

Frequently Asked Questions

Why is my water brown or not clear?

Stagnant water sitting in aging plumbing may become brown. This should clear up once sitting water is flushed out from the pipes and replaced with fresh water. Brown water could also be from blocked or clogged sink fixture aerators. Aerators are located at the end of a fixture and can be removed and flushed to clear any debris. Once flushed, hand-tighten to reassemble.

Is there fluoride in the water?

The City receives fluoridated water from SFPUC and Valley Water. SFPUC has been fluoridating water since 1995 while Valley Water began fluoridation in December of 2016.

Why has my water pressure dropped suddenly?

Depending on your location, you could receive water pressure between 40 to 140 psi. Water pressure could have dropped for a variety of reasons. If your water pressure drops unexpectedly please call Milpitas Public Works Dept at (408) 586-2600. You can also check for clogged strainers and proper operation of any pressure regulators.

How can I treat my drinking water after a disaster?

If you run out of stored drinking water, strain and treat water from your water heater or toilet reservoir tank (except if you use toilet tank cleaners.) You cannot drink swimming pool or spa water, but it can be used for flushing toilets or washing.

- Strain large particles by pouring water through a couple of layers of paper towels or clean cloth. Purify the water by:
- Boiling. Bring to a rolling boil and maintain for 3-5 minutes. To improve the taste, pour it back and forth between two clean containers to add oxygen back into the water.
- Disinfecting. If the water is clear, add 8 drops of bleach per gallon of water. If it is cloudy, add 16 drops. Shake or stir, then let stand for 30 minutes. A slight chlorine taste and smell is to be expected.

How can I prepare for an emergency?

In a disaster or emergency situation, water supplies may be cut off or contaminated. Store enough water to supply everyone in your family for at least 3-5 days. For general drinking purposes, store one gallon of water, per person, per day, and three gallons of water, per person, per day for limited cooking and personal hygiene use. If you store tap water, use food grade plastic containers. Replace water at least once every six months. If you buy bottled "spring" or "drinking" water, keep it in its original container. Label bottles with their replacement date and store in a cool, dark place.

CITY OF MILPITAS Water Quality Report

2021



In Calendar Year 2021, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supplies, and once again, we are proud to report that our system had no water quality standard violations.

City of Milpitas
455 E. Calaveras Blvd. Milpitas, CA 95035
<https://www.milpitas.gov>



Our Drinking Water and How We Protect It

Resources

Division of Drinking Water

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/; (510) 620-3474

US EPA

<https://www.epa.gov/>; (800) 426-4791

Department of Water Resources

<https://www.water.ca.gov>

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency

<https://www.bawsca.org>

American Water Works Association

<https://www.awwa.org> or <https://www.DrinkTap.org>

Valley Water

<https://www.valleywater.org>

More information

For more information about this report or the City's water quality monitoring program, please contact:

City of Milpitas Public Works Department at
(408) 586-2600; MilpitasCCR@milpitas.gov

COVID-19 and Drinking Water

The World Health Organization has stated that the "presence of COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking-water supplies and based on our current evidence, the risk to water supplies is low". The City of Milpitas continues to monitor the COVID-19 emergency to ensure we continue providing safe, clean water for our community.



This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
If necessary, please call 408-586-2600 to have the report translated.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Si es necesario, llame al 408-586-2600 si necesita el informe traducido.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang
impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig.
Isaling-wika ito, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na naiintindihan ito.
Kung kinakailangan, mangyaring tumawag sa 408-586-2600
upang maisalin ang ulat.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.
Nếu cần, xin gọi số 408-586-2600 để được phiên dịch bản báo cáo.

由于此报告包含有关饮用水的重要信息，
因此希望各位跟能够翻译或理解报告内容的人对话。
如有必要，请致电 408-586-2600 翻译报告。

इस रपॉर्ट में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है।
इसका अनुवाद करें या उस व्यक्ति से बात करें जो इसे समझता है।
यदि आवश्यक हो, तो रपॉर्ट का अनुवाद करने के लिए कृपया 408-586-2600 पर
कॉल करें।

이 보고서는 당신의 식수와 관련된 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있으니
번역하시거나 보고서의 내용을 이해할 수 있는 분과 이야기 하시기
바랍니다. 필요한 경우 408-586-2600으로 전화하여 보고서 번역을
요청하십시오.

The City of Milpitas draws water from two sources that provide clean water to residents and businesses. The water is purchased from two separate wholesalers: treated surface water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and treated surface water from the Valley Water. In the event that water supply is interrupted from either Valley Water or SFPUC, the City has the option of utilizing its emergency supply to meet basic water needs for a short duration of time. In 2021, the City supplied an average of 7.0 million gallons of water per day to approximately 16,000 homes and businesses for indoor and outdoor use.



SFPUC Supply

SFPUC water is a combination of Hetch Hetchy water and treated local water. Most of SFPUC's water is sourced from the Hetch Hetchy watershed located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This water is exempt from filtration requirements by the United States Environmental Protection agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Boards' Division of Drinking Water (DDW) due to the protected Sierra spring snow melt water source. Local water is collected within the Alameda watershed at Calaveras Reservoir and San Antonio Reservoir. Local water is treated through filtration and disinfection at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant.

Valley Water Supply

Valley Water water is sourced primarily from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta watershed via the South Bay Aqueduct, Dyer Reservoir, Lake Del Valle, and San Luis Reservoir. The water supply is supplemented by local water sources at Anderson and Calero Reservoirs. Valley Water water is treated through filtration and disinfection at Penitencia and Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plants.

Emergency Supplies

The City does not blend or combine SFPUC and Valley Water waters under normal operating conditions. However, the service areas can be interconnected to provide emergency water supply if needed. The City's water system is also interconnected with the Alameda County Water District to the north and San Jose Water Company to the south. In the event that there is an emergency, either or both agencies can provide water to the City. SFPUC and Valley Water share an intertie that can supply water from one wholesaler to the other. The City can also provide temporary emergency water supply using Pinewood Well, located in the southwestern portion of the City.



Recycled Water – Providing Drought-proof, High Quality Water For Our Community

In 2021, irrigation and industrial customers in Milpitas used 335 million gallons of recycled water, thereby conserving an equal amount of potable drinking water. Recycled water from the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant undergoes an extensive treatment process (including filtration and disinfection) and is delivered to landscape irrigation and industrial customers in Milpitas, San Jose, and Santa Clara. For more information pertaining to recycled water, visit <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/sbwr>.



Drinking Water Source Assessment Program

Drinking Water Source Assessment Programs evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to potential contamination. Both SFPUC and Valley Water have conducted drinking water source assessments for the City’s potable water supplies. The assessments are available for review at the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) – Division of Drinking Water District Office. You may request that a summary of the assessments be sent to you by calling (510) 620-3474.

SFPUC conducts an annual watershed sanitary survey for the Hetch Hetchy source as well as five year sanitary surveys for local water sources. These surveys evaluate the sanitary condition, water quality, potential contamination sources, and the results of watershed management activities. The surveys were completed with support from partner agencies including the National Park Service and US Forest Service. These surveys have identified wildlife, stock, and human activities as potential contamination sources.

Valley Water water sources are vulnerable to potential contamination from a variety of land use practices, such as agricultural and urban runoff, recreational activities, livestock grazing, and residential and industrial development. The imported sources are also vulnerable to wastewater treatment plant discharges, seawater intrusion, and wild fires in open space areas. In addition, local sources are also vulnerable to potential contamination from commercial stables and historic mining practices. No contaminants associated with any of these activities have been detected in Valley Water’s treated water. The water treatment plants provide multiple barriers for physical removal and disinfection of contaminants.

What is the current state of drought in Milpitas?

Milpitas, along with the rest of California, is entering the third year of severe drought. Governor Newsom declared a Statewide Drought Emergency and set a 15% water use reduction goal. To align with the State, the Milpitas City Council has declared a Level 2 Drought Emergency and has implemented water waste restrictions including the following:

- Only water outdoors on the three designated days listed in the watering schedule below:
 - o Odd number addresses: Monday, Thursday & Saturday
 - o Even number addresses: Tuesday, Friday & Sunday
 - o Without Street Number: Monday, Thursday & Sunday
- If using sprinkler systems, watering is only allowed before 9 am and after 6 pm.
- Don’t let water run into streets or gutters. Watering that results in flooding or runoff in gutters, sidewalks, driveways, or streets is prohibited.
- Always use a hose with a nozzle that shuts off automatically when the handle is released for watering landscapes and washing vehicles.
- Fix leaks as soon as possible. Do not use broken or defective plumbing, sprinkler, watering, or irrigation systems.

| Drought 3-Day Watering Schedule | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| SUN | MON | TUES | WED | THUR | FRI | SAT |
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| EVEN | ODD | EVEN | | ODD | EVEN | ODD |

Contaminants & Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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. 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 stormwater 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.

Maintaining Water Quality

The City is dedicated to maintaining the water quality and protecting the water supply. The safeguards include a combination of preventative and monitoring practices described below.

Hydrant and Water Main Flushing: Flushing of fire hydrants and water mains is performed to remove sediment and keep the distribution system refreshed by circulating water in pipes that would otherwise remain stagnant. As a result, residents in the immediate vicinity may experience temporary discoloration in their water. This discoloration does not affect the safety of the water. If you experience discoloration in your water after City crews have been flushing in your neighborhood, clear the water from your house plumbing by running water faucets for a few minutes prior to use.

Backflow Testing: A backflow preventer is a plumbing device that keeps the water supply safe by preventing water on private property from flowing back into the City’s distribution system. Backflow devices are required to be tested annually to ensure they are working properly.

Water Sampling: Sampling of the water system is performed in accordance to State and Federal rules and regulations. This requires purging of the water line for a sample to be lab tested. See page 6 through 7 of this CCR for water quality sampling results.

Littering is Throwing It All Away

Nearly 80 percent of the debris found in our watersheds, creeks, shorelines, and the South San Francisco Bay is washed, blown or dumped by humans residing in the vicinity of the water shed. One piece of litter can end up miles from where it was improperly discarded, polluting our water systems and causing a threat to wildlife. The primary sources of litter are: pedestrians, motorists, trucks with uncovered loads, household trash handling and its placement at the curb, loading docks, and demolition sites.

Because we live in a watershed, our community’s litter makes a very big impact. A watershed is a land area that drains water into a creek, river, lake, wetland, bay or groundwater aquifer. In the Santa Clara Valley, the water from rain and irrigation (called runoff) picks up litter and carries it directly into storm drains and creeks that flow to San Francisco Bay.

You Can Make a Difference

- When you see litter, pick it up and dispose of it properly
- Make sure your trash can lid is closed securely
- Always bring a bag for trash when hiking, camping, picnicking, or visiting communal park spaces
- If you own a business, check your dumpster on a regular basis, keep it locked, and protect it from illegal dumping
- Report illegal dumping to our Public Works Department using the My Milpitas App.
- Contact the Santa Clara County Recycling Hotline with any recycling-based questions that you may have. They can be reached by calling (800) 533-8414 or through their website at <https://www.recyclestuff.org>
- Dispose of your hazardous waste properly through Santa Clara County’s HHW program. Make an appointment by calling (408) 299-7300 or on their website at <https://hgw.sccgov.org/home>
- For solid waste and street sweeping services, call Milpitas Sanitation at (408) 988-4500



To learn more about Water Conservation or to report Water Waste Violations, call 408-586-2666 or report online using the My Milpitas App



Download the My Milpitas App on your mobile phone via the Apple and Google Play store. For more information regarding the My Milpitas App, visit our webpage at <https://www.milpitas.gov/milpitasapp/>

How to Read the Water Quality Table

I

II

III

IV

V

Go to Column I on the Water Quality Tables to find the parameter you are interested in.

This column lists the highest amount of each parameter that the State Water Board or the USEPA allows.

This column lists the public health goal. At that amount or lower, there is no known or expected risk to health from that contaminant's presence in drinking water.*

Find the column that corresponds to the source water that primarily serves you. Both the average and range of each parameter detected is listed for each water source.*

This column indicates how each parameter typically gets into your drinking water.*

*For typical sources of chemical constituents, abbreviations, and the Water Supply Map, see page 5 of this CCR.

| PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------------|
| PARAMETER | Unit | MCL, (AL), or [MRDL] | PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG] | Distribution System | | Valley Water _b | | SFPUC | | Typical Sources* |
| | | | | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | |
| SOURCE WATER SAMPLING | | | | | | | | | | |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppm | 1 | 0.6 | | | ND | ND | ND | ND | 3, 4 |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0.1 | | | 2.45 | ND - 6 | 2.1 _c | ND - 1.9 | 9 |
| Chloride | ppm | 250 | 1 | | | ND | ND - 0.15 | 0.3 | ND - 0.8 | 3, 5, 6 |

Definitions of Key Terms

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water. MCLs are established by USEPA and the State Board.

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 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.

Notification Level (NL): Health based advisory levels established by SWRCB for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): TOC is precursor for disinfection byproduct formation.

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, and is also used to indicate the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule requires monitoring for contaminants not currently regulated. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

2021 Data Annotations

Typical Sources of Chemical Constituents

- 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10
- Naturally present in the environment

Soil runoff

Erosion of natural deposits

Residue from some surface water treatment processes

Water additive that promotes strong teeth

Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use

Leaching from septic tanks and sewage

By-product of drinking water disinfection

Various natural and man-made sources
- 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20
- Runoff from natural deposits

Leaching from natural deposits

Naturally-occurring organic materials

Seawater influence

Industrial wastes

Substances that form ions when in water

Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

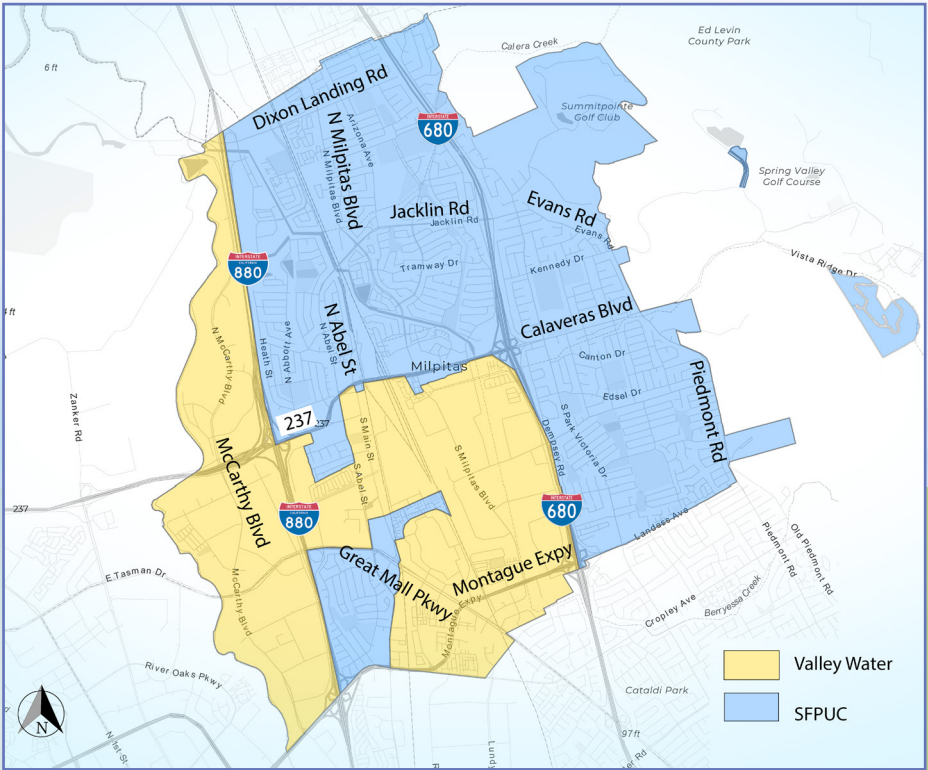
Leaching from wood preservatives

Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Abbreviations

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|-------|---|
| °C | Degrees Celsius | pCi/L | picocurie per liter |
| CCR | Consumer Confidence Report | ppt | parts per trillion |
| CU | Color unit | ppb | parts per billion (micrograms per liter) |
| cysts/L | Cysts per liter | ppm | parts per million (milligrams per liter) |
| DDW | Division of Drinking Water | µS/cm | microSiemens per centimeter |
| NA | Not applicable | % pos | % positive |
| ND | Not detected | RAA | Running annual average |
| NS | No standard | SFPUC | San Francisco Public Utilities Commission |
| NTU | Nephelometric turbidity unit | TOC | Total organic carbon |
| NL | Notification Level | TON | Threshold odor number |
| ORL | Other Regulatory Level | USEPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |






Water Supply Map

The City serves SFPUC source water to the area south of Calaveras Blvd and east of I-680, as well as north of Calaveras Blvd and east of I-880. Valley Water service areas are west of I-880, as well as south of Calaveras Blvd and west of I-680. Refer to the Water Supply Map to the left to see where your water comes from.

2021 Water Quality Data

Legend

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Distribution System |
|  | Valley Water |
|  | San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) |

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS FOR UCMR 4 (YEAR 2019-2020)

| PARAMETER | Unit | NL | Average | Range |
|--------------------------|------|------|---------|------------|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | NA | 30.1 | 14 - 47 |
| HAA6Br | ppb | NA | 3.44 | 0.38 - 15 |
| HAA9 | ppb | NA | 33.29 | 22 - 47 |
| Butylated Hydroxyanisole | ppb | 0.03 | 0.035 | ND - 0.035 |
| Quinoline | ppb | 0.02 | 0.028 | ND - 0.028 |
| Manganese | ppb | 0.4 | 6.4 | 1.8 - 17 |

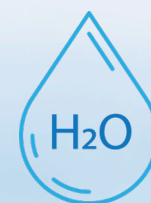
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

| PARAMETER | Unit | ORL | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range |
|---|------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Boron | ppb | 1000 (NL) | | | 201 | 171 - 285 | ND | ND - 123 |
| Bromide | ppb | NA | | | 187.5 | 120 - 240 | ND | ND |
| Calcium (as Ca) | ppm | NA | | | 24.5 | 20 - 28 | 9.5 | 3 - 17 |
| Chlorate | ppb | 800 (NL) | | | 154.5 | 109 - 238 | 162 | 28 - 420 |
| Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate) | ppm | NA | | | 124.5 | 98 - 140 | 34 | 7.7 - 60 |
| Magnesium | ppm | NA | | | 15.5 | 12 - 18 | 2.9 | <0.2 - 5.5 |
| pH | – | NA | | | 7.85 | 7.5 - 8.0 | 9.2 | 8.6 - 9.7 |
| Phosphate (ortho) | ppm | NA | | | ND | ND | <0.3 | <0.3 - 0.3 |
| Potassium | ppm | NA | | | 4.25 | 3.2 - 4.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 - 11 |
| Silica | ppm | NA | | | 12.5 | 9 - 14 | 4.8 | 3 - 5.9 |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | | | 80 | 59 - 99 | 12 | 3.1 – 17 |
| Strontium | ppb | NA | | | ND | ND | 83 | 14 - 181 |
| Total Alkalinity (as Calcium Carbonate) | ppm | NA | | | 84 | 76 - 92 | 37 | 4.5 - 79 |
| Vanadium | ppb | 50 (NL) | | | ND | ND - 5 | ND | ND |

In 2021, The City of Milpitas collected over 2,000 drinking water samples to be analyzed by State-certified laboratories. The water supplied in Milpitas met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards in 2021, as shown in the adjacent table, which lists all drinking water constituents that were detected during the 2021 calendar year. A full list of tested constituents is available upon request. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table reflects testing completed between January 1 and December 31, 2021.

Some data, although representative, were collected prior to 2021, as the State Board requires monitoring for some constituents less frequently. The concentrations of these constituents do not vary frequently or significantly.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.



| PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|
| PARAMETER | Unit | MCL, (AL), or [MRDL] | PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG] | Distribution System | | Valley Water _b | | SFPUC | | Typical |
| | | | | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Sources* |
| SOURCE WATER SAMPLING | | | | | | | | | | |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppm | 1 | 0.6 | | | ND | ND | ND | ND | 3, 4 |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0.1 | | | 2.45 | ND - 6 | ND | ND | 9 |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2 | 1 | | | ND | ND - 0.13 | 0.4 | ND - 0.8 | 3, 5, 6 |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | | | ND | ND - 1.0 | ND | ND | 3, 7, 8 |
| Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) | ppm | 10 | 10 | | | ND | ND - 1.0 | ND | ND | 3, 7, 8 |
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOC (precursor control) | ppm | TT | NA | | | 2.5 | 1.7 - 3.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 - 2.2 | 10 |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giardia Lamblia | cysts/L | TT | (0) | | | ND | ND - 0.1 | 0.01 | 0 - 0.04 | 1 |
| Turbidity | NTU | TT _a | NA | | | 0.28 | 100% | 0.4 _c | 99.8-100% _d | 2 |
| RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | | | 1 _e | 1 _e | ND | ND | 3 |
| DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (MILPITAS 2019 AT-THE-TAP SAMPLING) | | | | 90th Percentile | | # of Samples Above AL | | | | |
| Lead | ppb | (15) | 0.2 | 1.7 | | 0 out of 35 | | 3, 17, 19 | | |
| Copper | ppm | (1.3) | 0.3 | 0.044 | | 0 out of 35 | | 3, 17, 18 | | |
| DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS | | | | Highest Location RAA | | Range | | | | |
| Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine | ppm | [4] | [4] | 2.77 | | 2.37-2.91 | | 20 | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80 | NA | 49.3 | | 15–60 | | 9 | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | 60 | NA | 33.3 | | 9–63 | | 9 | | |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL | | | | Average | | Range | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | % pos / month | 5.0% | (0) | 0% | | 0% | | 1 | | |
| SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS) | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARAMETER | Unit | MCL | | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Sources* |
| Aluminum | ppb | 200 | | | | ND | ND | ND | ND | 3, 4 |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | | | | 100.5 | 86 - 122 | 6.7 | <3 - 11 | 11, 12, 14 |
| Color | CU | 15 | | | | ND | ND | ND | ND | 13 |
| Odor — Threshold | TON | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | ND | ND | 13 |
| Specific Conductance | μS/cm | 1600 | | | | 673 | 586 - 784 | 135 | 34 - 217 | 14, 16 |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | | | | 73 | 59 - 95 | 13 | 1.1 - 29 | 11, 12, 15 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1000 | | | | 390.5 | 330 - 459 | 52 | <20 - 96 | 11, 12 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | | | | ND | ND - 0.28 | ND | ND - 0.2 | 2 |

- Notes
- a. For unfiltered water, the MCL is 5.0 NTU. For filtered water, the MCL is ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

b. Water system was fed by Santa Teresa and Penitencia Water Treatment Plants.

c. Maximum value measured.

d. Percent of time turbidity was maintained at or below 0.3 NTU.

e. Radioactive monitoring is conducted every nine years. Uranium was detected in San Luis Reservoir in 2013

Water Quality Information

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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 at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested by a laboratory and/or flush your tap. 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at (800) 426-4791 or at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

In 2018, the City of Milpitas, through a coordinated effort with the Milpitas Unified School District (MUSD) completed lead sampling at fourteen (14) K-12 school sites, in compliance with Assembly Bill No. 746.

Fluoride 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 0.8 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 https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml, or the CDC website <https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation>.

Disinfection with Chloramine

The water from both SFPUC and Valley Water is treated with chloramine to protect public health. Chloramine assists in destroying disease-causing organisms. Chloramine is considered safe for use as a water disinfectant. However, home dialysis patients and aquarium owners must take precautions before using the chloraminated water in kidney dialysis machines or aquariums. Dialysis patients should consult with their doctor or dialysis technician and aquarium owners should consult with their pet store.



Hardness

Water hardness is determined mainly by the presence of calcium and magnesium salts. Although hard water does not pose a health risk, it may be considered undesirable for other reasons. Some benefits of water softening are reductions in soap usage, longer life for water heaters and a decrease in encrustation of pipes; disadvantages are an increase in sodium intake, an increase in maintenance and servicing and potential adverse effects on salt-sensitive plants. To convert hardness from ppm

| Hardness Classification | Grains per Gallon | ppm |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Soft | less than 1.0 | less than 17.1 |
| Slightly hard | 1.0–3.5 | 17.1–60 |
| Moderately hard | 3.5–7.0 | 60–120 |
| Hard | 7.0–10.5 | 120–180 |
| Very hard | over 10.5 | over 180 |

Important Contact Information

City Contacts

City of Milpitas
455 E Calaveras Blvd, Milpitas, CA 95035
(408) 586-3000; TDD (408) 586-2643
<https://www.milpitas.gov>

Business Hours of operation 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., M–Th

Water Emergencies
(408) 586-2600, Business Hours
(408) 586-2400, After Hours

Billing Questions
(408) 586-3100

Water Conservation Hotline
(408) 586-2666

Valley Water Pollution Hotline
(888) 510-5151 (24 Hours)



How to Get Involved

City Council meetings are typically held on the first and third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers located at 455 E. Calaveras Blvd. Prior to each meeting, Council meeting agendas can be found posted at City Hall and can also be downloaded from the City website at: <https://www.milpitas.gov/our-government/city-council/city-council-agendas-and-minutes-2/> You can also tune in to a live stream of our City Council meetings at: <https://www.milpitas.gov/live-streaming-virtual-meeting-council-planning-meeting/>



What Else Should I Know?

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Call 1(800) 426-4791

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy; persons who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly; and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Call 1(800) 426-4791

