

WATER QUALITY

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2019



**City of
Santa Clara**
The Center of What's Possible

Report contains water quality monitoring results

The City of Santa Clara is committed to providing you, the water consumer, with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. Each year we publish an annual water quality report known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This is our 31st annual report on water quality. It contains the latest water quality monitoring results obtained through the end of calendar year 2018. It answers some of the most common water quality questions asked by our customers. We hope it will provide the facts and perspectives you need to make an informed evaluation of your tap water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and State regulations. Although the water you receive is tested for over 100 potential contaminants and 48 other parameters, the majority of the potential contaminants are never detected. To simplify the report, only the constituents that were detected in at least one water source appear in the water quality table. We are also required by the State to provide additional information about certain constituents that appear on the water quality table even though the water meets all applicable drinking water standards. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.



Drinking water must meet standards

The quality of drinking water is carefully regulated by the federal government. In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act, requiring the USEPA to establish uniform standards for drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act was further amended in 1986 and 1996, adding even more stringent standards. In California, these standards are enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

There are two types of drinking water standards. **PRIMARY STANDARDS** are designed to protect public health. These standards specify the limits, called "Maximum Contaminant Levels" for substances in water that may be

We take great pride in delivering
the safest and highest quality
water available.

harmful to humans or affect their health if consumed in large quantities. **SECONDARY STANDARDS** are based on aesthetic qualities of water such as color, taste and odor. These standards specify limits for substances that may affect consumer acceptance of the water. Both Primary and Secondary Standards are listed in this report.

It is important to the City of Santa Clara that you, the water consumer, have current and factual information about your water supply. In this latest issue of our report, we hope to further your understanding and strengthen your confidence in the quality and integrity of the water supplied to you by the City of Santa Clara.



Santa Clara water comes from three sources

The City of Santa Clara has three separate sources of drinking water. Often, these sources are used interchangeably or are blended together. Altogether these sources provide an average of 18 million gallons of water per day to the homes, businesses, industries and institutions of Santa Clara. In 2018, about 42% of our water was treated surface water purchased from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), imported from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and from the San Francisco Public

See map of water sources on page 2

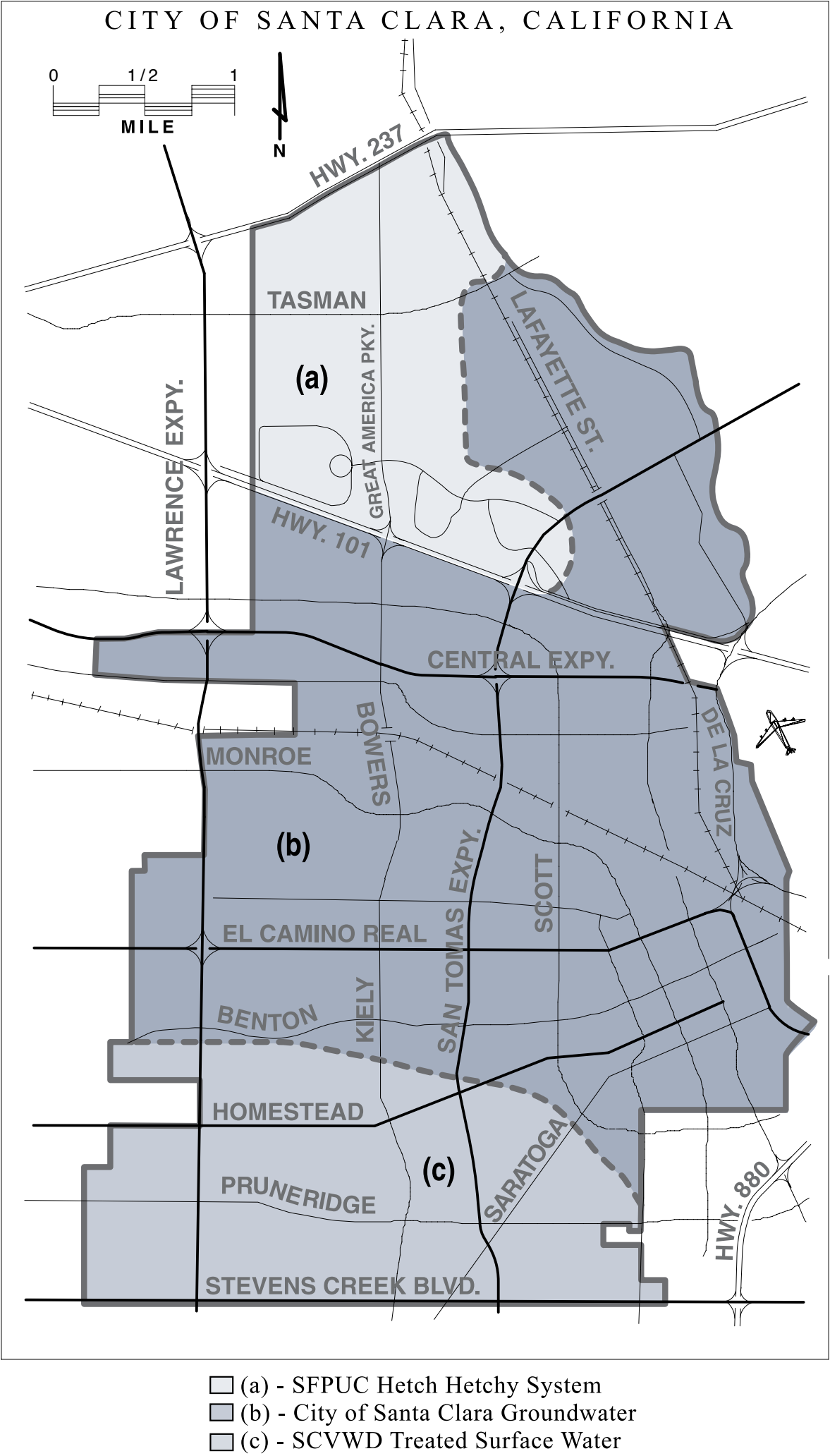
Utility Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch-Hetchy System, imported from the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Valley Water serves primarily the southwesterly portion of the City. SFPUC Hetch-Hetchy water typically serves the area north of Highway 101. The remaining 58% is pumped from the City's system of 21 active wells serving the rest of Santa Clara.

Information and guidance for people with compromised immune systems

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 people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

If you have any questions about the information in this report, or if you want to participate in water quality related issues, call the Water Utility at 408-615-2000. You may also attend City Council meetings at 7 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 1500 Warburton Ave. For the latest Council meeting information, visit the City website SantaClaraCA.gov/councilmeetings.



City wells

The majority of water consumed in the City of Santa Clara is pumped from the City’s system of deep wells. Well water is pulled up from groundwater (water that is located in aquifers which are water-filled spaces between sand, gravel, silt and clay) deep in the ground. Aquifers are replenished by rainwater that infiltrates down from the land surface.

Hetch Hetchy system

The City purchases water from the SFPUC Hetch Hetchy System. SFPUC conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and local water sources every five years. The latest local sanitary survey was completed in 2016 for the period of 2011-2015. The SFPUC conducted a watershed sanitary survey for Upcountry Non-Hetch Hetchy Sources in 2015 as part of its drought response plan efforts. These surveys evaluate the sanitary conditions, water quality, potential contamination sources and the results of watershed management activities, and were completed with support from partner agencies including National Park Service and US Forest Service. These surveys identified wildlife, stock, and human activities as potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of SWRCB-DDW at 510-620-3474 for the review of these reports.

Santa Clara Valley Water District

The Santa Clara Valley Water District provides treated surface water to the Silicon Valley, now known as Valley Water, from three water treatment plants. Valley Water surface water is mainly imported from the South Bay Aqueduct, Dyer Reservoir, Lake Del Valle, and San Luis Reservoir, which all draw water from the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta watershed. Valley Water’s local water sources include Anderson and Calero Reservoirs.

Valley Water’s source waters 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 contaminant associated with any of these activities has been detected in Valley Water’s treated water. The water treatment plants provide multiple barriers for physical removal of contaminants and disinfection of pathogens. For more information, visit Valley Water’s website ValleyWater.org.

School lead testing

As of January 2018, State law requires water suppliers to sample all schools on public land by mid-2019. As of April 2019, City staff has completed all required sampling (172 samples at 33 schools) and provided results to the school districts following the testing. All samples, with the exception of one sample taken at John Sutter Elementary School, were well below the EPA action level for lead of 15 parts per billion (ppb). The fixture was immediately taken out of service and replaced by Santa Clara Unified School District staff. Resampling at the site resulted in a ND (no-detect) for lead. Contact your school administration for information about lead testing and results for your local school. For further information, visit Waterboards.CA.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadssamplinginschools.html.

Some Santa Clara water is fluoridated

Fluoride is nature’s cavity fighter. Fluoridation adjusts the naturally occurring fluoride in drinking water to the ideal level for protecting your teeth. Fluoridated drinking water benefits people of all ages by preventing tooth decay.

In November of 2005, the SFPUC Hetch Hetchy system completed construction of a fluoridation facility in the east bay. The water purchased by the City from the SFPUC is fluoridated, while water from Valley Water is not fluoridated. If your zip code is 95054, you are in the area receiving fluoridated water. However, this area is also served by well water that has not been fluoridated. Refer to the map above that shows the area supplied with water from both the Hetch-Hetchy system and the City’s wells. The majority of Santa Clara will continue to receive water without added fluoride.

State law requires the addition of fluoride to all water systems in California serving 10,000 customers or more. In 2020, Valley Water plans to add fluoridation to the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant which serves the southern portion of Santa Clara. Fluoridation of the remaining water sources in the City would require installation of fluoride injecting equipment at each of the City’s 21 active wells. The law includes a provision for state funds to finance this fluoridation equipment, however it may be some time before the State can provide funding to move forward with a fluoridation program for the remainder of the City.

Contact your health provider if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the CDC website CDC.gov/fluoridation or the State Board website Waterboards.CA.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

City of Santa Clara Water Quality Table

PRIMARY STANDARDS FOR SOURCE WATER SAMPLING:										
	UNIT	MCL	State PHG/ Fed (MCLG)	analysis for City SC Well Water range	analysis for SCVWater District average	analysis for HETCH HETCHY range	analysis for HETCHY average or [max]	Common Sources of:		
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
giardia lamblia	cyst/L	TT	0	NA	NA	ND - 0.1	ND	ND - 0.024	0.03	naturally present in environment
RADIOACTIVITY										
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICAL										
Aluminum	PPM	1	0.6	ND - 0.073	0.008	ND	ND	ND	ND	natural deposits/treatment process
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND - 2.1	0.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of nat'l deposit/runoff
Barium	PPM	1	2	0.088 - 0.16	0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of nat'l deposit/oil drilling
Chromium	PPB	50	(100)	ND - 3.7	1.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of nat'l deposit/plating
Fluoride	PPM	2	1	0.11 - 0.16	0.14	ND - 0.12	ND	ND - 0.7	0.3	water additive/erosion of nat'l deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	PPM	10	10	0.49 - 5.5	3.51	ND - 0.7	ND	ND	ND	erosion of nat'l deposit/runoff/leaching
SECONDARY STANDARDS: "CONSUMER ACCEPTANCE CONTAMINENT LEVELS"										
Aluminum	PPB	200	NA	ND - 73	8.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	natural deposits/treatment process
Chloride	PPM	500	NA	19 - 47	35.9	42 - 70	59	< 3 - 17	8.9	runoff/leaching nat'l deposits/seawater
Color	UNITS	15	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	< 5 - 7	< 5	naturally occurring organic material
Iron	PPB	300	NA	ND - 0.12	0.01	ND	ND	ND	ND	leaching from nat'l deposits/ind. waste
Manganese	PPB	50	NA	ND - 8	1.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	leaching from natural deposits
Odor	UNITS	3	NA	ND - 2	0.4	1	1	ND	ND	naturally occurring organic material
Sp. Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	470 - 690	591	340 - 511	445	29 - 221	154	subst.forming ions/seawater intrusion
Sulfate	PPM	500	NA	23 - 50	37	48.6 - 75.3	58.2	0.9 - 29	16	runoff/leaching nat'l deposits/ind. waste
Tot.Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NA	290 - 430	371	226 - 270	258	< 20 - 144	82	runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	ND - 1.5	0.2	0.01 - 0.24	0.04	0.3 - 0.8 ⁽¹⁾	[1.8] ⁽²⁾	soil runoff
CONSUMER INFORMATION										
pH	UNITS	NS	NS	7.1 - 7.5	7.3	7.7 - 7.8	7.8	8.9 - 9.8	9.4	
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	PPM	NS	NS	160 - 240	203	45 - 88	68	< 3 - 132	51	
Ammonia (Total)	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	0.49 - 0.52	0.51	NA	NA	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO3)	PPM	NS	NS	190 -290	247	55 - 108	83	NA	NA	
Boron	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	112 - 205	147	ND - 104	ND	
Bromide	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	<0.05 - 0.08	< 0.05	< 5 - 27	7	
Calcium (as Ca)	PPM	NS	NS	40 - 82	64	12 - 24	18	2.9 - 18	11	
Carbonate (as CO3)	PPM	NS	NS	ND - 2.1	0.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Chlorate	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	65 - 88	77	42 - 230	124	
Hardness	PPM	NS	NS	150 - 300	237	58 - 117	92	15 - 68	47	
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	NS	0.02	0.06 - 3.7	1.45	ND	ND	NA	NA	
Magnesium	PPM	NS	NS	12 - 28	19	7 - 14	11	< 0.2 - 6.2	4	
Molybdenum	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	1 - 2	1	NA	NA	
Phosphate	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	1.09 - 1.55	1.27	NA	NA	
Potassium	PPM	NS	NS	ND - 1.1	0.6	1.8 - 3.4	2.7	0.2 - 1.0	0.6	
Silica	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	10 - 14	11	2.8 - 7.1	5	
Sodium	PPM	NS	NS	23 - 44	34	39 - 65	49	2.3 - 20	14	
Strontium	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 - 199	99	
Temperature	Deg. C	NS	NS	12 - 24	18	12 - 22	18	NA	NA	
Total Organic Carbon	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	1.3 - 2.7	1.9	1.2 - 2.9	2.2	
PRIMARY STANDARDS AS MEASURED IN CITY OF SANTA CLARA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:										
	Units	MCL	State MCL (Fed PHG)	Range	Average	Common Sources of:				
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform	% pos (+)	5.00%	(0)	0 - 2.9%	< 5%	naturally present in environment				
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, RESIDUALS, PRECURSORS										
Trihalomethanes	PPB	80	NA	0 - 50	[39.5]	byproduct of drinking water disinfection				
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	60	NA	0 - 43	[34.8]	byproduct of drinking water disinfection				
Chlorine residual	PPM	4	4	0.0 - 3.0	1.03	drinking water disinfectant				
INORGANIC CHEMICAL as measured at 50 Residential Taps in 2016:										
Copper	PPM	AL = 1.3	0.3	90th percentile = 0.380ppm		Number Exceeded = 0		corrosion of plumbing systems		
Lead	PPB	AL = 15	0.2	90th percentile = 3.2 ppb		Number Exceeded = 0		corrosion of plumbing systems		
SCHOOLS REQUESTING LEAD TESTING IN 2018: 33 Schools (172 samples taken)										
Lead	PPB	AL = 15	0.2	90th percentile = ND		Number Exceeded = 1 ⁽³⁾		corrosion of plumbing systems		
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS AS MEASURED IN CITY OF SANTA CLARA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:										
	Units	Notification Level	Range	Average						
Chlorodifluoromethane	PPB	NA	ND - 0.60	0.1						
Chlorate	PPB	800	ND - 300	86.2						
Chromium	PPB	NA	ND - 4.9	0.6						
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	NA	ND - 4.1	1.1						
Molybdenum	PPB	NA	ND - 5.0	0.9						
Strontium	PPB	NA	ND - 440	154						
Vanadium	PPB	50	ND - 5.9	1.6						
Manganese	PPB	50	ND - 8.8	1.7						
Total Haloacetic Acids (9)	PPB	NA	ND - 58	23.6						

[1] Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.
[2] The highest turbidity of the unfiltered Hetch Hetchy water in 2018 was 1.8 NTU.
[3] John Sutter Elementary - 26ppb. Repeat sampling following plumbing repairs was non-detect for lead.

Definitions and Notes:

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

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.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL) = The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS = Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

PPM = Parts Per Million

PPB = Parts Per Billion

P = Present

A = Absent

<DLR = less than Detection Limit for Reporting

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM = drinking water delivery system

RESIDENTIAL TAPS = household faucets used for lead and copper sampling

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS = chemical by products of disinfection

SECONDARY STANDARDS = secondary MCLs are set to protect the aesthetics of drinking water

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.

uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter

NA = not applicable or available

ND = not detected

NS = no standard

Copper and Lead Tap Monitoring was performed in August 2016.

VANADIUM = the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

HARDNESS = the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

SODIUM = refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

ATTENTION

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Atencion: Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद करायें ।

ਇਹ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਣ ਹੈ ।
ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਸੀ ਤੋ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਾਉ ।

この報告書には上水道に関する重要な情報が記されており、内容を御依頼なされるか、内容をご理解なさっておられる方にお尋ね下さい。

Water Quality Monitoring

The City completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program for the groundwater sources in August 2002 and submitted it to the State Board in December 2002. A copy of the program is available at the City’s Water Utility offices at 1500 Warburton Ave. You may request a summary of the individual assessments by contacting the Water Utility at 408-615-2000 or by email at water@SantaClaraCA.gov.

The City’s groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination by: leaking underground tanks containing fuel or dry-cleaning chemicals; old, unrecorded septic systems; storm drain dry wells located at various places around the City; many old, shallow, private wells, abandoned and not properly destroyed; and possibly some contaminants from a small landfill dump left over from the early years of the 20th century.



Lead

There have been no exceedances of the ACTION LEVEL for lead in the City of Santa Clara groundwater sources or supplies purchased from other agencies. It is possible for lead levels in your home to be higher than other homes in the community because of plumbing materials used in the original construction of your home. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Santa Clara is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before

using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at EPA.gov/lead.

Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months old. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidiosis is a disease of the intestinal tract brought on by a parasitic microbe (a protozoan) called Cryptosporidium. The disease is transmitted through contaminated water, food or direct contact with human or animal waste. If you are healthy with a normal immune system, the flu-like symptoms usually last about two weeks. Symptoms include diarrhea, stomach cramps, upset stomach and slight fever. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness.

The water purchased by the City from the SFPUC Hetch Hetchy system has been tested for Cryptosporidium and Giardia. The source waters and treated waters are tested at least monthly and occasionally show very low levels of Cryptosporidium in the waters serving the East Bay, South Bay and San Francisco Peninsula. Giardia, another parasitic organism causing similar symptoms, is monitored with the same frequency and very low levels are occasionally detected in the same source waters.

The general public is at very low risk and there have been no reported cases of Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis attributed to the City’s public water supply. This advisory applies to water received from the Hetch Hetchy system in the area of the City north of Highway 101. The California Department of Public Health (916-558-1784) issues guidance for people with serious immune system problems. Currently, available guidance from the state and county health agencies recommends that people with such conditions consult with their doctor or primary health care provider about preventing Cryptosporidium and Giardia infection from all potential sources. Water consumers may choose to boil their drinking water at a rolling boil for at least one minute as an extra precaution.

For information about Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis, or copies of available guidance, contact the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health at 408-918-3400. You may also contact the USEPA Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What are the sources of tap water?

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over 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 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 resulting 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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WATER QUALITY				
City of Santa Clara 1500 Warburton Ave. Santa Clara, CA 95050 408-615-2200 SantaClaraCA.gov	Water Emergencies 408-615-2000 Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m. 408-615-5640 other days and times	Web Resources If you would like to learn more about drinking water quality, treatment and regulation, contact these organizations:	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Water Quality Bureau sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=163	Public Input To provide input on decisions that affect drinking water quality, you are welcome to provide input to the Santa Clara City Council at a Council meeting or in advance via mail, email or phone contact. A list of all City Council meetings, agenda items and study sessions can be viewed on the City website SantaClaraCA.gov .
Water Utility 1500 Warburton Ave. Santa Clara, CA 95050 Office hours: 8 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday-Friday 408-615-2000	Water Conservation Save20gallons.org 408-630-2554 – Water Conservation Hotline and Rebate Information	American Water Works Association awwa.org	Valley Water valleywater.org	
Water Billing Questions 408-615-2300	Sign up for a free Water-Wise House Call from Valley Water by calling 1-800-548-1882	State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml	Water Education Foundation watereducation.org	
Water Quality Report Questions Mike Vasquez 408-615-2000 mvasquez@santaclaraca.gov		United States Environmental Protection Agency water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm	Water Quality Information Center wquic.nal.usda.gov	eNotify Sign up to receive news from the Water Utility SantaClaraCA.gov/enotify