

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2020



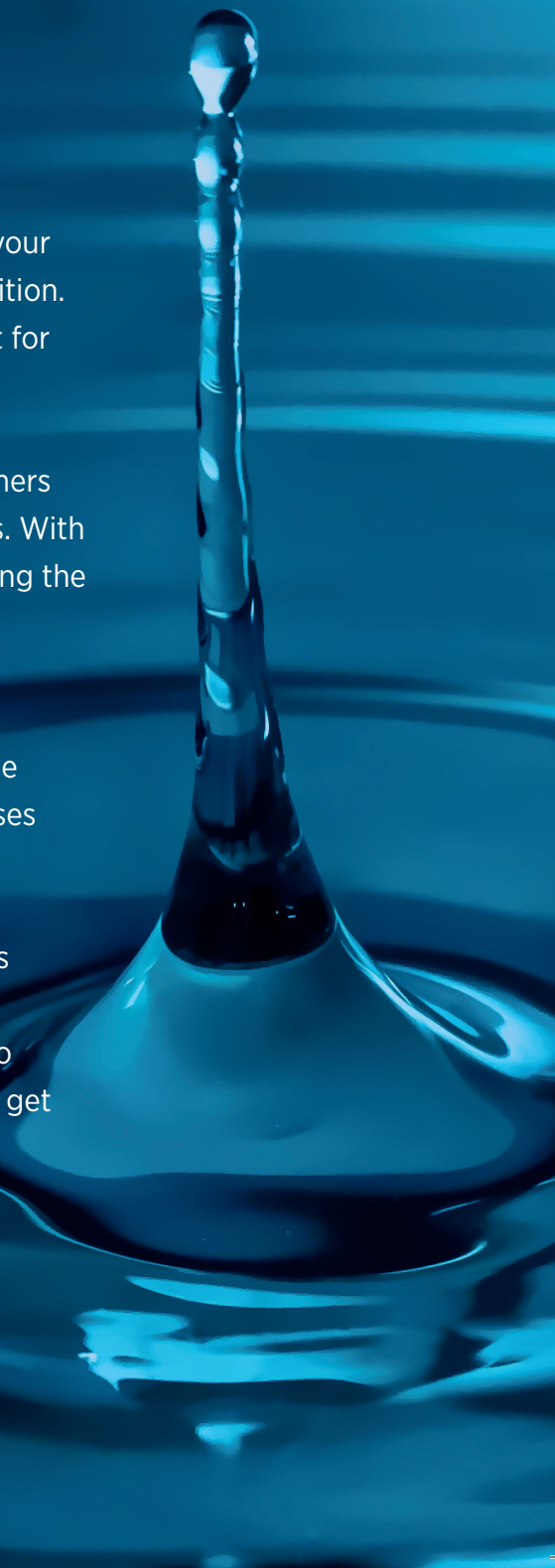
UNDERSTANDING THIS REPORT

The City of San Bruno produces this annual report detailing where your water comes from, how we treat it, and its overall chemical composition. We do this as a regulatory requirement, and we think it is important for you to understand the information within it.

The San Bruno Water Division is committed to providing our customers with water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. With highly qualified water operators, San Bruno's top priority is protecting the quality of your water supply.

It is our hope that this report will not only provide you with greater knowledge of your water, but also an increased understanding of the considerable skill, talent, and effort that goes into ensuring businesses and residents have reliable access to this precious resource.

We're proud of our water, and we hope you are too. Throughout this report, you'll find facts and figures to help expand upon the basic information we're required to provide. We hope you enjoy getting to know a little more about who we are as a Division and how you can get involved.



OUR DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT



The City of San Bruno Water System has two supply sources. Surface water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), and groundwater produced by four local wells. These two sources are blended within the distribution system. SFPUC supplies most of San Bruno's average daily demand. Our major drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). These sources are diverse in both the origin and the location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County and San Mateo County. The remaining of San Bruno's water supply comes from local groundwater wells from an average depth of 500 feet below ground from a large underground aquifer known as the Westside Basin. The Westside basin serves a large portion of the northern San Mateo Peninsula and extends north of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies from San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) undergo treatment before it is delivered to our customers. Water from the Hetch

Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements but receives the following treatment: 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. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and San Mateo County is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) and Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP), respectively, and is treated by filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control and taste and odor removal processes. In 2020, a small amount of groundwater from five of the eight recently completed wells was intermittently added to the SFRWS's surface water supply.

WATERSHEDS PROTECTION

SFRWS 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 our stringent watershed protection management activities were completed with support from partner agencies including National Park Service and US Forest Service. The purposes of the 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. Wildlife, stock, 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-DDW) at 510-620-3474 for the review of these reports.



WATER QUALITY

The City of San Bruno and SFRWS regularly collects and tests water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the sources and the transmission system to ensure the water delivered to you meets or exceeds federal and State drinking water standards. In 2020, we conducted more than 47,200 drinking water tests in the sources and the transmission system. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the 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 State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven to be safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. The fluoride target level in the water is 0.7 milligram per liter (mg/L, or part per million, ppm), 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 SWRCB-DDW if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the SWRCB-DDW website www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml, or the CDC website www.cdc.gov/fluoridation.

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.

MONITORING OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

PFAS is a group of approximately 5,000 man-made chemicals used in a variety of industries and consumer products. These chemicals are very persistent in the environment and human body. The City of San Bruno and the SFPUC conducted a special round of PFAS monitoring of its surface water sources and transmission system in 2019 and five groundwater wells in 2020 in September 2020. The City of San Bruno monitoring was required by the SWRCB, however the SFRWS's monitoring effort was entirely proactive and voluntary with the objective to identify if SFPUC's water supplies are impacted by PFAS.

Using the State's stringent sampling procedures and based on the approved/certified method of analysis for 18 PFAS contaminants, Both the City of San Bruno and SFRWS confirmed no PFAS was detected in its water sources and transmission system. Considering USEPA's recent development of a newer method of analysis for additional PFAS contaminants, SFRWS intends to conduct another round of monitoring when the new analytical method is available at its contract laboratory. For additional information about PFAS, visit SWRCB-DDW website waterboards.ca.gov/pfas and/or USEPA website epa.gov/pfas.

GROUNDWATER STORAGE AND RECOVERY (GSR) PROJECT

Groundwater is a renewable source of naturally-occurring fresh water that is found in underground and is replenished primarily by rainfall. The use of groundwater helps diversify water sources and makes drinking water supply even more reliable. SFRWS completed installation of eight deep-water wells in its GSR project Phase 1. These wells were tested throughout 2020 and had intermittently delivered water to blend with the surface water supply in the north San Mateo County. For the past decade, SFRWS has collected water quality and quantity data from the Westside Basin aquifer, from which the groundwater was extracted. With extensive monitoring and testing, SFRWS knows that after adding groundwater to its water supplies, it will continue providing our customers with high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all regulatory health-based and aesthetic standards set by the SWRCB-DDW and the USEPA.

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 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 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 remove lead from drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested, please call the City of San Bruno Water Division at (650) 616-7162. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

As previously reported in 2018, we completed an inventory of lead user service lines (LUSL) in our system and there are no known pipelines and connectors between water mains and meters made of lead. The City of San Bruno's policy is to remove and replace any LEAD promptly if it is discovered during pipeline repair and/or maintenance.



LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING RESULTS

The City of San Bruno's latest Lead and Copper sampling results at 34 customers homes, 2 of 34 site samples collected at customers taps had copper concentrations above the AL. All were below the action levels for Lead and the 90th percentile values were below the detection limit. Lead and Copper sampling was last completed in 2019. Due to low results the City of San Bruno Water Division samples for Lead and Copper every three years.

LEAD TESTING IN SCHOOLS

The San Bruno Water Division provided comprehensive lead testing at pre-kindergarten through 12th grade schools. All pre-K-12 public schools were completed in 2018. The sampling results are made publically on the State Water Resource Control Boards website at www.waterboards.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html.

To learn more about the City of San Bruno School Lead Testing Program, please call the City of San Bruno Water Division at (650) 616-7162.

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. SFRWS regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2020. 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.

CITY OF SAN BRUNO WATER SYSTEM- WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2020

The table below lists all 2020 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. SFRWS holds a SWRCB-DDW monitoring waiver for some contaminants in its surface water supply and therefore the associated monitoring frequencies are less than annual.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TURBIDITY						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.2 - 0.5 ⁽¹⁾	[1.3]	Soil runoff
	NTU	1 ⁽²⁾	N/A	-	[0.4]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	-	Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽²⁾	N/A	99.8% - 100%	-	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	1 ⁽²⁾	N/A	-	[0.1]	Soil runoff
	-	Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽²⁾	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	6.0 - 46.6	[19.9] ⁽³⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	2.8 - 24.0	[10.3] ⁽³⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁴⁾	ppm	TT	N/A	1.7 - 3.4	2.9	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	-	NoP ≤ 5.0% of monthly samples	(0)	-	[0%]	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	TT	(0)	0 - 0.05	0.01	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS						
Fluoride (source water) ⁽⁶⁾	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.7	0.3 ⁽⁷⁾	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	2.57 - 2.87	[2.78] ⁽⁸⁾	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 - 15	8.7	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	30 - 260	160	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1 - 34	17	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	<20 - 137	72	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	ND - 0.2	ND	Soil runoff
LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	21 - 78 ⁽⁹⁾	71	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	<1- 71	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average		KEY:
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	6.7 - 138	55		< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	2.9 - 22	12		AL = Action Level
Chlorate ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	800 (NL)	67 - 1200	262		Max = Maximum
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8.0 - 79	45		Min = Minimum
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 6.8	4.0		N/A = Not Available
pH	-	N/A	8.6 - 9.8	9.3		ND = Non-detect
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.3 - 1.3	0.8		NL = Notification Level
Silica	ppm	N/A	2.8 - 7	4.8		NoP = Number of Coliform-Positive Sample
Sodium	ppm	N/A	2.4 - 22	14		NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Strontium	ppb	N/A	14 - 242	110		ORL = Other Regulatory Level
						pCi/L = picocurie per liter
						ppb = part per billion
						ppm = part per million
						µS/cm = microSiemens/centimeter

Footnotes On City of San Bruno Water System - Water Quality Data:

All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards. **(1)** These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily. **(2)** There is no turbidity MCL for filtered water. The limits are based on the TT requirements for filtration systems. **(3)** This is the highest locational running annual average value. **(4)** Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only. **(6)** The SWRCB 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. In 2020, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.6 ppm - 0.9 ppm and 0.7 ppm, Elevated fluoride respectively. **(7)** Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy source was ND. levels in raw water for the SVWTP and HTWTP were attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs. **(8)** This is the highest running annual average value. **(9)** The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2019. 2 of 34 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the AL **(10)** The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection.

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 at (650) 616-7174.

CITY OF SAN BRUNO – GROUND WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2020

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
INORGANICS						
Arsenic	µS/cm	10	4.00	2.4	[2.4]	Leaching from natural deposits; waste discharges from electroplating
Asbestos	MFL	7.0	7.00	0.2	[.2]	Erosion of natural deposits;
Chromium (VI) ⁽¹⁾	ppb	N/A	0.02	ND - 4.4	2	Leaching from natural deposits; waste discharges from electroplating
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.14	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50 (SMCL)	N/A	ND - <20	<20	Leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	ND - 1.9	1	Landscape fertilizers and leaked wastewater
CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Major Sources of Contaminant
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	ND - 80	48.5	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppm	0.12	0.3	0.12	[.12]	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	500 - 860	65	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	22- 93	48	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	280 - 490	360	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	ND - 0.74	0.3	Soil runoff
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average	KEY:	
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	130 - 200	165	< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to	
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	31 - 73	43	AL = Action Level	
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	154 - 318	215	Max = Maximum	
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	18 - 50	29.8	Min = Minimum	
pH	-	N/A	7.4 - 8.0	7.6	N/A = Not Available	
Potassium	ppm	N/A	3.2 - 3.7	3.4	ND = Non-detect	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	42 - 60	51	NL = Notification Level	
Vanadium	ppb	N/A	3.3	3	NoP = Number of Coliform-Positive Sample	
					NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	
					ORL = Other Regulatory Level	
					pCi/L = picocurie per liter	
					ppb = part per billion	
					ppm = part per million	
					µS/cm = microSiemens/centimeter	

Footnotes On City of San Bruno Ground Water Quality Data:

In 2020, a total of 110 million gallons of groundwater from four wells was intermittently delivered to the system during the start-up tests. Due to the low percentage (9.4%) of contribution to the total system water supply, the overall water quality changes attributed to the water supply was insignificant.

REPORT A WATER QUALITY CONCERN

Do you have a question or concern about your water quality? Call the City of San Bruno Water Division at **(650) 616-7162**. SBWD operators respond to calls within one business day regarding water which appears dirty, colored, has foreign particles or unusual taste or odor.

HOW CAN THE PUBLIC BE INVOLVED?

City of San Bruno Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month and are open to the public. If you would like to receive email notifications for City Council meeting agendas, as well as agenda notifications for Commissions, Boards and Committees, please contact the City Clerk at Cityclerk@sanbruno.ca.gov, or by phone at **(650) 616-7061**.

This report contains important information about our drinking water. Please contact the City of San Bruno Water Division at (650) 616-7162, or by mail at City of San Bruno Water Division, 567 El Camino Real, San Bruno, CA 94066-4247. A copy of the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report will also be posted on the City's website at www.sanbruno.ca.gov.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of San Bruno Water Division at **(650) 616-7162** para asistirlo en español con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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。



The map illustrates the Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System, which serves the San Francisco Bay Area and the Central Valley. The system is divided into three main sections: the San Francisco Bay Division, the Central Valley Division, and the Stanislaus National Forest Division.

San Francisco Bay Division: This section includes the Pacific Ocean, San Francisco Bay, and the cities of San Francisco, Hayward, and San Jose. Key features include the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant, San Andreas Reservoir, Pilarcitos Reservoir, Crystal Springs Reservoir, and the Pulgas Water Temple. The Bay Division Pipelines Nos. 1 & 2 and Nos. 3 & 4 are shown connecting these areas.

Central Valley Division: This section includes the Tuolumne River, the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, and the cities of San Antonio and San Joaquin. Key features include the San Antonio Reservoir, Coast Range Tunnel, San Joaquin Pipelines, and the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. The Calaveras Dam & Reservoir is also shown.

Stanislaus National Forest Division: This section includes the Stanislaus National Forest, the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, and the cities of Lake Lloyd Reservoir (Cherry Lake) and Lake Eleanor Reservoir. Key features include the Cherry Power Tunnel, Canyon Power Tunnel, O'Shaughnessy Dam, Kirkwood Powerhouse, Early Intake Diversion Dam, Priest Reservoir, Moccasin Powerhouse and Reservoir, and the New Don Pedro Reservoir.

The map also shows the Foothill Tunnel, which connects the Central Valley Division to the Stanislaus National Forest Division. The system is managed by the Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System, which is a joint venture between the City of San Francisco and the State of California.

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