



City of Sunnyvale 2008 Water Quality Report

We are proud to report that the water provided by the City of Sunnyvale continues to meet established water quality standards. The City is required to test water quality over the course of each year, and the California State Department of Public Health requires us to distribute to all City customers an annual report on water quality. This report provides our customers with important information on the City's water supply sources and water quality testing.

In this report you will find important information, including a description of contaminants that may be present in source water. Inside, you will find the results of water quality testing performed in 2008 showing concentrations of various contaminants relative to health and aesthetic standards. **The bottom line: testing shows that the water provided by the City of Sunnyvale meets established Water quality standards.** The City is pleased to present this report to you and welcomes any comments you may have regarding the information contained in it. Please feel free to contact Val Conzet, Water Operations Manager, at (408) 730-7510, TDD (408) 730-7501 or by e-mail at vconzet@ci.sunnyvale.ca.us

CITY WATER SOURCES

Approximately 87 percent of the water provided by the City to our customers during a normal year is treated surface water. The remaining 13 percent is ground water pumped from nine City-owned and operated wells, and recycled water for some landscape and industrial customers.

The surface water comes from two sources. The Sunnyvale Water Program manages the delivery of San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) water from six delivery points located along their transmission pipeline, which runs through the northern part of the City. Eighty-six percent of SFPUC's water originates in the Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir located in Yosemite National Park, and the other 14 percent comes from the Calaveras or San Antonio reservoirs in the Alameda Creek watershed. About 42 percent of Sunnyvale's total water supply comes from the SFPUC.

The Sunnyvale Water Program also receives water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) through connections in the southern part of the City. SCVWD obtains water from several sources, including the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta and Anderson and Calero reservoirs, and treats the water at their Rinconada Treatment Plant in Los Gatos. About 45 percent of Sunnyvale's total water supply comes from the SCVWD

DISINFECTION – Chloramine/Chlorine/Ammonia

Sunnyvale residents should know that the water in the Sunnyvale system includes water treated with chloramine and well water that is tested but not treated. Chloramine, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, is more stable than chlorine and offers a number of health benefits. Chloramine 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 (THMs). State and federal regulations effective January 2002 lowered the allowable level of exposure to disinfection byproducts. The water provided by SFPUC and SCVWD is disinfected with chloramines which can affect dialysis treatment. The City maintains contact with dialysis treatment centers in the City. Residents on home dialysis should contact their physicians to discuss the impact on their treatment. The Transspecific Network for Dialysis at (415) 331-1545 can provide more information about chloramines and dialysis. Fish and aquarium owners should check with their local pet stores to make sure they are using the correct equipment for chloramine removal of any concentration.

HEALTH 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy or 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 about drinking water.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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

FLUORIDATION

The SFPUC completed construction on the new, system-wide fluoridation facility in 2005. Beginning November 2005 all water from the SFPUC is fluoridated. However, the City's other wholesale water provider (SCVWD) has no plans to fluoridate its water, and the City 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 fluoridated and non-fluoridated water. An explanation and a map showing the different areas were sent to all customers. This information is also available on the City's website. If you would like more information please contact the Water Program at (408) 730-7510.

IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. If you are interested in water information and decisions being made relative to new regulations, information is available on the Internet.

Water Quality

7 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

(408) 730-7510

Utility Billing

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Residential (408) 730-7400
Commercial (408) 730-7681

Backflow and Cross Connection Control Program

7 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

(408) 730-7574

TDD

(408) 730-7501

City of Sunnyvale

www.sunnyvale.ca.gov

California Dept. of Public Health (CDPH)

www.cdph.ca.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

(800) 426-4791

www.epa.gov/ogwdw/

Dept. of Water Resources (DWR)

www.dwr.water.ca.gov/

To learn more about emergency preparedness for yourself and your family, visit www.oes.insunnyvale.com

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.

这份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

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

**City of Sunnyvale
2008
Water Quality
Report**

2008 Water Quality Test Results for Water Provided by the City of Sunnyvale⁽¹⁾

ALL RESULTS MET STATE AND FEDERAL WATER REGULATIONS

How to Read this Chart

The first column, labeled "Standards," lists the standards for various water quality parameters and contaminants. The second column, labeled "Water Test Results," shows the range of concentrations in water quality samples taken during 2008, as well as the average concentration. This data is shown for the three sources of Sunnyvale's water: ground water (wells) and imported surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). To evaluate test results, compare the standards with the actual measured concentrations listed under "Water Test Results." The final column describes where contaminants may originate. In most cases, the specific source of a contaminant is not known. Any contaminants below detection limits such as arsenic, MTBE, etc., are not listed on the chart.

STANDARDS				WATER TEST RESULTS						TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
Primary Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards											
Parameter	Unit	MCL ⁽²⁾	PHG ⁽³⁾ [MCLG] ⁽⁴⁾	Sunnyvale Ground (Well) Water ⁽⁵⁾		Imported Surface Waters					
						SCVWD ⁽⁶⁾		SFPUC ⁽⁷⁾			
				Range	Avg.	Range	Avg.	Range	Avg.		
CLARITY											
Turbidity ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾	NTU	5 ⁽⁹⁾	NS	0.10 - 2.20	0.55	0.06 - 0.08	0.07	0.06 - 0.30	0.15	Soil runoff.	
Disinfection Byproducts, Residuals, Precursors											
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	ND - ND	ND	44 - 74	57	8 - 48	31	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	NA - NA	NA	13 - 34	19	4 - 26	17	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
TOC (precursor control)	ppm	TT	NA	NA - NA	NA	1.32 - 3.51	2.25	2.2 - 2.8	2.5	Various natural and man-made sources	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Barium	ppm	1	2	<.1 - 0.15	0.10	ND - ND	ND	NA - NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride ⁽¹²⁾	ppm	2	1	0.1 - 0.2	0.1	ND - 0.1	0.1	<.01 - 0.8	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.	
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	ppm	10	10	2.3 - 7.4	4.5	NA - NA	NA	NA - NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits.	
Nitrate as NO ₃ ⁽¹³⁾	ppm	45 (as nitrate) 10 (as nitrogen)	45 (as nitrate) 10 (as nitrogen)	9.7 - 35.4	17.9	ND - 5	5	NA - NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits. <i>Health Note: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.</i>	
MICROBIOLOGY											
Giardia Lamblia	cyst/L	TT	[0]	NA - NA	NA	NA - NA	NA	ND - 0.03	0.03	Naturally present in th environment	
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/L	TT	[0]	NA - NA	NA	ND - 0.1	ND	NA - NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment	
RADIONUCLIDES											
Radon	pCi/L	NA	NA	280 - 530	396	NA - NA	NA	NA - NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	
Secondary Standards - Aesthetic Standards											
Parameter	Unit	MCL ⁽²⁾	PHG ⁽³⁾ [MCLG] ⁽⁴⁾	Sunnyvale Ground (Well) Water ⁽⁵⁾		Imported Surface Waters					
						SCVWD ⁽⁶⁾		SFPUC ⁽⁷⁾			
				Range	Avg.	Range	Avg.	Range	Avg.		
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS											
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	31 - 72	47.7	42 - 86	63	4 - 15	10	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	
Color	Units	15	NA	<3 - 5	1.71	<2.5 - <2.5	<2.5	NA - NA	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Odor - Threshold	T.O.N.	3	NA	1.0 - 1.0	1.0	1 - 1	1	NA - NA	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	577 - 839	684	485 - 604	525	31 - 288	164	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	21 - 40	34	48.9 - 65.5	55.6	1.0 - 34.9	16.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	400 - 512	433	262 - 320	294	39 - 203	111	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS											
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NA	NA - NA	NA	79 - 91	85	NA - NA	NA		
Bromide	ppm	NS	NA	NA - NA	NA	<0.5 - 0.11	0.08	NA - NA	NA		
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	64 - 98	83	21 - 27	23	3 - 26	13		
Calcium as CaCO ₃	ppm	NS	NA	NA - NA	NA	52 - 69	58	NA - NA	NA		
Chlorate	ppb	NS	NA	NA - NA	NA	127 - 180	154	49 - 224	155 ⁽¹⁰⁾		
Free Ammonia	ppm	NS	NA	NA - NA	NA	0.09 - 0.14	0.12	NA - NA	NA		
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NA	264 - 364	312	102 - 123	111	14 - 100	54		
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	20 - 33	26	13 - 16	15	0.2 - 9	4.9		
pH	Units	NS	NA	7.5 - 7.8	7.7	7.6 - 7.7	7.6	8.5 - 9.2	8.8		
Phosphate	ppm	NS	N/S	NA - NA	NA	1 - 1	1	NA - NA	NA		
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	1.2 - 1.6	1.4	2.9 - 3.6	3.1	<0.2 - 1.2	0.6		
Silica	ppm	NA	NA	NA - NA	NA	11 - 14	13	5.0 - 7.7	5.4		
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	22 - 39	29	45 - 77	60	3 - 20	13		
Temperature	Deg. C	NS	NA	12 - 19	16	13 - 21	17	NA - NA	NA		
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NA	218 - 274	244	79 - 91	85	10 - 96	50		
Total Ammonia	ppm	NS	NA	NA - NA	NA	0.47 - 0.50	0.49	NA - NA	NA		
UCMR 1 + UCMR 2 Federal Regulated Constituents											
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppb	N/S	N/S	ND - 0.004	0.00025	NA - NA	NA	NA - NA	NA		
Perchlorate	ppb	6	6	<4 - 4.4	0.6	NA - NA	NA	NA - NA	NA	Substances used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
Boron (1000ppb notification level)	ppb	NS	NA	0.14 - 0.20	0.20	132 - 181	161	NA - NA	NA		
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	ppb	NA	NA	ND - 3.10	1.4	ND - ND	ND	NA - NA	NA		
Naphthalene	ppb	NS	NA	ND - 0.54	ND	NA - NA	NA	NA - NA	NA		
1,2,3 trichlorobenzene	ppb	NS	NA	ND - 0.71	ND	NA - NA	NA	NA - NA	NA		
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NA	NA - NA	NA	ND - 4	4	NA - NA	NA		
SUNNYVALE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM											
	Unit	MCL ⁽²⁾	PHG ⁽³⁾ [MCLG] ⁽⁴⁾	Range	90th Percentile	Typical Sources in Drinking Water					
LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY-latest 2007											
Copper - City of Sunnyvale (1 out of 52 sites above AL)	ppm	AL=1.3 ⁽¹⁴⁾	0.3	ND - 1.38	0.151	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.					
Lead - City of Sunnyvale (1 out of 52 sites above AL)	ppb	AL=15 ⁽¹⁴⁾	2	ND - 32	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.					
	Unit	MCL ⁽²⁾	PHG ⁽³⁾ [MCLG] ⁽⁴⁾	Range	Avg.	Typical Sources in Drinking Water					
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS											
Disinfectant residual -chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)	ND - 3.1	1.89	Disinfectant added for treatment.					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁽¹¹⁾	ppb	60	NA	ND - 32.0	20.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination.					
Total Trihalomethanes ⁽¹¹⁾	ppb	80	NA	ND - 74.2	50.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination.					
MICROBIOLOGICAL											
Total Coliform Bacteria, highest % of positives detected in any month ⁽¹⁵⁾	% Pos	≤ 5.0	[0]	0 - 0.52	0.125	Naturally present in the environment.					
Footnotes:											
(1) Set forth in 40 CFR Part 141 and 142 National Primary Drinking Water Regulation and California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 116470.						Abbreviations and Units					
(2) Maximum Contaminant Level established by U.S. EPA/CDPH						NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit					
(3) Public Health Goal established by California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.						NS = No Standard					
(4) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal established by the Environmental Protection Agency.						ND = None Detected					
(5) Sunnyvale Municipal Wells (groundwater).						NA = Not Available					
(6) Santa Clara Valley Water District (Rinconada Water Treatment Plant).						ppm = parts per million (milligrams per liter)					
(7) San Francisco Water Department (Hetch-Hetchy).						µS/cm = MicroSiemens/centimeter					
(8) Turbidity is the water clarity indicator and standards are set per TT or Source Water Type.						pCi/L = picoCuries/liter (a measure of radioactivity)					
(9) Filtered water turbidity must be less than 0.3 NTU 95% of the time. The SFPUC and SCVWD met this standard 100% of the time.						% pos = % positive					
(10) There were no chlorate detected in the raw water sources. The detected chlorate in treated water is a byproduct of the degradation of sodium hypochlorite, the primary disinfection used by SFPUC for water disinfection.						MFL = Million fibers per liter					
(11) 4-Quarter running average of TTHMs and HAA5 in Sunnyvale's water supply system.						MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level					
(12) The SFPUC adds fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.8-1.5 ppm, as required by CDPH regulations.						MRDLG= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal					
(13) Federal MCLG is 10 mg/L for Nitrate as Nitrogen.						RAL = Regulatory Action Level					
(14) Action Level (AL). The 90th percentile of lead or copper must be below the action level.						TT = Treatment Technique					
(15) Coliform by Absence/Presence Method.						DLR= Detection Level Reporting					
						PDWS= Primary Drinking Water Standard					
						PHG= Public Health Goal					
						MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level					
						MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal					
						TOC= Total Organic Compounds					
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR NOTATIONS.											
In accordance with CDPH regulations, in 2008 the SCVWD monitored water quality for both source and treated water supplies, and in all cases has met the required limits. For additional information, contact the District at (408) 265-2600 or visit their web site at www.scvwd.dst.ca.us.											
In accordance with CDPH regulations, in 2008 SFPUC monitored water quality for both source and treated water supplies, and in all cases has met the required limits. For additional information, call the SFPUC Water Quality Bureau at (850) 972-5950 or visit their web page at www.ci.sf.ca.us/puc.											
In accordance with CDPH regulations, in 2008 the City of Sunnyvale monitored water quality for its source water supplies, and in all cases has met the required limits. For some contaminants the State allows us to monitor less than once per year due to the fact that these contaminants do not change frequently.											

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The Highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added to for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumers tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

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

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

INFORMATION ABOUT THE DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The City has completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) for the groundwater sources. The DWSAP was completed in January 2003, and submitted to the California Department of Public Health at that time. A copy of the DWSAP may be viewed by appointment at the City's Corporation Yard, 221 Commercial St., Sunnyvale. You may request a summary of the individual assessments by contacting the Water Utility Program at (408) 730-7510. The City's groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination by leaky underground tanks containing fuel or dry-cleaning chemicals, sewer collection systems, old septic systems, and machine shops. The City owns and operates eight (8) deep wells, and no contaminants were detected in the 2008 test results. A summary of the City's DWSAP can be found at <http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/tsinfo/tsintro.asp>.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

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

Microbial Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are parasitic microbes found in most surface-water supplies that can pose a potential health threat. If any of these microbes is ingested, symptoms may include diarrhea, stomach cramps, upset stomach, and slight fever. People with severely weakened immune systems, such as those identified previously, are likely to have more severe and persistent symptoms than healthy individuals, including complications that can become life-threatening. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

The SFPUC and the SCVWD regularly test for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in both source and treated water supplies serving the East Bay, South Bay, and San Francisco Peninsula. Both Cryptosporidium and Giardia have occasionally been found at very low levels. Current test methods do not allow us to determine with certainty if the microbes are dead or if they are capable of infecting humans.

Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Organic Chemical Contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: that can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Pesticides and Herbicides: that may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

If you are interested in providing input on decisions that affect drinking water quality, any member of the public can speak on any issue specifically coming before the Council at a regularly scheduled City Council meeting, or on any topic you wish to bring to the Council's attention under the Citizens to be Heard portion of the agenda. You also can send a letter in advance of a meeting. City Council meetings are held Tuesday nights at 7:00 p.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers, 456 W. Olive Ave., Sunnyvale. A list of City Council meetings, agenda items, and study issues is available on the City's Web site at www.sunnyvale.ca.gov or by calling the City Clerk's office at (408) 730-7483.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue-baby syndrome. 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 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, you can arrange for inexpensive and easy air quality testing. If the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher, you should fix the problem. For additional information, contact the State radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800) 745-7236.

Violation Notice: This notification to all of our Sunnyvale customers is being performed in compliance with the laws and regulations of the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to keep you fully informed about your drinking water. Sunnyvale failed to comply with the bacteriological monitoring requirements specified in Sections 64424(a)(1) and 64424 (b), Chapter 15, Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

The City of Sunnyvale Laboratory reported a total coliform-positive during routine samples at sample site #55, on July 9, 2008. Laboratory staff notified Public Works staff and requested repeat samples of sample site. Public Works staff did complete the repeat sample at the original site within 24 hours, but failed to collect two more samples from downstream and upstream as required per our approved sampling plan. The repeat sample was negative, but the health effect of this procedural monitoring failure is unknown. The City of Sunnyvale has submitted a Corrective action Plan, to the CDPH that will help prevent future monitoring failures.