

CITY OF SUNNYVALE – 2019 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 than 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, 2016 and December 31, 2018 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, total coliform was detected above the MCLG of zero 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 2016, 2017 and 2018 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 2016, 2017, and 2018 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 2016, 2017 and 2018 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 “Suggested Guidelines for Preparation of Required Reports on PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS (PHGs) to satisfy requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 116470(b)” dated April 2019 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 2016, 2017, and 2018, it is concluded that a PHG Report is required that addresses coliform bacteria.

The following section presents a discussion of the detected constituent, the BATs to manage and mitigate the presence of coliform bacteria, and the results and actions taken by the City to the presence of coliform bacteria.

Coliform Bacteria

The EPA has revised the 1989 Total Coliform Rule (TCR), now known as the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). As of April 1, 2016, public water systems must comply with the requirements of the RTCR. The MCL for total coliforms is five percent (5%) positive samples of all samples collected in each month. The MCLG is zero (there is no PHG for coliform bacteria).

The reason for the coliform standard is to minimize the possibility for drinking water to contain pathogens. Pathogens are microorganisms that can cause disease if ingested. Coliform bacteria is an indicator organism that is not generally considered harmful, but is used to identify the potential presence of pathogens in water. It is not unusual for a system to have an occasional positive sample. A positive sample serves as a trigger to prompt further investigation into the presence of other organisms, requiring additional sampling and corrective actions to be implemented immediately after it is discovered.

The monitoring of a non-harmful constituent (coliform bacteria) to indicate the possible presence of harmful pathogens makes for an inexact, but generally conservative process. Therefore, it is not possible to state a specific numerical health risk associated with a given level of coliform bacteria. EPA normally sets MCLGs “at a level where no known or anticipated adverse effects on persons would occur.” When EPA published the final TCR they stated that it was not possible to determine such a level with coliform sampling. The absence of coliform bacteria is therefore the goal, and when that goal is not achieved, follow-up testing verifies whether an actual pathogen is present.

Best Available Technology to address Total Coliform

DDW identifies the best available technologies to meet the total coliform MCL in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations Section 64447, which are as follows:

1. Protection of wells from coliform contamination by appropriate placement and construction;
2. Maintenance of a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system;
3. Proper maintenance of the distribution system (e.g. including appropriate pipe replacement and repair procedures, main flushing programs, proper operation and maintenance of storage tanks and reservoirs, and continual maintenance of positive water pressure in all parts of the distribution system); and
4. Filtration and/or disinfection of surface water, in compliance with Section 64650, or disinfection of ground water

The City of Sunnyvale has implemented all of the above applicable actions or processes, or obtains water from suppliers who implement these processes (such as filtration and disinfection). There is one method that may further reduce or eliminate the presence of total coliform, which is to increase the amount of disinfectant residual in the distribution system; however, the tradeoff includes the increased potential for the presence of cancer-causing disinfection byproducts. In the interest of protecting the public's health, the City will continue to implement the current technologies and monitoring and maintenance program. As such, there is no estimated cost associated with additional treatment to reduce the incidence of coliform bacteria.

Sunnyvale Total Coliform Rule Monitoring Results

Each month the City collects at least 140 samples from sites located throughout the distribution system that are analyzed for the presence of coliform bacteria. If a positive coliform sample is found, follow-up sampling is done for more specific indicators of bacterial contamination. Additionally, if the source of the contamination is known or can be determined, corrective actions are taken to address the issue.

Over the last three years, the monthly percentage of positive samples for coliform bacteria ranged from 0% to 1%. All instances where a positive coliform sample was initially found, follow-up samples were negative for *E. coli* bacteria. The data indicated that these were isolated incidents, and the quality of the water in the distribution system was never compromised.

The City works closely with our regional water suppliers, Valley Water and SFPUC. Both provide filtration and water with a chloramine residual in accordance with the RTCR.

Other measures and programs that the City implements to protect the microbiological quality of the drinking water served include:

- flushing of distribution system dead-ends as needed;
- flushing of hydrants as needed;
- implementation of a cross-connection control program;
- monitoring of a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system;
- ongoing microbiological monitoring and surveillance program of all supply sources, storage, and the distribution system; and
- implementation of a nitrification response plan; and
- maintenance of positive pressures throughout the distribution system at all times.

As stated above, monitoring for coliform bacteria to indicate the possible presence of harmful pathogens is a conservative, yet inexact process. As such, there is no specific numerical correlation to health risk. However, the City has implemented a vigilant monitoring and maintenance program that is intended to meet the requirements of the RTCR and protect public health.

No additional actions are recommended at this time for coliform bacteria.

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 total coliform in system water testing. The level of total coliform detected is well below the MCL, and elimination may be impossible. Therefore, no additional actions are proposed at this time for reducing coliform bacteria. The City and its water suppliers will continue to implement the BATs for total coliform as well as the monitoring and maintenance program.

Attachments:

1. Table of Regulated Constituents with MCLs, PHGs or MCLGs
2. Consumer Confidence Reports for 2016, 2017 and 2018.

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

MCLs, DLRs and PHGs for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

Last Update: December 26, 2018

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

ATTACHMENT NO. 1
2019 PHG Triennial Report: Calendar Years 2016-2017-2018

MCLs, DLRs, and PHGs for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

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

Last Update: December 26, 2018

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 \(OEHHA\)](#)

Also, the PHG for NDMA (which is not yet regulated) is included at the bottom of this table.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
<i>Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64431—Inorganic Chemicals</i>				
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 - OEHHA withdrew the 0.0025-mg/L PHG	0.05	0.01	withdrawn Nov. 2001	1999
Chromium, Hexavalent - 0.01-mg/L MCL & 0.001-mg/L DLR repealed September 2017	--	--	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)
<i>Copper and Lead, 22 CCR §64672.3</i>				
<i>Values referred to as MCLs for lead and copper are not actually MCLs; instead, they are called "Action Levels" under the lead and copper rule</i>				
Copper	1.3	0.05	0.3	2008

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Lead	0.015	0.005	0.0002	2009
Radionuclides with MCLs in 22 CCR §64441 and §64443—Radioactivity				
[units are picocuries per liter (pCi/L), unless otherwise stated; n/a = not applicable]				
Gross alpha particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was not practical	15	3	none	n/a
Gross beta particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was not practical	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)				
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

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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)				
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	0.0000017	1999
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
Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64533—Disinfection Byproducts				
Total Trihalomethanes	0.080	--	--	--
Bromodichloromethane	--	0.0010	0.00006	2018 draft

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Bromoform	--	0.0010	0.0005	2018 draft
Chloroform	--	0.0010	0.0004	2018 draft
Dibromochloromethane	--	0.0010	0.0001	2018 draft
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	0.060	--	--	--
Monochloroacetic Acid	--	0.0020	--	--
Dichloroacetic Acid	--	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
<i>Chemicals with PHGs established in response to DDW requests. These are not currently regulated drinking water contaminants.</i>				
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	--	--	0.000003	2006
*OEHHA's review of this chemical during the year indicated (rev20XX) resulted in no change in the PHG.				
**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.				

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

City of Sunnyvale Consumer Confidence Reports:

- 2016 Water Quality Report
- 2017 Water Quality Report
- 2018 Water Quality Report

Important Contact Information

City Contacts

City of Sunnyvale
456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tel: (408) 730-7500
TDD: (408) 730-7501
sunnyvale.ca.gov

Hours of Operation:
8 a.m. to 5 p.m., M–F

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

Utility Division (Billing)
(408) 730-7400

Backflow and Cross-Connection Control Program
(669) 600-7322

SCVWD Information Hotlines

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

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

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

Web Resources

Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/

US EPA
water.epa.gov/drink

Department of Water Resources
www.dwr.water.ca.gov

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
bawasca.org

American Water Works Association
awwa.org or DrinkTap.org

SCVWD
valleywater.org

SFPUC
sfwater.org

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.



Recent and Upcoming Projects

The City is actively improving the water system infrastructure to ensure safe water quality and operational efficiency. The City also plans to invest \$5.2 million over the next two years to replace and upgrade aging portions of the water system. Here is a list of some of the recent/upcoming projects:

- **Mary Carson Storage Tank** – The City is recoating the tank interior and installing seismic retrofitting. Recoating the tank is part of the ongoing maintenance practice and the retrofits will assure the continued operation of the tank and availability of water in the event of an earthquake.
- **Wolfe Booster Pump Station** – This facility helps to maintain pressure in the system and is being completely refurbished to ensure continued efficient operation.
- **Storage Tank Mixers** – New internal mixing systems are being installed in all the water storage tanks along with new water quality monitoring stations. The mixers help to maintain good water quality in the tanks and the monitoring stations allow City Staff to test the water regularly.
- **Water System Monitoring** – The City has added a second server to our water management system to provide redundancy so that we can continue to run and monitor the water system and provide water to our customers in the event of an emergency.

CITY OF SUNNYVALE 2016 Water Quality Report

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 potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

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

此份有關你的食水報告 內有重要資料和訊息 請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

이 소책자에는 식수수질 보고서의 내용을 요약한 당신의 수돗물에 관한 중요한 정보가 적혀져있습니다. 이 정보를 이해하실수 있는 분에게 번역을 부탁하십시오.

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



City of Sunnyvale
456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

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/Centers for Disease Control 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

What's Inside

- Important information about
- Your Drinking Water
 - Water Conservation
 - Ways to Contact the City



Where your water comes from

The City of Sunnyvale has three different sources of drinking water supply: treated surface water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), treated surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), 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.



Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

The City's Drinking Water Source Assessment Program
Visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.shtml for more information, or call (408) 730-7400 to schedule a time to view it.

SFPUC Supply

The City purchases a blend of Hetch Hetchy water and treated 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 Hetch Hetchy Watershed provides most of the SFPUC water supply, supplemented by the Alameda watershed. The major water source originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River and is stored in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Since this water source meets all federal and state standards for watershed protection, disinfection treatment practices, bacteriological quality monitoring and operations, the State has granted this water source a filtration exemption.

The Alameda Watershed spans more than 35,000 acres in Alameda and Santa Clara counties. Surface water from rainfall and runoff is collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs. Prior to distribution, the water from these reservoirs is treated. Fluoridation, chloramination and corrosion control treatment are provided for the combined Hetch Hetchy and treated water. Fluoride is added to the naturally occurring level to help protect against tooth decay. In 2016, average fluoride levels in the treated water were maintained within a range of 0.5-0.8 mg/L as required by the State 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 management activities with partner agencies (such as the National Park Service and US Forest Service). The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys every five years to detect and track sanitary concerns for the Bay Area watersheds and the approved standby water sources in Early Intake Watershed, which includes Cherry Lake and Lake Eleanor. The latest 5-year surveys were completed in 2016 for the period of 2011-2015. These surveys identified wildlife, stock 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 ►
Visit sfwater.org

SCVWD Supply

The City purchases treated surface water from SCVWD and delivers it to the southern portion of the city. SCVWD imports more than half of its supply 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. SCVWD local surface water sources include Anderson and Calero Reservoirs.

SCVWD 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. Imported sources are vulnerable to wastewater treatment plant discharges, seawater intrusion and wildfires in watershed areas. Local sources are also vulnerable to contamination from commercial stables and historic mining practices. No contaminant associated with any of these activities has been detected in SCVWD treated water. Water treatment plants provide disinfection and multiple barriers for physical removal of contaminants. To review the Sanitary Surveys, contact DDW at (510) 620-3474.

More information on SCVWD ►
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 SCVWD.

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.

Protecting your water supply

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Protection begins in the watersheds. Protecting the water supply is important to ensure that water is safe from contamination and aesthetically pleasing for use. 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.

Sunnyvale Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Events are held quarterly at no charge to residents. Weekly drop-off events are available in other locations in Santa Clara County. To attend an event, residents must make an appointment at HHW.org or by calling (408) 299-7300.

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

Saving water – The new normal

The City would like to thank the community for working together to save water during the recent five years of drought. Together, we were able to meet our conservation goals and protect our water supply. While water supply conditions have improved in recent months, conserving water and using it wisely is good practice. Our water is a precious resource and we encourage you to continue to save water as the “New Normal.”



To stay up-to-date on water conservation efforts, requirements, rebate programs and water saving tips, visit WaterConservation.inSunnyvale.com or, the SCVWD at valleywater.org. Please report water waste to (408) 630-2000 or drought@valleywater.org.

Below are the ongoing prohibitions and the “New Normal” water use practices.

Prohibited water use in Sunnyvale

- Watering outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes excess runoff into gutters, streets, or stormdrains.
- Washing a motor vehicle with a hose, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle.
- Washing driveways and sidewalks with a hose.
- Allowing leaking plumbing or irrigation systems to go unfixed.
- Irrigating within 48 hours of measurable rainfall.
- Irrigating with sprinklers is prohibited between 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. when daylight savings time is in effect. Each station is limited to no more than 15 minutes of irrigation time.
- Restaurants and other food service establishments can only serve water to customers on request.
- Operators of hotels and motels must provide guests with the option to not have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.

Indoor water use

- 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.
- 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 it is wasteful.
- Only wash full loads of laundry and dishes.
- Replace your old top-loading clothes washer with a high-efficiency model.

Outdoor water use

- 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.
- 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.

2016

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 SCVWD. 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.



In order 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 the City's 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 Resources Control Board (State Board) to provide you with the highest quality of water at all times. In addition, the City's wholesalers, SCVWD and SFPUC, 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, SCVWD and SFPUC. Water quality data are grouped by water source. Last year we conducted more than 20,000 tests for more than 80 parameters. We detected only 14 of these parameters, and none were detected at levels higher than the State 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 2016, as the State Board requires monitoring for some constituents less than once per year since the concentrations of these constituents do not vary frequently or significantly.

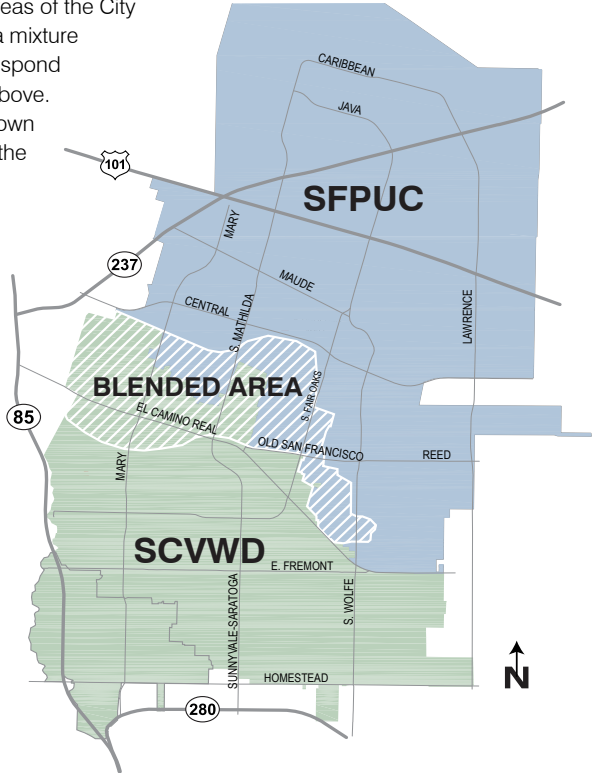
Water Supply Map

The adjacent map indicates which areas of the City are supplied by SFPUC, SCVWD or a mixture of the two. The colored regions correspond to the colored columns in the table above. 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 SCVWD. SFPUC water is fluoridated but SCVWD and groundwater supplies are not.

More information ►

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

Kevin Woodworth
City of Sunnyvale
Water Distribution Supervisor
Tel: (408) 730-7900
TDD: (408) 730-7501
kwoodworth@sunnyvale.ca.gov



PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS)										
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL, (AL), or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG]	Groundwater Well		SCVWD		SFPUC		Typical Sources*
				Average or [Max]	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	
SOURCE WATER SAMPLING										
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND–0.076	ND	ND–0.055	3, 4
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.10	ND–0.13	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 21
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.14	0.13–0.16	ND	ND	0.3	ND–0.8	3, 5, 6
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	ppb	10	0.02	1.3	ND–3.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 18, 19, 22
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.4	2.1–6.3	ND	ND–1.1	ND	ND	3, 7, 8
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS										
TOC (precursor control)	ppm	TT	NA			2.0	1.5–3.1	2.4	1.6–5.3	10
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Giardia Lambliа	cyst/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND	0.03	0–0.11	1
Turbidity	NTU	TT _a	NA			0.07	0.06–0.08	[1]	98–100% _b	2
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING										
LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (SUNNYVALE 2016 AT-THE-TAP SAMPLING)				90th Percentile			# of Samples Above AL			
Lead	ppb	(15)	0.2	ND			0 out of 55			3, 17, 19
Copper	ppm	(1.3)	0.3	0.12			0 out of 55			3, 17, 18
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS				Highest Location RAA			Range			
Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	1.94			0.06–3.60			20
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	64.5			36.5–74.8			9
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	45.8			3.2–50.0			9
MICROBIOLOGICAL				Average			Range			
Total Coliform Bacteria	% pos / month	5.0%	(0)	0.37%			0–1.9%			1
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)										
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Sources*
Aluminum	ppb	200		ND	ND	ND	ND–76	ND	ND–55	3, 4
Chloride	ppm	500		47	36–68	76	59–96	8.8	ND–16	11, 12, 14
Color	C.U.	15		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND–11	13
Odor — Threshold	TON	3		ND	ND	1	1	ND	ND	13
Specific Conductance	μS/cm	1600		677	610–740	510	401–581	146	31–218	14, 16
Sulfate	ppm	500		37	28–42	49.7	38.7–64.6	16	1–30	11, 12, 15
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000		395	360–430	282	222–344	63	ND–95	11, 12
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS FOR UCMR3										
PARAMETER	Unit	NL		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Chlorate	ppb	800		81	45–130	143	130–170	143	47–250	
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	ppb	NS		0.5	ND–2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Molybdenum	ppb	NS		1.2	ND–1.6	1	ND–3	NA	NA	
Strontium	ppb	NS		404	280–500	NA	NA	95	13–204	
Vanadium	ppb	50		1.6	ND–5.2	ND	ND	NA	NA	
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS										
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	ppm	NS		322	300–340	95	71–115	44	8–76	
pH	Units	NS		8.3 _c	6.3–9.7 _c	7.7	7.5–8.0	9.4	8.2–9.8	
Sodium	ppm	NS		29	23–42	56	47–72	11	2.6–17	
Temperature	°C	NS		18 _c	9–26 _c	20	15–25	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 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 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.

UCMR. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 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
CU	Color unit
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
% pos	% positive
RAA	Running annual average
SCVWD	Santa Clara Valley Water District
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
TON	Threshold odor number
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

NOTES

- For unfiltered water, the MCL is 5.0 NTU. For filtered water, the MCL is ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time.
- Percent of time ≤0.3 NTU.
- Levels in the distribution system.

Important information about your water quality

Fluoride

Currently, all water from SFPUC is fluoridated while water from SCVWD, 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, 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/lead.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Chromium-6

On July 1, 2014, the new MCL of 10 ppb became effective for Chromium-6. Until then, chromium-6 was regulated under the 50 ppb primary drinking water standard for total chromium, which was established in California in 1977. The City is pleased to report that there have been no detections exceeding the new MCL.

Disinfection

The Sunnyvale 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 SCVWD 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.

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	less than 1.0	less than 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	over 10.5	over 180

* Typical Sources In Drinking Water

- Naturally present in the environment
- Soil runoff
- Erosion of natural deposits
- Residue from some surface water treatment processes
- Water additive that promotes strong teeth
- Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
- Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
- Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
- By-product of drinking water disinfection
- Various natural and man-made sources
- Runoff from natural deposits
- Leaching from natural deposits
- Naturally-occurring organic materials
- Seawater influence
- Industrial wastes
- Substances that form ions when in water
- Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
- Leaching from wood preservatives
- Discharges from industrial manufacturers
- Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
- Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
- Discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers

Important Contact Information

City Contacts

City of Sunnyvale
456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tel: (408) 730-7500
TDD: (408) 730-7501
sunnyvale.ca.gov

Hours of Operation:
8 a.m. to 5 p.m., M–F

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

Utility Division (Billing)
(408) 730-7400

**Backflow and Cross-
Connection Control Program**
(669) 600-7322

SCVWD Information Hotlines

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

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

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

Web Resources

Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/

US EPA
water.epa.gov/drink

**Department of
Water Resources**
www.dwr.water.ca.gov

**Bay Area Water Supply and
Conservation Agency**
bawasca.org

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

SCVWD
valleywater.org

SFPUC
sfwater.org

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.



Bay Area Regional Reliability Projects

The City of Sunnyvale is a member of the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA). The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) is working with BAWSCA, the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), and five other Bay Area water agencies to investigate opportunities for collaboration.

The purpose of this planning effort, known as Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR), is to identify projects and processes to enhance water supply reliability across the region, leverage existing infrastructure investments, facilitate water transfers during critical shortages, and improve climate change resiliency.

Projects to be considered will include interagency interties and pipelines; treatment plant improvements and expansion; groundwater management and recharge; potable reuse; desalination; and water transfers. We will continue to collaborate with member agencies to work towards regional water resiliency and reliability to assure adequate water supplies into the future.

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/Centers for Disease Control 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



CITY OF SUNNYVALE 2017 Water Quality Report



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 potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

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

此份有關你的食水報告 內有重要資料和訊息 請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

이 소책자에는 식수수질 보고서의 내용을 요약한 당신의 수돗물에 관한 중요한 정보가 적혀져 있습니다. 이 정보를 이해하실수 있는 분에게 번역을 부탁드립니다.

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

What's Inside

Important information about

- Your Drinking Water
- Water Conservation
- Ways to Contact the City

Where your water comes from

The City of Sunnyvale has three different sources of drinking water supply: treated surface water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), treated surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), 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.



Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

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 SCVWD.

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.

SFPUC Supply

The City purchases a blend of Hetch Hetchy water and treated 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 Hetch Hetchy Watershed provides most of the SFPUC water supply, supplemented by the Alameda watershed. The major water source originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River and is stored in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Since this water source meets all federal and state standards for watershed protection, disinfection treatment practices, bacteriological quality monitoring and operations, the State has granted this water source a filtration exemption.

The Alameda Watershed spans more than 35,000 acres in Alameda and Santa Clara counties. Surface water from rainfall and runoff is collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs. Prior to distribution, the water from these reservoirs is treated. Fluoridation, chloramination and corrosion control treatment are provided for the combined Hetch Hetchy and treated water. Fluoride is added to the naturally occurring level to help protect against tooth decay. In 2017, average fluoride levels in the treated water were maintained within a range of 0.5-0.9 mg/L as required by the State 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 management activities with partner agencies (such as the National Park Service and US Forest Service). The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys every five years to detect and track sanitary concerns for the Bay Area watersheds and the approved standby water sources in Early Intake Watershed, which includes Cherry Lake and Lake Eleanor. The latest 5-year surveys were completed in 2016 for the period of 2011-2015. These surveys identified wildlife, stock 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 ►
[Visit sfwater.org](http://www.sfwater.org)

SCVWD Supply

The City purchases treated surface water from SCVWD and delivers it to the southern portion of the city. SCVWD imports more than half of its supply 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. SCVWD local surface water sources include Anderson and Calero Reservoirs.

SCVWD 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. Imported sources are vulnerable to wastewater treatment plant discharges, seawater intrusion and wildfires in watershed areas. Local sources are also vulnerable to contamination from commercial stables and historic mining practices. No contaminant associated with any of these activities has been detected in SCVWD treated water. Water treatment plants provide disinfection and multiple barriers for physical removal of contaminants. To review the Sanitary Surveys, contact DDW at (510) 620-3474.

More information on SCVWD ►
[Visit valleywater.org](http://www.valleywater.org)

Protecting your water supply

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Protection begins in the watersheds. Protecting the water supply is important to ensure that water is safe from contamination and aesthetically pleasing for use. 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 to 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 [cleancreek.org](http://www.cleancreek.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
164 Carl Road, Sunnyvale, CA 94089
Every 3rd Saturday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Saving water – The new normal

The City would like to thank the community for working together to save water during the recent five years of drought. Together, we were able to meet our conservation goals and protect our water supply. While water supply conditions have improved in recent months, conserving water and using it wisely is good practice. Our water is a precious resource and we encourage you to continue to save water as the “New Normal.”



To stay up-to-date on water conservation efforts, requirements, rebate programs and water saving tips, visit [sunnyvale.ca.gov](http://www.sunnyvale.ca.gov) and search “water conservation” or, the SCVWD at [valleywater.org](http://www.valleywater.org). Please report water waste to (408) 630-2000 or drought@valleywater.org.

Below are the ongoing prohibitions and the “New Normal” water use practices.

Prohibited water use in Sunnyvale

- Watering outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes excess runoff into gutters, streets, or stormdrains.
- Washing a motor vehicle with a hose, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle.
- Washing driveways and sidewalks with a hose.
- Allowing leaking plumbing or irrigation systems to go unfixed.
- Irrigating within 48 hours of measurable rainfall.
- Irrigating with sprinklers is prohibited between 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. when daylight savings time is in effect. Each station is limited to no more than 15 minutes of irrigation time.
- Restaurants and other food service establishments can only serve water to customers on request.
- Operators of hotels and motels must provide guests with the option to not have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.

Indoor water use

- 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.
- 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 it is wasteful.
- Only wash full loads of laundry and dishes.
- Replace your old top-loading clothes washer with a high-efficiency model.

Outdoor water use

- 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.
- 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.

2017

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 SCVWD. 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.



In order 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 the City's 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 Resources Control Board (State Board) to provide you with the highest quality of water at all times. In addition, the City's wholesalers, SCVWD and SFPUC, 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, SCVWD and SFPUC. Water quality data are grouped by water source. In 2017 we conducted 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 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 2017, as the State Board requires monitoring for some constituents less than once per year since the concentrations of these constituents do not vary frequently or significantly.

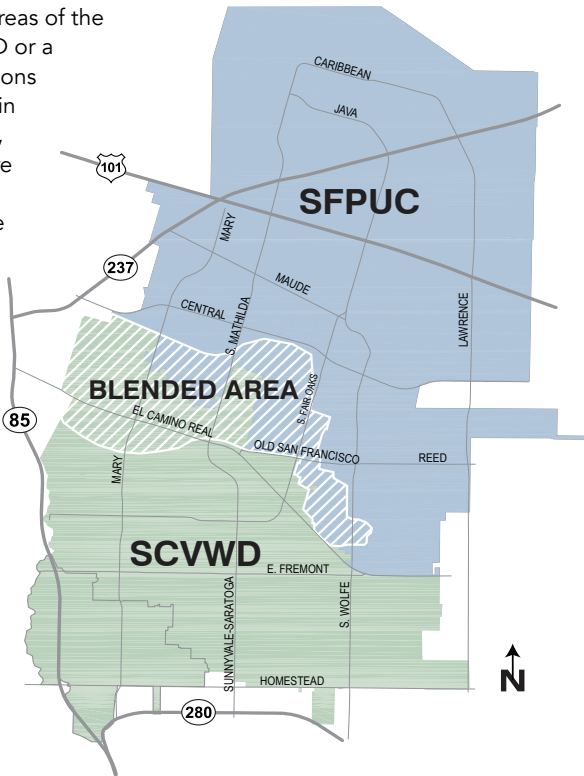
Water Supply Map

The adjacent map indicates which areas of the City are supplied by SFPUC, SCVWD or a mixture of the two. The colored regions correspond to the colored columns in the table above. 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 SCVWD. SFPUC water is fluoridated but SCVWD and groundwater supplies are not.

More information ►

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

Kevin Woodworth
City of Sunnyvale
Water Distribution Supervisor
Tel: (408) 730-7900
TDD: (408) 730-7501
kwoodworth@sunnyvale.ca.gov



PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS)										
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL, (AL), or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG]	Groundwater Well		SCVWD		SFPUC		Typical Sources*
				Average or [Max]	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	
SOURCE WATER SAMPLING										
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND–0.10	3, 4
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.10	ND–0.13	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 21
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.14	0.13–0.16	ND	ND	0.2	ND–0.6	3, 5, 6
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.2	2.1–5.9	ND	ND–0.6	ND	ND	3, 7, 8
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS										
TOC (precursor control)	ppm	TT	NA			1.7	1.1–1.9	2.4	1.0–3.7	10
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Giardia Lamblia	cyst/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND–0.2	0.05	0–0.22	1
Turbidity	NTU	TT _a	NA			[0.27]	100% _b	[1]	99–100% _b	2
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING										
LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (SUNNYVALE 2016 AT-THE-TAP SAMPLING)				90th Percentile			# of Samples Above AL			
Lead _e	ppb	(15)	0.2	ND			0 out of 55			3, 17, 19
Copper	ppm	(1.3)	0.3	0.12			0 out of 55			3, 17, 18
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS				Highest Location RAA			Range			
Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	2.11			1.62–2.32			20
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	44.9			14.7–48.6			9
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	38.3			5.2–45.0			9
MICROBIOLOGICAL				Average			Range			
Total Coliform Bacteria	% pos / month	5.0%	(0)	0.23%			0–1.2%			1
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)										
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Sources*
Aluminum	ppb	200		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND–99	3, 4
Chloride	ppm	500		47	36–68	46	24–77	9	ND–17	11, 12, 14
Color	C.U.	15		ND	ND	ND	ND–3	ND	ND–13	13
Odor – Threshold	T.O.N.	3		ND	ND	1	1	ND	ND	13
Specific Conductance	μS/cm	1600		677	610–740	426	360–530	168	29–256	14, 16
Sulfate	ppm	500		37	28–42	54.9	50.7–59.0	17	0.9–34	11, 12, 15
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000		395	360–430	231	202–272	76	ND–122	11, 12
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS										
PARAMETER	Unit	NL		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Chlorate	ppb	800		81	45–130	91	71–130	86	51–180	
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	ppb	NS		0.52	ND–2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Molybdenum	ppb	NS		1.2	ND–1.6	ND	ND–1	ND	ND	
Strontium	ppb	NS		404	280–500	NA	NA	111	12–234	
Vanadium	ppb	50		1.6	ND–5.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	ppb	NS		1.3	ND–3.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 18, 19, 22
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS										
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	ppm	NS		322	300–340	96	68–114	51	7–82	
pH	Units	NS		8.3	6.1–9.6	7.8	7.7–7.8	9.2	7.4–9.8	
Sodium	ppm	NS		29	23–42	43	29–57	18	2.3–31	
Temperature	°C	NS		17	10–27	17	14–21	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 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 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.

UCMR. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 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
CU	Color unit
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
% pos	% positive
RAA	Running annual average
SCVWD	Santa Clara Valley Water District
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
TON	Threshold odor number
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

NOTES

- The MCL for unfiltered water is 5.0 NTU. The MCL for filtered water is ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time.
- Percent of time ≤0.3 NTU.
- In 2017, there were 10 requests for lead testing in schools
- Levels in the distribution system.

Important information about your water quality

Fluoride

Currently, all water from SFPUC is fluoridated while water from SCVWD, 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, 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/lead.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Chromium-6

On September 11, 2017, the previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn. A new MCL has not been established. The City is pleased to report that testing of Chromium 6 did not exceed the 10 ppb MCL while it was in effect.

Disinfection

The Sunnyvale 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 SCVWD 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.

Cryptosporidium/Giardia

Cryptosporidium and Giarda are microbial pathogens commonly found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of untreated source water by SCVWD in 2017 indicated a low presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of either pathogen can cause abdominal infection. Symptoms include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However immuno-compromised people, infants, and small children and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

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

* Typical Sources In Drinking Water

- Naturally present in the environment
- Soil runoff
- Erosion of natural deposits
- Residue from some surface water treatment processes
- Water additive that promotes strong teeth
- Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
- Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
- Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
- By-product of drinking water disinfection
- Various natural and man-made sources
- Runoff from natural deposits
- Leaching from natural deposits
- Naturally-occurring organic materials
- Seawater influence
- Industrial wastes
- Substances that form ions when in water
- Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
- Leaching from wood preservatives
- Discharges from industrial manufacturers
- Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
- Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
- Discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers



Sunnyvale Water Quality Report 2018

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 dokumento 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います。
翻訳を依頼してください。

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

इस रपॉर्ट में आपके पीने के जल से सम्बंधित महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है।
इसका अनुवाद करें, या किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से बात करें जो इसे समझता है।



What's Inside

Important information about

- 💧 Your Drinking Water
- 💧 Water Conservation
- 💧 Ways to Contact the City

Where your water comes from

The City of Sunnyvale has three different sources of drinking water supply: treated surface water from 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 a blend of Hetch Hetchy water and treated 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 Hetch Hetchy Watershed provides most of the SFPUC water supply, supplemented by the Alameda watershed. The major water source originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River and is stored in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Since this water source meets all federal and state standards for watershed protection, disinfection treatment practices, bacteriological quality monitoring and operations, the State has granted this water source a filtration exemption.

The Alameda Watershed spans more than 35,000 acres in Alameda and Santa Clara counties. Surface water from rainfall and runoff is collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs. Prior to distribution, the water from these reservoirs is treated. Fluoridation, chloramination and corrosion control treatment are provided for the combined Hetch Hetchy and treated water. Fluoride is added to the naturally occurring level to help protect against tooth decay. In 2018, average fluoride levels in the treated water were maintained at levels up to 0.7 mg/L as required by the State 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 management activities with partner agencies (such as the National Park Service and US Forest Service). The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys every five years to detect and track sanitary concerns for the Bay Area watersheds and the approved standby water sources in Early Intake

Watershed, which includes Cherry Lake and Lake Eleanor. The latest 5-year surveys were completed in 2016 for the period of 2011-2015. These surveys identified wildlife, stock 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 ►
[Visit sfwater.org](#)

Valley Water Supply

The City purchases treated surface water from Valley Water and delivers it to the southern portion of the city. Valley Water imports more than half of its supply 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. Valley Water's local surface water sources include Anderson and Calero Reservoirs.

Valley Water sources 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. Imported sources are vulnerable to wastewater treatment plant discharges, seawater intrusion and wildfires in watershed areas. Local sources are also vulnerable to contamination from commercial stables and historic mining practices. No contaminant associated with these activities has been detected in treated Valley Water. Water treatment provides disinfection and multiple barriers for physical removal of contaminants. 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.shtml for more information, or call (408) 730-7400 to schedule a time to view it.

Protecting your water supply

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

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SMaRT Station
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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

Saving water – The new normal

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- Allowing leaking plumbing or irrigation systems to go unfixed.
- Irrigating within 48 hours of measurable rainfall.
- Irrigating with sprinklers is prohibited between 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. when daylight savings time is in effect. Each station is limited to no more than 15 minutes of irrigation time.
- Restaurants and other food service establishments can only serve water to customers on request.
- Operators of hotels and motels must provide guests with the option to not have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.

Indoor water use

- 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.
- 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 it is wasteful.
- Only wash full loads of laundry and dishes.
- Replace your old top-loading clothes washer with a high-efficiency model.

Outdoor water use

- 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.
- 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.



The spillway at O'Shaughnessy Dam, Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

2018

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 Resources Control Board (State Board) to provide you with the highest quality of water at all times. In addition, the City's wholesalers, Valley Water and SFPUC, 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, Valley Water and SFPUC. Water quality data are grouped by water source. In 2018 we conducted 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 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 2018, as the State Board requires monitoring for some constituents less than once per year since the concentrations do not vary frequently or significantly.

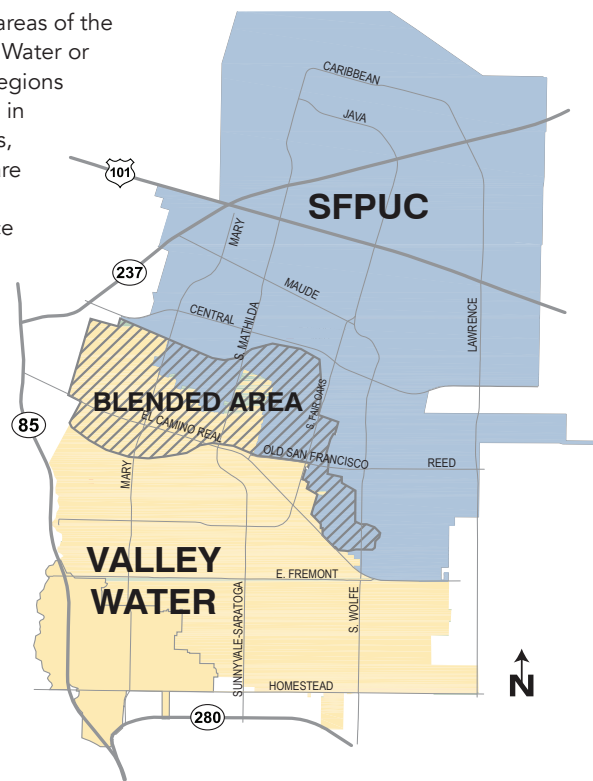
Water Supply Map

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 table above. 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.

More information ►

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

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City of Sunnyvale
Water Operations Manager
Tel: (408) 730-7900
TDD: (408) 730-7501
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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–0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 21
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.15–0.19	0.16	ND	ND–0.12	0.3	ND–0.7	3, 5, 6
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.2	2.2–6.1	ND	ND–0.7	ND	ND	3, 7, 8
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS										
TOC (precursor control)	ppm	TT	NA			1.9	1.3–2.7	2.2	1.2–2.9	10
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND–0.1	ND	ND	1
Giardia Lamblia	cyst/L	TT	(0)			ND	ND–0.1	0.03	ND–0.24	1
Turbidity	NTU	TT _a	NA			[0.24]	100% _b	[1]	99.96–100% _b	2
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING										
LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (SUNNYVALE 2016 AT-THE-TAP SAMPLING)				90th Percentile			# of Samples Above AL			
Lead _d	ppb	(15)	0.2	ND			0 out of 55			3, 17, 19
Copper	ppm	(1.3)	0.3	0.12			0 out of 55			3, 17, 18
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS				Highest Location RAA			Range			
Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	2.31			1.99–2.43			20
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	44.9			22.0–53.0			9
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	38.1			3.6–44.0			9
MICROBIOLOGICAL				Average			Range			
Total Coliform Bacteria	% pos / month	5.0%	(0)	0.16%			0–0.7%			1
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)										
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Sources*	
Chloride	ppm	500	46	35–67	59	42–70	8.9	ND–17	11, 12, 14	
Color	C.U.	15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND–7	13	
Odor – Threshold	T.O.N.	3	ND	ND	1	1	ND	ND	13	
Specific Conductance	μS/cm	1600	702	640–750	445	340–511	154	29–221	14, 16	
Sulfate	ppm	500	35	25–41	58.2	48.6–75.3	16	0.9–29	11, 12, 15	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	387	350–410	258	226–270	82	ND–144	11, 12	
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS (UCMR 4 sampled in 2018)										
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average		Range		Range			
Haloacetic Acids 6 _d	ppb	NS	17.2		34.2		0.3–37.0			
Haloacetic Acids 9 _d	ppb	NS					20.7–53.4			
Manganese _e	ppb	50	1.4				ND–4.8			
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane _e	ppb	NS	ND				ND–0.016			
n-Butyl alcohol (1-butanol) _e	ppb	NS	ND				ND–2.3			
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS										
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range		
Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	ppm	NS	320	300–340	92	58–117	47	15–68		
pH	Units	NS	7.9	7.7–8.0	7.8	7.7–7.8	9.4	8.6–9.8		
Sodium	ppm	NS	30	23–42	49	39–65	14	2.3–20		
Temperature	°C	NS	23	23	18	12–22	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 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 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.

UCMR. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 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
CU	Color unit
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
% pos	% positive
RAA	Running annual average
TON	Threshold odor number
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

NOTES

- The MCL for unfiltered water is 5.0 NTU. The MCL for filtered water is ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time.
- Percent of time ≤0.3 NTU.
- In 2018, there were 18 requests for lead testing in schools
- Levels in the distribution system.
- Levels in source water (i.e. groundwater, SFPUC, or Valley Water).

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, 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/lead.

Disinfection

The Sunnyvale 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.

Cryptosporidium/Giardia

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microbial pathogens commonly found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of untreated source water by SFPUC and Valley Water in 2018 indicated a low presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of either pathogen can cause abdominal infection. Symptoms include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However immuno-compromised people, infants, and small children and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

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

* Typical Sources In Drinking Water

- Naturally present in the environment
- Soil runoff
- Erosion of natural deposits
- Residue from some surface water treatment processes
- Water additive that promotes strong teeth
- Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
- Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
- Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
- By-product of drinking water disinfection
- Various natural and man-made sources
- Runoff from natural deposits
- Leaching from natural deposits
- Naturally-occurring organic materials
- Seawater influence
- Industrial wastes
- Substances that form ions when in water
- Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
- Leaching from wood preservatives
- Discharges from industrial manufacturers
- Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
- Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
- Discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers

Important Contact Information

City Contacts

City of Sunnyvale

456 West Olive Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tel: (408) 730-7500
TDD: (408) 730-7501
sunnyvale.ca.gov

Hours of Operation:
8 a.m. to 5 p.m., M–F

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

Utility Division (Billing)
(408) 730-7400

**Backflow and Cross-
Connection Control Program**
(669) 600-7322

Valley Water Information Hotlines

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

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

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

Web Resources

Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water

US EPA
water.epa.gov/drink

**Department of
Water Resources**
www.dwr.water.ca.gov

**Bay Area Water Supply and
Conservation Agency**
bawasca.org

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

Valley Water
valleywater.org

SFPUC
sfwater.org

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/Centers for Disease Control 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

Water Monitoring Updates

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4

USEPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data every five years for up to 30 unregulated contaminants that may be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The fourth (UCMR 4) requires monitoring for 30 chemical contaminants between 2018 and 2020. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. We are pleased to report that the City of Sunnyvale has proactively addressed this requirement and has completed all monitoring in 2018. To learn more about UCMR visit www.epa.gov/dwucmr

Notice of Monitoring Violation

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2018, we did not monitor for 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) from our groundwater wells during the third calendar quarter and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. However, results of samples collected in the calendar quarters before and after showed no detection of the contaminant.