

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 23, 2026** 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: Wendy Kwong	Title: Compliance Manager
Signature: 	Date: 09/01/2025
Phone number: (408) 615-2006	

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).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: <https://www.santaclaraca.gov/our-city/departments-g-z/water-sewer-utilities/water-service/water-quality/2025-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: <https://www.santaclaraca.gov/our-city/departments-g-z/water-sewer-utilities/water-service/water-quality/2025-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: <https://www.santaclaraca.gov/our-city/departments-g-z/water-sewer-utilities/water-service/water-quality/2025-water-quality-consumer-confidence-report>
- ☐ 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.

The City sent out an email to all customers who provided an email address when they sign up for City of Santa Clara newsletters; a direct URL was sent in the body of the email to access the CCR at <https://www.santaclaraca.gov/our-city/departments-g-z/water-sewer-utilities/water-service/water-quality/2025-water-quality-consumer-confidence-report> and link to download the CCR in pdf file format. Hard copies were also mailed to all postal patrons within the service area (addressed and P.O. boxes) at 95050, 95051, 95052, 95053, 95054, 95055, and 95056.

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 Polyfluorylalkyl 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.

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.

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.

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.



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 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

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

Attention

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

हिम मुसुन भउरुचुपुट है।
किपा बरवे किमी ते हिम स भउरुचुपुट वरुए

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

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है।
कृपा कर्के किसी से ाका अनुवाद कर्ायें।

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

この報告書には上水道に関する重要な情報が記されており、内容を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.

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



City of Santa Clara

The Center of What's Possible



2025 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Published June 2026

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.

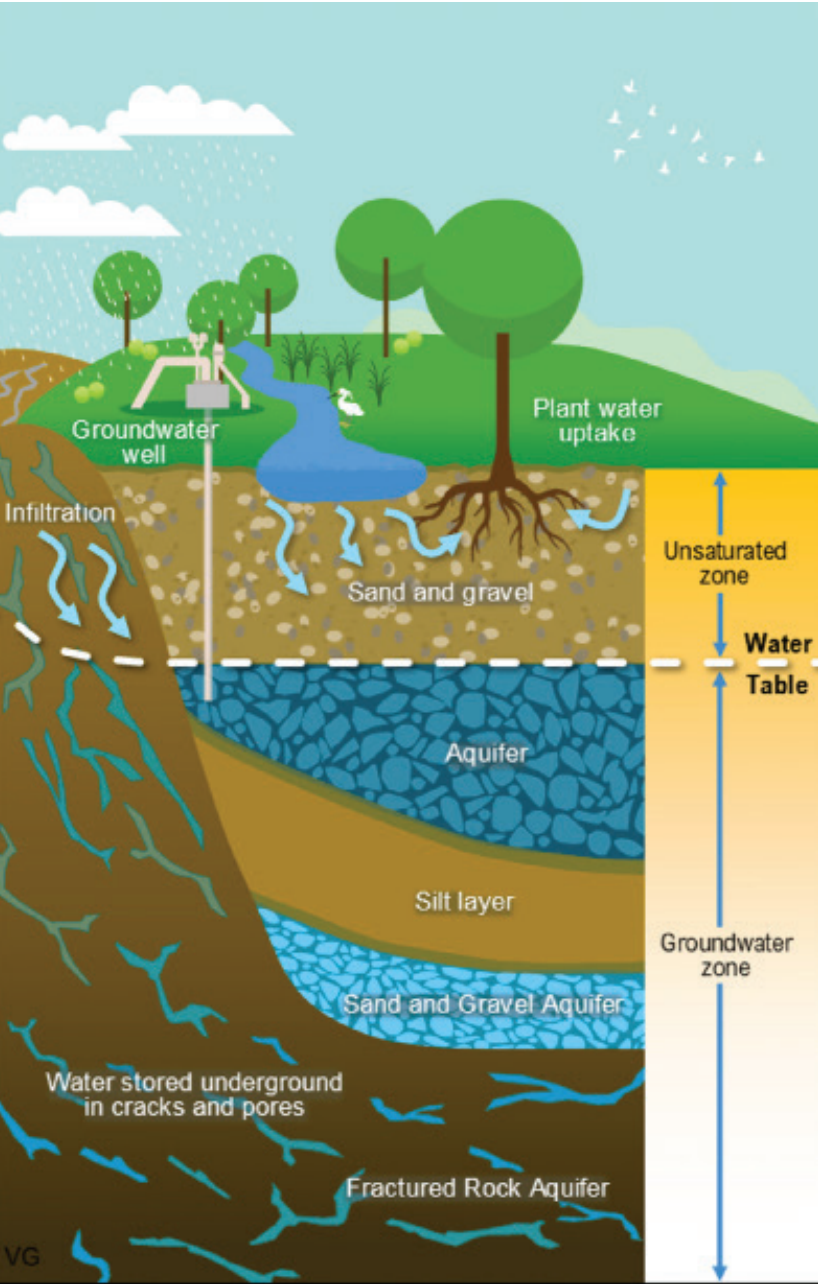
Well Rehabilitation

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.



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



Flushing water mains provides the highest water quality possible.

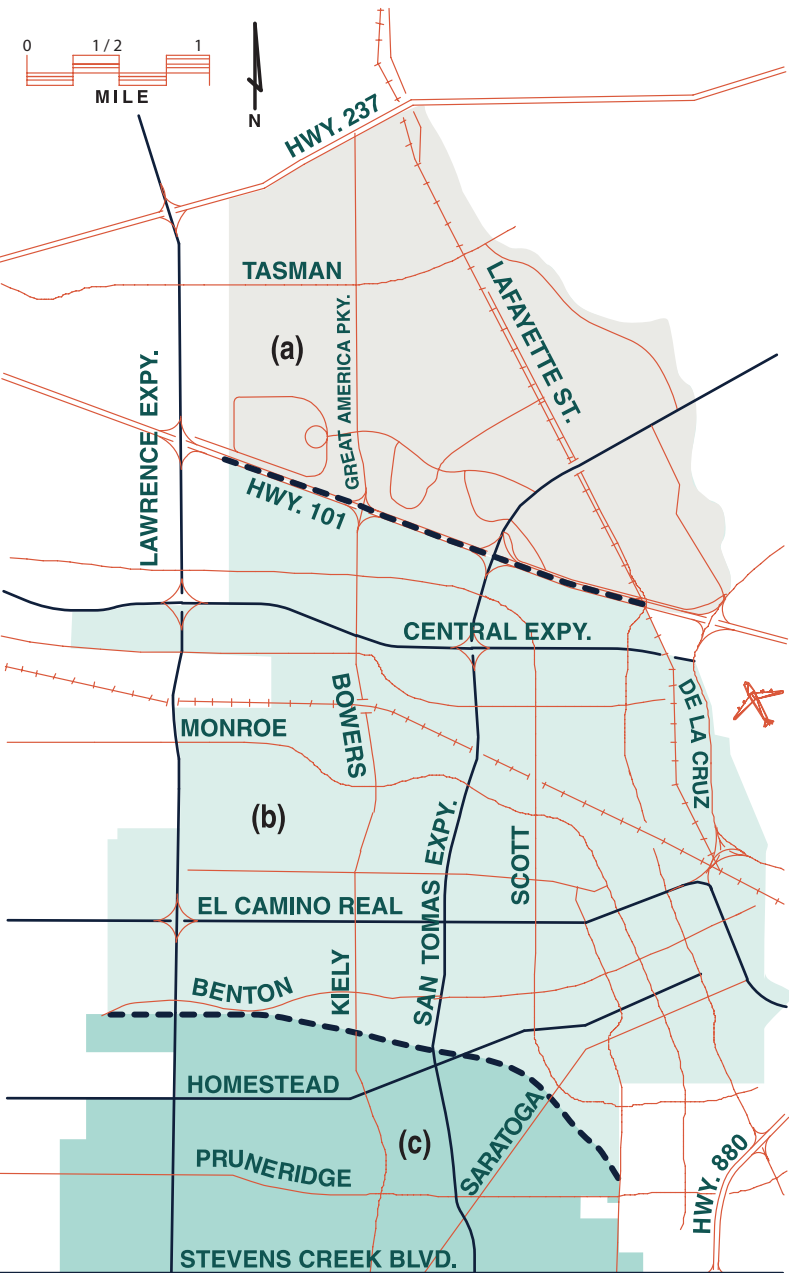
This Report Details:

- 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.



Santa Clara, California

- Blend of SFPUC Hetch Hetchy System and Groundwater
- City of Santa Clara Groundwater
- 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 occurring 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 occurring 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/microscopic 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 N. Elementary was 26 ppb. Repeat sampling following plumbing repairs was non-detect for lead.

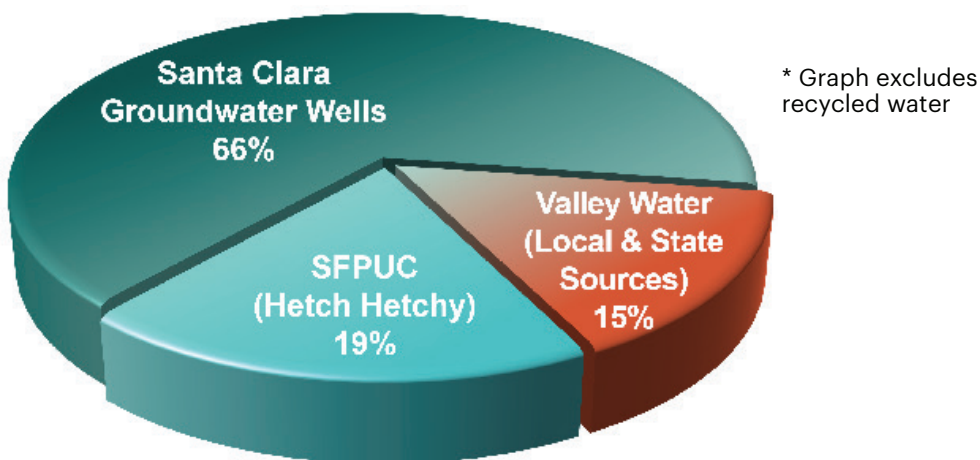
Naturally Clean Tap Water Sources

Our three water sources are used interchangeably or blended:

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



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



Santa Clara Drinking Water Sources

* Graph excludes recycled water

Wendy Kwong

From: City of Santa Clara <news@info.SantaClaraCA.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2026 9:01 PM
To: Wendy Kwong
Subject: 2025 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

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2025 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Published June 2026

Each year, we publish the Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report containing water quality monitoring results through the end of the prior calendar year.

The 2025 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report is available online at SantaClaraCA.gov/WaterQualityReport.

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