



# City of Brisbane and GVMID

## Water Quality Report 2018

This report gives important information about your drinking water.  
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.  
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.  
此份有關你的水質報告，內有重要資訊。請翻譯或找他人為你解說清楚。

### THE CITY OF BRISBANE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

in coordination with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), is pleased to present its 2018 Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report. We want our customers to know where their drinking water comes from, how it is treated and maintained, the results of water quality monitoring, and other important information about water quality. During 2018, water delivered to customers in the City of Brisbane and Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District (GVMID) met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) drinking water quality standards. The City of Brisbane/GVMID and the SFPUC vigilantly safeguard their water supplies and are committed to providing you with safe, high-quality drinking water.

### BRISBANE AND GVMID WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

In 2018, the City of Brisbane and GVMID supplied an average of 722,000 gallons per day to our residents, businesses and landscaping customers in Brisbane. The City of Brisbane and GVMID receive water directly from two large SFPUC pipelines carrying water from the Hetch Hetchy system. The GVMID Water District supplies Crocker Industrial Park and the Northeast Ridge Development, while the City of Brisbane Water District supplies the remainder of the City. The City of Brisbane and GVMID water distribution system combined includes 5 water storage tanks and 4 booster pump stations serving 7 pressure zones, more than 25 miles of underground pipeline, almost 700 valves, over 220 fire hydrants, and more than 2000 customer services. The two water districts are interconnected through various valves and pressure reducing stations. Effective operation, maintenance and monitoring of the distribution system by City staff assure that the water maintains a high quality and adequate pressure as it travels through the system to your tap.

### SAFEGUARDING OUR WATER SYSTEM

Safeguarding our water system is a top priority. The City performs routine water sampling, equipment and facility maintenance and daily security monitoring of all the critical water facilities. We inspect and test our emergency backup power generators on a monthly basis.

### WATER STORAGE TANKS INSPECTION AND CLEANING

The inside of all the City water storage tanks are inspected and cleaned once every two years to ensure the internal surface condition and health of the storage facilities are maintained. The tanks are sampled and monitored on a weekly basis to ensure proper levels of disinfectant are present. The exterior of the tanks are inspected daily for any signs of tampering or exterior surface damage.

### CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

The City of Brisbane and GVMID, in coordination with the San Mateo County Department of Environmental Health, operate and enforce an active cross connection control program to prevent the intrusion of potentially harmful materials into the drinking water system. Cross connection is controlled by isolating potential hazards from the drinking water supply with the installation of approved backflow prevention devices that are tested and inspected annually. There are currently 390 certified backflow assemblies in the City that are tested annually.

### WATER MAIN FLUSHING AND VALVE EXERCISING

Flushing of the water mains and exercising of the main line valves is an important part of the routine maintenance program that is performed throughout the year by City staff. Flushing of the water mains is necessary to maintain high water quality, clean the inside of the pipes and remove the sediment that finds its way into our system. Exercising the many valves in the City on a routine basis is necessary to clean each valve seat and ensure that the valve will work properly when needed.

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Brisbane City Council is the governing authority of the Brisbane and GVMID Water Systems. The City Council generally meets at 7:30 pm on the first and third Thursdays of every month at the Brisbane City Hall Community Meeting Room. Please call the Brisbane City Clerk at (415) 508-2113 for more information. SFPUC, the governing authority of the wholesale water suppliers to Brisbane, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 1:30 pm at San Francisco City Hall, Room 400. Inquiries about the SFPUC meetings can be made by calling the Office of the Commission Secretary at (415) 554-3165.

## 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, 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

*Cryptosporidium* is a parasitic microbe found in most surface water. The SFPUC test regularly for this water-borne pathogen, and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2018. 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* will cause disease only if ingested. Additionally, it may be spread through means other than drinking water, such as swimming.

## FEDERALLY REQUIRED INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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. 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain

contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## CHLORAMINE DISINFECTION

The SFPUC converted its primary drinking water disinfectant from free chlorine to chloramine in 2004. **IMPORTANT REMINDER: Chloraminated water must be treated before use for certain sensitive uses such as fish and amphibian tanks, kidney dialysis and industrial processes. For more information about chloramines, visit the SFPUC website at <http://better.sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=357>**

### 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 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 that 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**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## OUR CURRENT WATER QUALITY STATUS

A "snapshot" view of our regular water quality inspections can be found here: <http://brisbaneca.org/water-quality-status>



## WHAT BRISBANE DOES TO ENSURE WATER QUALITY

The City of Brisbane and GVMID conduct a comprehensive water quality assurance program. Water at various locations in the distribution system is sampled and then tested by an independent certified laboratory to ensure that the City's drinking water meets State and Federal requirements. During 2018, there were no positive samples out of 72 samples collected and tested for Total Coliform bacteria throughout the City of Brisbane and GVMID. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

In addition to Total Coliform, Total Chlorine residual is routinely monitored throughout the City's water distribution system to ensure the proper range of disinfectant is maintained to provide protection against disease-causing organisms. In 2018, approximately 248 total chlorine residual samples were collected and tested throughout the City's drinking water distribution system.

Samples are collected weekly from the water storage tanks and tested for specific water quality parameters. The City closely monitors the water in all the storage tanks and operational procedures are in place to quickly respond to slight changes in the water quality. In 2018, over 150 samples were collected from the water storage tanks and tested for a series of water quality parameters.

Disinfection Byproducts, such as Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are also monitored quarterly by the City to ensure that concentrations remain in compliance with levels set by the USEPA and SWRCB. Total Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) are created by the disinfectant reacting with natural organic and inorganic matter in the source water and distribution system.

In addition to all of the monitoring performed by the City of Brisbane, the SFPUC Water Quality Division regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure that the water delivered to the City of Brisbane and GVMID meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards. In 2018, WQD staff conducted more than 57,690 drinking water tests in the source, transmission, and distribution system. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by the SFPUC's 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and SWRCB-DDW 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.

## FLUORIDATION AND DENTAL FLUOROSIS

Mandated by California State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven to be safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. The SFPUC's fluoride target level in the water is 0.7 milligram per liter, consistent with the May 2015 State regulatory guidance on optimal fluoride level.

Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at this level may 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 for 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 health provider or SWRCB-DDW if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the following websites: <http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation> [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml).

## IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS FOR READING THIS REPORT

### Key Water Quality Terms

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):** These non-enforceable regulations 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 (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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the: USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

CITY OF BRISBANE AND GVMID WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOR 2018<sup>(1)</sup>

Detected Contaminants	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>TUBIDITY</b>						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.3 – 0.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	[1.8]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	1 <sup>(3)</sup> Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	99.96%-100%	[1]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	1 <sup>(3)</sup> Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	100%	[0.07]	Soil runoff
<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR</b>						
Total Trihalomethanes (City of Brisbane)	ppb	80	N/A	23 - 41	31.5 <sup>(4)</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (GVMID)	ppb	80	N/A	26 - 41	36 <sup>(4)</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (City of Brisbane)	ppb	60	N/A	3 - 43	34.5 <sup>(4)</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (GVMID)	ppb	60	N/A	20 - 39	30.8 <sup>(4)</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon <sup>(5)</sup>	ppm	TT	N/A	1.2 – 2.9	2.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>						
Total Coliform <sup>(6)</sup>	-	No Pos. month	(0)	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	TT	(0)	0 - 0.24	0.03	Naturally present in the environment
<b>INORGANICS</b>						
Fluoride (source water) <sup>(7)</sup>	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.7	0.3 <sup>(8)</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Chloramine (as Total Chlorine) (City of Brisbane)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.56 – 2.88	2.62 <sup>(9)</sup>	Drinking Water disinfectant added for treatment
Chloramine (as Total Chlorine) (GVMID)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.38 – 2.86	2.66 <sup>(9)</sup>	Drinking Water disinfectant added for treatment

Constituents with Secondary Standards	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Major Sources of Contaminant
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 17	8.9	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	unit	15	N/A	<5 - 7	<5	Naturally occurring organic material
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	29 - 221	154	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	0.9 - 29	16	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	<20-144	82	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	ND – 0.3	0.1	Soil runoff

Lead and Copper	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (City of Brisbane) September 2016	ppb	1300	300	5.7-54 <sup>(10)</sup>	42 µg/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (GVMID) September 2016	ppb	1300	300	6-99 <sup>(10)</sup>	72 µg/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead (City of Brisbane) September 2016	ppb	15	0.2	0-17 <sup>(11)</sup>	11 µg/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead (GVMID) September 2016	ppb	15	0.2	0-0.58 <sup>(11)</sup>	ND µg/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

## WHAT DOES THIS TABLE MEAN?

Contaminants listed in the **WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE** were detected in 2018 drinking water samples. The table above lists all 2018 detected drinking water contaminants and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accord with regulatory guidance. The SFPUC holds a SWRCB-DDW monitoring waiver for some contaminants and therefore their monitoring frequencies are less than annual.

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS				
	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	N/A	<3 – 132	51
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	ND – 104	ND
Bromide	ppb	N/A	<5 – 27	7
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	2.9 - 18	11
Chlorate <sup>(12)</sup>	ppb	800 (NL)	42 - 230	124
Chromium (VI) <sup>(13)</sup>	ppb	N/A	0.031 – 0.1	0.068
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	N/A	15 – 68	47
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	<0.2 – 6.2	4.0
pH	-	N/A	8.6 - 9.8	9.4
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.2 -1.0	0.6
Silica	ppm	N/A	2.8 – 7.1	5.0
Sodium	ppm	N/A	2.3 – 20	14
Strontium	ppb	N/A	12 – 199	99

KEY			
<	= less than	>	= greater than
≤	= less than or equal to	≥	= greater than or equal to
<b>AL</b>	= Action Level		
<b>Max</b>	= Maximum		
<b>Min</b>	= Minimum		
<b>N/A</b>	= Not Available		
<b>ND</b>	= Non-detect		
<b>NL</b>	= Notification Level		
<b>NoP</b>	= Number of Coliform Positive Samples		
<b>NTU</b>	= Nephelometric Turbidity Unit		
<b>ORL</b>	= Other Regulatory Level		
<b>ppb</b>	= part per billion = µg/L		
<b>ppm</b>	= part per million = mg/L		
<b>µS/cm</b>	= microSiemens/centimeter		
<b>µg/L</b>	= micrograms/liter		

## FOOTNOTES

- (1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
- (2) These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily.
- (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 locational running annual average value.
- (5) Total Organic Carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to filtered water from the SVWTP only.
- (6) The MCL for Coliform Positive Samples for the City of Brisbane/GVMID is a single positive sample or greater.
- (7) In May 2015, the SWRCB recommended a fluoride level in the treated water be maintained at 0.7 ppm. In 2018, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.6 ppm - 1.0 ppm and 0.7 ppm, respectively.
- (8) The natural fluoride levels 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.
- (9) This is the highest running annual average value.
- (10) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2016. Zero of 20 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the AL.
- (11) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2016. One of 20 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the AL.
- (12) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFPUC for water disinfection.
- (13) Chromium (VI) has a PHG of 0.02 ppb but no MCL. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn by the SWRCB-DDW on September 11, 2017. Currently, the SWRCB-DDW regulates all chromium through a MCL of 50 ppb for Total Chromium, which was not detected in our water in 2018.

## DRINKING WATER AND LEAD

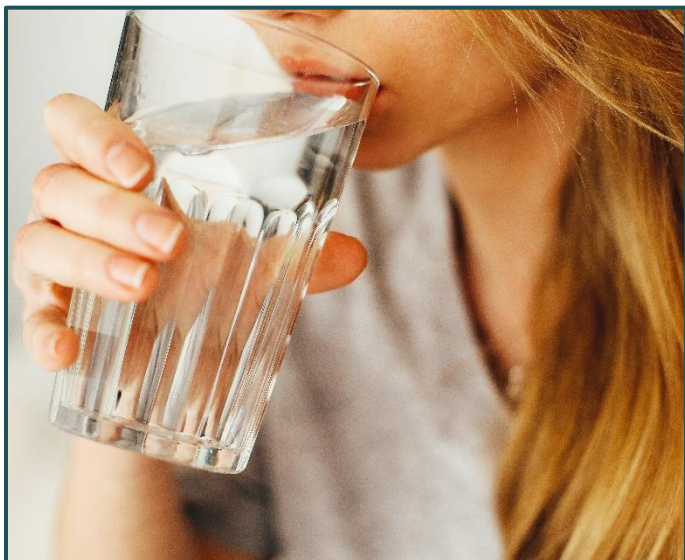
Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The SFPUC's annual monitoring of the water sources in 2018 continues to demonstrate that there is no lead detected. There are no known lead service lines in SFPUC's distribution system. The City of Brisbane's Public Works Staff are currently conducting an inventory of the service line material serving all of our customers within Brisbane and GVMID. The City has field verified over 90% of the City's service lines. We have not found any lead service lines in our distribution system.

The City is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than others because of the plumbing materials used in your property.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

## WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Brisbane customers receive 100% of their water from the SFPUC. Supplied by the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS), which is owned and operated by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), our major water source originates from spring Yosemite National Park snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River to storage in Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. The well protected Sierra water source is exempt from filtration requirements by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW). Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir receives the following treatment to meet the appropriate drinking water standards for consumption: ultraviolet light and chlorine disinfection, 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.



Daria Shevtsova photo

## UPCOUNTRY NON-HETCH HETCHY SOURCES

Surface water collected in Lake Eleanor, Lake Cherry and the Early Intake Reservoir is conveyed via the lower Cherry Aquaduct and the associated creeks as an additional drinking water supply. The Upcountry Non-Hetch Hetchy source water, if used, will be treated at the SVWTP prior to service to customers. In 2018, the SFRWS did not use Upcountry Non-Hetch Hetchy Source water.

## ALAMEDA AND PENINSULA WATERSHEDS

The Hetch Hetchy water is supplemented with surface water from two local watersheds. Rainfall and runoff from the 35,000-acre Alameda Watershed spanning Alameda and Santa Clara counties are collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs and filtered and treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. Rainfall and runoff from the 23,000-acre Peninsula Watershed in San Mateo County are stored in Crystal Springs, San Andreas, and Pilarcitos reservoirs and filtered and treated at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Water at the two treatment plants is subject to filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal.

## WATERSHEDS PROTECTION

The SFPUC conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and local water sources every five years. The last local sanitary survey was done in 2016. The SFPUC conducted a special watershed sanitary survey for UNHHS in 2015 as part of its drought response plan efforts. These surveys evaluate the sanitary condition, water quality, potential contamination sources and the results of watershed management activities, and were completed with support from partner agencies including National Park Service and US Forest Service.

These surveys identified wildlife, stock, and human activities as potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of SWRCB-DDW at 510-620-3474 for the review of these reports.

## MAKING WATER CONSERVATION A WAY OF LIFE

On April 7, 2017, Governor Brown announced an end to the drought state of emergency and for Californians to transition to a permanent framework for making water conservation a California way of life. He also directed the State Water Board to continue development of permanent prohibitions on wasteful water use and to continue the following water practices to best preserve this precious resource. The water conservation regulations that the City has adopted are available here: <https://brisbaneca.org/drought-information-from-the-city>

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Additional information about the content of this report can be obtained by calling: Jerry Flanagan, City of Brisbane Public Works Department, at 415-508-2130, contacting the SFPUC Water Quality Bureau at 877-737-8297, visiting the SFPUC website at [www.sfwater.org](http://www.sfwater.org)

