CITY OF SUNNYVALE – 2025 PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS REPORT

BACKGROUND

The California Health and Safety Code, section 116470(b) requires public water systems serving more than 10,000 service connections to prepare a report if water quality monitoring results over the past three years exceed any California Public Health Goals (PHGs) and/or federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs are non-enforceable goals established by the California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). MCLGs are goals that are adopted by USEPA, and only come into play if there is no California PHG. PHGs may not be more lenient that MCLGs.

Only constituents that have a California primary drinking water standard and for which either a PHG or MCLG has been set are to be addressed in the Report. **Attachment 1** contains a list of the regulated constituents and their respective PHGs or MCLGs.

If a constituent was detected by a water supplier between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2024 at a level exceeding an applicable PHG or MCLG, the Report shall contain the following information as required by the law:

- Numerical public health risk associated with the enforced Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and the PHG or MCLG;
- Category or type of risk to health that could be associated with each constituent;
- Best treatment technology available, if any, that could be used to remove or reduce the constituent to a level at or below the PHG or MCLG;
- Estimate of the cost to install that treatment and if it is appropriate and feasible; and
- Description of the actions, if any, the City intends to take to reduce the level of the constituent.

The City of Sunnyvale conducts weekly, quarterly, annual, triennial, and 9-year monitoring on a continuous basis and is pleased to report that water quality meets all state and federal standards. However, chromium VI (hexavalent chromium) was detected above the PHG of 0.02 parts per billion (ppb) in the water supplied to the City by a water wholesaler and is discussed for the purpose of this report.

PHG/MCLG vs. MCL

PHGs are set by OEHHA (and MCLGs by USEPA) based solely on public health risk considerations. MCLs are set by USEPA or the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as the contaminants maximum level which public water systems must not exceed. Violations of MCLs can result in fines, abatement orders, or closure of facilities. When the USEPA, or the DDW, adopts an MCL, they take into account such factors as (1) analytical methodologies, (2) effectiveness of available treatment technologies, and (3) health benefits versus costs. PHGs (and MCLGs) are not enforceable and are not required to be met by any public water system.

Water Quality Data Review for this Report

Water quality data collected by the City of Sunnyvale during the calendar years of 2022, 2023 and 2024 for purposes of determining compliance with drinking water standards were reviewed in order to prepare this Report. The City of Sunnyvale also purchases water from two water retailers: the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) and results of that monitoring is also considered in the report review. This data was summarized in the 2022, 2023 and 2024 annual Water Quality Reports, also known as Consumer Confidence Reports, which were distributed to all of our customers by July of each of the following year and is also available online (see **Attachment 2** for copies of the 2022, 2023, and 2024 City of Sunnyvale Water Quality Reports).

Guidelines Followed for Preparation of this Report

The Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) formed a workgroup that prepared guidelines for water utilities to use in preparing required PHG Reports. These guidelines, titled "Public Health Goals Report Guidelines: Ensuring Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 116470(b)" dated April 2025 were used in the preparation of this report.

Best Available Treatment Technology and Cost Estimates

Both USEPA and DDW adopt Best Available Technologies (BATs), which are the best known methods of reducing contaminant levels below the MCL. This report also considers, where appropriate, other commercially available BATs that may have the ability to further reduce constituent levels beyond the MCL to the PHG/MCLG level or below. While a BAT may identify a process that can reduce the presence of a constituent, the cost of implementation can be a major factor in deciding whether or not to adopt the process. For a system that is in compliance with MCL levels, striving to keep constituents at or below PHG/MCLG levels must be evaluated with costs in mind. Thus, while the City is meeting all water quality MCLs, the intent of this exercise is to re-evaluate the value of a technology to remove or reduce a constituent to the level at which the USEPA or OEHHA has determined that there is no associated health risk (i.e. at or below the PHG/MCLG), if possible, and whether the cost to the ratepayers to provide advanced treatment could be justified.

The PHGs/MCLGs are set much lower than the MCL, and it is not always possible or feasible to determine what treatment technology is able to further reduce a constituent to a level at or below the PHG/MCLG. In some cases, such as when the MCLG is set at zero, there may not be commercially available technology to reach that level. The issue is further complicated because it is often not possible to verify by analytical means that the constituent has been totally eliminated, as some laboratory analyses can detect constituents down to a DDW approved level with certainty and are unable to definitively identify the constituent at lower levels. In some cases, installing treatment to try and further reduce very low levels of one constituent may have adverse effects on other aspects of water quality

CONSTITUENTS DETECTED THAT EXCEED A PHG OR MCLG

In reviewing water quality monitoring data collected during 2022, 2023 and 2024, it is concluded that a PHG Report is required that addresses chromium VI (hexavalent chromium).

The following section presents a discussion of the constituent that was detected in the purchased water from SFPUC at levels above the PHG or MCLG.

Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)

On October 1, 2024, the new MCL of 10 ppb became effective for chromium VI. Previously, chromium VI was regulated under the 50 ppb primary drinking water standard for total chromium established in California in 1977. The California PHG for chromium VI has been set at 0.02 ppb. The established detection limit for reporting results is 0.1 ppb, meaning that lab results returned under 0.1 ppb can be unreliable due to the fact that equipment is not sensitive enough to detect levels under the 0.1 ppb level.

Chromium VI can be naturally occurring and found in natural deposits throughout California. However, chromium VI was used in industrial and manufacturing and contaminated waste can migrate into groundwater supplies. Chromium VI has been categorized in the health risk category as being carcinogenic through inhalation and ingestion. The cancer risk at the California MCL is 5×10^{-4}, or five per 10,000, and the risk at the PHG is 1×10^{-6} or one per million[1].

Best Available Technology Identified for Chromium VI

The approved technologies for removing chromium VI from drinking water include:

- Ion exchange
- Coagulation/Filtration
- Reverse osmosis

Two applications of treatment technologies have been tested in recent history and have reduced chromium VI levels to 1 ppb. The estimated cost to install and operate such treatment systems are within the range of $2.14 to $13.38 per thousand gallons treated. Based on historical billing data and SFPUC allocations, Sunnyvale purchases approximately 10,300 acre feet of water annually from SFPUC. The cost to implement treatment for the incoming SFPUC supply would be approximately within the range of $7.2 to $44.9M. In addition, the treatment systems would have associated operations and maintenance costs that are unknown at this time. The result would be an assumed increase in cost for each customer of up to $1,500 over the span of a typical loan payback time of 30 years and not including the continuous cost of O&M[2].

SFPUC Chromium VI Monitoring Results

The City purchases water from SFPUC, which includes treated water from the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP). SFPUC conducts annual chromium VI testing for SVWTP effluent. Including the one-round of initial monitoring required in 2024, there are three SVWTP effluent chromium VI samples, with results averaging 0.1 ppb. This is well below the MCL of 10 ppb and at the 0.1 ppb level that treatment systems can reliably detect. As such, the City will continue to

[1] Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, Water Toxicology Section, Health Risk Information for Public Health Goal Exceedance Reports, February 2025
[2] Costs for BATs come from the 2025 PHG Report Guidance to Water Systems, ACWA, April 2025

monitor SFPUC results and has no plans currently to install treatment systems at the SFPUC turnouts due to the increased cost and marginal/unknown benefit.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The drinking water for the City of Sunnyvale meets all standards established by DDW and USEPA to protect public health. No additional treatment is recommended in an effort to decrease the incidence of hexavalent chromium in source water testing. The level of hexavalent chromium detected is well below the MCL, and elimination may be impossible. Therefore, no additional actions are proposed at this time for reducing hexavalent chromium. Hexavalent chromium will continue to be monitored as required by DDW.

Attachments:

1. Table of Regulated Constituents with MCLs, PHGs or MCLGs
2. Consumer Confidence Reports for 2022, 2023 and 2024.

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

MCLs, DLRs and PHGs for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

Last Update: November, 2024

Prepared and provided by the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA).

MCLs, DLRs, and PHGs for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

Last Update: November 2024

This table includes:

- California's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)
- Detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs)
- Public health goals (PHGs) from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
- The PHGs for NDMA, PFOA and PFOS (which are not yet regulated in California) are included at the bottom of this table.
- The Federal MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are also listed at the end of this table.

Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L), unless otherwise noted.

Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64431 – Inorganic Chemicals

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Aluminum	1	0.05	0.6	2001
Antimony	0.006	0.006	0.001	2016
Arsenic	0.010	0.002	0.000004	2004
Asbestos (MFL = million fibers per liter; for fibers >10 microns long)	7 MFL	0.2 MFL	7 MFL	2003
Barium	1	0.1	2	2003
Beryllium	0.004	0.001	0.001	2003
Cadmium	0.005	0.001	0.00004	2006
Chromium, Total	0.05	0.01	withdrawn Nov. 2001	1999
Chromium, Hexavalent	0.01	0.0001	0.00002	2011
Cyanide	0.15	0.1	0.15	1997
Fluoride	2	0.1	1	1997
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.001	0.0012	1999 (rev2005)*
Nickel	0.1	0.01	0.012	2001
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 as N	0.4	45 as NO3 (=10 as N)	2018
Nitrite (as N)	1 as N	0.4	1 as N	2018
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10 as N	--	10 as N	2018
Perchlorate	0.006	0.004	0.001	2015
Selenium	0.05	0.005	0.03	2010
Thallium	0.002	0.001	0.0001	1999 (rev2004)

*OEHHA's review of this chemical during the year indicated (rev20XX) resulted in nochange in the PHG.

Radionuclides with MCLs in 22 CCR §64441 and §64443 – Radioactivity

Units are picocuries per liter (pCi/L), unless otherwise stated; n/a = not applicable

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Gross alpha particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was notpractical	15	3	none	n/a
Gross beta particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was notpractical	4 mrem/yr	4	none	n/a
Radium-226	--	1	0.05	2006
Radium-228	--	1	0.019	2006
Radium-226 + Radium-228	5	--	--	--
Strontium-90	8	2	0.35	2006
Tritium	20,000	1,000	400	2006
Uranium	20	1	0.43	2001

Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64444 – Organic Chemicals

(a) Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Benzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	2001
Carbon tetrachloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.0001	2000
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0.0005	0.6	1997 (rev2009)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	0.005	0.0005	0.006	1997
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.003	2003
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	1999 (rev2005)
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	0.006	0.0005	0.01	1999
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006	0.0005	0.013	2018
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01	0.0005	0.05	2018
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.005	0.0005	0.004	2000
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	1999
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0005	0.0005	0.0002	1999 (rev2006)
Ethylbenzene	0.3	0.0005	0.3	1997
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	0.013	0.003	0.013	1999
Monochlorobenzene	0.07	0.0005	0.07	2014
Styrene	0.1	0.0005	0.0005	2010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001	0.0005	0.0001	2003
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.00006	2001
Toluene	0.15	0.0005	0.15	1999
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.005	0.0005	0.005	1999
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	0.2	0.0005	1	2006
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.0003	2006
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.0017	2009
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	0.15	0.005	1.3	2014
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	1.2	0.01	4	1997 (rev2011)
Vinyl chloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.00005	2000
Xylenes	1.75	0.0005	1.8	1997

(b) Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Alachlor	0.002	0.001	0.004	1997
Atrazine	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	1999
Bentazon	0.018	0.002	0.2	1999 (rev2009)
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	0.0001	0.000007	2010
Carbofuran	0.018	0.005	0.0007	2016
Chlordane	0.0001	0.0001	0.00003	1997 (rev2006)
Dalapon	0.2	0.01	0.79	1997 (rev2009)
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	0.00001	0.000003	2020
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	0.07	0.01	0.02	2009
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	0.005	0.2	2003
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.004	0.003	0.012	1997
Dinoseb	0.007	0.002	0.014	1997 (rev2010)
Diquat	0.02	0.004	0.006	2016
Endothal	0.1	0.045	0.094	2014
Endrin	0.002	0.0001	0.0003	2016
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00005	0.00002	0.00001	2003
Glyphosate	0.7	0.025	0.9	2007
Heptachlor	0.00001	0.00001	0.000008	1999
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00001	0.00001	0.000006	1999
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00003	2003
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0.001	0.002	2014
Lindane	0.0002	0.0002	0.000032	1999 (rev2005)
Methoxychlor	0.03	0.01	0.00009	2010
Molinate	0.02	0.002	0.001	2008
Oxamyl	0.05	0.02	0.026	2009
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0.0002	0.0003	2009
Picloram	0.5	0.001	0.166	2016
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	0.0005	0.00009	2007
Simazine	0.004	0.001	0.004	2001
Thiobencarb	0.07	0.001	0.042	2016
Toxaphene	0.003	0.001	0.00003	2003
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.000005	0.000005	0.0000007	2009
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	$3x10^{-8}$	$5x10^{-9}$	$5x10^{-11}$	2010
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	0.001	0.003	2014

Copper and Lead, 22 CCR §64672.3

Values referred to as MCLs for lead and copper are not actually MCLs; instead, they arecalled "Action Levels" under the lead and copper rule

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Copper	1.3	0.05	0.3	2008
Lead	0.015	0.005	0.0002	2009

Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64533 – Disinfection Byproducts

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Total Trihalomethanes	0.080	--	--	--
Bromodichloromethane	--	0.0010	0.00006	2020
Bromoform	--	0.0010	0.0005	2020
Chloroform	--	0.0010	0.0004	2020
Dibromochloromethane	--	0.0010	0.0001	2020
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	0.060	--	--	--
Monochloroacetic Acid	--	0.0020	--	--
Dichloroacetic Adic	--	0.0010	--	--
Trichloroacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--
Monobromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--
Dibromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--
Bromate	0.010	0.0050**	0.0001	2009
Chlorite	1.0	0.020	0.05	2009

**The DLR for Bromate is 0.0010 mg/L for analysis performed using EPA Method 317.0 Revision 2.0, 321.8, or 326.0.

Chemicals with PHGs established in response to DDW requests. These are not currently regulated drinking water contaminants.***

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	--	--	0.000003	2006
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)***	--	--	0.00000007	2024
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)***	--	--	0.000001	2024

***PFOA and PFOS have US EPA MCLGs and MCLs.

PFOA – MCLG is zero. MCL is 4 ng/L

PFOS – MCLG is zero. MCL is 4 ng/L

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

City of Sunnyvale Consumer Confidence Reports:

- 2022 Water Quality Report
- 2023 Water Quality Report
- 2024 Water Quality Report

What's inside

Important information about

- Your drinking water
- Water conservation
- Ways to contact the City

Sunnyvale Water Quality Report 2022

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Mangyaring ipagsalin ito.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

本報告包含閣下飲用水嘅重要訊息。
請找 他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

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。
翻訳を依頼 してください。

이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다.
이해하실수 있는 분에게 번역을 부탁하십시요.

इस रपिोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी से संबंधति महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद करें, या कसिी ऐसे व्यक्तसि बात करें जो इसे समझता है।

Where your water comes from

The City of Sunnyvale has three different sources of drinking water supply: treated surface water from the San Francisco Regional Water System managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), treated surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), and local groundwater. There are also pockets of Sunnyvale customers who receive water from the California Water Service Company (Cal Water); questions regarding the source and delivery of water provided by Cal Water can be directed to its local office at (650) 917-0152.

SFPUC supply

The City purchases water from SFPUC to serve the northern part of the City. Filtered water turbidity from SFPUC met the standard of 0.3 NTU or less, 95% of the time. SFPUC's major drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed by the SFPUC. These sources are diverse in both origin and location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County, and San Mateo County, and groundwater stored in a deep aquifer in the northern part of San Mateo County.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies from SFPUC undergo treatment before it is delivered to customers. Water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements but receives the following treatment: ultraviolet light and chlorine disinfection, 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 and San Mateo Counties is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) and Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP), respectively, and is subject to filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal.

In 2022, average fluoride levels in the treated water were maintained at levels up to 0.8 mg/L as required by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). Since May 2015, water has been fluoridated at the new optimum level of 0.7 mg/L.

The SFPUC actively protects the water resources entrusted to its care. Its annual update of the Hetch Hetchy Watershed Sanitary Survey evaluates the sanitary conditions, water quality, potential contamination sources, and the results of watershed protection and management activities with partner agencies (such as the National Park Service and US Forest Service).

Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys every five years to detect and track sanitary concerns for non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds. The latest 5-year surveys were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. These surveys identified wildlife, livestock , and human activities as potential contamination sources. To review the Sanitary Surveys at the District office, contact DDW at (510) 620-3474.

More information on SFPUC and the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) ▶ Visit sfwater.org

Valley Water supply

The City purchases treated surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District, now Valley Water, and delivers it to the southern portion of the City. 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.

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. To review the Sanitary Surveys, contact DDW at (510) 620-3474.

More information on Valley Water ▶
Visit valleywater.org

Local groundwater

The City owns, operates, and maintains six deep wells. The wells are used to help supplement the imported water supplies during peak demands in the summer months and emergency situations. The City is always working to increase flexibility in local groundwater supplies, enhance water quality, reduce operating costs, and increase reliability. The City maintains and monitors the wells on a regular basis. Groundwater pumped from these wells is taxed by Valley Water.

The City completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) in January 2003 for these groundwater sources. The City's groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination by leaky underground fuel tanks, dry cleaning chemicals, sewer collection systems, old septic systems, and machine shops.

Visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html for more information, or call (408) 730-7400 to schedule a time to view the City's DWSAP.

Protecting your water supply

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the 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 from 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 result 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 byproducts 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.

Protecting the water supply is important to ensure that water is safe from contamination and aesthetically pleasing for use, and it begins in the watersheds. Contamination requires treatment, which increases the cost to deliver water to your tap. Here are ways that you can help protect our watershed:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Take used motor oil and other recyclables to the SMaRT Station.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals at any Sunnyvale fire station. Medications should not be flushed down drains or put in the garbage.
- Dispose of cleaners, chemicals, and paints at a Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Event.
- Volunteer in your community. The Creek Connections Action Group works to protect the County's waterways. Visit cleanacreek.org.
- Participate in public meetings and forums. It allows decision-makers to hear your perspective and you to be involved in protecting your water supply.

More information about disposal and recycling ▶
Call (408) 730-7262

SMaRT Station
301 Carl Road, Sunnyvale, CA 94089
Open daily, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tel: (408) 752-8530

Household hazardous waste drop-off
Third Saturday in January, April, July, and October, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Visit hhw.org or call (408) 299-7300 to schedule an appointment.

Water conservation – a way of life

The City works cooperatively with our water wholesalers to provide residents with advice, assistance, and access to programs. The following water-saving tips are simple ways to conserve water indoors and out and are provided jointly by the City and Valley Water.

Steps to save water indoors

- Turn off the faucet while you brush your teeth or soap up your hands.
- Install water-efficient faucet aerators and showerheads in your kitchen and bathrooms.
- Take shorter showers. You will save 2.5 gallons of water each minute.
- Do not use the toilet as a wastebasket.
- Rinse fruits and vegetables in a bowl of water instead of running water.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator. Running tap water to cool is wasteful.
- Only wash full loads of laundry and dishes.
- Replace your old top-loading clothes washer with a high-efficiency model.
- If your toilet uses more than 3.5 gallons per flush, replace it with a high-efficiency toilet. New models use 70% less water.

Steps to save water outdoors

- Use a broom to sweep off pavement. Using a hose to wash sidewalks, driveways, and patios wastes money and water.
- Plant native or drought-tolerant plants that require less watering.
- Apply organic mulch around plants to reduce moisture loss, keep weed growth down and promote healthier soil.
- Check for leaks in pipes, sprinkler heads, and valves.
- Water during cool parts of the day. Early morning is the best time because it helps prevent growth of fungus.
- Water your lawn only when it needs it. If the grass springs back up after stepping on it, it does not need watering.
- Avoid watering on windy days and deeply soak your lawn to ensure moisture reaches the roots.
- Use drip irrigation in larger gardens with weather-based irrigation control.

For more information about water saving fixture and appliance rebates call the Water Conservation Hotline.

Water Conservation Hotline ▶
Call (408) 630-2554
Visit valleywater.org

2022

Water quality test results

The City of Sunnyvale has instituted a comprehensive water quality monitoring program that encompasses City-owned wells and all water purchased from SFPUC and Valley Water. This program ensures that all of our customers receive water that complies with all regulatory criteria and that no maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or action levels (ALs) for regulated chemicals, bacteria, or pollutants are exceeded.

To ensure water quality standards are met, drinking water samples are collected weekly throughout Sunnyvale and analyzed for a variety of regulated and unregulated contaminants. Samples are tested by our certified laboratory and by an independent certified laboratory using the latest testing procedures and equipment. We collect more samples than required by the State Water Board to provide you with the highest quality of water at all times. In addition, the City's wholesalers, SFPUC and Valley Water, conduct their own testing before delivering water to the City. Such measures help us to continue meeting established water quality standards.

The table to the right shows the results of the distribution system and source water analyses conducted by the City, SFPUC, and Valley Water. Water quality data are grouped by water source. Compliance testing for 2022 required more than 20,000 tests for more than 80 parameters. We detected only 12 of these parameters, and none were detected at levels higher than the State Water Board allows.

Only the parameters detected are shown. Other constituents were analyzed but are not listed because they were not detected. Additionally, unregulated parameters are shown to provide you with supplemental information.

Some data—although representative—were collected prior to 2022, as the State Water Board requires monitoring for some constituents less than once per year since the concentrations do not vary frequently or significantly.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS)

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL, (AL), or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG]	Groundwater Well		Valley Water		SFPUC		Typical Sources*
				Average or [Max]	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	
SOURCE WATER SAMPLING										
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND–0.11	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 21
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.16	0.14–0.18	ND	ND–0.13	0.3	ND–0.8	3, 5, 6
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.4	2.3–6.3	0.4	ND–0.7	ND	ND	3, 7, 8
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS										
TOC (precursor control)	ppm	TT	NA			2.3	1.5–3.0	2.3	1.3–3.9	10
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Giardia Lamblia	cysts/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND	0.01	ND–0.04	1
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA			[0.28]$_a$	100%$_a$	[2.2]$_a$ [3.4]$_b$	99.3–100%$_a$ 0.2–0.4$_b$	2
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING										
LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (SUNNYVALE 2022 AT-THE-TAP SAMPLING)				**90th Percentile**			**# of Samples Above AL**			
Lead	ppb	(15)	0.2	ND			0 out of 54			3, 17, 19
Copper	ppm	(1.3)	0.3	0.234			0 out of 54			3, 17, 18
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS				**Highest Location RAA**			**Range**			
Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	2.28			0.03–4.6			20
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	77.6			10.6–95.9			9
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	32			5.1–41			9

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Sources*
Chloride	ppm	500	45	33–66	83	71–95	8.7	ND–15	11, 12, 14
Color	Color Unit	15	ND	ND	2	ND–5	ND	ND–5	13
Odor	TON	3	ND	ND	1	1	ND	ND	13
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	680	610–740	581	562–626	140	37–210	14, 16
Sulfate	ppm	500	35	26–43	65	50–74	15	1.1–29	11, 12, 15
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	413	380–440	335	308–362	61	ND–104	11, 12
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.14	ND–0.33	ND	ND–0.28	0.12	0.1–0.2	2

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	
Haloacetic Acids 6$_c$	ppb	NS	17.2	0.3–37.0	
Haloacetic Acids 9$_c$	ppb	NS	34.2	20.7–53.4	
Manganese$_d$	ppb	50	1.4	ND–4.8	12
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane$_d$	ppb	NS	ND	ND–0.016	
n-Butyl alcohol (1-butanol)$_d$	ppb	NS	ND	ND–2.3	

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Chlorate	ppm	800	ND	ND	150	96–221	147	45–650	4
Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	ppm	NS	287	270–310	114	92–122	32	9.1–49	
pH	Units	NS	7.9	7.8–7.9	7.8	7.5–8.0	9.2	8.2–9.6	
Sodium	ppm	NS	27	21–38	71	65–79	14	3.5–21	
Temperature	ºC	NS	65.5	59–72	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Definitions of key terms

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. MCLs are established by USEPA and the State Water Board.

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 USEPA.

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.

Notification level (NL). Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs. When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

Primary drinking water standard (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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

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.

Total organic carbon (TOC). TOC has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing disinfection byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. It is a measure of the clarity of the water and is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of a filtration system. The MCL for turbidity is based on the TT. For unfiltered water, the MCL is 5.0 NTU. For filtered water, the MCL is ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). UCMR requires monitoring for contaminants not currently regulated. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

Waiver. State permission to decrease the monitoring frequency for a particular contaminant.

Abbreviations

°C	Degrees Celsius
cysts/L	Cysts per liter
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Max	Maximum
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NS	No standard
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit
ppb	parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
ppm	parts per million (milligrams per liter)
µS/cm	microSiemens per centimeter
RAA	Running annual average
TON	Threshold odor number
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

Table Notes

a. For filtered water, the MCL is <0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

b. For unfiltered Hetch Hetchy water, the MCL is 5.0 NTU.

c. Levels in the distribution system.

d. Levels in the distribution system and groundwater wells.

* Typical sources in drinking water

1 Naturally present in the environment
2 Soil runoff
3 Erosion of natural deposits
4 A degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used for disinfection
5 Water additive that promotes strong teeth
6 Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
7 Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
8 Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
9 Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
10 Various natural and man-made sources
11 Runoff from natural deposits
12 Leaching from natural deposits
13 Naturally-occurring organic materials
14 Seawater influence
15 Industrial wastes
16 Substances that form ions when in water
17 Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
18 Leaching from wood preservatives
19 Discharges from industrial manufacturers
20 Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
21 Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries

Important information about your water quality

Fluoride

Currently, all water from SFPUC is fluoridated while water from Valley Water, the City's other wholesale water provider, is not. The City also does not fluoridate well water. As a result, some areas of Sunnyvale receive fluoridated water, other areas receive non-fluoridated water, and some areas receive a mixture of both. See map at bottom left. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), if a child under the age of six months is exclusively consuming infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water, there may be an increased chance of dental fluorosis. Consult your child's health care provider for more information.

Lead

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 privately owned service lines and home plumbing. The City 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and use it for another purpose, such as watering plants. 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Disinfection

The City's system distributes water disinfected with chloramine and well water that is tested but not treated. Chloramine, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, lasts longer in water to provide more protection against pathogens such as bacteria and viruses, and produces lower levels of disinfection byproducts such as trihalomethanes. The water provided by SFPUC and Valley Water is disinfected with chloramines, which can affect dialysis treatment. Residents on home dialysis should contact their physicians to discuss the impact on their treatment. The End Stage Renal Disease Network 17, at (415) 897-2400, can provide more information about chloramines and dialysis. Fish and aquarium owners should check with their local pet stores for information on chloramine removal.

Crytosporidium/Giardia

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are microbial pathogens naturally present in the environment and commonly found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of source water by SFPUC in 2022 indicated a low presence of these organisms. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. They must be ingested to cause disease and may be spread through means other than drinking water. Ingestion of either pathogen can cause abdominal infection. Symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and associated headaches.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants younger than six months of age. 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 ppm 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.

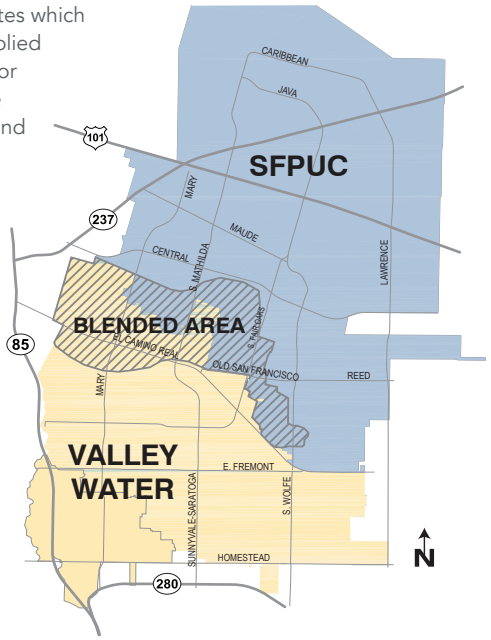
Hardness

Water hardness is determined mainly by the presence of calcium and magnesium salts. Although hard water does not pose a health risk, it may be considered undesirable for other reasons. Some benefits of water softening are reductions in soap usage, longer life for water heaters and a decrease in encrustation of pipes; disadvantages are an increase in sodium intake, an increase in maintenance and servicing, and potential adverse effects on salt-sensitive plants. To convert hardness from ppm to grains per gallon, divide by 17.1. A hardness scale is provided below for your reference.

Hardness classification	Grains per gallon	mg/L or ppm
Soft	< 1.0	< 17.1
Slightly hard	1.0–3.5	17.1–60
Moderately hard	3.5–7.0	60–120
Hard	7.0–10.5	120–180
Very hard	> 10.5	> 180

Water supply map

The adjacent map indicates which areas of the City are supplied by SFPUC, Valley Water, or a mixture of the two. The colored regions correspond to the colored columns in the following table. Groundwater wells, which are not shown on this map, are located throughout the City. Local groundwater is blended with surface water supplies from SFPUC and Valley Water. SFPUC water is fluoridated but Valley Water and groundwater supplies are not.



Important contact information

City contacts

City of Sunnyvale
456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tel: (408) 730-7500
TTY: 711 (CA Relay Service)
Sunnyvale.ca.gov

Utility Division (Billing)
(408) 730-7400

Hours of operation

8 am to 5 pm, Monday–Friday

Environmental Services Department (Leaks, Breaks, Water Quality Questions)
(408) 730-7900

Backflow and Cross-Connection Control Program
(669) 600-7322
backflow@Sunnyvale.ca.gov

Web Resources

Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water

US EPA
water.epa.gov/drink

Department of Water Resources
water.ca.gov

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
bawsca.org

American Water Works Association
awwa.org *or* DrinkTap.org

Valley Water Resources

Water Conservation
(408) 630-2554
conservation@valleywater.org

Access Valley Water
Reporting and Requests
valleywater.org/AVWapp

To Report Water Waste
(408) 630-2000
waterwise@valleywater.org

Pollution Hotline
(888) 510-5151 (24 Hours)

To get involved

To provide input on decisions that affect drinking water quality, you are welcome to speak on any issue specifically coming before the City Council at a regularly scheduled council meeting. You can also speak on any topic you wish to bring to the Council's attention during the "Oral Communications" portion of the meeting agenda. Alternatively, you can send a letter in advance of a meeting.

City Council Meetings
City Hall Council Chambers
456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tuesdays, 7 p.m.

A list of City Council meetings, agenda items and study issues can be obtained by visiting Sunnyvale.ca.gov or by calling the City Clerk's office at (408) 730-7483.

Health and education information

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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 from their health care providers.

USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline ▶
(800) 426-4791

Hydrant and Main Flushing

As part of the City's ongoing maintenance of the potable water distribution system we conduct periodic flushing of hydrants and water mains. Flushing the system clears water lines of sand and sediment that may have accumulated during the year.

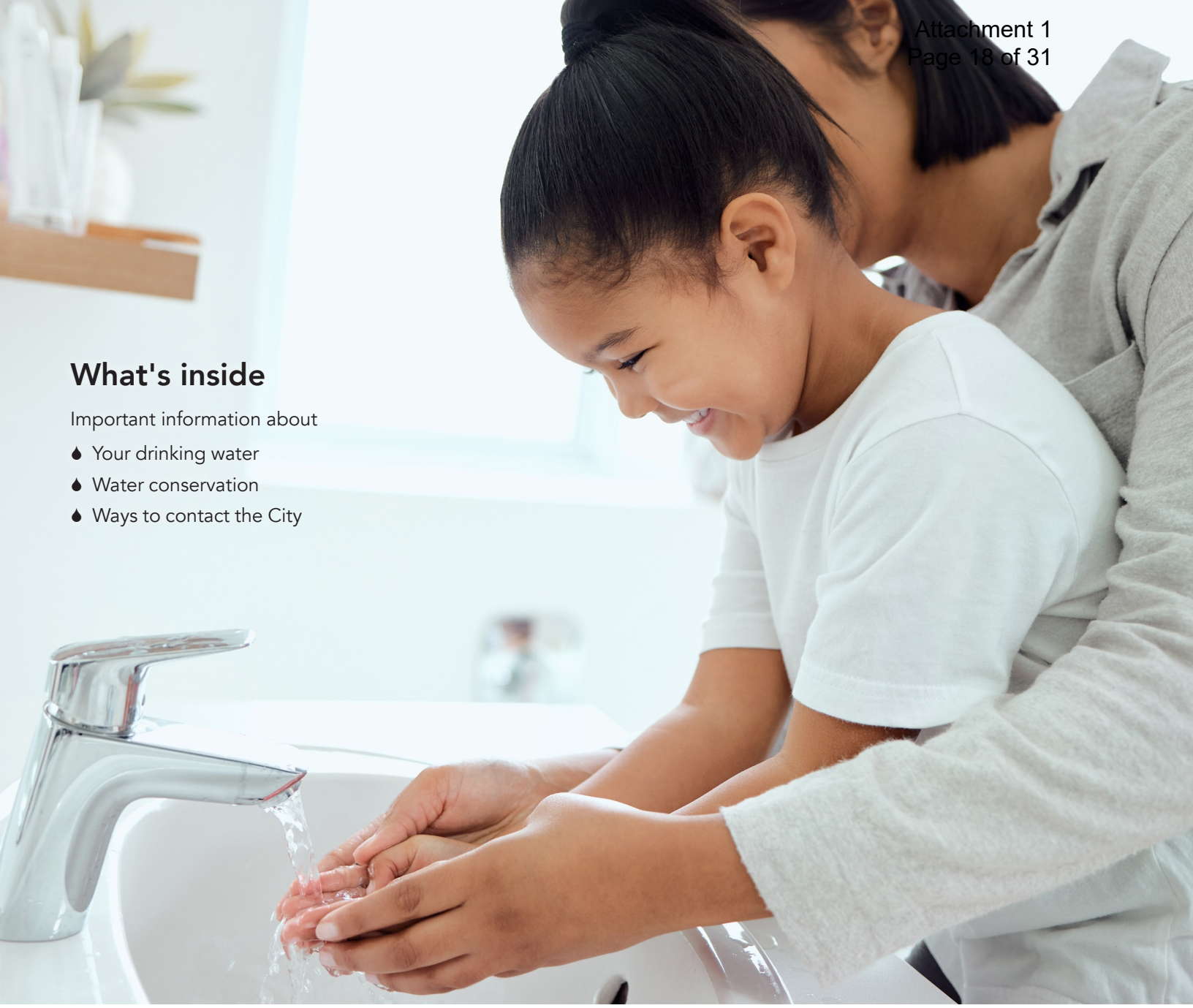
After hydrant flushing, your tap water may be temporarily cloudy/discolored; however, it is safe to drink. Discolored water is caused by harmless sediment and mineral deposits in pipes that can be stirred up during hydrant flushing. This does not present any health hazard. The discoloration may be removed by flushing your tap; run the water in your sink and/or shower until it runs clear.

For more information ▶
Call Field Services at (408) 730-7400

More information

For more information about this report or the City's water quality monitoring program, please contact:

Joseph De la Cruz
City of Sunnyvale
Water Operations Manager
(408) 730-7900
JDeLaCruz@Sunnyvale.ca.gov



What's inside

Important information about

- Your drinking water
- Water conservation
- Ways to contact the City

Sunnyvale Water Quality Report 2023

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Mangyaring ipagsalin ito.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

本報告包含閣下飲用水嘅重要訊息。
請找 他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

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。
翻訳を依頼 してください。

이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다.
이해하실수 있는 분에게 번역을 부탁하십시요.

इस रपिोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी से संबंधति महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद करें, या कसिी ऐसे व्यक्तसि बात करें जो इसे समझता है।

Where your water comes from

The City of Sunnyvale has three different sources of drinking water supply: treated surface water from the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), treated surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), and local groundwater. There are also pockets of Sunnyvale customers who receive water from the California Water Service Company (Cal Water); questions regarding the source and delivery of water provided by Cal Water can be directed to its local office at (650) 917-0152.

SFPUC supply

The City purchases water from SFPUC to serve the northern part of the City. Filtered water turbidity from SFPUC met the standard of 0.3 NTU or less, 95% of the time. The SFPUC's drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed by the SFPUC. These sources are diverse in both origin and location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County, and San Mateo County, and groundwater stored in a deep aquifer in the northern part of San Mateo County.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies from SFPUC undergo treatment before it is delivered to customers. Water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements but receives the following treatment: ultraviolet light and chlorine disinfection, 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 upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant; whereas water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Water treatment at these plants consists of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal. In 2023, neither upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources nor groundwater was used by the SFRWS.

In 2023, average fluoride levels in the treated water were 0.6 mg/L. Since May 2015, SFPUC's objective has been to fluoridate water at the new optimum level of 0.7 mg/L, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

SFPUC actively protects water resources entrusted to its care. Its annual update of the Hetch Hetchy Watershed Sanitary Survey evaluates sanitary conditions, water quality, potential contamination sources, and the results of watershed protection and management activities with partner agencies (such as the National Park Service and US Forest Service).

Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys every five years to detect and track sanitary concerns for non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds. The latest 5-year surveys were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. These surveys identified wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities as potential contamination sources. To review the Sanitary Surveys at the District office, contact DDW at (510) 620-3474.

More information on SFPUC and the SFRWS ▶ Visit sfwater.org

Valley Water supply

The City purchases treated surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District, now Valley Water, and delivers it to the southern portion of the City. 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.

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. To review the Sanitary Surveys, contact DDW at (510) 620-3474.

More information on Valley Water ▶ Visit valleywater.org

Local groundwater

The City owns, operates, and maintains six deep wells. The wells are used to help supplement the imported water supplies during peak demands in the summer months and emergency situations. The City is always working to increase flexibility in local groundwater supplies, enhance water quality, reduce operating costs, and increase reliability. The City maintains and monitors the wells on a regular basis. Groundwater pumped from these wells is taxed by Valley Water.

The City completed the initial groundwater source assessments for the Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) in January 2003. The assessment is the first step in assuring source water protection and is required for new or rehabilitated wells. The DWSAP regulates proper wellhead protection and routine water quality monitoring assures the continued protection of those groundwater sources. The City's groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination by leaky underground fuel tanks, dry cleaning chemicals, sewer collection systems, old septic systems, and machine shops.

Visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html for more information, or call (408) 730-7400 to schedule a time to view the City's DWSAP.

Protecting your water supply

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 result 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 byproducts 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.

Protecting the water supply is important to ensure that water is safe from contamination and aesthetically pleasing for use, and it begins in the watersheds. Contamination requires treatment, which increases the cost to deliver water to your tap. Here are ways that you can help protect our watershed:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Take used motor oil and other recyclables to the SMaRT Station®.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals at any Sunnyvale fire station. Medications should not be flushed down drains or put in the garbage.
- Dispose of cleaners, chemicals, and paints at a Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Event.
- Volunteer in your community. The Creek Connections Action Group works to protect the County's waterways. Visit cleanacreek.org.
- Participate in public meetings and forums. This allows decision-makers to hear your perspective and enables you to be involved in protecting your water supply.

More information about disposal and recycling ▶
Call (408) 730-7262

SMaRT Station®
301 Carl Road, Sunnyvale, CA 94089
Open daily, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tel: (408) 752-8530

Household hazardous waste drop-off
Weekly drop-off events, Fridays and Saturdays, excluding holidays.
Visit hhw.org or call (408) 299-7300 to schedule an appointment.

Water conservation – a way of life

The City works cooperatively with our water wholesalers to provide residents with advice, assistance, and access to programs. The following water-saving tips are simple ways to conserve water indoors and out and are provided jointly by the City and Valley Water.

Steps to save water indoors

- Turn off the faucet while you brush your teeth or soap up your hands.
- Install water-efficient faucet aerators and showerheads in your kitchen and bathrooms.
- Take shorter showers. You will save 2.5 gallons of water each minute.
- Do not use the toilet as a wastebasket.
- Rinse fruits and vegetables in a bowl of water instead of running water.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator. Running tap water to cool is wasteful.
- Only wash full loads of laundry and dishes.
- Replace your old top-loading clothes washer with a high-efficiency model.
- If your toilet uses more than 3.5 gallons per flush, replace it with a high-efficiency toilet. New models use 70% less water.

Steps to save water outdoors

- Use a broom to sweep off pavement. Using a hose to wash sidewalks, driveways, and patios wastes money and water.
- Plant native or drought-tolerant plants that require less watering.
- Apply organic mulch around plants to reduce moisture loss, keep weed growth down and promote healthier soil.
- Check for leaks in pipes, sprinkler heads, and valves.
- Water during cool parts of the day. Early morning is the best time because it helps prevent growth of fungus.
- Water your lawn only when it needs it. If the grass springs back up after stepping on it, it does not need watering.
- Avoid watering on windy days and deeply soak your lawn to ensure moisture reaches the roots.
- Use drip irrigation in larger gardens with weather-based irrigation control.

For more information about water saving fixture and appliance rebates call the Water Conservation Hotline.

Water Conservation Hotline ▶
Call (408) 630-2554
Visit valleywater.org

2023

Water quality test results

The City of Sunnyvale has instituted a comprehensive water quality monitoring program that encompasses City-owned wells and all water purchased from SFPUC and Valley Water. This program ensures that all of our customers receive water that complies with all regulatory criteria and that no maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or action levels (ALs) for regulated chemicals, bacteria, or pollutants are exceeded.

To ensure water quality standards are met, drinking water samples are collected weekly throughout Sunnyvale and analyzed for a variety of regulated and unregulated contaminants. Samples are tested by our certified laboratory and by an independent certified laboratory using the latest testing procedures and equipment. We collect more samples than required by the State Water Board to provide you with the highest quality of water at all times. In addition, the City's wholesalers, SFPUC and Valley Water, conduct their own testing before delivering water to the City. Such measures help us to continue meeting established water quality standards.

The table to the right shows the results of the distribution system and source water analyses conducted by the City, SFPUC, and Valley Water. Water quality data are grouped by water source. Compliance testing for 2023 required more than 20,000 tests for more than 80 parameters. We detected only 12 of these parameters, and none were detected at levels higher than the State Water Board allows.

Only the parameters detected are shown. Other constituents were analyzed but are not listed because they were not detected. Additionally, unregulated parameters are shown to provide you with supplemental information.

Some data—although representative—were collected prior to 2023, as the State Water Board requires monitoring for some constituents less than once per year since the concentrations do not vary frequently or significantly.

Notice of Monitoring Violation

Losse Well is the only standby groundwater well in the City and is designated for emergency use only. Six other groundwater wells are considered active. We are required to test standby groundwater wells for specific contaminants every nine years regardless of whether the well is used for drinking water. Active wells are tested more frequently. Results of regular testing are an indicator of whether your drinking water supply meets health standards and when wells are not tested in accordance with their respective monitoring schedule, the health effects of drinking that water are unknown. Testing at Losse Well was last completed in 2014 and was due to be completed by December 2023 in accordance with the nine-year compliance cycle. We did not conduct the scheduled testing at Losse Well in 2023. However, Losse Well was not utilized for the City's drinking water supply in 2023 or at any time in the prior decade. Testing was conducted for Losse Well in March 2024 in response to the monitoring violation and results met all drinking water quality standards.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS)

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL, (AL), or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG]	Groundwater Well Average or [Max]	Groundwater Well Range	Valley Water Average or [Max]	Valley Water Range	SFPUC Average or [Max]	SFPUC Range	Typical Sources*
SOURCE WATER SAMPLING										
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND–0.11	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 21
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.16	0.14–0.18	ND	ND–0.16	0.6	0.4–2.6	3, 5, 6
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.5	2.2–6.8	0.6	ND–1.3	ND	ND–0.6	3, 7, 8
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS										
TOC (precursor control)	ppm	TT	NA			1.8	1.2–2.2	[1.5]	1.2–1.8	10
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Giardia Lamblia	cysts/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND	0.03	0–0.13	1
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA			[0.30]$_a$	100%$_a$	[0.2]$_a$ [2]$_b$	100%$_a$ 0.3–0.9$_b$	2
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING										
LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (SUNNYVALE 2022 AT-THE-TAP SAMPLING)				**90th Percentile**			**# of Samples Above AL**			
Lead	ppb	(15)	0.2	ND			0 out of 54			3, 17, 19
Copper	ppm	(1.3)	0.3	0.234			0 out of 54			3, 17, 18
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS				**Highest Location RAA**			**Range**			
Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	2.18			ND–5.5			20
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	69.8			26.5–95.9			9
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	39.0			9.9–56.0			9

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Sources*
Chloride	ppm	500	45	33–66	37	11–52	4.6	ND–9.3	11, 12, 14
Color	Color Unit	15	ND	ND	4	1–5	ND	ND–5	13
Odor	TON	3	ND	ND	1.9	1.4–2.0	ND	ND	13
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	680	610–740	369	188–463	160	32–289	14, 16
Sulfate	ppm	500	35	26–43	56	34–78	19	1.2–36	11, 12, 15
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	413	380–440	213	112–272	77	ND–153	11, 12
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.14	ND–0.33	ND	ND–0.30	0.3	0.1–0.6	2

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	
Haloacetic Acids 6$_c$	ppb	NS	17.2	0.3–37.0	
Haloacetic Acids 9$_c$	ppb	NS	34.2	20.7–53.4	
Manganese$_d$	ppb	50	1.4	ND–4.8	12
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane$_d$	ppb	NS	ND	ND–0.016	
n-Butyl alcohol (1-butanol)$_d$	ppb	NS	ND	ND–2.3	

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Chlorate$_e$	ppm	800	ND	ND	84	68–108	168	30–749	4
Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	ppm	NS	287	270–310	82	42–114	47	7.5–86	
pH	Units	NS	7.9	7.8–7.9	7.6	7.4–7.9	9.3	8.4–9.8	
Sodium	ppm	NS	27	21–38	40	20–52	11	2.7–19	
Temperature	°C	NS	63	58–71	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Definitions of key terms

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. MCLs are established by USEPA and the State Water Board.

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 USEPA.

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.

Notification level (NL). Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs. When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

Primary drinking water standard (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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

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.

Total organic carbon (TOC). TOC has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing disinfection byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. It is a measure of the clarity of the water and is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of a filtration system. The MCL for turbidity is based on the TT. For unfiltered water, the MCL is 5.0 NTU. For filtered water, the MCL is ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). UCMR requires monitoring for contaminants not currently regulated. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

Waiver. State permission to decrease the monitoring frequency for a particular contaminant.

Abbreviations

°C	Degrees Celsius
cysts/L	Cysts per liter
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Max	Maximum
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NS	No standard
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit
ppb	parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
ppm	parts per million (milligrams per liter)
µS/cm	microSiemens per centimeter
RAA	Running annual average
TON	Threshold odor number
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

Table Notes

a. For filtered water, the MCL is <0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

b. For unfiltered Hetch Hetchy water, the MCL is 5.0 NTU.

c. Levels in the distribution system.

d. Levels in the distribution system and groundwater wells.

e. The detected chlorate in the SFPUC treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection.

* Typical sources in drinking water

1 Naturally present in the environment
2 Soil runoff
3 Erosion of natural deposits
4 A degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used for disinfection
5 Water additive that promotes strong teeth
6 Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
7 Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
8 Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
9 Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
10 Various natural and man-made sources
11 Runoff from natural deposits
12 Leaching from natural deposits
13 Naturally-occurring organic materials
14 Seawater influence
15 Industrial wastes
16 Substances that form ions when in water
17 Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
18 Leaching from wood preservatives
19 Discharges from industrial manufacturers
20 Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
21 Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries

Important information about your water quality

Fluoride

Currently, all water from SFPUC is fluoridated while water from Valley Water, the City's other wholesale water provider is not. The City also does not fluoridate well water. As a result, some areas of Sunnyvale receive fluoridated water, other areas receive non-fluoridated water, and some areas receive a mixture of both. See map below. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), if a child under the age of six months is exclusively consuming infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water, there may be an increased chance of dental fluorosis. Consult your child's health care provider for more information.

Lead

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 privately owned service lines and home plumbing. The City 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and use it for another purpose, such as watering plants. 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Disinfection

The City's system distributes water disinfected with chloramine and well water that is tested but not treated. Chloramine, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, lasts longer in water to provide more protection against pathogens such as bacteria and viruses, and produces lower levels of disinfection byproducts such as trihalomethanes. The water provided by SFPUC and Valley Water is disinfected with chloramines, which can affect dialysis treatment. Residents on home dialysis should contact their physicians to discuss the impact on their treatment. The End Stage Renal Disease Network 17, at (415) 897-2400, can provide more information about chloramines and dialysis. Fish and aquarium owners should check with their local pet stores for information on chloramine removal.

Crytosporidium/Giardia

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are microbial pathogens naturally present in the environment and commonly found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of source water by SFPUC in 2023 indicated a low presence of these organisms. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. They must be ingested to cause disease and may be spread through means other than drinking water. Ingestion of either pathogen can cause abdominal infection. Symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and associated headaches.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants younger than six months of age. 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 ppm 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.

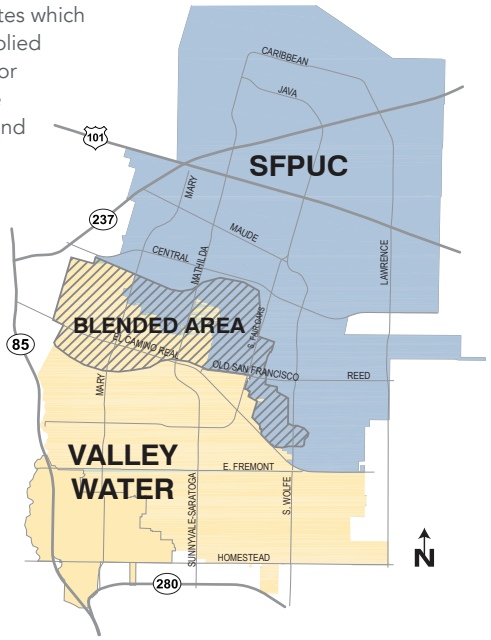
Hardness

Water hardness is determined mainly by the presence of calcium and magnesium salts. Although hard water does not pose a health risk, it may be considered undesirable for other reasons. Some benefits of water softening are reductions in soap usage, longer life for water heaters and a decrease in encrustation of pipes; disadvantages are an increase in sodium intake, an increase in maintenance and servicing, and potential adverse effects on salt-sensitive plants. To convert hardness from ppm to grains per gallon, divide by 17.1. A hardness scale is provided below for your reference.

Hardness classification	Grains per gallon	mg/L or ppm
Soft	< 1.0	< 17.1
Slightly hard	1.0–3.5	17.1–60
Moderately hard	3.5–7.0	60–120
Hard	7.0–10.5	120–180
Very hard	> 10.5	> 180

Water supply map

The adjacent map indicates which areas of the City are supplied by SFPUC, Valley Water, or a mixture of the two. The colored regions correspond to the colored columns in the water quality table (pages 4-5). Groundwater wells, which are not shown on this map, are located throughout the City. Local groundwater is blended with surface water supplies from SFPUC and Valley Water. SFPUC water is fluoridated but Valley Water and groundwater supplies are not.



Important contact information

City contacts

City of Sunnyvale
456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tel: (408) 730-7500
TTY: 711 (CA Relay Service)
Sunnyvale.ca.gov

Utility Division (Billing)
(408) 730-7400

Hours of operation

8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday–Friday

Environmental Services Department (Leaks, Breaks, Water Quality Questions)
(408) 730-7900

Backflow and Cross-Connection Control Program
(669) 600-7322
backflow@Sunnyvale.ca.gov

Web resources

Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water

US EPA
water.epa.gov/drink

Department of Water Resources
water.ca.gov

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
bawsca.org

American Water Works Association
awwa.org *or* DrinkTap.org

Valley Water resources

Water Conservation
(408) 630-2554
conservation@valleywater.org

Access Valley Water
Reporting and Requests
valleywater.org/AVWapp

To Report Water Waste
(408) 630-2000
waterwise@valleywater.org

Pollution Hotline
(888) 510-5151 (24 Hours)

More information

For more information about this report or the City's water quality monitoring program, please contact:

Joseph De la Cruz
City of Sunnyvale
Water Operations Manager
(408) 730-7900
JDeLaCruz@Sunnyvale.ca.gov

To get involved

To provide input on decisions that affect drinking water quality, you are welcome to speak on any issue specifically coming before the City Council at a regularly scheduled council meeting. You can also speak on any topic you wish to bring to the Council's attention during the "Oral Communications" portion of the meeting agenda. Alternatively, you can send a letter in advance of a meeting.

City Council Meetings
City Hall Council Chambers
456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tuesdays, 7 p.m.

A list of City Council meetings, agenda items and study issues can be obtained by visiting Sunnyvale.ca.gov or by calling the City Clerk's office at (408) 730-7483.

Health and education information

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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 from their health care providers.

USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline ▶ (800) 426-4791

Cross connection control program

Cross-connection control is vital for protecting the City's water supply from contamination. A cross-connection refers to a connection between a safe drinking water supply and non-potable source not suitable for consumption. Backflow is the unintended reversal of flow, where non-potable water enters the City's distribution system. The primary objective of the City's Cross-Connection Control Program is to prevent backflow into the City's distribution network, thereby safeguarding customers and water supply from potential contamination. Properly installed and regularly maintained/inspected Backflow Prevention Assemblies (BPAs) and a well-developed program serve as effective safeguards against cross-connection and contamination.

The City's Cross-Connection Control Program enables the City to actively identify and rectify any cross-connections present in either the distribution system or individual service connections. Corrective measures, such as flushing the distribution system, are conducted after a detected cross-connection to mitigate any potential for adverse health effects from affected water in the distribution system.

City residents play an important role in preventing cross-connections and maintaining water safety. The City wishes to raise awareness and encourage responsible water usage so that we can all contribute to the overall protection of our water resources.

Sunnyvale City Hall

What's inside

Important information about

- Your drinking water
- Water conservation
- Ways to contact the City

We are pleased to report that in 2024 your tap water met all state and federal drinking water health standards

Sunnyvale Water Quality Report 2024

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Mangyaring ipagsalin ito.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

本報告包含閣下飲用水嘅重要訊息。
請找 他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

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。
翻訳を依頼 してください。

이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다.
이해하실수 있는 분에게 번역을 부탁하십시요.

इस रपिोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी से संबंधति महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद करें, या कसिी ऐसे व्यक्तसि बात करें जो इसे समझता है।

Where your water comes from

The City of Sunnyvale has three different sources of drinking water supply: treated surface water from the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS) managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), treated surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), and local groundwater. There are also pockets of Sunnyvale customers who receive water from the California Water Service Company (Cal Water); questions regarding the source and delivery of water provided by Cal Water can be directed to its local office at (650) 917-0152.

SFPUC supply

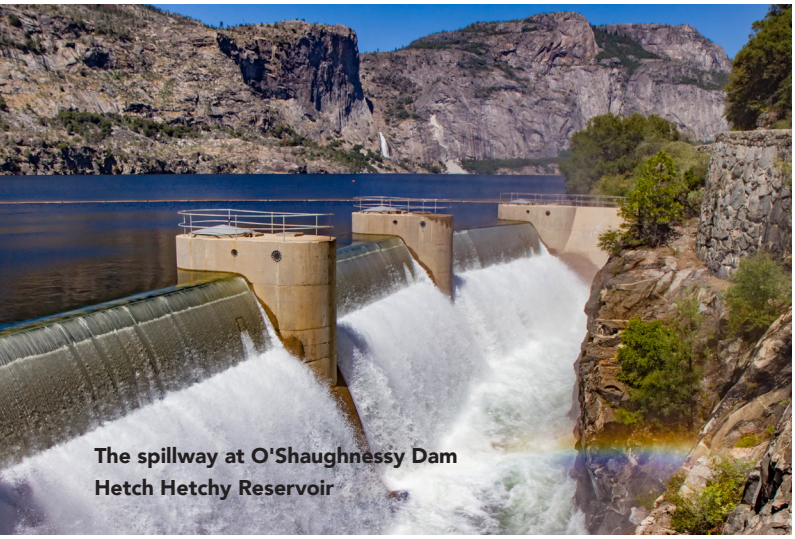
The City purchases water from SFPUC to serve the northern part of the City. Filtered water turbidity from SFPUC met the standard of 0.3 NTU or less, 95% of the time. The SFPUC's drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed by the SFPUC. These sources are diverse in both origin and location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County, and San Mateo County, and groundwater stored in a deep aquifer in the northern part of San Mateo County.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies from SFPUC undergo treatment before it is delivered to customers. Water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements but receives the following treatment: ultraviolet light and chlorine disinfection, 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 upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant; whereas water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Water treatment at these plants consists of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal. In 2024, neither upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources nor groundwater was used by the SFRWS.

In 2024, average fluoride levels in the treated water were 0.7 mg/L. Since May 2015, SFPUC's objective has been to fluoridate water at the new optimum level of 0.7 mg/L, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

SFPUC actively protects water resources entrusted to its care. Its annual update of the Hetch Hetchy Watershed Sanitary Survey evaluates sanitary conditions, water quality, potential contamination sources, and the results of watershed protection and management activities with partner agencies (such as the National Park Service and US Forest Service).



The spillway at O'Shaughnessy Dam
Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys every five years to detect and track sanitary concerns for non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds. The latest 5-year surveys were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. These surveys identified wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities as potential contamination sources. To review the Sanitary Surveys at the District office, contact DDW at (510) 620-3474.

More information on SFPUC and the SFRWS ▶ Visit sfpuc.gov

Valley Water supply

The City purchases treated surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District, now Valley Water, and delivers it to the southern portion of the City. 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.

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. To review the Sanitary Surveys, contact DDW at (510) 620-3474.

More information on Valley Water ▶ Visit valleywater.org

Local groundwater

The City owns, operates, and maintains six deep wells. The wells are used to help supplement the imported water supplies during peak demands in the summer months and emergency situations. The City is always working to increase flexibility in local groundwater supplies, enhance water quality, reduce operating costs, and increase reliability. The City maintains and monitors the wells on a regular basis. Groundwater pumped from these wells is taxed by Valley Water.

The City completed the initial groundwater source assessments for the Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) in January 2003. The assessment is the first step in assuring source water protection and is required for new or rehabilitated wells. The DWSAP regulates proper wellhead protection and routine water quality monitoring assures the continued protection of those groundwater sources. The City's groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination by leaky underground fuel tanks, dry cleaning chemicals, sewer collection systems, old septic systems, and machine shops.

Visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html for more information, or call (408) 730-7400 to schedule a time to view the City's DWSAP.

Protecting your water supply

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 result 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 byproducts 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.

Protecting the water supply is important to ensure that water is safe from contamination and aesthetically pleasing for use, and it begins in the watersheds. Contamination requires treatment, which increases the cost to deliver water to your tap. Here are ways that you can help protect our watershed:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Take used motor oil and other recyclables to the SMaRT Station®.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals at any Sunnyvale fire station. Medications should not be flushed down drains or put in the garbage.
- Dispose of cleaners, chemicals, and paints at a Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Event.
- Volunteer in your community. The Creek Connections Action Group works to protect the County's waterways. Visit cleanacreek.org.
- Participate in public meetings and forums. This allows decision-makers to hear your perspective and enables you to be involved in protecting your water supply.

More information about disposal and recycling ▶ Call (408) 730-7262

SMaRT Station®
301 Carl Road, Sunnyvale, CA 94089
Open daily, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tel: (408) 752-8530

Household hazardous waste drop-off
Weekly drop-off events, Fridays and Saturdays, excluding holidays.
Visit hhw.santaclaracounty.gov or call (408) 299-7300 to schedule an appointment.

Water conservation – a way of life

The City works cooperatively with our water wholesalers to provide residents with advice, assistance, and access to programs. The following water-saving tips are simple ways to conserve water indoors and out and are provided jointly by the City and Valley Water.

For more information about water saving fixture and appliance rebates call the Water Conservation Hotline.

Water Conservation Hotline ▶
Call (408) 630-2554
Visit valleywater.org

Steps to save water indoors

- Turn off the faucet while you brush your teeth or soap up your hands.
- Install water-efficient faucet aerators and showerheads in your home.
- Take shorter showers. For each minute you will save 2.5 gallons of water.
- Do not use the toilet as a wastebasket.
- Rinse fruits and vegetables in a bowl of water instead of running water.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator. Running tap water to cool is wasteful.
- Only wash full loads of laundry and dishes.
- Replace your old top-loading clothes washer with a high-efficiency model.
- If your toilet uses more than 3.5 gallons per flush, replace it with a high-efficiency toilet. New models use 70% less water.

Steps to save water outdoors

- Use a broom to sweep off pavement. Using a hose to wash sidewalks, driveways, and patios wastes money and water.
- Plant native or drought-tolerant plants that require less watering.
- Apply organic mulch around plants to reduce moisture loss, keep weed growth down and promote healthier soil.
- Check for leaks in pipes, sprinkler heads, and valves.
- Water during cool parts of the day. Early morning is the best time because it helps prevent growth of fungus.
- Water your lawn only when it needs it. If the grass springs back up after stepping on it, it does not need watering.
- Avoid watering on windy days. Deeply soak your lawn to ensure moisture reaches the roots.
- Use drip irrigation in larger gardens with weather-based irrigation control.

2024 Water quality test results

The City of Sunnyvale has instituted a comprehensive water quality monitoring program that encompasses City-owned wells and all water purchased from SFPUC and Valley Water. This program ensures that all of our customers receive water that complies with all regulatory criteria and that no maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or action levels (ALs) for regulated chemicals, bacteria, or pollutants are exceeded.

To ensure water quality standards are met, drinking water samples are collected weekly throughout Sunnyvale and analyzed for a variety of regulated and unregulated contaminants. Samples are tested by our certified laboratory and by an independent certified laboratory using the latest testing procedures and equipment. We collect more samples than required by the State Water Board to provide you with the highest quality of water at all times. In addition, the City's wholesalers, SFPUC and Valley Water, conduct their own testing before delivering water to the City. Such measures help us to continue meeting established water quality standards.

The table to the right shows the results of the distribution system and source water analyses conducted by the City, SFPUC, and Valley Water. Water quality data are grouped by water source. Compliance testing for 2024 required more than 45,000 tests for more than 80 parameters. We detected only 10 of these parameters, and none were detected at levels higher than the State Water Board allows.

Only the parameters detected are shown. Other constituents were analyzed but are not listed because they were not detected. Additionally, unregulated parameters are shown to provide you with supplemental information.

Some data—although representative—were collected prior to 2024, as the State Water Board requires monitoring for some constituents less than once per year since the concentrations do not vary frequently or significantly.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS)

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL, (AL), or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG]	Groundwater Well		Valley Water		SFPUC		Typical Sources*
				Average or [Max]	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	
SOURCE WATER SAMPLING										
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum[f]	ppm	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND–0.06	3, 22
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND–0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 21
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.15	0.14–0.17	ND	ND–0.11	0.2	ND–0.8	3, 5, 6
Hexavalent Chromium[g]	ppb	10	0.02	NA	NA	ND	ND	0.01	ND–0.1	3, 18, 23
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.0	1.8–6.3	ND	ND–0.7	ND	ND–0.4	3, 7, 8
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS										
TOC (precursor control)	ppm	TT	NA			1.6	1.2–2.0	[1.5]	1.1–1.8[a]	10
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Giardia Lamblia	cysts/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND	0.02	0–0.06	1
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA			[0.30][a]	100%[a]	[0.4][b] [2.1][c]	99.97%[b] 0.3–0.5[c,d]	2
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING										
LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (SUNNYVALE 2022 AT-THE-TAP SAMPLING)				**90th Percentile**			**# of Samples Above AL**			
Lead	ppb	(15)	0.2	ND			0 out of 54			3, 17, 19
Copper	ppm	(1.3)	0.3	0.234			0 out of 54			3, 17, 18
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS				**Highest RAA**			**Range**			
Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	2.3			ND–4.0			20
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	47.2			21.8–59.1			9
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	37.5			6.9–48.0			9

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Sources*
Chloride	ppm	500	43	32–62	50	47–53	4.9	ND–9.9	11, 12, 14
Color	Color Unit	15	ND	ND	2	ND–3	ND	ND	13
Iron	ppb	300	ND	ND	ND	ND	20	ND–41	12, 15
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND–2.7	12
Odor	TON	3	ND	ND	1.6	1.4–2.0	ND	ND	13
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	662	600–700	466	414–522	174	31–317	14, 16
Sulfate	ppm	500	34	23–41	66	57–80	21	1–41	11, 12, 15
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	427	390–450	268	238–298	97	24–169	11, 12
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.25	0.13–0.38	ND	ND–0.30	0.2	0.1–0.4	2

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	Unit	NL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Chlorate[e]	ppm	800	ND	ND	ND	ND	134	24–597	4
Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	ppm	NS	290	270–310	111	93–133	57	8.4–106	
pH	Units	NS	7.5	7.4–7.6	7.7	7.5–8.0	NA	NA	
Sodium	ppm	NS	28	22–41	47	45–49	13	3.1–24	
Temperature	ºC	NS	64	59–71	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Table notes

a. The range and average values of the TOC were from operational monitoring results at Tesla Treatment Facilities.

b. For filtered water, the MCL is <0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

c. For unfiltered Hetch Hetchy water, the MCL is 5.0 NTU.

d. These are monthly average turbidity values measured every four hours daily at Tesla Treatment Facilities.

e. The detected chlorate in the SFPUC treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection.

f. Aluminum also has a secondary MCL of 200 ppb.

g. Monitoring compliance for hexavalent chromium begins on October 1, 2026.

* Typical sources in drinking water

1 Naturally present in the environment
2 Soil runoff
3 Erosion of natural deposits
4 A degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used for disinfection
5 Water additive that promotes strong teeth
6 Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
7 Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
8 Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
9 Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
10 Various natural and man-made sources
11 Runoff from natural deposits
12 Leaching from natural deposits
13 Naturally-occurring organic materials
14 Seawater influence
15 Industrial wastes
16 Substances that form ions when in water
17 Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
18 Leaching from wood preservatives
19 Discharges from industrial manufacturers
20 Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
21 Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
22 Residue from some surface water treatment processes
23 Transformation by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities

Abbreviations

°C	Degrees Celsius
cysts/L	Cysts per liter
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Max	Maximum
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NS	No standard
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit
ppb	parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
ppm	parts per million (milligrams per liter)
µS/cm	microSiemens per centimeter
RAA	Running annual average
TON	Threshold odor number
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

Definitions of key terms

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. MCLs are established by USEPA and the State Water Board.

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 USEPA.

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.

Notification level (NL). Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs. When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

Primary drinking water standard (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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

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.

Total organic carbon (TOC). TOC has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing disinfection byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. It is a measure of the clarity of the water and is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of a filtration system. The MCL for turbidity is based on the TT. For unfiltered water, the MCL is 5.0 NTU. For filtered water, the MCL is ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). UCMR requires monitoring for contaminants not currently regulated. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

Waiver. State permission to decrease the monitoring frequency for a particular contaminant.

Cross connection control program

Cross-connection control is vital for protecting the City's water supply from contamination. A cross-connection refers to a connection between a safe drinking water supply and non-potable source not suitable for consumption. Backflow is the unintended reversal of flow, where non-potable water enters the City's distribution system. The primary objective of the City's Cross-Connection Control Program is to prevent backflow into the City's distribution network, thereby safeguarding customers and water supply from potential contamination. Properly installed and regularly maintained/inspected Backflow Prevention Assemblies (BPAs) and a well-developed program serve as effective safeguards against cross-connection and contamination.

The City's Cross-Connection Control Program enables the City to actively identify and rectify any cross-connections present in either the distribution system or individual service connections. Corrective measures, such as flushing the distribution system, are conducted after a detected cross-connection to mitigate any potential for adverse health effects from affected water in the distribution system.

City residents play an important role in preventing cross-connections and maintaining water safety. The City wishes to raise awareness and encourage responsible water usage so that we can all contribute to the overall protection of our water resources.


Backflow Prevention Assembly

Information about your water quality

Fluoride

Currently, all water from SFPUC is fluoridated while water from Valley Water, the City's other wholesale water provider is not. The City also does not fluoridate well water. As a result, some areas of Sunnyvale receive fluoridated water, other areas receive non-fluoridated water, and some areas receive a mixture of both. See map below. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), if a child under the age of six months is exclusively consuming infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water, there may be an increased chance of dental fluorosis. Consult your child's health care provider for more information.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants younger than six months of age. 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 ppm 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.

Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City at (408) 730-2718. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The State Water Resources Control Board, in partnership with the USEPA, enforces regulations designed to reduce lead exposure and ensure all water service lines are lead-free. As part of these requirements, water systems must create and submit a detailed inventory of all service lines within their service area.

The City of Sunnyvale has completed its inventory and confirmed that its water system contains no lead service lines or galvanized service lines that require replacement.

To learn more about the City's service line inventory, visit www.sunnyvale.ca.gov/homes-streets-and-property/water-and-sewer/water/water-quality/lead-free-water-systems.

Disinfection

The City's system distributes water disinfected with chloramine and well water that is tested but not treated. Chloramine, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, lasts longer in water to provide more protection against pathogens such as bacteria and viruses, and produces lower levels of disinfection byproducts such as trihalomethanes. The water provided by SFPUC and Valley Water is disinfected with chloramines, which can affect dialysis treatment. Residents on home dialysis should contact their physicians to discuss the impact on their treatment. The End Stage Renal Disease Network 17, at (415) 897-2400, can provide more information about chloramines and dialysis. Fish and aquarium owners should check with their local pet stores for information on chloramine removal.

Crytosporidium/Giardia

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are microbial pathogens naturally present in the environment and commonly found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of source water by SFPUC in 2024 indicated a low presence of these organisms. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. They must be ingested to cause disease and may be spread through means other than drinking water. Ingestion of either pathogen can cause abdominal infection. Symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and associated headaches.

Hardness

Water hardness is determined mainly by the presence of calcium and magnesium salts. Although hard water does not pose a health risk, it may be considered undesirable for other reasons. Some benefits of water softening are reductions in soap usage, longer life for water heaters and a decrease in encrustation of pipes; disadvantages are an increase in sodium intake, an increase in maintenance and servicing, and potential adverse effects on salt-sensitive plants. To convert hardness from ppm to grains per gallon, divide by 17.1. A hardness scale is provided for your reference.

Hardness classification	Grains per gallon	mg/L or ppm
Soft	< 1.0	< 17.1
Slightly hard	1.0–3.5	17.1–60
Moderately hard	3.5–7.0	60–120
Hard	7.0–10.5	120–180
Very hard	> 10.5	> 180

Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

On April 26, 2024, the USEPA published a final per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for six PFAS. This regulation requires public water systems to monitor these six PFAS over three years, with initial monitoring to be completed by April 26, 2027. All regulated PFAS are part of the current Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) testing cycle.

The USEPA uses the UCMR to collect data every five years for up to 30 unregulated contaminants that may be present in drinking water but do not yet have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The fifth cycle, UCMR 5, which is the current cycle, requires monitoring for 29 PFAS and lithium between 2023 and 2025. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. The City monitored from April 2024 to January 2025 and no chemicals, including regulated PFAS, were detected. To learn more about UCMR visit www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

Important contact information

City contacts

City of Sunnyvale
456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tel: (408) 730-7500
TTY: 711 (CA Relay Service)
Sunnyvale.ca.gov

Utility Division (Billing)
(408) 730-7400

Hours of operation

8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday–Friday

Environmental Services Department (Leaks, Breaks, Water Quality Questions)
(408) 730-7900

Backflow and Cross-Connection Control Program
(669) 600-7322
backflow@Sunnyvale.ca.gov

Web resources

Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water

US EPA
water.epa.gov/drink

Department of Water Resources
water.ca.gov

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
bawsca.org

American Water Works Association
awwa.org

Valley Water resources

Water Conservation
(408) 630-2554
conservation@valleywater.org

Access Valley Water
Reporting and Requests
access.valleywater.org

To Report Water Waste
(408) 630-2000
waterwise@valleywater.org

Pollution Hotline
(888) 510-5151 (24 Hours)

More information

For more information about this report or the City's water quality monitoring program, please contact:

Joseph De la Cruz
City of Sunnyvale
Water Operations Manager
(408) 730-7900
JDeLaCruz@Sunnyvale.ca.gov

To get involved

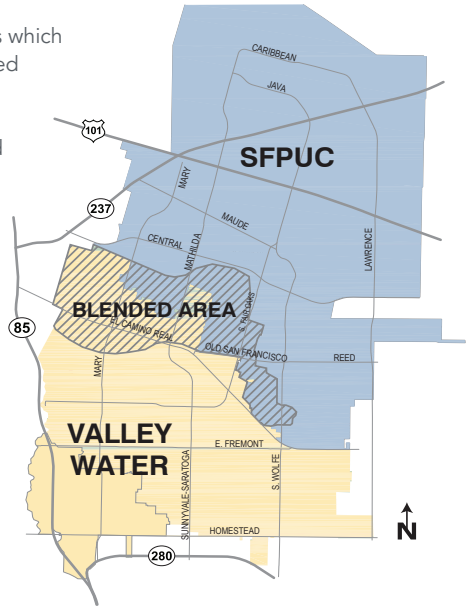
To provide input on decisions that affect drinking water quality, you are welcome to speak on any issue specifically coming before the City Council at a regularly scheduled council meeting. You can also speak on any topic you wish to bring to the Council's attention during the "Oral Communications" portion of the meeting agenda. Alternatively, you can send a letter in advance of a meeting.

City Council Meetings
City Hall Council Chambers
456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tuesdays, 7 p.m.

A list of City Council meetings, agenda items and study issues can be obtained by visiting Sunnyvale.ca.gov or by calling the City Clerk's office at (408) 730-7483.

Water supply map

The adjacent map indicates which areas of the City are supplied by SFPUC, Valley Water, or a mixture of the two. The colored regions correspond to the colored columns in the water quality table (pages 4-5). Groundwater wells, which are not shown on this map, are located throughout the City. Local groundwater is blended with surface water supplies from SFPUC and Valley Water. SFPUC water is fluoridated but Valley Water and groundwater supplies are not.



Health and education information

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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 from their health care providers.

USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline ▶ (800) 426-4791

Sunnyvale City Hall