



2025 CITY OF MILPITAS Water Quality Report



In Calendar Year 2025, your water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. 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

Resources

Division of Drinking Water

Website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/
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://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



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 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 이야기하시기
바랍니다. 필요한 경우 408-586-2600으로 전화하여 보고서 번역을
요청하십시오.



Our Drinking Water and How We Protect It

The City of Milpitas delivers clean, treated water to residents and businesses from two wholesale sources - the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and Valley Water - both of which deliver treated surface water. If either supply is interrupted, the City can draw on its emergency groundwater well to meet basic needs for a short time. In 2025, the City delivered an average of 6.8 million gallons a day to about 82,000 residents and 1,000 businesses.

SFPUC Supply

SFPUC water combines Hetch Hetchy water with treated local water. Most comes from Hetch Hetchy watershed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Because this protected Sierra snowmelt is so clean, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Boards' Division of Drinking Water (DDW) exempt it from filtration. The rest is collected locally at Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs in the Alameda watershed, then filtered and disinfected at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant.

Valley Water Supply

Valley Water draws mainly from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta watershed, by way of the South Bay Aqueduct, Dyer Reservoir, Lake Del Valle, and San Luis Reservoir. Local supplies at Anderson and Calero Reservoirs add to this. These waters are filtered and disinfected at the Penitencia and Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plants.

Emergency Supplies

Under normal conditions, the City keeps SFPUC and Valley Water supplies separate and does not blend them. In an emergency, the two service areas can be connected to keep water flowing. The City's system also links to the Alameda County Water District to the north and San Jose Water to the south, so these agencies can share water in either direction, and SFPUC and Valley Water share an intertie for the same purpose. As a final backup, the City can supply emergency groundwater from Pinewood Well in the southwestern part of the City.



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



McCandless Well - The McCandless Well will be a production well set to be in operation by 2027. The Well will expand the City's water portfolio, providing a supplemental source of water for City customers.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Program

Source assessments measure how vulnerable a water source is to contamination. SFPUC and Valley Water have both assessed the sources that supply Milpitas. The assessments are on file at the San Francisco DDW District Office; call (510) 620-3474 to request a summary.

For the Hetch Hetchy source, SFPUC completes a watershed sanitary survey each year, plus five-year surveys for local sources. These reviews - conducted with partners such as the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service - examine sanitary conditions, water quality, and possible contamination sources. They have identified wildlife, livestock, and human activity as potential sources. For details, call the San Francisco DDW District Office at (510) 620-3474.

Valley Water's sources can be affected by land uses, such as farming, urban runoff, recreation, livestock grazing, and development. Imported supplies are also vulnerable to wastewater discharges, seawater intrusion, wildfires, and local sources to commercial stables and historic mining. Even so, none of these activities have produced detectable contaminants in Valley Water's treated water, which passes through multiple treatment processes for filtration and disinfection.



Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (SFPUC)



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.



Ayer Pump Station & Storage Reservoir - Ayer Pump Station & Storage Reservoir, located along E. Calaveras Blvd. serves customers with water from SFPUC.

Maintaining Water Quality

The City protects water quality and the water supply through a combination of preventive and monitoring practices.

Hydrant and Water Main Flushing: To keep the system clean without wasting water, the City uses Neutral Output Discharge Elimination System (NO-DES) flushing for fire hydrants and water mains. NO-DES recirculates water instead of discharging it, so it saves water and energy, and is gentler on the environment than conventional flushing.

Flushing clears sediment and refreshes pipes where water might otherwise sit still. Nearby residents may notice temporary discoloration afterward; this does not affect safety. If your water looks discolored after crews flush your neighborhood, run your cold faucets for a few minutes to clear your home's pipes before use.

Water Sampling: As required by State and Federal rules, the City regularly collects samples from its system and sends them to a laboratory for testing. See pages 10 - 11 for results.



Cross-Connection Control & Backflow Prevention

Backflow Prevention Assembly - Regulatory Compliance

The City's Cross-Connection Control Program tracks more than 2,300 backflow prevention assemblies (BPAs) across the City's commercial, industrial, fire-protection, irrigation, and recycled-water services. A BPA lets water flow only one way, so pollutants can't flow back into the public drinking water system. BPAs are owned by the customer and installed as close to the water meter as practical to protect the City's distribution system.

To protect public health and the drinking water supply, the State Water Resources Control Board requires water systems to keep these assemblies properly maintained and tested every year. The City carries out this requirement through its Cross-Connection Control Program, following State regulations and industry standards.

Customer Responsibilities

BPAs are owned and maintained by the property owner or management company. As a customer, you must keep accurate records for each assembly on your property - past test reports, repairs, replacements, permits, and other compliance documents - and arrange annual testing by a qualified backflow tester, complete any required hazard assessments, and submit the results reach the City by the deadline.

Starting in 2026, the City can no longer include detailed device-inventory information in its annual notification letters. Owners and management companies should keep their own records and work directly with their testers, using prior test reports and site records; contact the City if you need additional inventory information.

These letters are general reminders about testing and hazard-assessment requirements. The compliance deadline is May 1st of each year. Miss it and you'll receive further notices before any enforcement: a second notice adds 30 days, a third notice adds another 30 days, and a fourth and final notice may be issued with intent to shut off water service.

City staff also coordinates with qualified testers to verify certifications, confirms that equipment is calibrated, and supports compliance with State and City requirements. A BPA can operate reliably for years but may fail from wear, physical damage, corrosion, debris, or changed operating conditions. Any assembly that fails must be repaired or replaced promptly and retested until it passes - protecting both your water system and the City's drinking water supply.



Backflow Prevention Assembly - One of over 2,300 backflow prevention assemblies in the City.

Be On The Lookout

You can protect the water supply by watching for signs that a BPA is failing. If you see water dripping, streaming, or gushing from a BPA, please notify the City immediately - call (408) 586-3348 or email backflow@milpitas.gov, that usually means the device needs urgent repair or replacement. Photos, a serial number, and a general location help us identify the backflow assembly so that we can reach the owner in a timely fashion.

Backflow Incident Reporting

A backflow incident happens when water flows backward through the system, against its intended direction, and can carry pollutants or contaminants into the public drinking water supply. Please notify the City right away if you notice anything that could compromise water quality - a damaged backflow prevention assembly, an unauthorized plumbing connection, an unusual discharge from an assembly, or a suspected contamination event.

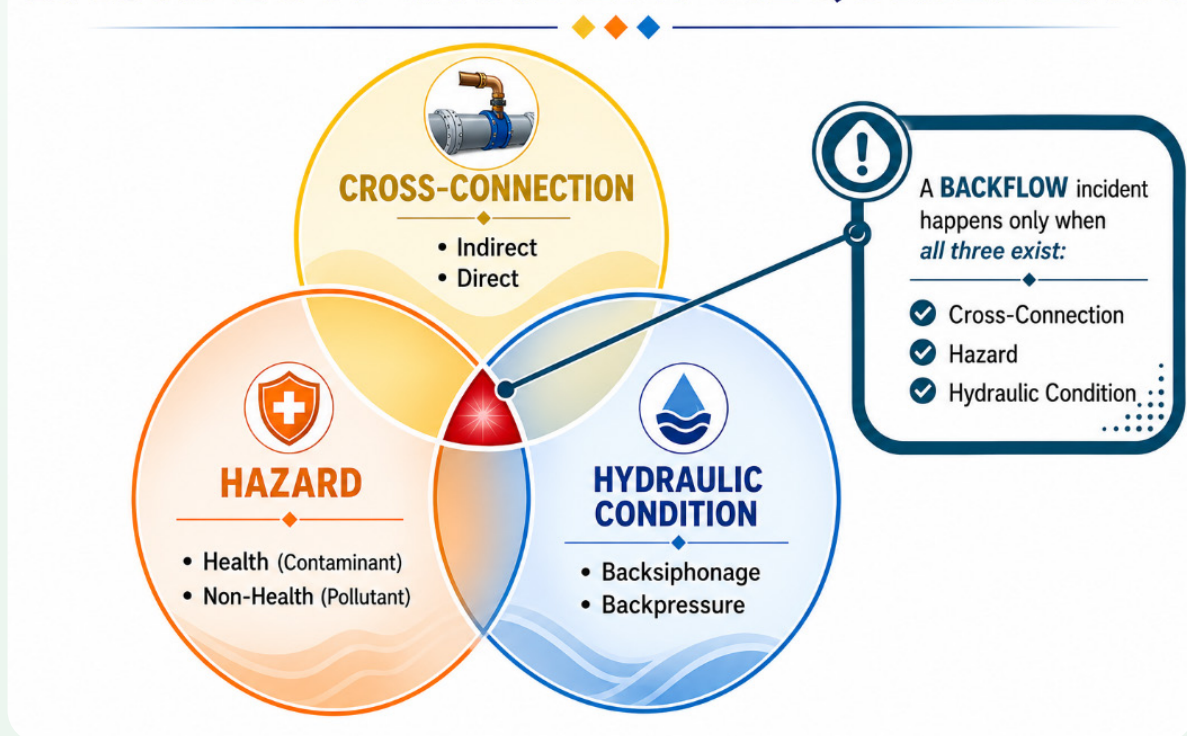
Reporting these conditions promptly lets City staff investigate the hazard, protect public health, and keep the drinking water system safe.

Understanding a Backflow Incident

A backflow incident can occur only when all three of these conditions exist at the same time:

- A cross-connection - a point where the drinking water system is linked to a non-potable source.
- A hazard - something that could introduce a contaminant (a health hazard) or a pollutant (a non-health hazard) into the water.
- A hydraulic condition - a change in pressure, such as backsiphonage or backpressure, that pushes water in the reverse direction.

BACKFLOW INCIDENT REQUIREMENTS



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:

- City of Milpitas Cross-Connection Control & Backflow Prevention Webpage: <https://www.milpitas.gov/753/Cross-Connection-Control-and-Backflow-Pr>
- City of Milpitas Qualified Testers and Cross-Connection Specialists: <https://www.milpitas.gov/1360/Qualified-Testers-and-Cross-Connection-S>
- SWRCB - Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (2023): https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/cccp.html

Contact Info

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

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

Water Quality Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects drinking water regulatory changes from the 2025 calendar year. They include the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, (effective April 1, 2016), which adds to California's existing Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule protects the distribution system by monitoring for microbes such as total coliform and E. coli bacteria. Any water system that exceeds a set frequency of total coliform detections must investigate for sanitary defects and correct them.

Disinfection with Chloramine

SFPUC and Valley Water both treat water with chloramine, which destroys disease-causing organisms and is safe as a drinking water disinfectant. Two groups should take precautions: home dialysis patients and aquarium owners. Chloramine must be removed before water is used in kidney dialysis machines or aquariums. Dialysis patients should check with their doctors or technician, and aquarium owners with their pet store.

Hardness

Water hardness comes mainly from calcium and magnesium salts. Hard water poses no health risk, but some people find it undesirable. Softening water can cut soap use, extend the life of water heaters, and reduce mineral buildup in pipes; the trade-offs include higher sodium intake, more maintenance, and possible harm to salt-sensitive plants. To convert hardness from ppm to grains per gallon, divide ppm by 17.1. The scale below is for 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 women, 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 your service line consists of lead materials or is galvanized steel located downstream of lead piping, 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 email 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 required 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 run from the water main in the street, through the meter, to the customer's building. The inventory found no lead or galvanized service lines - public or private - that need replacing. Learn more information 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 for Disease Control (CDC) considers it safe to use optimally fluoridated water for preparing infant formula. To lessen this chance of dental fluorosis, you may choose to use low-fluoride bottled water to prepare infant formula. Nevertheless, children may still develop dental fluorosis due to fluoride intake from other sources such as food, toothpaste and dental products.

Contact your 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) calls for sampling of 30 contaminants between 2023 and 2025 - 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) plus lithium - to gauge how common they are in the nation's drinking water. The City sampled its water system for UCMR 5 parameters in 2022 and through 2025 and there were no detections for each parameter. For more information, see the EPA's UCMR 5 page at: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>.

South Bay Water Recycling - Recycled Water Supply

In 2025, irrigation and industrial customers in Milpitas used more than 273 million gallons of recycled water - saving an equal amount of drinking water. The recycled water comes from the San Jose/Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, where it goes through extensive treatment, including filtration and disinfection, before reaching landscape and industrial customers in Milpitas, San Jose, and Santa Clara.

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



Milpitas Community Garden - Irrigated by recycled water since 2017.

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
Fluoride	ppm	2	4			ND	ND - 0.43	0.4	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 (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.

2025

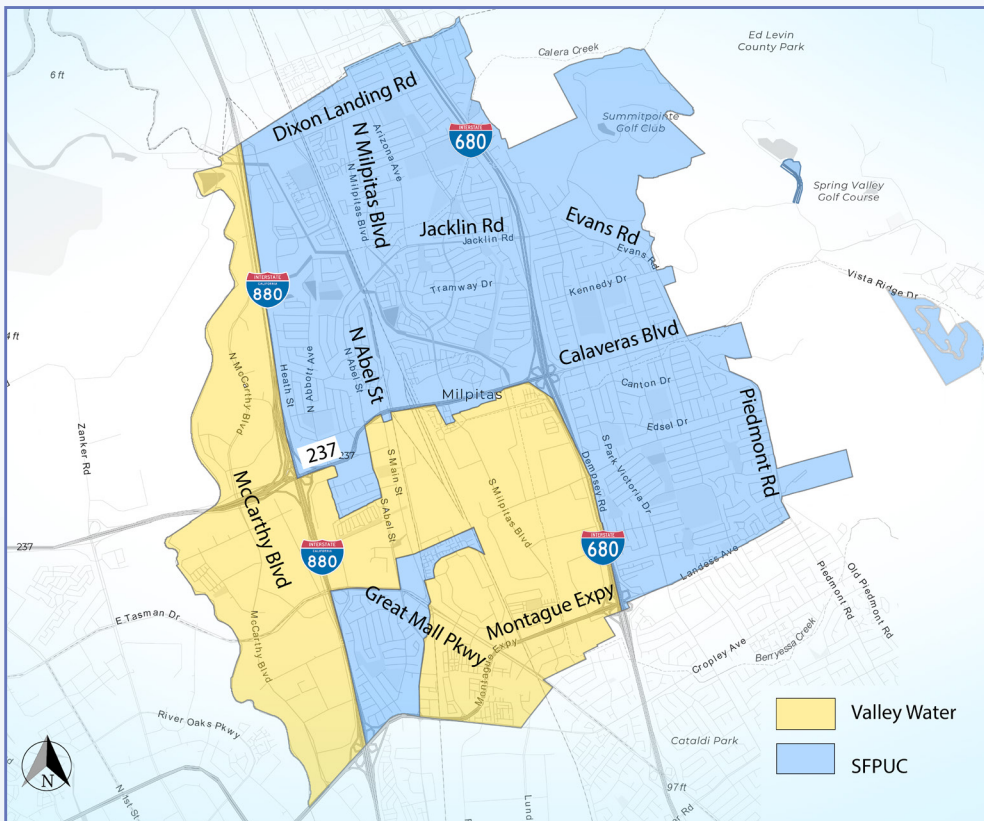
Data Annotations

Typical Sources of Chemical Constituents

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

Abbreviations

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



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.



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

Bromate	ppb	10	0.1			1.3	ND - 4.1	ND	ND	9
Chromium (hexavalent)	ppb	10	0.2			1.7	ND - 5.4	ND	ND - 0.1	12
Fluoride	ppm	2	1			0.7	0.6 - 0.9	0.2 _h	ND - 0.9 _h	3, 5, 6
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10			ND	ND - 0.6	ND	ND - 0.4	3, 7, 8
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10			ND	ND - 0.6	ND	ND	3, 7, 8

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSOR

TOC (precursor control)	ppm	TT	NA			1.6	1.0 - 2.4	2.1	1.4 - 3.1	10
-------------------------	-----	----	----	--	--	-----	-----------	-----	-----------	----

MICROBIOLOGICAL

<i>Giardia Lamblia</i>	cysts/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND	0.01	0 - 0.05	1
Turbidity	NTU	TT _a	NA			0.19	100%	0.3 _c	99.97% _d	2

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	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 2025 AT-THE-TAP SAMPLING)

				90th Percentile	# of Samples Above AL	
Lead	ppb	(15)	0.2	0.0025	0 out of 51	3, 17, 19
Copper	ppm	(1.3)	0.3	0.038	0 out of 51	3, 17, 18

DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS

				Highest Location RAA	Range	
Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine _f	ppm	[4]	[4]	2.78	2.30 – 2.95	20
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	45.0	24.0 - 50.0	9
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	43.75	7.40 - 75.0	9

MICROBIOLOGICAL

Total Coliform Bacteria	% pos / month	5.0%	(0)	Average	Range	
				0.08%	0% - 0.97%	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			51	23 - 66	5.4	<3 - 11	11, 12, 14
Color	CU	15			1	ND - 2	ND	ND	13
Iron	ppb	300			ND	ND	18	<6 - 36	12
Manganese	ppb	50			5	ND - 12	<2	<2 - 2.7	12
Odor — Threshold	TON	3	1.3	ND - 40	1.4	ND - 2.0	ND	ND	13
Specific Conductance	μS/cm	1600			419	274 - 520	189	32 - 346	14, 16
Sulfate	ppm	500			45	29 - 63	23	1 - 45	11, 12, 15
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000			241	156 - 288	111	24 - 197	11, 12
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.77	ND - 30	0.03	0.01 - 0.24	0.1	<0.1 - 0.3	2

NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	Unit	ORL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	8.7	7.3 - 9.6	104	ND - 165	46	21 - 71
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	NA			20.5	16 - 28	16	3.1 - 29
Chlorate	ppb	800 (NL)			ND	ND	88 _g	<20 - 281 _g
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA			100.5	77 - 146	60	8.1 - 112
Magnesium	ppm	NA			12	9 - 18	5.1	0.2 - 10
pH	–	NA			7.7	7.5 - 7.9	-	-
Phosphate, (as PO ₄)	ppm	NA			1	1.0 - 1.1	ND	ND
Potassium	ppm	NA			2.5	1.5 - 3.0	ND	ND
Silica	ppm	NA			12	8 - 15	6.6	5.3 - 7.8
Sodium	ppm	NA			46	25 - 54	16	3.1 - 29
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA			76	64 - 107	61 _i	8 - 131 _i
Vanadium	ppb	50 (NL)			2.5	2 - 3	ND	ND

NOTES

- For unfiltered water, the MCL is 5.0 NTU. For filtered water, the MCL is ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time.
- Water system was fed by Santa Teresa and Penitencia Water Treatment Plants.
- Maximum value measured.
- Percent of time turbidity was maintained at or below 0.3 NTU.
- Radioactive monitoring is conducted every nine years. Uranium was detected in San Luis Reservoir in 2013.
- Includes free chlorine and chloramine.
- Detected chlorate is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by SFPUC for water disinfection.
- 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.
- From the operational monitoring results at Tesla Treatment Facilities.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During May 2025, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.



In 2025, 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 2025, as shown in the table above, which lists all drinking water constituents that were detected during the 2025 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, 2025. Some data, although representative, were collected prior to 2025, 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

Like the rest of California, Milpitas can face water shortage during droughts. We aren't in a shortage or drought right now, but saving water remains a Milpitas way of life. Here are simple ways to help:

- Water your landscape only on your four designated days (see schedule below).
 - o Odd number addresses: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday
 - o Even number addresses: Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday
 - o Without street number: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday
- If you use sprinklers, run them between 6 PM and 9 AM to limit evaporation.
- Turn sprinklers off during rain and for 48 hours afterward.
- Don't let water run into streets or gutters - flooding or runoff onto paved surfaces is prohibited.
- When watering landscapes or washing vehicles, use a hose with a self-closing shutoff nozzle.
- Fix leaks promptly, and don't use broken or defective plumbing, sprinklers, or irrigation systems.

Resources & Rebate Programs

The City of Milpitas and its partner agencies offer many ways to save water, including free landscape classes and webinars and rebates for projects like landscape conversion, irrigation upgrades, laundry-to-landscape graywater systems! Find current rebates and programs at <https://www.milpitas.gov/935/Water-Conservation>.

Water Waste Reporting

Help us save water - report waste when you see it! Common examples include broken sprinklers, watering in the rain, and watering in the middle of the day. Call the Water Conservation Hotline at (408) 586-2666 or report online using the MyMilpitas app. Scan the QR code or visit our webpage at: <https://www.milpitas.gov/1067/Services>.



Nonfunctional Turf Watering Ban

To encourage water conservation and sustainable water management, California passed Assembly Bill 1572 to ban the use of potable water for irrigating nonfunctional turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, and common areas located in homeowners associations and common interest developments. Nonfunctional turf is defined as any turf area that is maintained solely for decoration and does not serve a regular recreational purpose.

This prohibition will phase in from 2027 through 2031 and affected properties will need to stop watering their nonfunctional turf by their sector-specific compliance date. More information about the ban and resource to prepare for the new regulation can be found at <https://www.milpitas.gov/1157/Nonfunctional-Turf-Watering-Ban>.

WaterSmart Customer Portal

Sign up for the free WaterSmart Customer Portal to see how you use water using data straight from your smart meter. WaterSmart helps you spot when you use the most water, set custom alerts and catch likely leaks, high bills, or unusual use. Register free at <https://milpitas.watersmart.com/index.php/welcome/> or scan the QR code.



Be a Part of the Solution, Not the Pollution!

A watershed is an area that drains into a creek, river, lake, wetland, bay, or aquifer. Because we live in a watershed, local litter can do real damage. In Santa Clara Valley, rain and irrigation runoff flows untreated through storm drains and creeks - carrying litter and debris straight into the San Francisco Bay.

According to the 2018 California Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy (California Ocean Protection Council and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] Marine Debris Program), about 54% of the debris on California beaches comes from land. That means litter here can reach the watershed and the coast. Disposing of trash properly makes a real 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 above from the 2018 California Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy report displays a count of the litter items most frequently collected or removed as part of California Coastal Cleanup Day (1989-2014).



You Can Help!

- When you see litter, please pick it up and dispose of it into a garbage can, bin, or cart.
- 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.
- Be aware of who uses your garbage dumpster. Check your dumpster on a regular basis, keep it locked, and protect it from illegal dumping.
- Report any illegal dumping that you see through 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.org>
- 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?

Water that sits in aging plumbing can turn brown. It usually clears once the standing water is flushed out and replaced with fresh water. A blocked or clogged faucet aerator can also cause it - unscrew the aerator at the tip of the fixture, rinse out any debris, and hand-tighten it back on.

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:
 - o 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.
 - o 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.

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.

Why has my water pressure dropped suddenly?

Depending on your location, you could receive water pressure between 40 to 140 psi. Water pressure can drop 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.

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.

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 meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers, 455 E. Calaveras Blvd. Agendas are posted at City Hall and at: <https://www.milpitas.gov/129/Agendas-Minutes>. You can also watch meetings live at: <https://www.milpitas.gov/live-streaming-virtual-meeting-council-planning-meeting/>.