

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association

Water System Information

Water System Name:	Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association
Report Date:	June 25, 2026
Type of Water Source(s) in Use:	Purchased Treated Surface Water
Name and General Location of Source(s):	Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association purchases treated water from San Jose Water and is located northeast of White Road, an area primarily served by SCVWD (Valley Water) imported surface water. Water is delivered through a metered connection serving the residential area near 3855 Higuera Road, San Jose.
Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:	An assessment of San Jose Water's sources was completed in December 2002 and is updated as new sources are brought online. The imported surface water purchased from Valley Water (SCVWD) is considered most vulnerable to a variety of land use practices, such as agricultural and urban runoff, recreational activities, livestock grazing, and residential and industrial development. A copy may be obtained from San Jose Water.
Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings:	Contact Gavin Botha at 408-472-9372 for water system information.
For More Information, Contact:	Gavin Botha 408-472-9372

About This Report

San Jose Water tests the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report — Non-English Languages

Spanish: Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association a 408-605-0012 para asistirlo en espanol.

Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association 以获得中文的帮助: 408-605-0012.

Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association o tumawag sa 408-605-0012 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Vietnamese: Bao cao nay chua thong tin quan trong ve nuoc uong cua ban. Xin vui long lien he Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association tai 408-605-0012 de duoc ho tro bang tieng Viet.

Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association ntawm 408-605-0012 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Level 1 Assessment	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found.
Level 2 Assessment	A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)	The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs protect health; secondary MCLs protect taste, odor, and appearance.
MCLG	The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the U.S. EPA.

PHG (Public Health Goal)	The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the California EPA.
AL (Action Level)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MRDL / MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level / Goal — the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
TT (Treatment Technique)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm / ppb / ppt / pCi/L	Parts per million (mg/L) / parts per billion (ug/L) / parts per trillion (ng/L) / picocuries per liter.

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli (In the year)	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample, or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

Table 2 - Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. Samples	90th Percentile Detected	No. Sites > AL	AL	PHG	Schools Requesting Lead Sample	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2024	5	0.7	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	5	0.076	0	1.3	0.3	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 - Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	2025	48 (range 25–56)	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	2025	99 (range 77–146)	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4 - Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Min	Max	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (mg/L)	2025	0.75	0.6	0.93	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	3.3	3.3	3.3	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	1.3	1.3	1.3	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ug/L)	2025	1.5	ND	5.4	10	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ug/L)	2025	23			80	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Min	Max	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2025	53	23	67	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	0.5	ND	2	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ug/L)	2025	9	5	12	50	Leaching from natural deposits

Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2025	429	274	520	1,600	Substances that form ions in water; naturally occurring
Sulfate (mg/L)	2025	49	29	63	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (mg/L)	2025	247	156	288	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Note: Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association purchases treated surface water from San Jose Water, which is primarily SCVWD (Valley Water) imported surface water in this service area. The source water quality results below are from San Jose Water's 2025 Annual Water Quality Report (VW Surface Water source). San Jose Water's full report is available at www.sjwater.com.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language

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 service lines and home plumbing. Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association at Gavin Botha 408-605-0012. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Mt. Pleasant Water Users Association did not operate under a variance or exemption in 2025.