Water Quality Report

CITY OF MILPITAS

2024

City of Milpitas
455 E. Calaveras Blvd.,
Milpitas, CA 95035
www.milpitas.gov

In Calendar Year 2024, 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.

Important Contact Information

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–F

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)

Resources

Division of Drinking Water
Website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/
Phone: (510) 620-3474
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Website: https://www.epa.gov/
Phone: (800) 426-4791
Department of Water Resources
Website: https://www.water.ca.gov
Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
Website: https://www.bawsca.org
American Water Works Association
Website: https://www.awwa.org and https://www.DrinkTap.org
Valley Water
Website: 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
(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 and will implement recommended and local water quality measures to ensure we continue providing safe, clean water for our community.

Milpitas City Hall

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.
Isalin 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.

由于此报告书包含着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书内容的人对话。
如有必要，请致电 408-586-2600 翻译报告。

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

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.

Milpitas

Our Drinking Water and How We Protect It

Gibraltar Pump Station/Reservoirs *- The City's Gibraltar Water Facility stores, pumps, and regulates the pressure of both SFPUC and Valley Water supplies.*

The City of Milpitas draws treated water from two sources that provide clean water to residents and businesses. The water is purchased from two separate wholesalers: (1) treated surface water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and (2) treated surface water from 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 groundwater well to meet basic water needs for a short duration of time. In 2024, the City supplied an average of 6.7 million gallons of water per day to approximately 82,000 residents and 1,000 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 sources water 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. Water supplied by Valley Water is treated through filtration and disinfection at Penitencia and Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plants.

Emergency Supplies

The City is divided into SFPUC and Valley Water service areas and does not blend or combine SFPUC and Valley Water water supplies under normal operating conditions. However, the service areas can be interconnected in the event of an emergency to provide 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 to the south. In the event that there is an emergency, either or both agencies can provide water to the City and vice versa. SFPUC and Valley Water share an intertie that can supply water from one wholesaler to the other. The City can also provide temporary emergency groundwater water supply using Pinewood Well, located in the southwestern portion of the City.

Tularcitos Pump Station *- The City's Tularcitos Pump Station pumps and stores water supply to serve residents on the hillside.*

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 San Francisco DDW 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. For more information, you may contact the San Francisco DDW District Office at (510) 620-3474.

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.

Contaminants & Regulations

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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.

Fire Station No. 1 PRV *- FS1 Pressure Reducing Stations Relocation project completed in May 2025.*

Maintaining Water Quality

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

Hydrant and Water Main Flushing: In order to keep our water system clean without wasting water, the City administers Neutral Output Discharge Elimination System (NO-DES) flushing methods to flush fire hydrants and water mains. NO-DES flushing eliminates water waste, reduces flushing operation costs, saves energy and is an environmental friendly alternative to conventional flushing methods.

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

Water Sampling: In accordance with State and Federal rules and regulations, samples are collected from the City's water system and are sent to a lab to be tested for certain water quality parameters. See page 10 and 11 of this CCR for water quality sampling results.

Cross-Connection Control & Backflow Prevention

To safeguard our drinking water supply, the City of Milpitas requires high hazard water customers to have a backflow prevention assembly installed on their water service as a protective measure. This helps to preserve the integrity of our water by preventing potential pollutants and contaminants from flowing back into our water supply. The State Water Resources Control Board mandates all water systems to ensure that all backflow prevention assemblies are working as intended, by requiring the inspection and testing of each assembly annually.

Backflow Prevention Assembly *- One of over 2,200 backflow prevention assemblies in the City.*

Backflow Prevention Assembly - Regulatory Compliance

The City of Milpitas Cross-Connection Control Program maintains an inventory of over 2,200 backflow prevention assemblies (BPA) for various water service classifications throughout the City such as commercial, industrial, fire, and irrigation services. These BPA's only allow water to flow in one direction, preventing water from flowing backwards which ultimately protects the City's water supply from potential contamination. BPA's are owned by the customer and are located on the customer's property. Typically, they are installed as close to the water meter to ensure that water can enter the property through the BPA.

In order to be certain that all BPA's are functioning as intended, it is the customer's responsiblity to seek out an AWWA-Certified Backflow Tester for annual testing and submit the test results to the City. City staff maintains close contact with Testers that perform the annual testing to verify their certifications and confirm that their test kits are calibrated for testing.

Although BPA's can last for several years, they may fail due to a multitude of reasons including exterior harm due to physical impact, wearing of the device over time, or debris getting caught in the diaphragm. BPA's that fail must be promptly repaired or replaced and re-tested until passing results are obtained.

Backflow Prevention Assembly Testing *- A Certified Cross-Connection Specialist repairing a City-owned backflow assembly.*

Be On The Lookout

You can help us to preserve the integrity of our public drinking water supply by keeping an eye out for visual cues that may indicate that a BPA is failing and needs immediate attention. For example, if you see water continuously dripping, streaming, or even gushing from the BPA, please notify the City immediately by calling (408) 586-3348 or by emailing *backflow@milpitas.gov*. This is an indication that the BPA is in urgent need of repair or replacement. Providing the City with images and details such as serial numbers along with a general location of the BPA will help us to identify it in our inventory and contact the customer to address these issues in a timely manner.

Resources

The collective effort between the City and the community is a vital aspect of backflow compliance. The City offers resources, guidance, and education regarding cross-connection control and backflow prevention:

Cross-Connection Control & Backflow Prevention Webpage:
https://www.milpitas.gov/753/Cross-Connection-Control-and-Backflow-Pr

Qualified Testers and Cross-Connection Specialists:
https://www.milpitas.gov/1360/Qualified-Testers-and-Cross-Connection-S

State Water Resources Control Board - *Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (2023):*
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/cccph.html

Contact Info

For more information about the City's Cross-Connection Program or backflow prevention requirements, please contact:

Cross-Connection Specialist, Raymond Moreno
Office: (408) 586-3348; Email: *backflow@milpitas.gov*

Water Quality Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during the 2024 Calendar Year. These revisions include the requirements from the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised Rule ensures the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the revised Rule requires public water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Public 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 City.

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; and 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 to grains per gallon, divide by 17.1. A hardness scale is provided below for your reference.

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

Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Public Works Department at (408) 586-2600 or at *MilpitasCCR@milpitas.gov*. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Lead Service Line Inventory

As mandated by the USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, the City submitted a complete Initial Lead Service Line Inventory to the Division of Drinking Water on October 16, 2024. Service lines are a part of the water system from the main in the street, to the water meter, and then on to the customer's building. Through this inventory process, the City does not have any lead or galvanized water service lines that need to be replaced. This includes both privately-owned or publicly-owned service lines. More information on the USEPA Lead and Copper Rule Revisions and the City Initial Lead Service Line Inventory can be found at: *https://www.milpitas.gov/1322/Water-Service-Line-Inventory-Program*.

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. California's optimal fluoride level in drinking water is between 0.7 and 1.2 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 according to the SWRCB and USEPA. 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 DDW if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the DDW website *https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml*, or the CDC website *https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation*.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

For the USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbial contaminants, please email *safewater@epa.gov* or call 1 (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) requires sample collection for 30 contaminants between 2023 and 2025. UCMR 5 specifies monitoring for 29 of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and lithium to better understand their prevalence and amount in the nation's drinking water systems. The City began UCMR sampling in 2022 and is set to complete sampling by the end of 2025. For more information, please visit the EPA's UCMR 5 webpage at: *https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule*.

South Bay Water Recycling - Recycled Water Supply

In 2024, irrigation and industrial customers in Milpitas used over 287 million gallons of recycled water, thereby conserving an equal amount of potable drinking water. Recycled water from the San Jose/Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility 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.

Milpitas Community Garden *- Irrigated by recycled water since 2017.*

For more information pertaining to recycled water, visit *https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/environmental-services/water-utilities/recycled-water*.

How to Read the Water Quality Table

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

II — This column lists the highest amount of each parameter that the SWRCB or the USEPA allows.

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

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

V — 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 9 of this CCR.

I		II	III	IV		IV		V
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	2.1$_c$	ND - 1.9	9

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

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): A precursor for disinfection by-product formation.

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

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

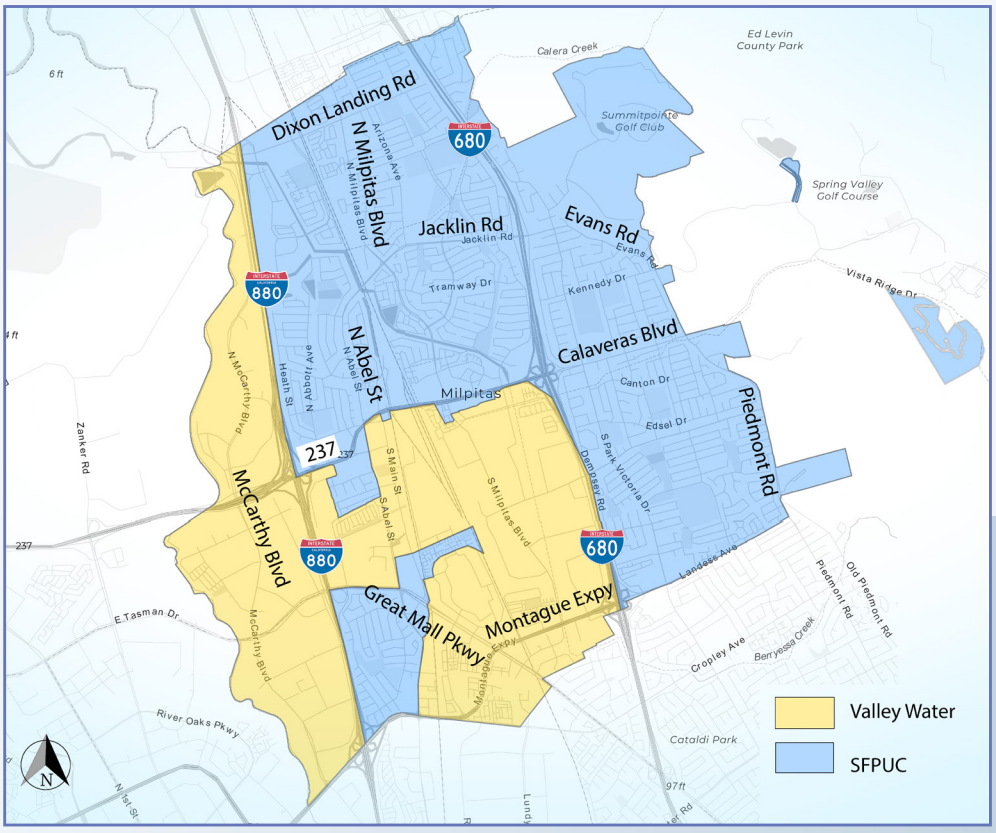
2024 Data Annotations

Typical Sources of Chemical Constituents

1 Naturally present in the environment
2 Soil runoff
3 Erosion of natural deposits
4 Residue from some surface water treatment processes
5 Water additive that promotes strong teeth
6 Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
7 Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
8 Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
9 By-product of drinking water disinfection
10 Various natural and man-made sources
11 Runoff from natural deposits
12 Leaching from natural deposits
13 Naturally-occurring organic materials
14 Seawater influence
15 Industrial wastes
16 Substances that form ions when in water
17 Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
18 Leaching from wood preservatives
19 Discharges from industrial manufacturers
20 Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Abbreviations

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



Water Supply Map

The City serves SFPUC 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.

I II III IV IV V

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										
Chromium (hexavalent)	ppb	10	0.2			ND	ND	0.1	ND - 0.1	12
Fluoride	ppm	2	1			0.8	0.6 - 0.9	0.2[h]	ND - 0.8[h]	3, 5, 6
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10			0.9	ND - 1.4	ND	ND - 0.4	3, 7, 8
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10			0.5	ND - 1.0	ND	ND	3, 7, 8
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSOR										
TOC (precursor control)	ppm	TT	NA			1.7	1.3 - 2.6	1.5	1.1 - 1.8	10
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Giardia Lamblia	cysts/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND	0.02	0 - 0.06	1
Turbidity	NTU	TT[a]	NA			0.29	100%	0.4[c]	99.97%[d]	2
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS										
Cryptosporidum	cysts/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND - 0.1	ND	ND	1
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0			3.3	3.3	ND	ND	3
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43			1.3[e]	ND -1.3[e]	ND	ND	3

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING

LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (MILPITAS 2022 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	0.062	0 out of 35	3, 17, 18
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS				**Highest Location RAA**	**Range**	
Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine[f]	ppm	[4]	[4]	2.77	2.56 – 3.00	20
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	50.3	20.0 - 53.0	9
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	44.5	4.3 - 40.0	9
MICROBIOLOGICAL				**Average**	**Range**	
Total Coliform Bacteria	% pos / month	5.0%	(0)	0.19%	0% - 1.53%	1

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Sources*
Aluminum	ppb	200			ND	ND	ND	ND - 59	3, 4
Chloride	ppm	500			52	18 - 72	4.9	<3 - 9.9	11, 12, 14
Color	CU	15			1	ND - 2	ND	ND	13
Iron	ppb	300			ND	ND	20	<6 - 41	12
Manganese	ppb	50			5	ND - 9	<2	<2 - 2.7	12
Odor — Threshold	TON	3	0.4	ND - 8	1.5	ND - 2.0	ND	ND	13
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600			452	300 - 580	174	31 - 317	14, 16
Sulfate	ppm	500			55	35 - 82	21	1 - 41	11, 12, 15
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000			258	166 - 326	97	24 - 169	11, 12
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.40	ND - 16	0.03	0.01 - 0.3	0.2	0.1 - 0.4	2

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

NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	Unit	ORL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)			153	ND - 207	44	23 - 65
Bromide	ppb	NA			ND	ND	ND	ND
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	NA			22.5	16 - 35	15	3.2 - 28
Chlorate	ppb	800 (NL)			ND	ND	134[g]	24 - 597[g]
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA			110.5	82 - 168	57	8.4 - 106
Lithium	ppb	NA			ND	ND	2	<2 - 4
Magnesium	ppm	NA			13	10 - 20	4.9	0.2 - 9.5
pH	–	NA	8.87	7.37 - 9.80	7.7	7.6 - 8.2	-	-
Potassium	ppm	NA			3.05	1.6 - 4.4	ND	ND
Silica	ppm	NA			12	11 - 13	7.4	4.9 - 9.9
Sodium	ppm	NA			46	25 - 72	13	3.1 - 24
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA			78	67 - 130	56[i]	7.4 - 120[i]
Vanadium	ppb	50 (NL)			2.5	1 - 3	ND	ND

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.
f. Includes free chlorine and chloramine.
g. Detected chlorate is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by SFPUC for water disinfection.
h. Natural Fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant were attributed to the transfer of the fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into San Antonio Reservoir. The fluoride level in SFPUC's treated water ranged from 0.5 ppm to 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm.
i. From the operational monitoring results at Tesla Treatment Facilities.

In 2024, The City collected over 2,000 drinking water samples analyzed by State-certified laboratories. The water supplied in Milpitas met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards in 2024, as shown in the table above, which lists all drinking water constituents that were detected during the 2024 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, 2024. Some data, although representative, were collected prior to 2024, as the State Board requires monitoring for some constituents less frequently. The concentrations of these constituents do not vary frequently or significantly.

Water Conservation is a Milpitas Way of Life

Milpitas, along with the rest of the State, can be at risk of facing water shortages due to California's droughts. While we are not currently experiencing a water shortage or drought, and the City's water supply conditions have improved, it's crucial that we continue to save water and practice Water Conservation as a Milpitas Way of Life.

Here are simple ways you can conserve water:

- Only water your landscapes on your four designated watering days, shown in the schedule below:
  - Odd number addresses: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday
  - Even number addresses: Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday
  - Without street number: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday
- If using sprinkler systems, keep watering between the hours of 6 PM and 9 AM to reduce evaporation.
- Make sure your sprinklers are turned off during and within 48 hours of rainfall.
- Don't let water run into streets or gutters. Watering that results in flooding or runoff to gutters or paved surfaces is prohibited.
- For watering landscapes and washing vehicles, always use a hose equipped with a shutoff nozzle which shuts off automatically when the handle is released.
- Fix leaks as soon as possible. Do not use broken or defective plumbing, sprinkler, watering, or irrigation systems.

Water Waste Reporting

Help us conserve water by reporting water waste when you see it happening. Some examples of water waste include: using broken sprinklers, watering during rainfall, watering during the middle of the day, and more. You can report water waste by calling the Water Conservation Hotline at (408) 586-2666 or report online using the MyMilpitas app.
Scan the QR code to the right for more information regarding the MyMilpitas App or visit our webpage at: *https://www.milpitas.gov/1067/Services*.

Resources & Rebate Programs

The City of Milpitas and its partner agencies offer many resources and incentives to help residents and businesses save water. Resources include free landscape education classes and webinars, and rebates for projects like landscape conversion, irrigation upgrades, laundry-to-landscape graywater systems and more! To find more details about available rebates and programs, visit *https://www.milpitas.gov/935/Water-Conservation*.

WaterSmart Customer Portal

Learn more about your water use with WaterSmart! WaterSmart is Milpitas' free customer portal, which connects to your smart water meter to give you detailed information about your water use.
Exploring and regularly checking WaterSmart can help you get a better understanding of when you use water and provide you with tips on how you can save. You can even use WaterSmart to set custom alerts and investigate potential leaks, high water bills, and unusual water use.

Maximize your water savings today! Register for your free WaterSmart account at *https://milpitas.watersmart.com/index.php/welcome/* or scan the QR code to the right.

Be a Part of the Solution, Not the Pollution!

Because we live in a watershed, litter in our community 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) that goes into storm drains and creeks does not get treated so everything, including the litter and debris, flows directly into the San Francisco Bay.

According to the 2018 California Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy report from the California Ocean Protection Council and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Debris Program, approximately 54% of the debris found on California beaches comes from land. This means that litter has a high chance of entering the watershed and making it out to the coastal areas. By making sure that garbage is disposed of in a proper container, you are making a difference.

Litter Item	Count	Percentage (%)
Cigarettes/Cigarette filters	6,992,106	37.76%
Food wrappers/Containers	1,940,013	10.48%
Caps/Lids	1,619,071	8.74%
Bags (paper and plastic)	1,462,726	7.90%
Cups/Plates/Utensils	1,014,229	5.48%
Straws/Stirrers	736,595	3.98%
Glass bottles	600,871	3.24%
Plastic bottles	475,799	2.57%
Beverage cans	455,433	2.46%
Construction material	330.711	1.79%

The table to the left from the 2018 California Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy report displays a count of the most frequently removed litter items from the California Coastal Cleanup Day (1989-2014).

You Can Help!

- When you see litter, please pick it up and dispose of it properly
- Make sure your trash can lid is securely closed
- Practice Pack-It-In, Pack-It-Out when you are engaged in outdoor activities. 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
- You can report any illegal dumping seen taking place within the public right of way to our Public Works Department using the MyMilpitas App
- Contact the Santa Clara County Recycling Hotline with any recycling-based questions that you may have. Phone: (800) 533-8414 or website: https://www.recyclestuff.us.
- Dispose of your hazardous waste properly through Santa Clara County's HHW program. HHW includes automotive and cleaning chemicals, fluorescent bulbs, and batteries. Make an appointment by calling (408) 299-7300 or on their website at: https://hhw.sccgov.org/home.
- For solid waste and street sweeping service questions, call Milpitas Sanitation at (408) 988-4500 or visit their website at: https://www.milpitassanitation.com.

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; Valley Water since 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 the Milpitas Public Works Department at (408) 586-2600. You can also check for clogged strainers and proper operation of any pressure regulators.

What Else Should I Know?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain 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 at 1(800)426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as cancer patients currently 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.

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.

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/129/Agendas-Minutes*.
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/