Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	City of Santa Clara
Water System Number:	4310012

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **June 12, 2023** to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Diane Asuncion	Title: Compliance Manager
Signature:	Date: 08/15/2023
Phone number: (408) 615-2009	

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods **mailed to each customer a notification that the CCR is available and provided a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet**

☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: **www.santaclaraca.gov/waterqualityreport**
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places: **City Hall, City Libraries, Senior Center, Community Recreation Center**
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☒ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv **GovDelivery**
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☒ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: **www.santaclaraca.gov/waterqualityreport**

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: **www.santaclaraca.gov/waterqualityreport**

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

The City mailed postcards to all postal patrons within the service area (addressed and PO boxes): 95050, 95051, 95052, 95053, 95054, 95055, 95056 providing a direct URL to access the CCR at **www.santaclaraca.gov/waterqualityreport.** Hard copies of the CCR are mailed upon request.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

2022 WATER QUALITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Now available online at SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

PRSRT STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT 92
SANTA CLARA, CA

Water & Sewer Utilities,
1500 Warburton Avenue,
Santa Clara, CA 95050

Each year we publish our annual water quality report known as the Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the latest water quality monitoring results obtained through the end of calendar year 2022.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS IMPORTANT FACTS AND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER. TO VIEW A COPY, VISIT ***SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport***

For a paper copy of the 2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report, or questions, email **water@santaclaraca.gov** or call **408-615-2000**.

한국어로 된 사본을 읽으려면 SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport로 이동하십시오.

要查看中文副本, 请访问 SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport。

Para ver una copia en español visite la página de internet SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport.

Upang makabasa ng kopya sa Tagalog, pumunta sa SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport.

Để xem bản tiếng Việt, xin truy cập SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport.

हिंदी में कॉपी देखने के लिए, SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport पर जाएं।

2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report Now Available Online

City of Santa Clara sent this bulletin at 06/15/2023 01:48 PM PDT

View as a webpage / Share

2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Each year we publish our annual water quality report, which contains the latest water quality monitoring results obtained through the end of calendar year 2022. 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.

The 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, most 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.

View the 2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report online at **SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport** where the report can be translated into a variety of languages using the translate tool at the top right of the screen. Paper copies of the report are available for free at City Hall, City Libraries, the Santa Clara Senior Center and the Community Recreation Center, or by emailing **water@santaclaraca.gov** or calling 408-615-2000 to request a paper copy.

View the 2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Report Contains Water Quality Monitoring Results

Published June 2023

The City of Santa Clara is committed to providing our customers with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water.

Each year we publish our annual water quality report known as the Consumer Confidence Report (report). It contains the latest water quality monitoring results obtained through the end of calendar year 2022. 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 Water 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, most 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. Due to regulatory monitoring schedules, some data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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/Center 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).

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 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" (MCLs) for substances in water that may be 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. We take great pride in delivering the safest and highest quality water available.

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 share access to the report at **SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport** and post in a public place or distribute paper copies by hand or mail. Paper copies of the report are available for free at City Hall, City Libraries and the Senior Center, or by e-mailing **water@santaclaraca.gov** or calling 408-615-2000 to request a paper copy.

Source Water Information

The City of Santa Clara has three separate sources of drinking water. These sources are used interchangeably or are blended together. Altogether these sources provide an average of 15 million gallons of water per day to the homes, businesses, industries and institutions of Santa Clara. In 2022, about 39% 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 Utility Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir, imported from the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Water purchased from Valley Water serves primarily the southwesterly portion of the City. SFPUC Hetch-Hetchy water typically serves the area north of Highway 101. The remaining 61% is pumped from the City's system of 19 active wells serving the rest of Santa Clara. The map shows the general areas served by the different water sources.

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 waterfilled spaces between sand, gravel, and silt 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 Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies including the upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources (UNHHS) undergo treatment by the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) before it is delivered. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from federal and state filtration requirements but receives the following treatment: disinfection using ultraviolet light and chlorine, pH adjustment for optimum corrosion control, fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and UNHHS is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP); whereas water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP). Water treatment at these plants consist of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal.

The SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and for non-Hetch Hetchy surface water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. All these surveys, together with SFRWS's stringent watershed protection management activities, were completed with support from partner agencies including National Park Service and US Forest Service. The purposes of the surveys are to evaluate the sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds and to review results of watershed management activities conducted in the preceding years. Wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities continue to be the potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB) at 510-620-3474 for the review of these reports.

VALLEY WATER

Valley Water provides treated surface water to local municipalities and private water retailers who deliver the water directly to homes and businesses in Santa Clara County. Valley Water's 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. Calero Reservoir is Valley Water's local water source. Water from imported and local sources is pumped to and treated at three water treatment plants located in Santa Clara County.

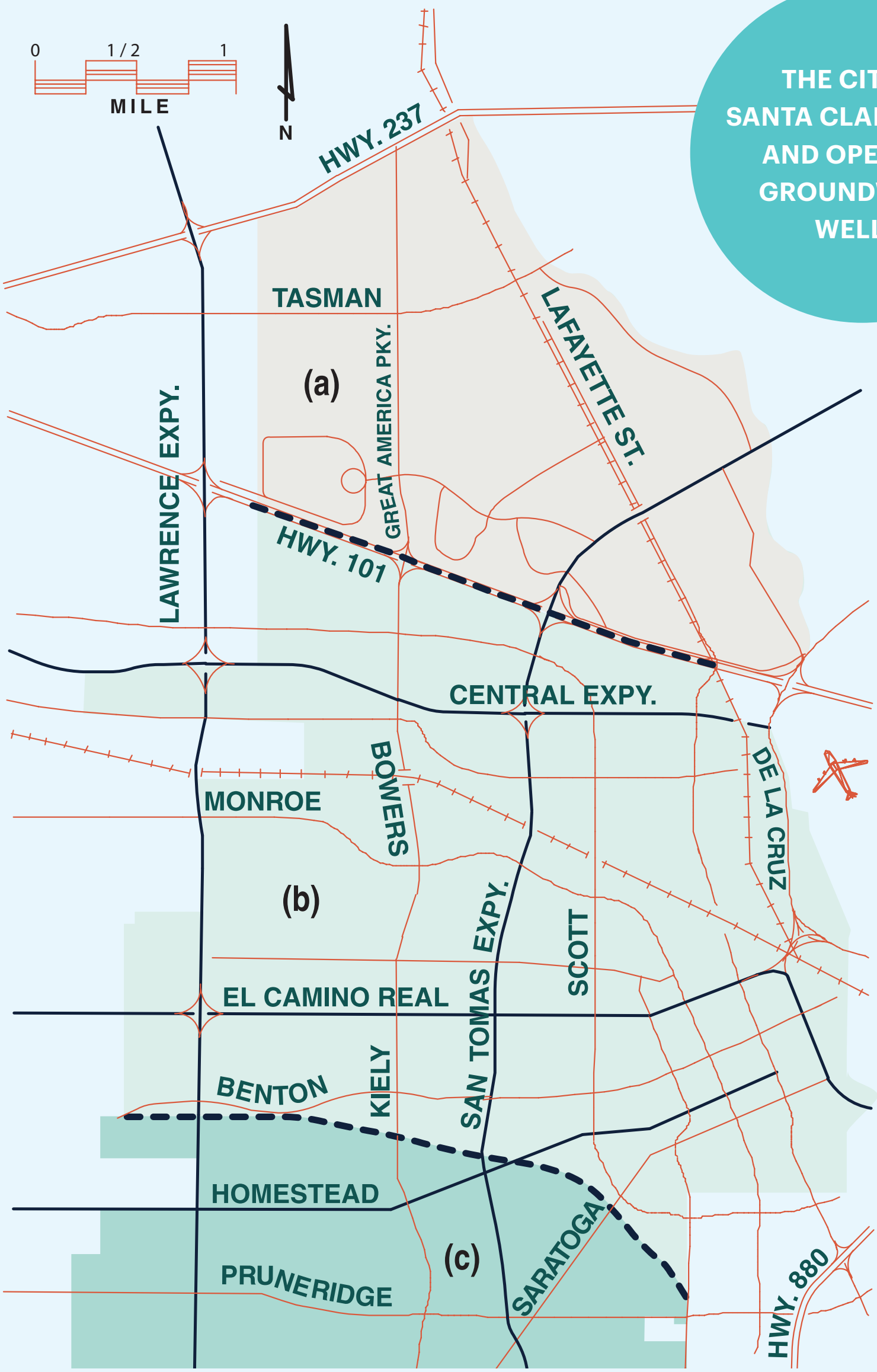
Currently, Valley Water is unable to utilize Anderson Dam for local water storage due to the rehabilitation of Anderson Dam, and the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project which will improve public safety and restore operational capacity. This project will take 10 years to complete.

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 wildfires 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 at **www.valleywater.org**.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In an effort to continually maintain a high level of service and supply quality potable water to our customers, the City embarked on several capital improvement projects to our water system. In March 2022, three water tanks were rehabilitated with seismic and safety upgrades, recoated interior and exterior of the tanks and added cathodic protection and tank mixers. These tanks store 13.2 million gallons of water, enough water to meet the entire City's demand for one average spring day. Additionally, the City performs the design and construction of water main replacements and rehabilitation of ground water wells.

City of Santa Clara, California



THE CITY OF SANTA CLARA OWNS AND OPERATES GROUNDWATER WELLS.

a Blend of SFPUC Hetch Hetchy System and Groundwater

b City of Santa Clara Groundwater

c Blend of Valley Water Treated Surface Water and Groundwater

Source water boundaries are approximate

	UNIT	MCL	State PHG/ Fed (MCLG)	analysis for City SC Well Water range	analysis for City SC Well Water average	analysis for VALLEY WATER range	analysis for VALLEY WATER average	analysis for HETCH HETCHY range	analysis for HETCH HETCHY average or [max]	Common Sources of:
Primary Standards For Source Water Sampling:										
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
giardia lamblia	cyst/L	TT	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 - 0.04	0.01	naturally present in environment
RADIOACTIVITY										
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	NT	NT	ND	ND	erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICAL										
Barium	PPM	1	2	ND - 0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of natural deposit/oil drilling
Fluoride	PPM	2	1	0.15 - 0.22	0.18	ND - 0.13	ND	ND - 0.8	0.3 (1)	water additive/erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	PPM	10	10	1.1 - 5.2	3.7	ND - 0.7	0.4	ND	ND	erosion of natural deposit/runoff/leaching
Secondary Standards: "Consumer Acceptance Contaminent Levels"										
Chloride	PPM	500	NA	40 - 68	53	71 - 95	83	< 3 - 15	8.7	runoff/leaching natural deposits/seawater
Color	UNITS	15	NA	ND	ND	ND - 5	2	< 5 - 5	< 5	naturally occuring organic material
Iron	PPB	300	NA	ND	ND	< 20	<20	< 6 - 24	11	leaching from natural deposits/ind. wastes
Odor	UNITS	3	NA	ND	ND	1	1	ND	ND	naturally occuring organic material
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	PPB	500	NA	ND-58	19	< 0.10	< 0.10	ND	ND	Municipal and ind. waste discharges
Sp. Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	609 - 782	681	562 - 626	581	37 - 210	140	subst. forming ions/seawater intrusion
Sulfate	PPM	500	NA	34 - 50	41	50 - 74	65	1.1 - 29	15	runoff/leaching natural deposits/ind. waste
Tot.Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NA	384 - 460	417	308 - 362	335	< 20 - 104	61	runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	ND - 0.43	0.2	0.01 - 0.28	0.06	0.2 - 0.4 (2)	[3.4]	soil runoff
Consumer Information										
pH	UNITS	NS	NS	7.5 - 9.5	8.0	7.5 - 8.0	7.8	8.2 - 9.6	9.2	
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	PPM	NS	NS	191 - 287	239	61 - 78	73	7.1 - 166	41	
Ammonia (NH3-N)	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	0.44 - 0.55	0.50	NA	NA	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO3)	PPM	NS	NS	191 - 287	239	74 - 95	86	NA	NA	
Boron	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	126 - 182	163	28 - 105 (3)	56	
Bromide	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	ND - 160	78	ND	ND	
Calcium (as Ca)	PPM	NS	NS	71 - 90	84	17 - 25	23	3.2 - 15	9.3	
Chlorate	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	96 - 221	150	45 - 650	147	
Hardness	PPM	NS	NS	250 - 320	296	92 - 122	114	9.1 - 49	32	
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	NS	0.02	1.0 - 2.5	1.7	< 1.00	< 1.00	0.22 - 0.27	0.25	
Magnesium	PPM	NS	NS	18 - 24	21	12 - 15	14	0.2 - 4.2	2.9	
Phosphate	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	1.02 - 1.17	1.08	ND	ND	
Potassium	PPM	NS	NS	1.2 - 1.5	1.3	3.6 - 4.6	4.1	0.3 - 1	0.7	
Silica	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	7 - 14	11	5 - 5.9	5.5	
Sodium	PPM	NS	NS	24 - 32	27	65 - 79	71	3.5 - 21	14	
Strontium	pCi/ L	NS	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	16 - 159	79	
Temperature	Deg. C	NS	NS	11 - 26	19	14 - 22	19	NA	NA	
Total Organic Carbon	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	1.5 - 3.0	2.3	1.3 - 3.9	2.3	
Vanadium	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	2 - 3	2	NA	NA	

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 - 0.1%	< 5%	naturally present in environment
Fecal Coliform and *E.coli* (3)	# of pos (+)	0	0	0	0	human and animal fecal waste
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, RESIDUALS, PRECURSORS						
Trihalomethanes	PPB	80	NA	ND - 57	[54.8]	byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	60	NA	ND - 39	[37.8]	byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine residual	PPM	4	4	0.0 - 3.9	1.03	drinking water disinfectant
INORGANIC CHEMICAL as measured at 52 Residential Taps in 2022:						
Copper	PPM	AL = 1.3	0.3	90th percentile = 0.47 ppm	Number Exceeded = 0	corrosion of plumbing systems
Lead	PPB	AL = 15	0.2	90th percentile = ND	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(4)	corrosion of plumbing systems

Unregulated Contaminants As Measured In City Of Santa Clara Distribution System:

	Units	Notification Level	Range	Average
Total Haleoacetic Acids (9)	PPB	NA	ND - 58	23.6

City of Santa Clara

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Notes

(1) Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy source was ND.

(2) These are monthly average turbidity values calculated from turbidity measured every four hours daily.

(3) In 2022, Boron was detected at a level of 1,300 ppb in the raw water stored in Pond F3 East, one of the SFRWS's approved sources in the Alameda Watershed. The corresponding level in the treated water from the SVWTP was only 110 ppm due to blending with water from San Antonio Reservoir in the influent pipeline to the treatment plant.

(4) John Sutter Elementary 2018 Result - 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. The list of unregulated contaminants to monitor is updated every four years by the EPA.

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

PPM = Parts Per Million

PPB = Parts Per Billion

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 at 52 residential taps in September 2022.

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.

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

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

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

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

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ます。翻訳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。

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.

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

Some Santa Clara Water is Flouridated

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.

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. Fluoridated water from SFPUC is blended with well water. Refer to the map that shows the area supplied with water from both the Hetch-Hetchy system and the City's wells. The majority of the City 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 the future, Valley Water plans to add fluoridation to the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant which services 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 19 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 www.cdc.gov/fluoridation or the State Water Board website **https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html**.

Water Quality Monitoring

INFORMATION ABOUT THE DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

The City completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program for the groundwater sources. The DWSAP was completed in August 2002 and submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board in December 2002. A copy of the DWSAP is available at the City's Water Utility offices at 1500 Warburton Avenue, Santa Clara. You may request a summary of the individual assessments by contacting the Water Utility at (408) 615-2000 or by email at **watercompliance@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 **http://www.epa.gov/lead**.

"NITRATES" - INFORMATION ABOUT NITRATES IN GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

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.

PFAS

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances, collectively known as "PFAS" are a group of chemicals that have been widely used in industrial applications and consumer products such as carpets, clothing, furniture fabrics, paper packaging for food, firefighting foams, and other materials including waterproof/stain resistant/ nonstick cookware. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are two common types of PFAS. The City has completed monitoring for PFAS compounds at select well sites based on proximity to a potential source of contamination (airports which are known to have used aqueous film foaming agents for fire suppression and training). No PFAS compounds have been detected during monitoring. In October 2021, the City received a waiver for PFAS monitoring because PFAS was not detected in all collected samples.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA IN WATER RESOURCES

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 (CDPH) 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.

CONTAMINANTS THAT OCCUR IN DRINKING WATER OBTAINED FROM SURFACE SOURCES AND UNDERGROUND SOURCES

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 Water 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.

WATER CONSERVATION

Due to improved drought conditions and record snow survey conducted by the Department of Water Resources, on March 24, 2023, Governor Newsom issued an Executive Order ending the State of California's voluntary 15% water conservation target. In response to the improved water supply conditions, the Governor's Executive Order and City water suppliers, Valley Water and San Francisco Public Utilities Commission rescinding the drought emergency, City of Santa Clara's Council also rescinded the local drought emergency on May 9, 2023. However, the State Water Resources Control Board conservation emergency regulations still remain in place and Valley Water is also maintaining a 15% voluntary conservation requirement. Therefore, the City continues to maintain a 15% voluntary conservation and other water conservation measures. We must permanently adopt the drought adaptations we have made, making them part of a conservation mindset and lifestyle that sustains Santa Clara regardless of California's weather fluctuations.

For Additional Information On Water Quality

City of Santa Clara
1500 Warburton Ave.
Santa Clara, CA 95050
408-615-2200
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 Billing Questions
408-615-2300

Water Conservation
SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterConservation

Water Quality Report Questions
Diane Asuncion
408-615-2000
watercompliance@santaclaraca.gov

Water Emergencies
408-615-2000 Monday-Friday,
8 a.m.-5 p.m.
408-615-5640 other days and times

Valley Water Water Conservation
ValleyWater.org/watersavingsorg
408-630-2554 – Water Conservation Hotline and Rebate Information

Sign up for a free Water-Wise House Call from Valley Water by calling 1-800-548-1882

Resources
If you would like to learn more about drinking water quality, treatment and regulation, contact these organizations:

American Water Works Association
AWWA.org

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.html

United States Environmental Protection Agency
water.epa.gov/drink

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Water Quality Bureau
SFWater.org

Valley Water
ValleyWater.org

Water Education Foundation
WaterEducation.org

Water Quality & Agriculture Info Center
www.nal.usda.gov/legacy/waic

Public Input
To provide input on decisions that affect drinking water quality, provide input to the Santa Clara City Council at a Council meeting or in advance to mayorandcouncil@santaclaraca.gov or call 408-615-2250. A list of all City Council meetings, agenda items and study sessions can be viewed on the City website at SantaClaraCA.gov/Meetings

eNotify
Visit SantaClaraCA.gov/eNews to sign up to receive news from Water Utility.