2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **O'Conner Hospital** Report Date: 6/29/21

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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [*O'Conner Hospital*] a [*408-947-2539*] para asistirlo en español.

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 [***O'Conner Hospital***]以获得中文的帮助:[***408-947-2539***]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [*O'Conner Hospital*] o tumawag sa [*408-947-2539*] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [*O'Conner Hospital* tại [*408-947-2539*] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [*O'Conner Hospital*] ntawm [*408-947-2539* rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: All water is Purchased from San Jose Water (SJW)

Name & general location of source(s): See Attached SJW CCR

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: See Attached SJW CCR

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Contant Danuel Singer

For more information, contact: Natural Systems Utilities Phone: (831) 239-4996

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		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)	09-28-20	10	ND		15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09-28-20	10	0.180		1.3	0.3	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. [***O'Conner Hospital***] 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.

Please see Attached SJW consumer confidence report for all drinking water sampling results. Lead and Copper sampling was done in September 2020. Coliform testing was performed all year.

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

See Attached SJW CCR

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.

SAN JOSE WATER

Annual Water Quality Report 2020

Clean Water for Our Customers

This brochure provides a snapshot of last year's water quality data for San Jose Water (SJW). Included are details about where your water comes from and how your water quality compares to State standards. SJW is pleased to report that your tap water met all USEPA and State primary drinking water health standards in 2020. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Water, SJW remains focused on water quality and environmental stewardship to ensure continued delivery of safe and high quality water to our customers. Since joining the Partnership for Safe Water, SJW has increased distribution system residual disinfectant levels and outperformed industry benchmarks in reducing main breaks. These Partnership-related improvements have contributed to increased water service reliability and enhanced public health protection.

*Photo taken pre-COVID-19.

*Photo taken pre-COVID-19.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR): The lowest level of a constituent that the Department of Public Health requires to be reported.

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.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at consumer's tap.

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.

Not Applicable (N/A): Not applicable.

Not Detected (ND): If a constituent is not measured at or above a DLR, it is reported as ND.

Not Sampled (NS): Source designated non-vulnerable or testing not required.

Notification Level (NL): A non-regulatory, health-based advisory level for contaminants in drinking water that do not have established Maximum Contaminant Levels. Systems are required to report exceedances to their governing boards and Public Authorities.

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

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Response Level (RL): A non-regulatory, precautionary health-based level. Water systems are required to remove from service, provide treatment, or notify all impacted customers directly for any water source exceeding this level.

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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4): Testing was conducted in 2019. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

UNITS

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of the cloudiness of the water.

One part per million (ppm): One milligram per liter (mg/L). One ppm corresponds to a single penny in $10,000 or one minute in two years.

One part per billion (ppb): One microgram per liter (µg/L). One ppb corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000 or one minute in 1,900 years.

One part per trillion (ppt): One nanogram per liter (ng/L). One ppt corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000,000 or one minute in 1.9 million years.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

TON: Threshold Odor Number, a measure of odor.

umho/cm: Micromho per centimeter, a measure of electrical conductivity.

Planning for Water Quality Improvements

San Jose Water (SJW) proactively began monitoring all of our wells for Perfluoroalkylated Substances (PFAS) in 2019, in collaboration with the Division of Drinking Water. This monitoring of PFAS was, and continues to be performed, using a newly promulgated analytical method capable of detecting PFAS at the parts per trillion (ppt) level. To put things in perspective, one part per trillion is equivalent to one penny in ten billion dollars.

This monitoring program led to detection of perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), a PFAS compound, in 10 SJW wells at concentrations near or above the California Notification Level of 6.5 ppt. We immediately removed these 10 wells from service and notified all impacted customers in writing. The health and safety of our customers is always our top priority.

In late 2020, we awarded a competitive contract to a consultant to study PFAS removal at Williams Groundwater Station. Williams Groundwater Station is a critical facility with several wells found to have PFOS concentrations above the Notification Level. In addition to investigating the best PFAS treatment options, the study will provide preliminary design layouts and cost estimates for a recommended treatment system. We are also evaluating combining PFAS treatment with hardness removal. We recognize that many of our customers are not satisfied with the current aesthetic quality of our groundwater.

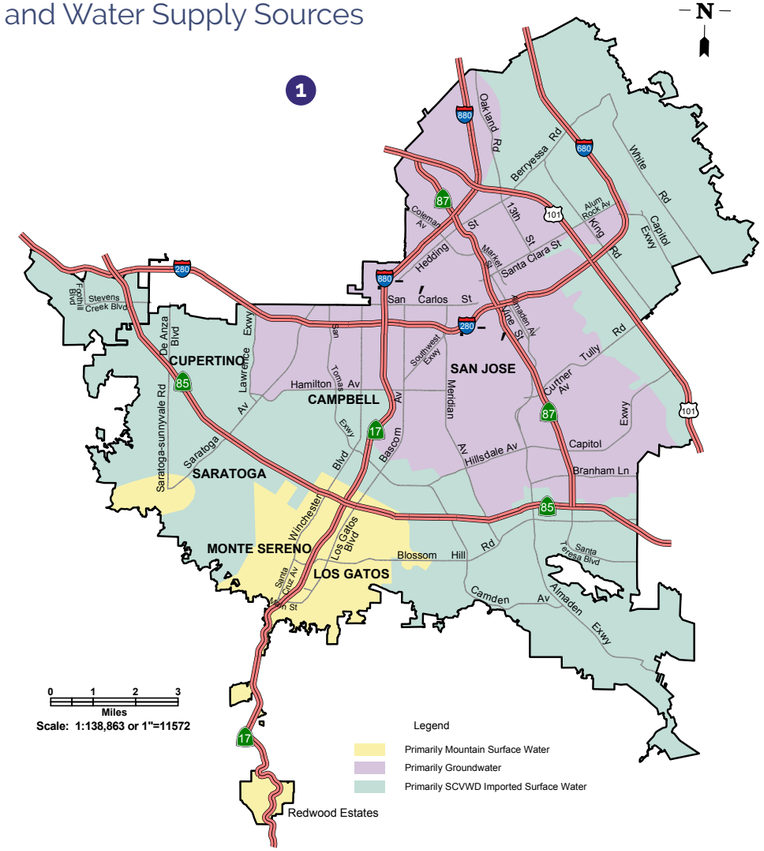
The results of bench-scale tests from the PFAS treatment study have been very promising — showing excellent removal and indicating lower than expected costs to implement. We are investigating potential expense recovery options that would spare our customers from having to pay for PFAS removal.

In concert with the final stages of the Williams treatment study, we will be conducting customer surveys and virtual outreach sessions to better understand customer willingness to support possible rate increases that would be necessary to pay for reduced hardness in groundwater. We encourage customers to participate in these workshops and surveys to provide us with input on these potential investments in water quality. PFAS treatment and water softening, like other key investments in our system, are born out of a partnership with both our customers and public health officials, with the goal of providing exceptional quality water.

How to Read the Water Quality Table

1. Find your location on the map on this page. Note which is your source water area.
2. Go to this column in the tables on the following pages to find the parameter you are interested in. Remember – no news is good news!
3. This column notes the highest amount that the State Water Board or the USEPA allows. This amount is usually not as low as the public health goal in the next column.
4. This column lists the public health goal. At that amount or lower, there is no known or expected risk to health from the parameters' presence in drinking water. Not all listed parameters have state or federal goals.
5. Find the column that corresponds to the source water that primarily serves you. This is the amount of the parameter detected in your area's water.
6. The last column lists how the parameter typically gets into your drinking water.

San Jose Water Service Area and Water Supply Sources



0 VIOLATIONS IN 2020

The State Division of Drinking Water specifies monitoring frequencies for some parameters less often than annually because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

PRIMARY

Primary standards relate to public health.

23 PRESENT **84** TESTED BUT NOT PRESENT

2	3	4		5						6
PARAMETER	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**PHG OR (MCLG)**	**MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER**		**GROUNDWATER**		**VW SURFACE WATER**		**TYPICAL SOURCES+**
				AVERAGE	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	
SURFACE WATER PRIOR TO TREATMENT										
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.6	1.6	1, 10
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	TT	(0)	ND	ND - 0.30	N/A	N/A	ND	ND - 0.1	8
Giardia	cysts/L	TT	(0)	ND	ND - 0.20	N/A	N/A	ND	ND - 0.1	8
SURFACE WATER TREATMENT										
				MAXIMUM		**MAXIMUM**		**MAXIMUM**		
Turbidity[1]	NTU	TT ≤ 1 NTU	N/A	0.17		N/A		0.26		9
	NTU	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%		N/A		100%		
ENTRY POINT SAMPLES										
INORGANIC MATERIALS				**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.1	1, 3
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND - 2.4	ND	ND - 4.2	ND	ND	1, 2, 4
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND	0.18	ND - 0.34	ND	ND	1, 6
Chromium-6[2]	ppb	N/A	0.02	ND	ND	2.6	ND - 4.5	ND	ND	1, 6
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.14[3]	0.11 - 0.16[3]	0.11[3]	ND - 0.14[3]	0.75[4]	0.4 - 0.9[4]	1, 6, 11
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND	ND	ND	ND - 12	ND	ND	1, 6
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	2.9	0.56 - 6.2	ND	ND - 0.8	1, 2
RADIONUCLIDES										
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5.6	ND	ND	1
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.6	ND	ND	1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.3	1.0	1.0	1
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS										
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppb	200	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.1	ND	ND	6
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.83	ND	ND	6
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS										
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.6	ND - 7.9	7
SJW DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES										
DISINFECTION		**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE**						
Total Chlorine	ppm	4.0 as Cl_2	4 as Cl_2	1.63						12
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS		**MCL**	**PHG**			**HIGHEST SITE AVERAGE**	**RANGE**			
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points:		55	2.8 - 61			7
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A			45	ND - 48			7
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS		**MCL**	**MCLG**			**AVERAGE %**	**HIGHEST MONTHLY %**			
Coliform Bacteria	%	> 5% of monthly samples positive	0	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points:		0.063%	0.27%			8
LEAD AND COPPER		**AL**	**PHG**			**90th PERCENTILE LEVEL**	**SITES ABOVE AL**			
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	Samples Collected at Customers' Taps (2019		< 5	2			1, 10
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3			0.25	0			1, 10

SECONDARY

Secondary standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color but do not pose any health risk.

12 PRESENT **6** TESTED BUT NOT PRESENT

PARAMETER	UNITS	SMCL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		VW SURFACE WATER		TYPICAL SOURCES+
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Aluminum	ppb	200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 51	1, 3
Chloride	ppm	500	22	20 - 23	50	32 - 65	61	51 - 71	1, 5
Color	CU	15	5.5	<5 - 9	<5	<5 - 10	<5	<5	8
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	190	180 - 200	350	190 - 530	100	84 - 120	1, 8
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	grains/gal	N/A	11	11 - 12	20	11 - 29	6	5 - 7	1, 8
Iron	ppb	300	ND	ND	ND	ND - 150	ND	ND	1, 4
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	ND - 66[5]	ND	ND	ND	ND	1
Odor - Threshold @ 60°C	TON	3	1.3	ND - 7.1[6]	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 8
Sodium	ppm	N/A	25	22 - 26	33	18 - 51	54	43 - 63	1, 5, 8
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	480	460 - 490	730	460 - 1100	490	390 - 530	1, 5, 8
Sulfate	ppm	500	45	43 - 46	58	32 - 90	58	31 - 73	1, 4
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	270	260 - 280	460	280 - 660	290	140 - 360	1, 5, 8
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.12	ND - 0.23	0.43	0.11 - 1.0	ND	ND - 0.26	9

NOTIFICATION LEVELS

Notification levels are health-based advisory levels that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

5 PRESENT **9** TESTED BUT NOT PRESENT

PARAMETER	UNITS	NL	RL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		VW SURFACE WATER	
				AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Boron	ppb	1000	N/A	ND	ND	160	150 - 160	140	ND - 210
Chlorate	ppb	800	N/A	NS	NS	NS	NS	190	53 - 480
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5.3	ND	ND
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate (PFOS)	ppt	6.5	40	ND	ND	ND	ND - 8.0[7]	ND	ND
Vanadium	ppb	50	N/A	ND	ND	4.6	4.4 - 4.9	ND	ND - 4

UCMR4

Unregulated contaminants do not have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

4 PRESENT **28** TESTED BUT NOT PRESENT

PARAMETER	UNITS	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		VW SURFACE WATER	
		AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Manganese (total)	ppb	6.8	0.84 - 22	<0.4	<0.4 - 5.6	1.4	<0.4 - 6.7
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS		**MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER**		**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**			
		AVERAGE	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**		
HAA6Br	ppb	3.7	3 - 4.8	10	1.4 - 32		
HAA9	ppb	15	13 - 18	20	1.4 - 43		
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	11	9.7 - 14	12	0.66 - 33		

[1] This parameter is only applicable to surface water treatment techniques.
[2] There is currently no MCL for chromium-6. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. There is also currently no detection limit for reporting. All results less than 1 ppb are considered ND. SJW is continuing to report the sample results for informational purposes.
[3] Fluoride was not added to these sources.
[4] State regulations recommend an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in fluoridated treated water. Concentrations listed here are provided by San Jose Water's wholesaler.
[5] Compliance is determined by running average which remained below the SMCL level
[6] The high end of the range is comprised of a single sample. SJW was unable to do a followup sample because the plant went offline shortly after it was taken. There were no related taste and odor complaints for customers served by that source.
[7] Wells above the notification level were removed from service and put into standby. SJW stopped serving water after those results were received. All customers who may have received water from these wells were notified directly by mail.

6

+ Typical Sources of Chemical Constituents

1. Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
2. Runoff and leaching from agriculture
3. Residue from some surface water treatment processes
4. Industrial waste
5. Seawater influence
6. Discharge from factories and metal degreasing sites
7. By-product of drinking water disinfection
8. Naturally present in the environment
9. Soil erosion and stream sediments
10. Internal corrosion of plumbing systems
11. Water additive for promotion of public health
12. Disinfectant for water treatment

WATER QUALITY GUIDANCE


Source Water Assessment

An original assessment of the drinking water sources for SJW's water system was completed in December 2002 and is updated as new wells are brought online. SJW's wells are considered most vulnerable to one or more of the following activities, which have not been associated with any contaminants detected in the water supply: dry cleaners, automobile gas stations and repair shops, and underground storage tanks. Some of SJW's wells are also considered vulnerable to metal plating and finishing, photo processing/printing, electrical/electronics manufacturing, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, known contaminant plumes, and plastics/synthetics producers. SJW's surface supplies are considered most vulnerable to low density septic systems. Imported surface water purchased from Valley Water is considered most vulnerable to a variety of land use practices, such as agricultural and urban runoff, recreational activities, livestock grazing, as well as residential and industrial development. In addition, local sources are vulnerable to potential contamination from commercial stables and historic mining practices. Although these activities exist in areas near one or more of SJW's or Valley Water sources, physical barriers, treatment systems, and monitoring programs are in place to ensure that water supplied to our customers is not adversely affected. Customers seeking additional information are encouraged to contact SJW Customer Service at 408.279.7900.

Special Populations

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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Drinking Water Regulation

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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.

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, 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.

Lead

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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. San Jose Water 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. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Lead sampling in the system

Data from the 2019 round of Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) sampling can be found in the Primary Standards table under Lead and Copper. To make LCR sampling as meaningful as possible, SJW worked with the state Division of Drinking Water and an outside consultant to identify the areas of highest risk for lead exposure from drinking water in our system. Compliance is determined by the 90th percentile of sample results. The 90th percentile for SJW's 2019 lead results was below the lead detection limit, and both lead and copper results met regulatory standards.If you have reason for concern about lead containing fixtures in your home, please feel free to contact us at (408) 279–7900 to request sampling.

Lead Sampling in Schools

In January 2018, Assembly Bill 746 went into effect requiring water utilities to collect lead samples in all daycare, preschool and kindergarten through 12th grade schools on public property to ensure students have access to safe drinking water. If a private school wished to have their water sampled, the head of the school could request lead testing from their water provider. The timeframe for sample collection ended in July of 2019. Over the span of the program, San Jose Water sampled 330 schools in our area, including all schools that requested sampling. Of the schools assessed, four initially had a result above the action level, but each was promptly resolved through corrective actions. For more information about sampling in your child's school, contact your school officials or check out the website at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsampling inschools.html.

Fluoride

For information on fluoride in your water, please refer to our website at https://www.sjwater.com/customer-care/help-information/fluoride, or to see up-to-date concentrations local to your neighborhood.

Nitrate

Nitrate as Nitrogen (Nitrate-N) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such Nitrate-N levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate-N levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Turbidity

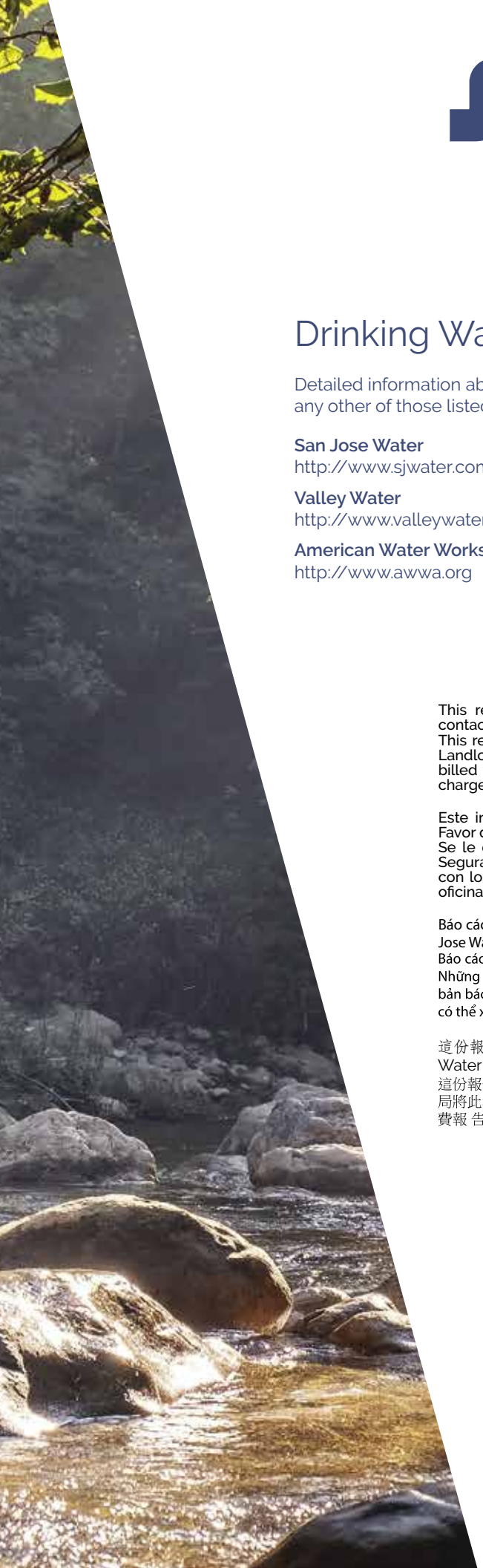
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems.

Reminder for Dialysis Patients and Aquarium Owners

Chloramine and chlorine may be present in the water provided by SJW. These chemicals are used to protect public health by destroying disease-causing organisms. Except for a slight chlorinous taste or odor, these disinfectants will not cause any problems for the general public. However, home dialysis patients and aquarium owners must take special precautions before the water can be used in kidney dialysis machines or aquariums. Please consult your doctor or dialysis technician to be sure your home equipment is adequate and proper tests are being performed every time it is used. Before filling an aquarium or fish pond, the disinfectant must be removed. Your local tropical fish store can help determine the best water treatment for your fish.

To Learn More about the Quality of Your Water

Your drinking water is continually tested to ensure compliance with state and federal standards for quality and safety. This annual report summarizes the results of more than 18,000 water quality tests conducted throughout the year. If you have any questions about your water quality, service, or the information contained in this report, please call us at 408.279.7900, Monday to Friday between 8:30AM and 5:30PM. You may also contact the US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 for additional public information about the Safe Drinking Water Act or US EPA's drinking water regulatory programs.



San Jose Water Company
110 West Taylor St., San Jose, CA 95110
customer_service@sjwater.com
(408) 279-7900 • www.sjwater.com
Se Habla Español
At your service since 1866

Drinking Water Information on the Internet

Detailed information about specific drinking water topics is available on the Internet Visit our web site or any other of those listed below to find out more about water treatment, quality, and current regulations.

San Jose Water
http://www.sjwater.com

Valley Water
http://www.valleywater.org

American Water Works Association
http://www.awwa.org

SWRCB Division of Drinking Water
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

United States Environmental Protection Agency
http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact San Jose Water at 408.279.7900 for assistance.
This report is being sent to you in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Landlords, businesses and schools are encouraged to share this report with non-billed water customers at their locations. Additional copies are available free of charge by calling our office.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse San Jose Water a 408.279.7900 para asistirlo en español.
Se le está enviando este informe en conformidad con la Ley de Agua Potable Segura. Se alienta a los propietarios, negocios y escuelas a compartir este informe con los usuarios a los que no se cobra el agua en sus centros. Llame a nuestra oficina para obtener más copias sin costo.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ San Jose Water tại 408.279.7900 để được trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.
Báo cáo này được gửi đến quý vị chiếu theo quy định của Đạo Luật Nước Uống An Toàn. Những người cho thuê nhà, chủ doanh nghiệp và nhà trường được khuyến khích chia sẻ bản báo cáo này với những người sử dụng nước tại chỗ nhưng không nhận hóa đơn. Quý vị có thể xin thêm miễn phí bản sao của báo cáo này bằng cách gọi văn phòng chúng tôi.

這份報告含有關於您的飲用水的重要訊息。請用以下地址和電話聯繫 San Jose Water 以獲得中文的幫助: 408.279.7900.
這份報告根據《安全飲用水法案》的規定寄發給您。請房東、企業業主以及學校當局將此報告內容與其所在地點不會收到水費帳單的自來水用戶分享。如需更多的免費報 告副本，請致電本辦公室。