: 650-330-6750

- Quality concerns
- Water main break
- Water leaks (City-owned service line)

**After hours and weekends call the non-emergency line:
650-330-6300**

**Email anytime for non-emergency requests:
water@menlopark.gov**

GET INVOLVED

We welcome your input on issues that affect drinking water quality. Visit menlopark.gov/agendas for details about upcoming public meetings. City Council meetings are generally held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 6 p.m.

Billing and Customer Service

For account information, billing questions or to make a payment, contact us at:

Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

- menlopark.util360.com
- 844-360-7733
- mpk-csr@360s2g.com