



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

2025

Water Quality

Consumer Confidence Report

Published June 2026

CITY OF SANTA CLARA
1500 WARBURTON AVENUE
SANTA CLARA, CA 95050

We're proud to deliver high-quality drinking water

This Consumer Confidence Report provides facts and perspectives you need to make an informed evaluation of your tap water. It contains water quality monitoring results for calendar year 2025 and answers the most common customer questions.

The question we are most often asked: "Is our tap water safe to drink?" Yes! Our drinking water quality is carefully regulated by the Federal Government with the Safe Drinking Water Act, requiring the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish uniform standards enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water.

The 2025 Water Quality Report is prepared according to the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and State regulations. 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 though the water meets all enforceable 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 can be more than one year old.

For information, guidance and potential health effects in English and Spanish, call:
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

Guidance for People with Compromised Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, who have undergone organ transplants, and 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.

Share this Water Quality Report with all people who drink City tap water, especially if they may not have received this notice directly.

This Water Quality Report is available online at SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport. Post it in a public place or distribute paper copies by hand or mail.

Free paper copies of the 2025 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's 2025 Water Main Replacement Program upgraded over 8,000 linear feet of aging water main. Replacement mains were upsized to current standard sizes, typically 8-inch, and replaced with new zinc-coated, ductile iron mains, which have long-term corrosion protection and anticipated service life that exceeds 100 years.

Such capital improvement projects improve potable water quality provided to our customers and ensure system integrity and resilience.

Well Rehabilitation

In 2025, the City rehabilitated Well 12 at the corner of San Juan Avenue and Calabazas Boulevard to improve efficiency and reliability. Rehabilitation included replacement of the existing pumps and motors, plus well cleaning and redevelopment. After coming back online last July, Well 12 provided nearly 10% of the City's groundwater through the end of 2025. It remains in service to date at roughly the same production level.

Cross-Connection Control

The SWRCB adopted the Cross-Connection Policy Control Handbook (CCCPH) July 1, 2024. The CCCPH aims to protect public health by establishing standards to ensure a public water system's drinking water distribution system will not be subject to the backflow of liquids, gases or other substances. The standards apply statewide as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275 (h)); compliance is mandatory.

Water & Sewer Utilities' Compliance Division administers the City's cross-connection control program. Visit SantaClaraCA.gov/CrossConnectionControl for information.

Naturally Clean Tap Water Sources

Our three water sources are used interchangeably or blended:

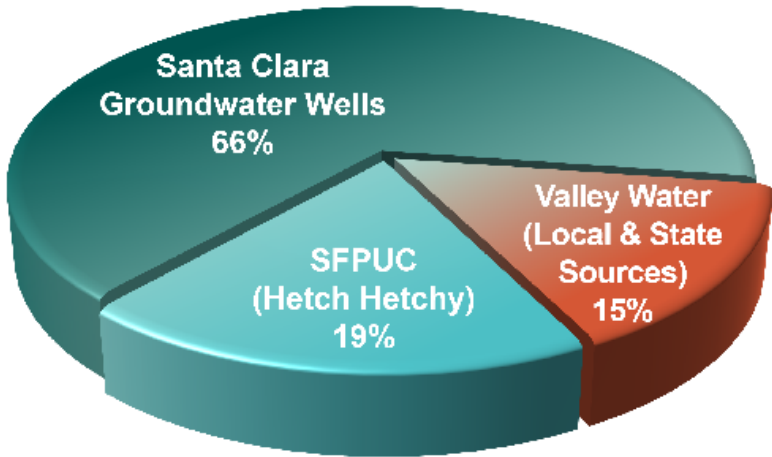
1. Protected groundwater wells within Santa Clara
2. Snowmelt from the Northern Sierra Nevada Mountains via the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy System
3. Local reservoirs, rivers feeding the Sacramento Delta and others from Valley Water, our local water wholesaler

Together, they provide an average of 15 million gallons of water per day to Santa Clara. SFPUC water typically serves the area north of Highway 101. Valley Water serves primarily the south-west portion of the City. 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.

Tested much more frequently than bottled water, Santa Clara's tap water undergoes rigorous, regular laboratory analysis and monitoring for over 100 potential contaminants and dozens of other parameters to ensure our drinking water meets Federal and State standards for health. Each week, water is collected from 34 sample stations throughout Santa Clara and sent to State-certified laboratories for testing.

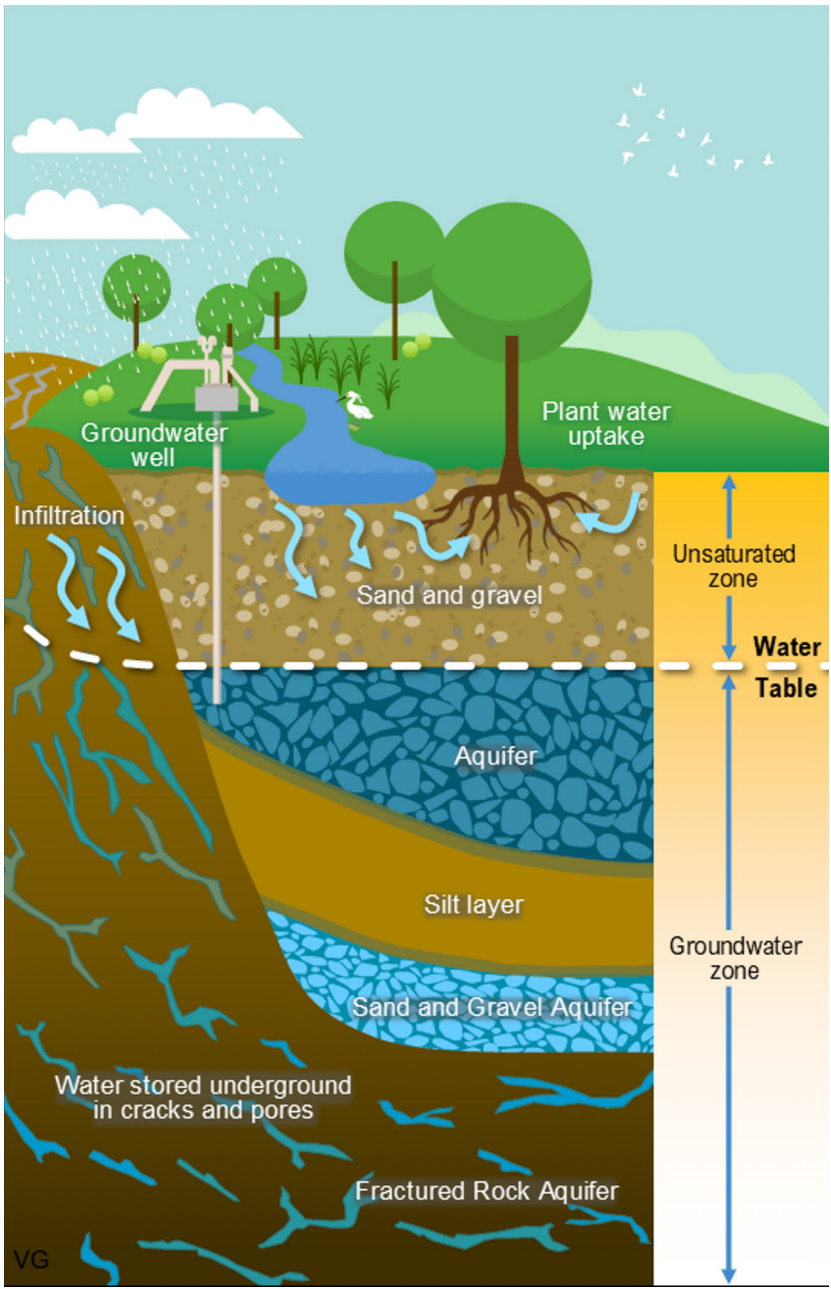


Water quality testing at one of the two Northside Tanks by Levi's Stadium



* Graph excludes recycled water

Santa Clara Drinking Water Sources*



Source Water Information

City Groundwater Wells

Santa Clara County groundwater subbasins transmit, filter, and store water. Rainfall and water from Valley Water's recharge program enters subbasins and infiltrates to aquifers deeper underground.

Aquifers are waterfilled spaces that collect water that is naturally filtered through layers of sand, gravel, and silt. Most of our water is pumped from the City's system of deep wells. Well water is pulled up from aquifers 500 to 900 feet deep. Groundwater subbasins have vast capacity for storing excess water in normal and wet years, providing our best protection against droughts.

SFPUC System

The City purchases water from the SFPUC, which is exempt from Federal and State filtration requirements, but receives the following treatments to meet 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 provides water to Santa Clara from the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant, which processes water both sourced locally from Calero Reservoir and imported from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta watershed.

Treatment includes:

- Filtration with anthracite coal and sand
- Disinfection using chlorine and chloramine

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



Flushing water mains provides the highest water quality possible.

This Report Details:

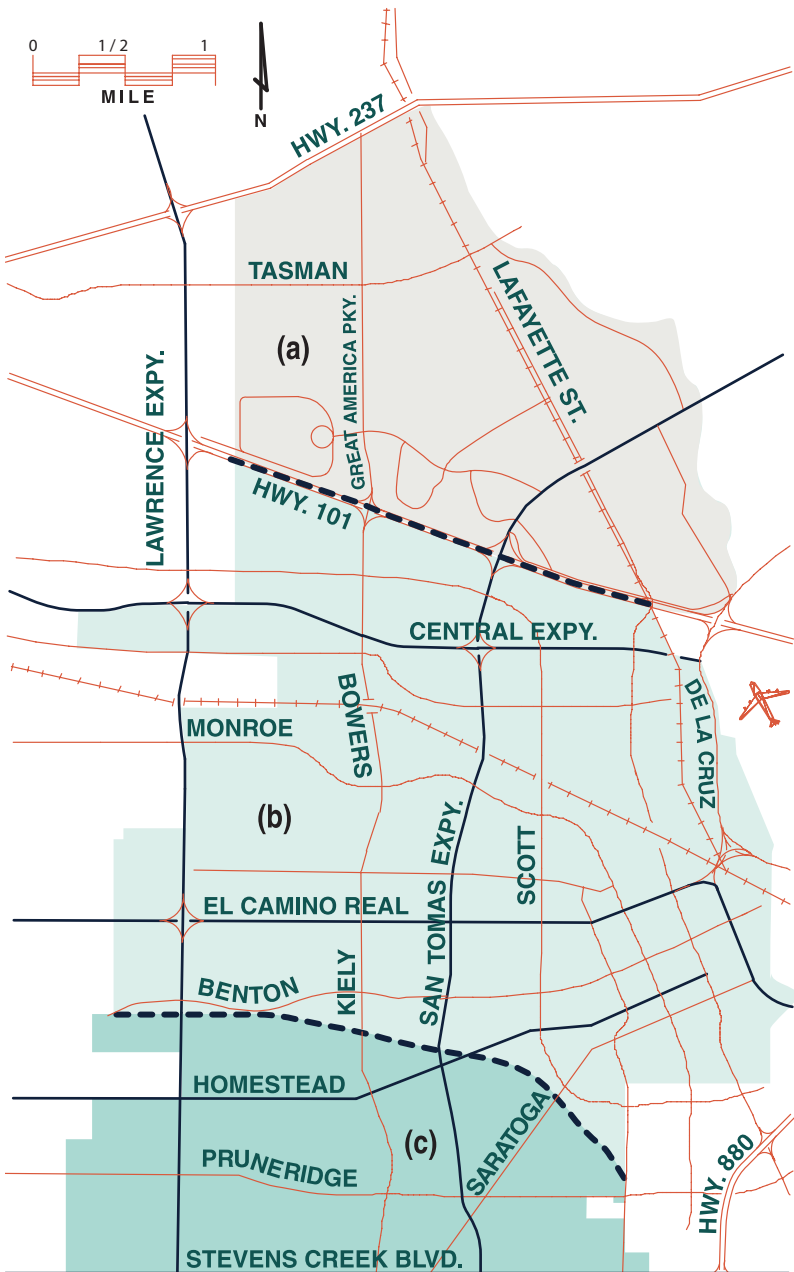
- Water sources and their distribution.
- Federal and State standards that drinking water must meet.
- Specific standards and contaminants for which each of our water sources is monitored and tested.
- Required information explaining why certain contaminants are monitored.

enjoy fresh, clean and convenient drinking water at about 1¢ per gallon.

Take advantage of California-sourced drinking water, pure and uncompromised by questionable plastic packaging.

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. You may request a summary by calling 408-615-2000 or by emailing watercompliance@SantaClaraCA.gov.

Reliably serving high-quality drinking water has been the top priority of Water & Sewer Utilities since our first water service began in 1895. Regardless of where you live or work in Santa Clara,



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 CSC WELL WATER		Analysis for VALLEY WATER		Analysis for SFPUC		Common Sources	
				Range	Average			Range	Average	Range	Average				
Primary Standards For Source Water Sampling												[highest running average]			
MICROBIOLOGICAL															
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	TT	0	NA	NA	ND - 0.1	ND	0 - 0.05	0.01	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	ND - 0.21	0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of natural deposits/oil drilling					
Fluoride	PPM	2	1	0.12 - 0.18	0.15	ND - 0.1	ND	0.5 - 0.8 ⁽¹⁾	0.7	water additive/erosion of natural deposits					
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	10	0.02	0.78 - 2.6	1.6	ND	ND	ND - 0.1	ND	natural deposit leaching					
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	PPM	10	10	ND - 5.6	3.1	ND - 0.6	ND	ND - 0.4	ND	erosion of natural deposits/runoff/leaching					
Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	PPM	10	10	2.3 - 5.6	3.9	ND - 0.6	ND	NA	NA	naturally present in environment					
Perchlorate	PPB	6	1	ND - 1.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	environmental contamination					
Secondary Standards: Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Levels															
Aluminum ⁽²⁾	PPB	200	600	ND - 30	13	ND	ND	ND - 59	ND	erosion of natural deposits; some surface water treatment residue					
Chloride	PPM	500	NA	30 - 68	54	48 - 67	56	< 3 - 11	5.4	runoff/natural deposit leaching/seawater					
Color	UNITS	15	NA	ND - 2	ND	ND - 2.0	ND	< 5	< 5	naturally occuring organic material					
Iron	PPB	300	NA	ND - 200	45	< 20	< 20	< 6 - 36	18	natural deposit leaching/industrial wastes					
Odor	UNITS	3	NA	ND - 2	ND	ND - 1.0	ND	ND	ND	naturally occuring organic material					
Manganese	PPB	50	NA	ND - 2.9	2.4	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 2 - 2.7	< 2	natural deposit leaching					
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	PPB	500	NA	ND - 0.022	0.014	< 0.10	< 0.10	ND	ND	municipal and industrial waste discharges					
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	568 - 723	631	434 - 466	449	32- 346	189	substances that form ions when in water/ seawater intrusion					
Sulfate	PPM	500	NA	36 - 54	43	50 -63	57	1 - 45	23	runoff/natural deposit leaching/industrial wastes					
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NA	232 - 666	450	254 - 270	261	24 - 197	111	runoff/natural deposit leaching					
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.36 - 2	1.1	0.01 - 0.47	0.04	< 0.1 - 0.3	0.1	soil runoff					
Consumer Information															
pH	UNITS	NS	NS	7.6 - 7.9	7.7	7.4 - 7.9	7.6	NA	NA	All Santa Clara water sources meet or exceed Federal and State standards.					
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	PPM	NS	NS	187 - 255	227	65 - 71	68	8 - 131	61						
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO ₃)	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	< 10 - 87	63	ND	ND						
Boron	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	120- 152	130	21 - 71	46						
Calcium (as Ca)	PPM	NS	NS	68 - 91	83	19.8 - 20.4	20.2	3.1 - 29	16						
Chlorate ⁽³⁾	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 20 - 281	88						
Hardness	PPM	NS	NS	250 -330	293	96 - 98	97	8.1 - 112	60						
Magnesium	PPM	NS	NS	18 -24	21	11.1 - 11.8	11.4	0.2 - 10	5.1						
Phosphate	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	1.0 - 1.2	1.1	ND	ND						
Potassium	PPM	NS	NS	1.2 - 1.4	1.3	2.5 - 2.8	2.6	ND	ND						
Silica	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	10 - 14	12	5.3 - 7.8	6.6						
Sodium	PPM	NS	NS	23 - 39	29	50 - 56	52	3.1 - 29	16						
Temperature	°C	NS	NS	11.8 - 26.6	18.7	14.1 - 22.0	18.7	NA	NA						
Total Organic Carbon	PPM	NS	NS	NA	NA	1.3 - 2.0	1.7	1.4 - 3.1 ⁽⁴⁾	2.1						
Vanadium	PPB	NS	NS	NA	NA	1 - 2	2	NA	NA						
Primary Standards As Measured In City Of Santa Clara Distribution System															
UNITS				MCL	State MCL	Range	Average	Common Sources							
MICROBIOLOGICAL															
Total Coliform	% pos (+)	5.0%	5.0%	0 - 3%	< 5.0%	naturally present in environment									
Fecal Coliform and <i>E.coli</i> ⁽⁵⁾	# of pos (+)	0	0	0	0	human and animal fecal waste									
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, RESIDUALS, PRECURSORS															
Trihalomethanes	PPB	80	NA	ND - 44.0	[43.3]	byproduct of drinking water disinfection									
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	60	NA	ND - 48.1	[36.4]	byproduct of drinking water disinfection									
Chlorine residual	PPM	4	4	0.0 - 4.6	0.59	drinking water disinfectant									
INORGANIC CHEMICAL as measured at 52 Residential Taps in 2022:															
Copper	PPM	AL = 1.3	0.3	90th percentile = 0.34 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 ⁽⁶⁾		corrosion of plumbing systems							
Unregulated Contaminants As Measured In City Of Santa Clara Distribution System															
UNITS				Notification Level		Range	Average								
Lithium	PPB	NA		ND - 10	ND										

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.

TURBIDITY= Very small/micrsopic particles in 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.

Notes

- (1)** Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy water was ND. The fluoride level in treated water ranged from 0.5 to 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm.
- (2)** Aluminum also has a primary MCL of 1,000 ppb.
- (3)** 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.
- (4)** The range and average values of the total organic carbon were from operational monitoring results at Alameda East and SVWTP effluent.
- (5)** The MCL was changed to *E. coli* starting on July 1, 2021 when the State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective.
- (6)** 2018 sampling result for John Sutter Elementary was 26 ppb. Repeat sampling following plumbing repairs was non-detect for lead.

Contaminant Regulations

The EPA and 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.

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, bacteria)** sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife
- **Inorganics (salts, metals):** stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, farming, naturally occurring
- **Pesticides/herbicides:** agriculture, stormwater runoff, 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:** naturally occurring or resulting from oil/gas production or mining activities

PFAS and Lithium Monitoring

The purpose of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), set by the EPA, is to understand the prevalence and quantity of unregulated contaminants in drinking water systems.

From 2023 to 2025, two turnouts and eighteen groundwater wells were tested for Lithium and 29 Per- and Polyfluoralkyl Substances (PFAS) for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). No PFAS compounds or Lithium have been detected at all locations sampled for UCMR5.



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.

Concerned about lead in your water? Visit [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

An initial lead service line inventory was completed in 2024 where more than 2,000 service lines were inspected. No lead services were found during the inspections. A summary of the inventory can be found at [SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterServiceLineInventory](https://www.santacruz.ca.gov/WaterServiceLineInventory).

Nitrates in Groundwater Resources

Nitrate levels above 10 ppm in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of blood to carry oxygen in infants under six months old, pregnant women or those with specific enzyme deficiencies, resulting in serious illness. If you are pregnant or caring for an infant, consult your health care provider.

Tier 3 Notice from SFPUC

The SFPUC notified the City of a monitoring violation, as is required within one year of discovery. Because of equipment failure, the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) operated by the SFPUC, did not monitor for recycled filter backwash water turbidity at its Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) from June 23 to July 2, 2025. It was corrected July 3, 2025, once it became apparent to plant staff. There was no emergency or impact to SFPUC's water quality.

At the SVWTP, treated or "backwash" water washes filters after a completed run cycle. Instead of wasting backwash water, it's treated, recycled and blended with source or lake water; it then goes through the whole treatment process again. Downstream monitoring indicated that SVWTP's effluent (final product) was consistently of very high quality and exceeded all drinking water standards.

The turbidimeter, which monitors turbidity for recycled water, was not operating during the failure period. Since its repair and resumed operation on July 3, 2025, the daily monitoring of recycled filter backwash water turbidity has been uninterrupted. Additional operational and maintenance activities, including staff retraining, were implemented to prevent a recurrence. For more information, please contact the resources listed on the last page of this report.

Hexavalent Chromium

Hexavalent Chromium, also known as Chromium-6, occurs naturally from the erosion of chromium deposits. It's used in various applications: paints, dyes, anticorrosion coatings and other industrial uses. As of October 1, 2024, the regulatory standard for Hexavalent Chromium is 10 ppb. Our 20 groundwater wells were tested for Hexavalent Chromium and were all found to be below 10 ppb.

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 also causes symptoms similar to flu. 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.

Guidance from the California Department of Public Health and County health agencies recommend that people with serious immune problems consult their health care providers about preventing Cryptosporidium and Giardia infection. They may choose to bring drinking water to 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

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 water blended from both SFPUC and City wells is shown on the source water map in this report.

The majority of Santa Clara will continue to receive water without added fluoride. Contact your health care provider with any dental fluorosis concerns. For more information, visit [cdc.gov/fluoridation](https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation).

A Conservation Way of Life

While we've enjoyed a number of rainy days this rainfall year (July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026) that have put us well over our historical average, the Northern Sierra snowpack that provides our dry season water was under 10% of normal by April. Changing weather patterns necessitate ongoing conservation.

The State recognizes the ongoing drought reality:

- *Making Conservation A California Way of Life* regulations took effect statewide January 1, 2025.
- Urban Water Use Objective calls for a reduction to 47 gallons per capita per day from now until 2030.
- AB 1572 permanently bans drinking water for irrigating non-functional turf at commercial, industrial, institutional (CII) and HOA properties, starting with government properties next January.

Conservation remains critical to protect our drinking water supplies. Rain or shine, do your part to maximize water resources using free conservation devices and generous landscape rebates: [SantaClaraCA.gov/SaveOurWater](https://www.santacruz.ca.gov/SaveOurWater).



Northern Sierra snowpack measurements, April 1; courtesy Department of Water Resources

Leaks Sneak Up!

The EPA found that 10% of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons of water or more per day! Check for leaks in your home and landscape. Visit [SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterConservation](https://www.santacruz.ca.gov/WaterConservation) for leak detection tips and to learn how the City can help.

Additional Water Quality Information

Water & Sewer Utilities
851 Martin Ave.
Santa Clara, CA 95050
8 a.m.-5 p.m., Mon-Fri
408-615-2000, including emergencies
water@SantaClaraCA.gov

After-Hours Water Emergencies
408-615-5640

Water Billing Questions
408-615-2300

Water Quality Report Questions
Wendy Kwong
408-615-2000
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:
408-615-2250
mayorandcouncil@SantaClaraCA.gov

A list of all City Council meetings, agenda items & study sessions can be viewed on the City website at

[SantaClara.Legistar.com/Calendar.aspx](https://www.santacruz.ca.gov/Legistar.com/Calendar.aspx)
Water Quality, Treatment & Regulation Resources

American Water Works Association
[AWWA.org](https://www.awwa.org)

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
[waterBoards.CA.gov](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov)

United States Environmental Protection Agency
[Water.epa.gov/Drink](https://www.water.epa.gov/Drink)

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Water Quality Bureau
[SFWater.org](https://www.sfwater.org)

Valley Water
[valleyWater.org](https://www.valleywater.org)