2000 Annual Water Quality Report

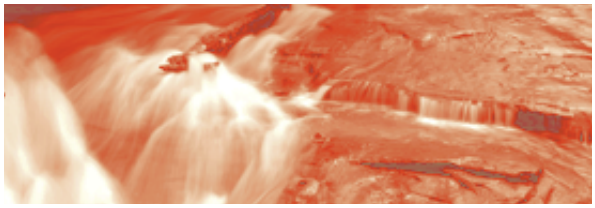
JUNE

Water is Top Quality

Here at the City of Milpitas, we measure success by the level of trust our consumers have in our water quality and service. This annual water quality report tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water. You can be assured that the safety of your water supply is our top priority and we will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are providing this information to you so you can make informed choices about your water supply. The City of Milpitas is happy to provide our consumers with pertinent, easy to understand information about the quality of their drinking water.

In 1999, the City's Utility Maintenance group took over 2,100 samples for which over 7,600 tests were analyzed in State-certified laboratories. We monitored and tested the water for various constituents including clarity, hardness, coliform, bacteria, odor, color, and pH. The City of Milpitas is proud that the water provided to you meets the water quality standards of the State Department of Health Services and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Water Sources



The City of Milpitas purchases water from two wholesalers, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District), and uses recycled water for limited outdoor use. Sixty percent of Milpitas' drinking water, from SFPUC, is imported surface water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir located in Yosemite National Park and supplemented with water treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (from Calaveras Reservoir). Hetch Hetchy water is pure enough to be exempted from costly water filtration requirements – only a few systems in the country meet this federal government standard. Water flows by gravity through 150 miles of pipelines and tunnels from the crest of the Sierras to the San Francisco Bay Area. The remaining forty percent of the City's water, from the District's Penitencia Water Treatment Plant located in the east San Jose hills, is treated surface water imported from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. These two sources are not blended under normal operating conditions, however, they can be physically interconnected to provide emergency water supply if needed. Refer to the Water Source Map on page 6 to see the service areas of these water sources.

Three emergency interties exist – two with Alameda County Water District to the north and one with San Jose Water Company to the south. Pinewood Well, located

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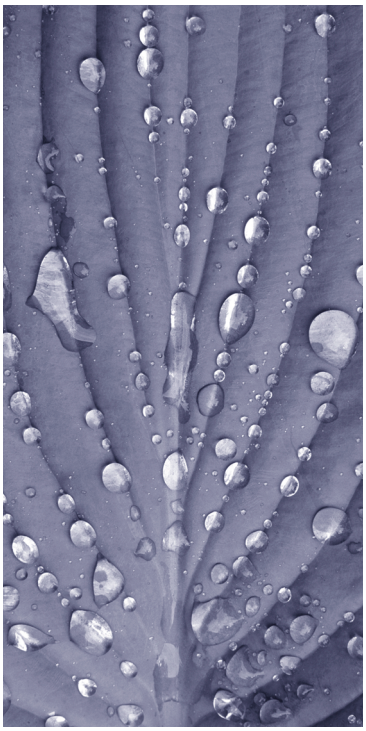


in the southern portion of the City, is also designated as an emergency water supply. In January 2000 the City completed a required drinking water source assessment of this well. Although it is protected by an impermeable clay layer that prevents contaminants from entering the water supply, State Department of Health Services procedures require the City to report that due to its proximity to a dry cleaning establishment and the City's sewer system, it is "vulnerable" to contamination. Because the well water originates from an aquifer below the impermeable clay later and is not normally distributed into the water system, the City is confident that the risk of contamination from the well is negligible. The assessment is available for review at City Hall, 1210 Great Mall Drive, or can be mailed upon request by calling (408) 586-3346.

In 1999 the City supplied an average of 11.3 million gallons of water per day to approximately 20,000 homes and businesses in Milpitas for indoor and outdoor use. An additional 0.4 million gallons per day of recycled water was used for landscape irrigation in the industrial areas of the City.

Water Quality - A National Priority

The safety of public water supplies has received much attention in recent years. Milpitas consumers should know that the City's water supply meets all safe drinking water standards. In the last few years, considerable publicity about chemicals and organisms, such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites, in municipal water supplies have become more prevalent. Some of these are discussed in more detail below.

What You Should Know About *Cryptosporidiosis* and *Giardiasis*

Cryptosporidium, a parasitic microbe found in most surface water supplies, can pose a potential health threat. The SFPUC tests for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in both source and treated water supplies at least monthly. Occasionally they detected very low levels (less than 1 organism per 100 liters of water) of both *Cryptosporidium* (about 6% of the time) and *Giardia* (about 15% of the time) in the Hetch Hetchy, East Bay and San Francisco Peninsula source waters. The District tests for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in both source and treated water supplies at least monthly. In September 1997 they detected very low levels of *Cryptosporidium* in raw water but not in treated water.

Cryptosporidium may produce cryptosporidiosis, with symptoms of diarrhea, stomach cramps, upset stomach and slight fever. Some people are more vulnerable to *Cryptosporidium* than others and should seek advice about types of drinking water from their health care providers. *Giardia*, a parasitic microbe is also found in most surface water supplies and can pose a potential health threat. If swallowed, it can produce the same symptoms as *Cryptosporidium*.

For information about contaminants and potential health effects call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)

MTBE is a colorless, synthetic oxygenate added to motor fuel. It helps fuel burn cleaner, thereby reducing air pollution from automotive exhaust and promoting compliance with the federal Clean Air Act. MTBE has been used in gasoline state-wide, year-round since 1996. In March 1999, Governor Davis issued Executive Order D-5-99, which mandates the removal of MTBE from gasoline before December 31, 2002.

The characteristics of MTBE are unlike those of other gasoline constituents and solvents. It is highly soluble and migrates quickly with groundwater, and it does not appear to be easily absorbed by soil or readily biodegradable. MTBE can get into groundwater from leaking underground fuel storage tank systems and leaking petroleum pipelines. It is believed that a primary source of MTBE in surface water is recreational boating.

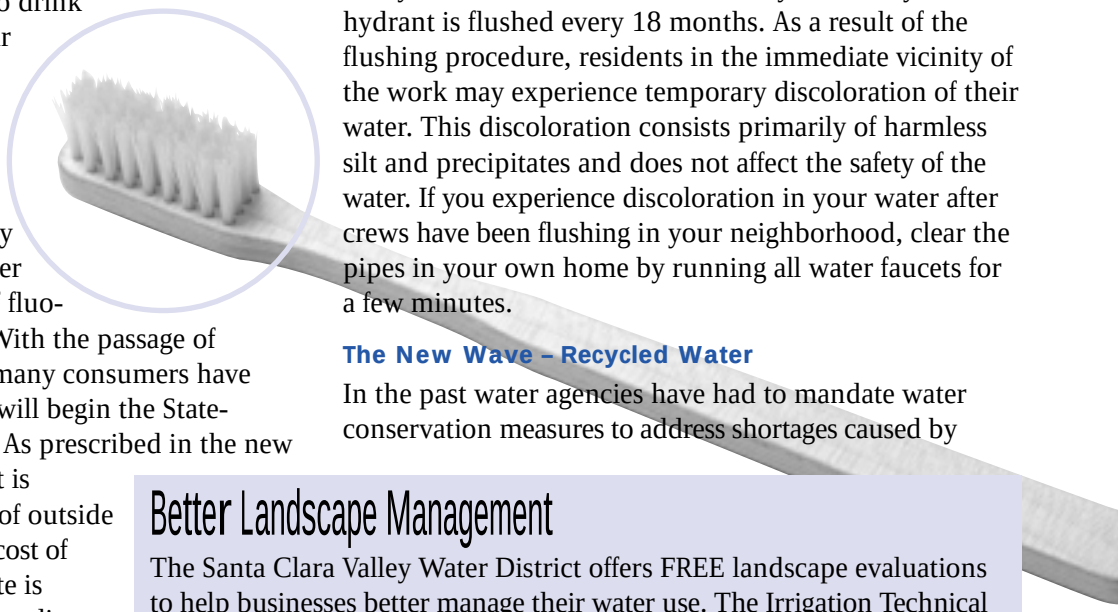
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is conducting extensive studies of the toxicity and health risks associated with MTBE, although at this time the health effects of consuming or breathing this chemical are largely unknown. Effective May 17, 2000 a primary standard maximum contaminent level (MCL) has been adopted for MTBE at 13 parts per billion, pbb. Concentrations in our water supply are far below these limits.

Trihalomethanes (THM)

THMs are a byproduct of the water treatment process. They are formed when natural organic material, such as the decaying vegetation commonly found in lakes and reservoirs, reacts with chlorine used to treat the water.

This reaction produces "disinfection by-products," the most common are THMs. The City's water wholesalers conduct tests every month to monitor the levels of Total THMs in both treated and source water, and report these levels to the State Department of Health Services.

In February 1998, the scientific journal Epidemiology published a study associating high exposure of tap water containing THMs with increased risk of miscarriages. The paper defined high exposure as a pregnant woman in the first trimester drinking five or more glasses of cold tap water per day that contained more than 75 parts per billion, ppb, of Total THMs. [The City's Total THMs levels averaged 63 ppb (SFPUC) and 56 ppb (District) in 1999.] The EPA is funding additional studies to improve the understanding of chlorination by-products as well as improve estimates of individual exposures. If you are pregnant, you should talk to your health care provider for advice. It is important that pregnant women continue to drink sufficient water according to their doctor's recommendations.



Fluoridation Status

There are small amounts of naturally occurring fluoride levels in our drinking water supply (approximately 0.1 to 0.2 parts per million, ppm). Small amounts of fluoride help reduce tooth cavities. With the passage of Assembly Bill 733 in late 1995, many consumers have asked when the City of Milpitas will begin the State-mandated fluoridation program. As prescribed in the new law, the fluoridation requirement is contingent upon the availability of outside funding so as not to increase the cost of water to our consumers. The State is currently seeking the necessary funding and has developed a priority list of eligible water utilities (Milpitas is ranked 100 out of 167 public water systems). It may be several years before construction funding is available and fluoridation facilities are installed in Milpitas. Before embarking on any fluoridation program, there will be advance notification to our consumers.

Hydrant and Water Main Flushing

You may have noticed City crews working at fire hydrants in your neighborhood. This process of "flushing" fire hydrants is an important preventive maintenance activity. Although it may appear to waste water, flushing is part of a routine maintenance program necessary to maintain the integrity of the water system and to deliver the highest quality water possible to our consumers. Flushing the water system on a routine basis removes sediment from lines and keeps the entire distribution system refreshed. City crews maintain nearly 200 miles of water lines and more than 1,600 fire hydrants throughout the City.

Every water main is flushed annually and every fire hydrant is flushed every 18 months. As a result of the flushing procedure, residents in the immediate vicinity of the work may experience temporary discoloration of their water. This discoloration consists primarily of harmless silt and precipitates and does not affect the safety of the water. If you experience discoloration in your water after crews have been flushing in your neighborhood, clear the pipes in your own home by running all water faucets for a few minutes.

The New Wave – Recycled Water

In the past water agencies have had to mandate water conservation measures to address shortages caused by

Borrow Water Meters – Identify Conservation Opportunities

Businesses can borrow water meters from the City to help track water use and identify water conservation opportunities. There is a $50 deposit per meter with a maximum 1-year loan period. Full deposit is returned upon verification that the meter is returned in proper working order. Call (408) 586-3346 for additional information.

Better Landscape Management

The Santa Clara Valley Water District offers FREE landscape evaluations to help businesses better manage their water use. The Irrigation Technical Assistance Program (ITAP) consists of five components - system check, hydrozones and budgets, scheduling and tracking usage, site report, and follow-up services. Studies show potential savings of up to $1,200 per acre of landscape. Space is limited. Call (408) 265-2607 ext. 2291 to arrange an appointment.

Reduce Your Sewer Flows and Get $$

The City of San Jose's Water Pollution Control Plant is offering rebates to qualified businesses that reduce sewer flows by installing permanent process changes. Rebates are up to $50,000, or up to 50% of a project's cost. To be eligible, permanent process changes must reduce sewer flows by at least 20,000 cubic feet per year and have a five-year minimum life expectancy. Call the City of San Jose's Financial Incentives Program at (408) 277-8400 for more information.

Your Water, Your World

It is important for you to know the importance of water in our growing and prosperous community. Increasing demand for water has already led to shortages in many communities, and although the last drought ended in 1993, everyone should always be prepared. The City has several programs to assist consumers in saving water and becoming more aware of how to protect the environment.

The City of Milpitas sends wastewater to the City of San Jose's Water Pollution Control Plant (Plant) where it is treated prior to discharge to the San Francisco Bay. Because the Bay is a salt-water environment, the fresh water discharge from the Plant continuously mixes with the salty environment, causing dangerous habitat issues to the creatures within the Bay. The more water used at home, the more salt marsh wetlands are at risk! Milpitas participates in a recycled program whereby treated discharge is diverted from the Bay for use as irrigation and other approved purposes.

FREE Water-Saving Devices for Your Home

The City provides FREE low flow showerheads and kitchen/ bathroom faucet aerators that help decrease the amount of wastewater. These items can be picked up at City Hall, or mailed upon request by calling (408) 586-2605.

$ave with Low Flush Toilets

Your toilet is the largest water-guzzling appliance in your home because it consumes 30% of the total water used indoors. A leaking toilet can waste up to 200 gallons per day and that means water and money going down the drain! Test for leaks by putting ten drops of food coloring in the toilet tank. Wait 15 minutes and if the colored water shows up in the toilet bowl, the tank is leaking. Don't flush your savings down the toilet!

Purchase a low flush toilet today. These toilets use no more than 1.6 gallons per flush compared to older toilets that use 7 gallons per flush. That could amount to a saving of 10,000 gallons per year per person...about $11 per person!

Businesses can get up to a $150 rebate for each low flush toilet installed that replaces an older toilet. Only businesses that replace all of their toilets qualify for these rebates. Save now on future water and sewer bills! Call (408) 277-8400 for a rebate application or for more information.

Give Your Home A Check Up!

The FREE Water Wise Check Up will help you learn how to efficiently manage your water use, both indoors and out. Trained staff from the Santa Clara Valley Water District can check toilets for leaks, offer water-wise landscaping tips, install free showerheads and faucet aerators, check irrigation system efficiency, and review past water use patterns and show you how to read your water meter. Get started today! Call (408) 586-2605 to arrange an appointment.

years with less than average rainfall. One of the biggest advantages of recycled water is that it remains a constant and reliable supply even during drought. As the local population grows there is a continually greater demand on our limited resources. Using recycled water instead of potable water for irrigation and industrial purposes increases the availability of potable water for our growing community. In October 1997 the City began delivering recycled water to areas west of Interstate 880 for irrigation purposes. Since then, over 90 new sites have been added. The recycled water distribution system and valves are color-coded and marked in purple.

Recycled water comes from the San Jose/ Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant's state-of-the-art computer controlled facility. The facility is one of the country's most advanced wastewater treatment plants and has one of the largest recycled water distribution systems in the country. The Plant's 4-step cleaning process includes filtration and disinfection. The recycled water is delivered to consumers in San Jose, Santa Clara and Milpitas.

South Bay Water Recycling is a long-term program for the cities of San Jose, Milpitas and Santa Clara that both benefits the Bay and brings a sustainable and drought-proof supply of water to the region. It involves two separate construction phases. Phase 1 is complete and currently provides recycled water to customers west of Interstate 880. Phase 2 is currently being designed with construction to begin in Spring 2001. For more information call the South Bay Water Recycling Program at (408) 232-0832, or visit their web site at www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/sbwr/.

Lead and Copper Testing – Extra Steps to Make Water Safe for Residents

In 1991, the EPA adopted the Lead and Copper Rule requiring all cities, including Milpitas, to perform lead and copper testing. The City's public water supply system does not have detectable levels of lead or copper; however, these metals may leach into the water from home plumbing.

The City completed its lead and copper testing in 1992. Homes that were considered high-risk (homes built between 1983-1986) were tested. Results showed copper levels below the federal standard of 1.3 parts per million, ppm, but lead levels in household plumbing were slightly higher than the federal standard of 15 parts per billion, ppb. In December 1992 the City began distributing lead information brochures to consumers which described

potential lead hazards and actions to take to reduce lead levels in the home.

In December 1998 and April 1999 the City completed followup lead and copper monitoring as required by the State Department of Health Services. Results showed that both lead and copper levels were below federal standards, however, lead and copper levels are still slightly above the Public Health Goal levels of 2 ppb and 0.17 ppm (see discussion on Public Health Goals). For a copy of the lead information brochure, call (408) 586-3348.

Grow a Water Wise Garden

Here are some tips on how to have a water wise garden throughout the year!

- Use a hose with a shutoff valve for washing cars and watering plants.
- Turn off your sprinkler timers when rain is in the forecast. Only water early in the morning so water can soak in. Set irrigation timers to water before dawn.
- Water slowly in short, repeat cycles rather than one long application to avoid water runoff.
- Inspect your sprinkler system and repair leaks quickly.
- Choose plants (especially native plants) that are well suited to the soil, sunlight, and moisture conditions of the area. This reduces the need for fertilizers, pest control, and watering. And it saves money.
- Avoid using pesticides! Find out how to get rid of pests in your garden the safe and less-toxic way. Request free information by calling the City's Water Hotline (408) 586-2605. For more gardening tips, call the Hotline at (408) 586-2605.

City of Milpitas

Name: _____

Address: _____

Milpitas, CA 95035

Daytime Phone #: _____

Please send me the following FREE items: (check all that apply)

- ❏ Faucet Aerator (residents only)
  Circle quantity: 1 or 2
- ❏ Low Flow Showerheads (residents only)
  Circle quantity: 1 or 2
- ❏ Irrigation Technical Assistance Program (businesses only)
- ❏ Home Water Use Survey Program
- ❏ Washer Rebate Information
- ❏ Lead Information Brochure
- ❏ 15 Water Conservation Tips at Home Brochure
- ❏ Water Wise Gardening Tips

Return form to: City of Milpitas
Utility Engineering Section
455 E. Calaveras Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035

Water Quality Data

The table on the following page lists all the drinking water constituents that we detected during the 1999 calendar year. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 – December 31, 1999. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The table also includes information on Public Health Goals (PHGs). PHGs are levels of drinking water constituents that are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. They are developed as goals because they are purely health-based objectives and may not be technically or economically feasible to achieve. None of the risk-management factors that are considered by EPA or the State Department of Health Services (DHS) in setting drinking water standards are considered in setting the PHGs. These factors include analytical detection capability, treatment technology available, benefits and costs. Thus, the PHGs are not enforceable and public water systems are not required to meet them.

Important Definitions for Understanding this Water Quality Report

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit; below the detection limit of the test

NS: no standard

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l), magnitude equivalent to 1 minute in 2 years

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/l), magnitude equivalent to 1 minute in 2000 years

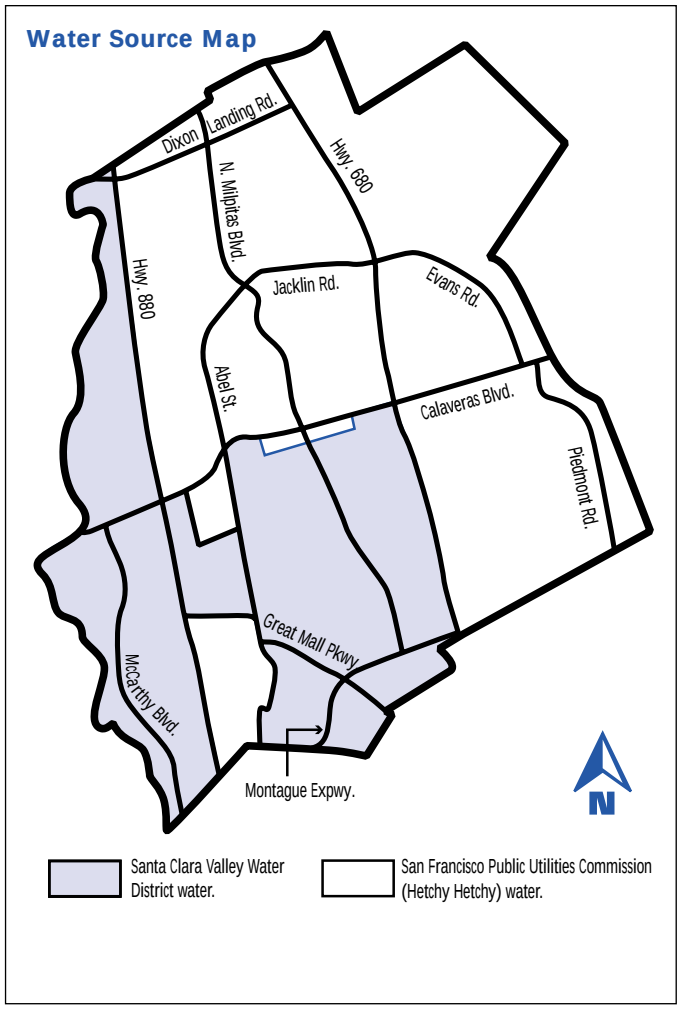
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

TON: Threshold Odor Number

µmhos/cm: micromhos per centimeter



How Do Drinking Water Sources Become Polluted?

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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Department of Health Services (department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

What Else Should I Know?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Important Health Information

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

1999 City of Milpitas Water Quality Data [1] [2]

DETECTED CONSITUTENTS	Unit	MCL[3]	PHG[4] (MCLG[5])	District Water[6] Avg.	District Water[6] Range	SFPUC Water [7] Avg.	SFPUC Water [7] Range	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological								
Total Coliform Bacteria[18]	%	5[18]	(0)	ND[14]	ND[14]	ND[15]	ND[15]	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	NTU	5[8]	NA	0.15[14]	0.05-0.54[14]	0.21[15]	0.05-1.16[15]	Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals								
Aluminum	ppb	1000	NA	50	20-100	83[10]	ND-200[10]	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	1000	(2000)	40	25-59	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppb	2000	1000	60	ND-110	ND[10]	ND-200[10]	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	NA	NA	2	1-3	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3)	ppm	45	45	1.73	0.91-2.54	ND	ND	Fertilizer in runoff
Organic Chemicals								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	100	NA	58[14]	49-69.4[14]	66.1[15]	26.3-130[15]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)[20]	ppb	NS	NA	21[19]	13-29[19]	23[12]	ND-38[12]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetonitriles (HANs)	ppb	NS	NA	1.31[19]	ND-3.17[19]	2[12]	ND-4[12]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloketones (HKs)/ Chloropicrin (CP)	ppb	NS	NA	1.81[19]	0.64-3.06[19]	1[12]	ND-4[12]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Aldehydes	ppb	NS	NA	NA	NA	3[12]	ND-5[12]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Halides (TOX)	ppb	NS	NA	223[19]	184-339[19]	131[12]	110-173[12]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Standards								
Aluminum	ppb	200	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND-68	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	ND	ND	8[10]	ND-19[10]	Soil runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	NA	11	10-15	87[10]	15-190[10]	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	mmhos/cm	1600	NA	379	262-478	193[10]	8-330[10]	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	42	34-57	16[10]	ND-29[10]	Soil runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	239	154-338	146[10]	8-240[10]	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	415	318-535	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents – No Standards								
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NA	71	54-112	57	14-100	Physical characteristic of water
Ammonia	ppb	NS	NA	80	90-120	NA	NA	Natural deposits, treatment
Calcium	ppm	NS	NA	47	34-87	8	4-13	Natural deposits
Chlorate	ppb	NS	NA	95	73-150	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	ppb	NS	NA	229[11]	226-231[11]	222[11]	217-227[11]	Natural deposits
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NA	98	64-151	60	10-110	Physical characteristic of water
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NA	12	8-21	6	ND-11	Natural deposits
pH	Units	NS	NA	7.4[14]	7.0-8.1[14]	9.0[15]	8.2-9.7[15]	Physical characteristic of water
Phosphate	ppb	NS	NA	660	460-1050	ND	ND	Natural deposits, anticorrosive additive
Potassium	ppm	NS	NA	1.97	1.33-3.37	0.8	ND-1.6	Natural deposits, soil runoff
Silica	ppm	NS	NA	ND	ND	6	4-8	Natural deposits, treatment
Sodium	ppm	NS	NA	39	24-71	12	3-20	Natural deposits
Total Chlorine	ppm	NS	NA	1.06[14]	0.08-1.77[14]	0.77[15]	0.05-2.20[15]	Treatment disinfectant
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	NS	NA	1.63	1.62-2.37	ND	ND	Natural deposits
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NA	4	3-4	ND	ND	Natural deposits
Lead and Copper	**Unit**	**AL[9]**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**City of Milpitas 90th Percentile[17]**		**# sites found above the AL**		**Typical Sources in Drinking Water**
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.17	0.253		1 site above AL out of 60 sites sampled		Reservoir algae control, corrosion of plumbing
Lead	ppb	15	2	4.7		4 sites above AL out of 60 sites sampled		Corrosion of plumbing

NOTES:

(1) Set forth in 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and California Code of Regulations, Title 22 Section 116470.

(2) All results meet State and Federal drinking water regulations.

(3) 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.

(4) 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

(5) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(6) Treated water imported from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District). Results are treated water analyses unless otherwise noted.

(7) Treated water imported from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). Results are treated water analyses unless otherwise noted.

(8) Turbidity MCL is 5 units for unfiltered water (Hetch Hetchy) and 0.5 unit for treated surface water (Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant and the District).

(9) Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

(10) Source water analyses.

(11) City of Milpitas fluoride values based on results from grab samples taken on a 1-time basis.

(12) SFPUC values based on data collected in 1999 at Alameda East Portal and Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant; except for Total Organic Halides (TOX) which was collected in 1998.

(13) This MTBE data is reported on a voluntary basis since MTBE levels at all locations were below the level at which the State Health Department requires reporting throughout 1999. MTBE was detected at a trace level (1 ppb) on one occasion in San Antonio Reservoir in May 1999. No MTBE was detected in the treated water delivered to the City of Milpitas.

(14) City of Milpitas routine sampling within the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District) service area.

(15) City of Milpitas routine sampling within the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) service area.

(16) City of Milpitas routine sampling.

(17) Lead and Copper monitoring in April 1999.

(18) Highest % of positive samples per month

(19) District values based on data collected in 1996-1999, except for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) which was collected in 1999 only.

(20) The Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) standard is for 5 compounds. SFPUC reported on 6 compounds.

About Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). You may find laboratories that can perform lead tests in the yellow pages under "Laboratories-Analytical." Choose a lab that is State certified for drinking water and can detect lead levels at 5 parts per billion.

Visit our web site at
www.ci.Milpitas.ca.gov

To find out more about drinking water treatment, quality and regulations visit these home pages on the internet:

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org/

California Department of Health Services, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
www.dhs.cahwnet.gov/org/ps/ddwem/

United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/OGWDW/

Santa Clara Valley Water District
www.scvwd.dst.ca.us/

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
www.ci.sf.ca.us/puc/html/hetchy.html

The City of Milpitas is a member of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Bay Area Water Users Association (BAWUA).

Be the Solution to Water Pollution

NO DUMPING FLOWS TO BAY

Ever wonder where that storm drain goes? Unlike your indoor plumbing, your storm drain carries water and urban pollution directly to your neighborhood creeks and eventually to the San Francisco Bay without treatment! Because storm drains flow directly to creeks and the San Francisco Bay without treatment, stormwater pollution has become the leading cause of water pollution in the Bay. The next time you garden, wash your car, take your pet for a walk, or work on any home maintenance projects, think about how what you do can affect the Bay.

Here are a few simple things you can do to prevent pollution to our creeks and Bay:

B.O.P. (Batteries, Oil, Paint) to your local hazardous waste facilities! Call (408) 299-7300 to find out the nearest hazardous waste facility near you.

Wash your car on a lawn or gravel driveway. Better yet, use a commercial car wash that recycles water.

Keep yard waste, dirt, and trash out of your neighborhood streets and storm drains. Sweep up leaves, dirt, and waste and place in the proper bins for recycling or garbage collection.

Obey pooper scooper laws! Keep pet waste away from neighborhoods streets and storm drains.

For more ways to prevent pollution into Milpitas' creeks and the Bay, call the Water Hotline at (408) 586-2605.

City of Milpitas
455 E. Calaveras Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035

At Your Service – The City of Milpitas is Here for You

At the City of Milpitas, we value our consumers and work hard to ensure their satisfaction. If you have any questions or comments about this report, please call the appropriate number below.

Billing Questions
(408) 586-3100

Water Conservation
(408) 586-3346

Water Conservation Hotline
(408) 586-2605

Water Quality Questions
(408) 586-3348

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

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City's television station – Channel 15
City's radio station - 1620 AM

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