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 11, 2024** 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: Shilpa Mehta	Title: Assistant Director
Signature: Shilpa Mehta	Date: July 31, 2024
Phone number: (408) 615-2011	

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: **A paper copy of the CCR was mailed to each customer.**

☐ 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). **N/A**

☒ "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/our-city/departments-g-z/water-sewer-utilities/water-utility/water-quality/2023-water-quality-consumer-confidence-report**
- ☒ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area: **95050, 95051, 95052, 95053, 95054, 95055, 95056 (addresses and PO boxes)**
- ☐ 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
- ☐ 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/our-city/departments-g-z/water-sewer-utilities/water-utility/water-quality/2023-water-quality-consumer-confidence-report**

☐ *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._____

☐ 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.

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.

City of Santa Clara

The Center of What's Possible

2023

Water Quality

Consumer Confidence Report

Published June 2024

Santa Clara takes pride in delivering safe, reliable, high-quality drinking water

Each year we publish the Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report, containing the latest water quality monitoring results through the end of the prior calendar year and answering the most common customer questions. We hope it provides facts and perspectives you need to make an informed evaluation of your tap water.

Drinking water quality is carefully regulated by the Federal Government with the Safe Drinking Water Act, requiring the U.S. EPA to establish uniform standards that are enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water.

The 2023 Water Quality Report is prepared in accordance with requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and State regulations. To simplify the report, only constituents that were detected in at least one water source appear in the water quality table. As required by the State, we also provide additional information for certain constituents appearing on the water quality table though the water meets all applicable drinking water standards.

PRIMARY STANDARDS are designed to protect public health, specifying limits called "Maximum Contaminant Levels" (MCLs) for substances in water that may be harmful to humans or affect health if consumed in large quantities.

SECONDARY STANDARDS are qualities such as color, taste and odor, specifying limits for substances that may affect consumer acceptance of the water.

The State allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year since their concentrations don't change frequently. Due to regulatory monitoring schedules, some data are more than one year old.

The Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program completed and submitted to the SWRCB in 2002 is available at the Water & Sewer Utilities Office at City Hall. You may request a summary by calling (408) 615-2000 or by emailing watercompliance@SantaClaraCA.gov.

Information & Guidance for People With Compromised Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, infants and other immuno-compromised people can be particularly at risk from infections and should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Guidelines for ways to lessen the risk of microbial contaminant infection: United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1(800) 426-4791.

Please share this Water Quality Report with all people who drink City tap water, especially if they may not have received this notice directly (those in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses).

Share access to the Water Quality Report at SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport. Post it in a public place or distribute paper copies by hand or mail.

Free paper copies of the 2023 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report are available at:

- City Hall
- City Libraries
- Santa Clara Senior Center
- Community Recreation Center
- By request: Water@SantaClaraCA.gov or (408) 615-2000

Water System Improvements

The City performed several capital improvement projects to maintain a high level of service and provide quality potable water to our customers.

Our Water Main Replacement Program successfully met its annual goal of replacing 10,000 linear feet of aging water main in 2023. Replacement mains were upsized to standard 8- or 12-inch new zinc coated, ductile iron mains. The replacement water mains will improve water quality and system resilience.

Well Rehabilitation

Two well rehabilitation projects, Wells 34 and 23, began toward the end of 2023; Well 23 had been inactive since 2017. The projects include repairs and replacement to the existing pump/motor and well redevelopment. Both wells are expected to return to service in 2024.

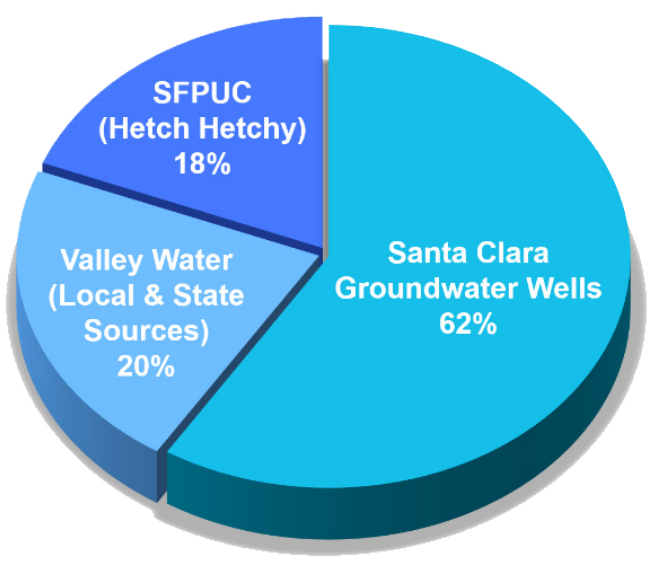
In addition to our capital improvement projects, the City conducts storage tank maintenance, cross connection tests, and flushing programs to protect our water quality year-round.

Our naturally clean tap water comes from three sources that are used interchangeably or are blended:

1. Protected groundwater wells within the City, tapping aquifers 500 to 900 feet deep
2. Local reservoirs, rivers feeding the Sacramento Delta, and others from Valley Water, our local water wholesaler
3. Snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada Mountains via the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

They provide an average of 15 million gallons of water per day to Santa Clara's residential & commercial communities.
Valley Water's source serves primarily the southwesterly portion of the City. San Francisco Public Utility Commission (SFPUC) water typically serves the area north of Highway 101. The remaining water is pumped from the City's system of 20 active wells serving the rest of Santa Clara. The map shows the general areas served by each source.

Assessed much more frequently than bottled water, Santa Clara's tap water undergoes rigorous regular testing and monitoring for over 100 potential contaminants and dozens of other parameters to ensure our drinking water meets Federal and State standards for health.



Santa Clara Drinking Water Sources

This Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report Details:

- The City's water sources and their distribution.
- Federal and State standards that drinking water must meet.
- Specific standards and contaminants for which each of our water sources is monitored and tested.
- Required information explaining why certain contaminants (lead, nitrates, perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), etc.) are monitored.

Since the City's first water service in 1894, reliably serving high-quality drinking water has been the top priority of Water & Sewer Utilities. With turn-of-the-tap convenience, Santa Clarans enjoy fresh, clean drinking water at about 1¢ per gallon.

We encourage the public to hydrate locally. Take full, cost-effective advantage of California-sourced drinking water, pure and uncompromised by questionable plastic packaging, no bulk storage required. Grab a stainless steel or glass bottle and fill up fresh from the tap with clean California water to-go or enjoy at home. Drink Santa Clara's tap water with confidence to the health of your family, our community and the environment.

Source Water Information

City Groundwater Wells

Most of our water is pumped from the City's system of deep wells. Well water is pulled up from aquifers. Replenished by rainwater that infiltrates down from the land surface, aquifers are waterfilled spaces deep in the ground that collect rain naturally filtered through layers of sand, gravel, and silt.

SFPUC System

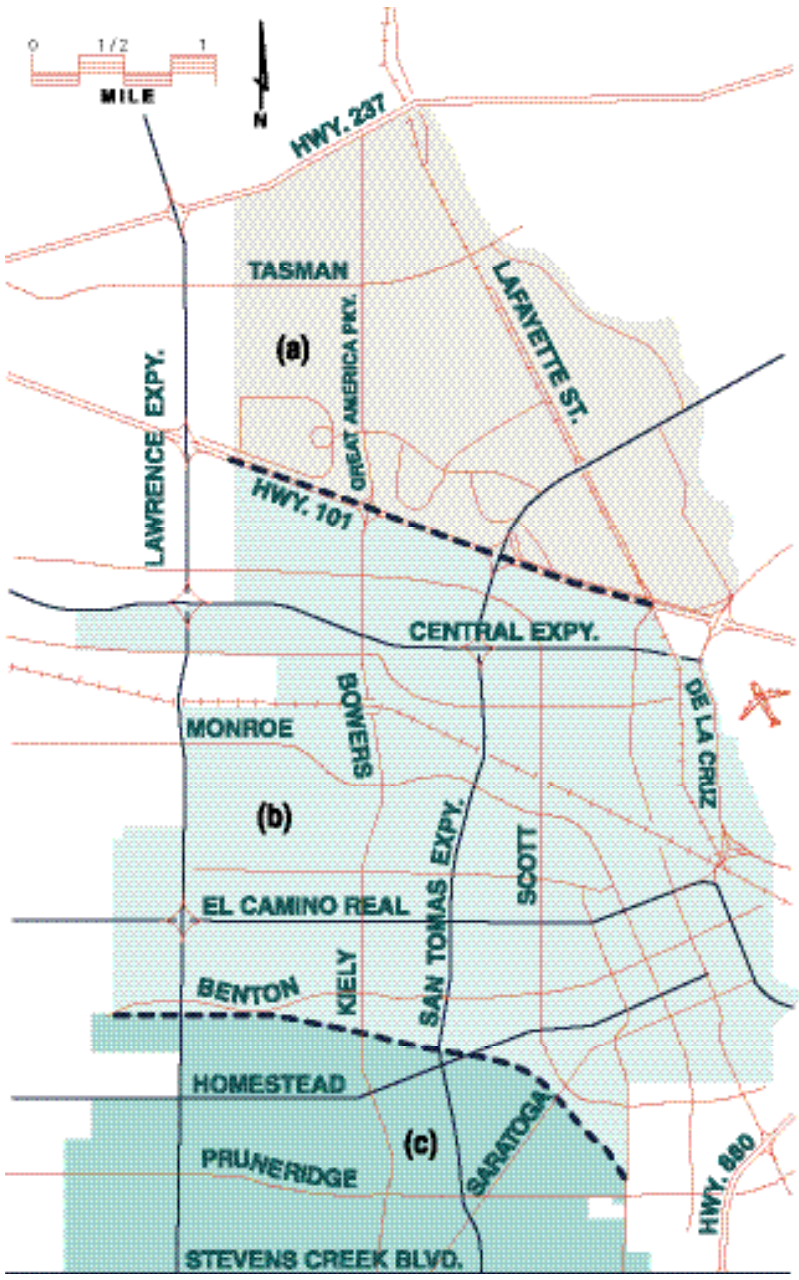
The City purchases water from the SFPUC, which is exempt from Federal and State filtration requirements, but receives the following treatments, meeting all drinking water standards:

- Disinfection using ultraviolet light and chlorine
- pH adjustment for optimum corrosion control
- Fluoridation for dental health
- Chloramination to maintain disinfectant residual & minimize the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts

Valley Water

Valley Water's treated 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. Imported and locally sourced water is pumped to three water treatment plants in the County. Valley Water provides water to Santa Clara from the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant.

Visit the City's Water Quality webpage for more information:
SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQuality



Santa Clara, California

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

City of Santa Clara

Water Quality Table

	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 SFPUC Range	Analysis for SFPUC Average	Common Sources
Primary Standards For Source Water Sampling:									[highest running average]	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	TT	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 - 0.13	0.03	naturally present in environment
RADIOACTIVITY										
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	NA	NA	3.3	3.3	ND	ND	erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	NA	NA	1.3	1.3	ND	ND	erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICAL										
Barium	PPM	1	2	0.09 - 0.13	0.11	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of natural deposit/oil drilling
Fluoride	PPM	2	1	0.14 - 0.17	0.16	ND - 0.16	ND	0.4 - 2.6	0.6	water additive/erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	PPM	10	10	0.93 - 5.3	3.4	ND - 1.3	0.6	ND - 0.6	ND	erosion of natural deposits/runoff/leaching
Secondary Standards: "Consumer Acceptance Contaminent Levels"										
Chloride	PPM	500	NA	34 - 47	43	11 - 52	37	<3 - 9.3	4.6	runoff/leaching natural deposits/seawater
Color	UNITS	15	NA	ND	ND	1 - 5	4	< 5 - 5	< 5	naturally occuring organic material
Iron	PPB	300	NA	ND	ND	< 20	<20	< 6 - 42	21	leaching from natural deposits/industrial wastes
Odor	UNITS	3	NA	ND	ND	1.4 - 2.0	1.9	ND	ND	naturally occuring organic material
Manganese	PPB	50	NA	ND	ND	< 1.0	< 1.0	3.1 - 4.6	3.8	leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	559 - 690	622	188 - 463	369	32 - 289	160	substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	500	NA	40 - 50	46	34 - 78	56	1.2 - 36	19	runoff/leaching natural deposits/industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NA	364 - 444	391	112 - 272	213	<20 - 153	77	runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	ND - 1.3	0.37	0.03 - 0.30	0.05	0.1 - 0.6 (1)	[0.3]	soil runoff
Consumer Information										
pH	UNITS	NS	NS	7.6 - 7.8	7.7	7.4 - 7.9	7.6	8.4 - 9.8	9.3	
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	PPM	NS	NS	182- 220	200	36 - 62	54	3.1 - 103	44	
Aluminum	PPB	1000	600	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 82	ND	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO_3)	PPM	NS	NS	182 - 220	200	43 - 76	66	NA	NA	
Boron	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	ND - 167	ND	22 - 65	43	
Bromomethane	PPB	NS	NS	ND - 0.14	ND	< 0.50	< 0.50	ND	ND	
Calcium (as Ca)	PPM	NS	NS	63 - 75	69	10 - 25	18	2.9 - 24	13	
Chlorate (2)	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	68 - 108	84	30 - 749	168	
Hardness	PPM	NS	NS	250 - 300	270	42 - 114	82	7.5 - 86	47	
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	10 (3)	0.02	2.3 - 3.9	2.9	< 1.00	< 1.00	0.11 - 0.35	0.23	
Magnesium	PPM	NS	NS	17 - 31	24	4 - 13	9	0.2 - 8.4	4.3	
Phosphate	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	1.03 - 1.11	1.08	ND	ND	
Potassium	PPM	NS	NS	1.2 - 1.3	1.2	1.6 - 3.6	2.8	0.3 - 1.7	1.0	
Silica	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	10 - 14	12	4.9 - 9.4	7.1	
Sodium	PPM	NS	NS	23 - 26	24	20 - 52	40	2.7 - 19	11	
Strontium	pCi/ L	NS	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	14 - 331	173	
T-Butyl alcohol (TBA)	PPB	NS	NS	ND - 2.3	ND	< 2.0	< 2.0	NA	NA	
Temperature	Deg. C	NS	NS	10 - 25	19	12.5 - 21.0	17.3	NA	NA	
Total Organic Carbon	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	1.2 - 2.2	1.8	1.2 - 1.8	[1.5]	
Vanadium	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	1 - 2	1	NA	NA	

All Santa Clara water sources meet or exceed Federal and State standards.

Primary Standards As Measured In City Of Santa Clara Distribution System:

	UNITS	MCL	State MCL	Range	Average	Common Sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL			(Fed PHG)			
Total Coliform	% pos (+)	5.00%	(0)	0 - 2.1%	< 5%	naturally present in environment
Fecal Coliform and *E.coli* (4)	# of pos (+)	0	0	0	0	human and animal fecal waste
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, RESIDUALS, PRECURSORS						
Trihalomethanes	PPB	MRDL = 80	NA	ND - 86	[67.0]	disinfection byproduct
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	MRDL = 60	NA	ND - 68	[46.0]	disinfection byproduct
Chlorine residual (5)	PPM	MRDL = 4	4	0.0 - 4.8	0.9	drinking water disinfectant
INORGANIC CHEMICAL as measured at 52 Residential Taps in 2022:						
Copper (6)	PPM	AL = 1.3	0.3	90th percentile = 0.47 ppm	Number Exceeded = 0	corrosion of plumbing systems
Lead (6)	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 (7)	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

Definitions

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS = chemical byproducts of disinfection

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM = drinking water delivery system

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

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant 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. EPA.

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.

NA = not applicable or available

ND = not detected

NS = no standard

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.

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

PPB = Parts Per Billion (µg/L)

PPM = Parts Per Million (mg/L)

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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 EPA.

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

RESIDENTIAL TAPS = household faucets used for lead and copper sampling

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

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

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 SWRCB to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Every four years, the EPA updates the list of unregulated contaminants to monitor.

uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter

Notes

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

(2) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the San Francisco Regional Water System for water disinfection.

(3) The rulemaking to establish an MCL of 10 ppb (µg/L) for Hexavalent Chromium will be finalized in 2024.

(4) The MCL was changed to E. coli starting on July 1, 2021 when the State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective.

(5) Compliance for Chlorine residual MRDL is based on running annual average.

(6) Copper and Lead Tap Monitoring was performed at 52 residential taps in September 2022.

(7) 2018 sampling result for John Sutter Elementary was 26ppb. Repeat sampling following plumbing repairs was non-detect for lead.

Contaminant Regulations

The U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems to ensure its safety. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish contaminant limits in bottled water to provide protection for public health, though it's tested less frequently than tap water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants; their presence doesn't necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Information about contaminants and potential health effects:
U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1(800) 426-4791

Some Santa Clara Water is Fluoridated

Fluoridation adjusts naturally occurring fluoride in drinking water to the ideal level for protecting your teeth. Water purchased by the City from the SFPUC is fluoridated, while water from Valley Water is not.

If you're in zip code 95054, you receive fluoridated water from the SFPUC that may be blended with unfluoridated well water. The area receiving a blend of water from both SFPUC and City wells are shown on the source water map included in this report. The majority of Santa Clara will continue to receive water without added fluoride.

Have concerns about dental fluorosis? Contact your health care provider. For more information, visit the CDC or SWRCB websites.

Naturally Occurring Drinking Water Contaminants

Tap and bottled drinking water sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Travelling water dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, potentially picking up substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Naturally occurring source water contaminants may include:

- **Microbials (viruses and bacteria)** from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife
- **Inorganics (salts and metals):** from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, farming or naturally occurring
- **Pesticides/herbicides:** from agriculture, stormwater runoff or landscaping
- **Organic chemicals:** byproducts of synthetic and volatile organic chemical industrial processes and petroleum production or gas stations, stormwater runoff, agricultural and septic systems
- **Radioactive contaminants:** either naturally occurring or resulting from oil/gas production or mining activities

Lead

No Santa Clara water sources have exceeded the ACTION LEVEL for lead. Lead levels in your home may be higher than others due to plumbing in your home's original construction. Elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Lead in drinking water comes from service line and home plumbing components. The City provides high quality drinking water, but cannot control materials used in your home's plumbing. When water hasn't been used for several hours, you can minimize potential lead exposure by:

1. Flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (Use collected flushing water for cleaning, watering plants or running your garbage disposal.)
2. Using only cold water for drinking and cooking.
3. Concerned about lead in your water? For more information:
    - epa.gov/lead
    - Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1(800) 426-4791

Nitrates in Groundwater Resources

Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L in drinking water present health risks for infants under six months old. Such levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness. Likewise, nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may have the same effects in pregnant women or those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are pregnant or caring for an infant, consult 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. From 2019 to 2021, 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 were not detected in any collected samples.

The City will complete monitoring at 17 representative groundwater wells and two surface water turnouts for U.S. EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule for PFAS by the year 2025. No PFAS compounds have been detected during monitoring in 2023.

Hexavalent Chromium

Hexavalent Chromium, also known as Chromium-6, occurs naturally throughout California from the erosion of chromium deposits. It has also been utilized in variety of industrial activities, including the manufacturing of textile dyes, wood preservation, leather tanning, and anticorrosion coatings. Currently, there is rulemaking in progress to establish the regulatory standard for Hexavalent Chromium at 10 µg/ml.

SFPUC Water: Tested for Cryptosporidium & Giardia

Monthly (or more frequent) tests of SFPUC source and treated waters occasionally show very low levels of Cryptosporidium and Giardia in water serving the East Bay, South Bay and San Francisco Peninsula.

Cryptosporidiosis, an intestinal tract disease brought on by a parasitic microbe called Cryptosporidium, transmits through contaminated water, food or direct contact with human or animal waste. Giardia is caused by a different parasitic organism, but causes similar flu-like symptoms. Cryptosporidiosis and Giardia symptoms usually last about two weeks for those with normal immune systems. Immuno-compromised people, infants, small children and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Available guidance from the California Department of Public Health and County health agencies recommend that people with serious immune problems consult with their doctors or primary health care providers about preventing Cryptosporidium and Giardia infection from all potential sources. Water consumers may choose to boil drinking water at a rolling boil for at least one minute as an extra precaution.

Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis information and guidance:

- Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health: (408) 918-3400
- U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1(800) 426-4791

The Conservation Way of Life

Statewide rainfall year totals are 108% of average. Groundwater conditions remain healthy countywide. Yet the voluntary 15% water use reduction continues: Why?

1. Anderson Reservoir, the largest locally, is offline for seismic retrofit until 2032.
2. New State legislation, Making Conservation a California Way of Life, mandates urban water use reductions.
3. The next drought is around the corner.

Recognizing the drought reality, an emergency measure the State adopted during the last drought permanently bans drinking water for landscape use at commercial, industrial and institutional properties with AB 1572. More changes will come as the State faces an uncertain water future. Conservation remains critical to ensure our drinking water supplies.

Santa Clara continues its downward trend in drinking water use, largely due to reduced outdoor watering. The City thanks residents and business owners who have taken conservation seriously. We must permanently adopt drought adaptations we have made, making them part of a conservation mindset and lifestyle that sustains Santa Clara regardless of California's weather fluctuations. Do your part; maximize water resources and reduce water pollution using generous water rebates: **SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterRebates**

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 :इसका 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.

Additional Water Quality Information

City of Santa Clara
1500 Warburton Ave.
Santa Clara, CA 95050
408-615-2200
SantaClaraCA.gov

Water & Sewer Utilities
1500 Warburton Ave.
Santa Clara, CA 95050
Office hours: 8 a.m.–5 p.m., Mon–Fri
408-615-2000
Email: water@SantaClaraCA.gov

Water Emergencies
408-615-2000
Monday–Friday, 8 a.m.–5 p.m.

Water Billing Questions
408-615-2300

Water Quality Report Questions
Vikram Manke
408-615-2000
Email: watercompliance@SantaClaraCA.gov

Public Input
Provide input on decisions that affect drinking water quality to Santa Clara City Council at a Council meeting or in advance:
Email: mayorandcouncil@SantaClaraCA.gov
or 408-615-2250.

A list of all City Council meetings, agenda items & study sessions can be viewed on the City website at SantaClara.Legistar.com/Calendar.aspx

Water Conservation and Rebates
SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterConservation
WaterSavings.org
ValleyWater.org
Water Conservation Hotline and Rebate Information:
408-630-2554
For a free Water-Wise Outdoor Survey, leave a message at: 408-630-2000

Water Quality, Treatment & Regulation Resources

American Water Works Association
AWWA.org

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
WaterBoards.CA.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Water.epa.gov/Drink

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

Valley Water
ValleyWater.org

Water Quality & Agriculture Information Center
nal.usda.gov/programs/waic