Mireval Improvement Association

System # 4300741

Consumer Confidence Report 2019

To all Mireval Water Users:

Mireval Improvement Association (MIA) purchases water from the San Jose Water Company. MIA does not store or pump water. MIA water system is a closed, gravity fed water system. Our water quality is equal to that provided by San Jose Water. The San Jose Water Report can be found at

https://www.sjwater.com/customer-care/help-information/water-quality

The 2020 Consumer Confidence report for SJ Water has not been published. You can find last years report at:

https://www.sjwater.com/sites/default/files/2018-03/ccr-2016.pdf

This report was distributed to each user via mail.

In addition, MIA monitors our systems water quality by testing for Coliform and total chlorine on a monthly basis. MIA passed all tests this year, and has for all the past years. If you want a copy of any monthly test results please email Ed Noskowski at ed@aldaracademy.org .

Ed Noskowski

System Operator

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Mireval Improvement Association** Report Date: July 1, 2020

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Type of water source(s) in use: Drinking

Name & general location of source(s): San Jose Water Company

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: San Jose Water Company

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: August – Los Gatos, Ca

For more information, contact: Ed Noskowski Phone: 408 354-9101

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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.

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

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.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) See Attached	08/19/19	5					N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) See Attached	08/19/19	5					Not applicable	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 (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)				None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)				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 (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**

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: 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 service lines and home plumbing. [***ENTER WATER SYSTEM'S NAME HERE***] 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [***OPTIONAL:*** If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule
Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct [***INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS***] Level 1 assessment(s). [***INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS***] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [***INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS***] corrective actions and we completed [***INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS***] of these actions.

During the past year [***INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS***] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [***INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS***] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [***INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS***] corrective actions and we completed [***INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS***] of these actions.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [***INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS***] corrective actions and we completed [***INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS***] of these actions.

Alpha Analytical Laboratories, Inc. email: clientservices@alpha-labs.com
Corporate: 208 Mason Street | Ukiah, CA 95482 | T: 707-468-0401 | F: 707-468-5267 | ELAP# 1551

06 September 2019

Mireval Improvement Association
Attn: Ed Noskowski
17421 Paseo Carmelo
Los Gatos, CA 95030

RE: Mireval- Copper/Lead

Work Order: 19H2834

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on 08/22/19 23:00. If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jeanette Poplin

Jeanette L. Poplin For Robbie C. Phillips
Project Manager

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Mireval Improvement Association	Project Manager: Ed Noskowski	
17421 Paseo Carmelo	Project: Mireval- Copper/Lead	Reported:
Los Gatos, CA 95030	Project Number: [none]	09/06/19 08:50

Bay Area: 262 Rickenbacker Circle | Livermore, CA 94551 | T: 925-828-6226 | F: 925-828-6309 | ELAP# 2728
Central Valley: 9090 Union Park Way Suite 113 | Elk Grove, CA 95624 | T: 916-686-5190 | F: 916-686-5192 | ELAP# 2922
North Bay: 110 Liberty Street | Petaluma, CA 94952 | T: 707-769-3128 | F: 707-769-8093 | ELAP# 2303
San Diego Service Center: 2722 Loker Avenue West Suite A | Carlsbad, CA 92010 | T: 760-930-2555 | F: 760-930-2510

ANALYTICAL REPORT FOR SAMPLES

Sample ID	Laboratory ID	Matrix	Date Sampled	Date Received
17421 Paseo Carmelo	19H2834-01	Water	08/19/19 11:00	08/22/19 23:00
17418 Paseo Carmelo	19H2834-02	Water	08/19/19 11:00	08/22/19 23:00
17545 Paseo Carmelo	19H2834-03	Water	08/19/19 11:00	08/22/19 23:00
17575 Mireval	19H2834-04	Water	08/19/19 11:00	08/22/19 23:00
16430 Mireval	19H2834-05	Water	08/19/19 11:00	08/22/19 23:00

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Mireval Improvement Association	Project Manager: Ed Noskowski	
17421 Paseo Carmelo	Project: Mireval- Copper/Lead	Reported:
Los Gatos, CA 95030	Project Number: [none]	09/06/19 08:50

	Result	Reporting Limit	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Method	Note
17421 Paseo Carmelo (19H2834-01)		**Sample Type: Water**				**Sampled: 08/19/19 11:00**		
Metals by EPA Method 200.8 ICP/MS								**P-02**
Copper	ND ug/L	50	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 19:26	EPA 200.8	
Lead	ND ug/L	5.0	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 19:26	EPA 200.8	
17418 Paseo Carmelo (19H2834-02)		**Sample Type: Water**				**Sampled: 08/19/19 11:00**		
Metals by EPA Method 200.8 ICP/MS								**P-02**
Copper	ND ug/L	50	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 19:31	EPA 200.8	
Lead	ND ug/L	5.0	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 19:31	EPA 200.8	
17545 Paseo Carmelo (19H2834-03)		**Sample Type: Water**				**Sampled: 08/19/19 11:00**		
Metals by EPA Method 200.8 ICP/MS								**P-02**
Copper	**240 ug/L**	**50**	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 19:36	EPA 200.8	
Lead	ND ug/L	5.0	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 19:36	EPA 200.8	
17575 Mireval (19H2834-04)		**Sample Type: Water**				**Sampled: 08/19/19 11:00**		
Metals by EPA Method 200.8 ICP/MS								**P-02**
Copper	ND ug/L	50	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 19:41	EPA 200.8	
Lead	ND ug/L	5.0	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 19:41	EPA 200.8	
16430 Mireval (19H2834-05)		**Sample Type: Water**				**Sampled: 08/19/19 11:00**		
Metals by EPA Method 200.8 ICP/MS								**P-02**
Copper	**250 ug/L**	**50**	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 20:15	EPA 200.8	
Lead	ND ug/L	5.0	1	AH94476	08/28/19 12:47	08/28/19 20:15	EPA 200.8	

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Mireval Improvement Association	Project Manager: Ed Noskowski	
17421 Paseo Carmelo	Project: Mireval- Copper/Lead	Reported:
Los Gatos, CA 95030	Project Number: [none]	09/06/19 08:50

Metals by EPA Method 200.8 ICP/MS - Quality Control

Analyte(s)	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Flag
Batch AH94476 - EPA 200 Series										
Blank (AH94476-BLK1)				Prepared & Analyzed: 08/28/19						
Copper	ND	50	ug/L							
Lead	ND	5.0	ug/L							
LCS (AH94476-BS1)				Prepared & Analyzed: 08/28/19						
Copper	19.6	50	ug/L	20.0		98.1	85-115			
Lead	22.0	5.0	ug/L	20.0		110	85-115			
Duplicate (AH94476-DUP1)	**Source: 19H2834-01**			Prepared & Analyzed: 08/28/19						
Copper	ND	50	ug/L		ND			13.2	20	
Lead	ND	5.0	ug/L		ND				20	
Matrix Spike (AH94476-MS1)	**Source: 19H2834-01**			Prepared & Analyzed: 08/28/19						
Copper	102	50	ug/L	100	ND	98.4	70-130			
Lead	107	5.0	ug/L	100	ND	107	70-130			
Matrix Spike (AH94476-MS2)	**Source: 19H3029-02**			Prepared & Analyzed: 08/28/19						
Copper	93.5	50	ug/L	100	ND	93.5	70-130			
Lead	109	5.0	ug/L	100	ND	109	70-130			
Matrix Spike Dup (AH94476-MSD1)	**Source: 19H2834-01**			Prepared & Analyzed: 08/28/19						
Copper	104	50	ug/L	100	ND	100	70-130	2.02	20	
Lead	108	5.0	ug/L	100	ND	108	70-130	1.42	20	

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Mireval Improvement Association	Project Manager: Ed Noskowski	
17421 Paseo Carmelo	Project: Mireval- Copper/Lead	Reported:
Los Gatos, CA 95030	Project Number: [none]	09/06/19 08:50

Notes and Definitions

P-02	Sample acidified to pH <2 and allowed to sit 24 hours before further processing.
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit
dry	Sample results reported on a dry weight basis
REC	Recovery
RPD	Relative Percent Difference

alpha
Alpha Analytical Laboratories Inc.
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Laboratory & Corporate: 208 Mason Street, Ukiah, CA 95482
707-468-0401 Fax: 707-468-5267

Service Center & Micro Lab: 6398 Dougherty Rd, Ste 35, Dublin, CA 94568
925-828-6226 Fax: 925-828-6309

Chain of Custody Record

Reports and Invoices will be delivered by email in .pdf format.

Lab No. 1942834 Page____ of____

Report to:	Invoice to (if different):	Project Info for Report:
Company: Mireval Improment Association	Company:	Project ID:
Attn: Ed Noskowski	Attn:	
Address: 17421 Paseo Carmelo	Address:	Project No:
Phone/Fax: 408-394-8408	Phone/Fax:	PO/Reference:
Email Address: ed@aldaracademy.org	Email Address:	

Samplers Signature:

Print:

Signature below authorizes work under terms stated on reverse side.

Analyses Requested: 3.6°C Ukiah

TAT: 10 days ◯ RUSH: 5 days ◯ 48 hours ◯ Other: ___days ◯

Lab Approval Required For Rush TATs

Sample Notes (lab use only): Temperature: 5.0 deg. C; Shipment Method: ; Custody Seals: Y / N

Sample Identification	Sampled: Date	Sampled: Time	Container: Sterile Bacti	Poly	Amber	40ml VOA vial	Other	Preservative: Na2 S2 O3	HNO3	HCL	Other	None	Matrix: Raw Water	Treated Water	Other	Total Number of Containers	Lead & Copper	Coliforms, Presence / Absence ~~BAL 8/22~~ RS 8/22	Sample Notes or CDPH Source Numbers
Mireval 08/19/19 Copper and Lead	08/19/19	11:00 AM														1		X	
17421 Paseo Carmelo	↓	↓															X		Noskowski
17418 Paseo Carmelo	↓	↓															X		Downie
17545 Paseo Carmelo	↓	↓															X		Kotoske
17575 Mireval	↓	↓															X		Orisek
16430 Mireval	↓	↓															X		Hirschfeld
																			~~There was no sample to receive at Livermore Lab~~ RS 8/22 SF

Relinquished by:	Received by:	Date:	Time:
[signature]	[signature]	8/22/19	1225
		8/22/19	1740
	[signature]	8-22-19	20:00
[signature]	[signature]	8-22-19	23:00

CDPH Write On EDT Transmission? ◯ Yes ◯ No

State System Number: 4300741

If "Y" please enter the Source Number(s) in the column above

Mail Harcopy to CDPH-Richmond? X Yes ◯ No

Hardcopy to CDPH attn: ____________

Travel and Site Time:	Mileage:	Misc. Supplies: