2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **El Camino Hospital Water System**

Report Date: 10-1-2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Purchased water from the City of Mountain View

Name and General Location of Source(s): City of Mountain View – receives 87% of its water from San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 11% from Valley Water and 2% from Mountain View water wells.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: www.waterquality.mountinview.gov Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

City Hall Council Chambers, 500 Castro St. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 6:30pm

For More Information, Contact: Nick Stoliar - Engineering Services (650) 988-7882

About This Report

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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse **El Camino Hospital** a **2500 Grant Road, Mountain View, CA**, **650-988-7882** para asistirlo en español.

Language in 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 [Enter Water System Name Here]以获得中文的帮助: **El Camino Hospital** a **2500 Grant Road, Mountain View, CA**, **650-988-7882**

Langauge in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa **El Camino Hospital**, **2500 Grant Road, Mountain View, CA**, o tumawag sa **650-988-7882**para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ **El Camino Hospital** tại **2500 Grant Road, Mountain View, CA**, để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau **El Camino Hospital**, ntawm **2500 Grant Road, Mountain View, CA**, rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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)

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

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

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	0	1 positive monthly sample (a) failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples	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)	1	(b) failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) 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 Exceed-ing AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Request-ing Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	11-10-2020	20	0.480 mg/L	3	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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 Exceed-ing AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Request-ing Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	11-10-2020	20	1.8 mg/L	3	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results from Mountainview Water System

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW SOURCE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2020 (1)

Detected Contaminants	Measurements				Water Source					
Primary Health Related Constituents	**Units**	**DLR**	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**SFPUC Range**	**SFPUC Avg. or [Max]**	**Valley Water Range**	**Valley Water Avg. or [Max]**	**CMV Wells Range (2)**	**Typical Source in Drinking Water**
Turbidity (3)										
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	—	5	NS	0.2 — 0.5 (4)	[1.3]	—	—	—	Soil runoff
Filtered Water (turbidity)	NTU	—	TT (5)	NS	—	[0.4]	—	[0.12]	—	Soil runoff
Filtered Water (percentage of time)	—	—	TT (5)	NS	99.8% —100%	—	100%	—	—	Soil runoff
Microbiological										
Giardia lamblia	Cyst/L	—	TT	0	0 — 0.05 (6)	0.01 (6)	—	—	—	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Chemicals										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	— (7)	— (7)	29 — 60	42.9	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS	— (7)	— (7)	6 — 16	9.9	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (8)	ppm	0.3	TT	NS	1.7 — 3.4	2.9	1.8 — 2.5	2.0	—	Various natural and man-made sources
Inorganic Chemicals										
Aluminum	ppb	50	1000	600	—	—	ND	ND	180	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (9)	ppm	0.1	2	1	ND — 0.7	0.3 (10)	ND — 0.11	ND	ND — 0.12	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	0.4	10	10	—	—	ND — 0.8	ND	3.5 — 6.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	3	15	0	—	—	—	—	ND — 4.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Constituents with Secondary Standards	**Unit**	**DLR**	**SMCL**	**PHG**						
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	NS	<3 — 15	8.7	56 — 66	61	ND — 40	Runoff from natural deposits
Color	Unit	NS	15	NS	—	—	—	—	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	TON	1	3	NS	—	—	1	1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	NS	1600	NS	30 — 260	160	473 — 534	509	640	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	0.5	500	NS	1 — 34	17	60 — 73	65	31 — 32	Runoff from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	NS	<20 — 137	72	268 — 326	297	380 — 390	Runoff from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	NS	5	NS	ND — 0.2	ND	0.02 — 0.12	0.04	0.25 — 0.55	Soil runoff
Other Water Constituents Analyzed	**Units**	**DLR**	**MCL [NL]**	**PHG**	**SFPUC Range**	**SFPUC Average**	**Valley Water Range**	**Valley Water Average**	**CMV Wells Range (2)**	
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	6.7 — 138	55	66 — 86	74	240	Naturally occurring
Barium	ppb	100	1000	2000	—	—	—	—	120 — 140	Naturally occurring
Boron	ppb	100	1000	NS	—	—	134 — 205	159	—	Naturally occurring
Bromide	ppb	NS	NS	NS	—	—	ND — 110	ND	—	Naturally occurring
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	2.9 — 29	12	20 — 235	21	68 — 78	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	ppb	20	[800]	NS	67 — 1200 (11)	262 (11)	78 — 279	155	—	Naturally occurring
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	8.0 — 79	45	98 — 111	104	254 — 284	Naturally occurring
Iron	ppb	NS	300	NS	—	—	—	—	ND — 150 (12)	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.2 — 6.8	4.0	12 — 13	12	20 — 22	Naturally occurring
Molybdenum	ppm	NS	NS	NS	—	—	1.9	1.9	—	Naturally occurring
pH	—	NS	NS	NS	8.6 — 9.8	9.3	7.8 — 8.0	7.8	6.9 — 7.9	Naturally occurring
Phosphate	ppm	NS	NS	NS	—	—	1.1 — 1.2	1.1	—	Naturally occurring
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.3 — 1.3	0.8	2.7 — 3.2	2.9	1.3	Naturally occurring
Silica	ppm	NS	NS	NS	2.8 — 7	4.8	8 — 13	10	—	Naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	2.4 — 22	14	52 — 63	56	35 — 41	Naturally occurring
Strontium	ppb	NS	NS	NS	14 —242	110	—	—	—	Naturally occurring

MOUNTAIN VIEW DRINKING WATER (1)	Units	DLR	MCL [AL]	PHG	Range or [Avg]	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	—	5	NS	0.0 — 0.83	Soil runoff
Organic Chemicals						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	30.1 — 54.7 (13)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS	15.4 — 35.0 (13	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Other Water Constituents Analyzed						
Fluoride (9)	ppm	0.1	2	1	[0.78]	Naturally occurring and added for treatment
Total Chlorine	ppm	—	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	[2.59]	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Free Ammonia	ppm	NS	NS	NS	ND — 0.51	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Customer Tap Lead and Copper Sampling						
Lead (14)	ppb	5	[15]	0.2	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (14)	ppm	0.05	[1.3]	0.3	0.14	Corrosion of household plumbing

KEY

—	Not Applicable
<	Less Than
CMV	City of Mountain View
Csyt/L	Cysts per Liter
EPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
ND	Non-Detect
NS	No Standard
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Oocyst/L	Oocysts per Liter
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
ppb	parts per billion (equal to micrograms per liter)
ppm	parts per million (equal to milligrams per liter)
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
TON	Threshold Odor Number
µS/cm	microSiemens/centimeter

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. El Camino Water System 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.

Footnotes

(1) All results met state and federal drinking water health standards.

(2) CMV well sampling is conducted in accordance with regulatory schedules.

(3) Turbidity is a water clarity indicator and also indicates the effectiveness of water treatment plants.

(4) Turbidity is measured every four hours. Values shown are monthly average turbidity values.

(5) Turbidity limits are based on the TT requirements in the state drinking water regulations, which require filtered water turbidity to be equal to or less than 0.3 NTU a minimum of 95 percent of the time.

(6) Very low levels of Cryptosporidium were found in SFPUC source water during 2019. Water treatment removes Cryptosporidium prior to distribution.

(7) SFPUC results not shown. See Mountain View Drinking Water results below for relevant values

(8) Fluoride occurs naturally in source waters from the SFPUC, Valley Water, and City wells. The City of Mountain View and SFPUC added fluoride in 2019 to meet State Water Board required levels.

(9) In May 2015, the SWRCB recommended an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. In 2019, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.6 ppm - 1.0 ppm and 0.7 ppm, respectively.

(10) Chromium (VI) has a PHG of 0.02 ppb but no MCL. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn by the SWRCB-DDW on September 11, 2017. Currently, the SWRCB-DDW regulates all chromium through a MCL of 50 ppb for Total Chromium, which was not detected in our water in 2019.

(11) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFPUC for water disinfection.

(12) The reported data for TTHMs and HAA-5s describe the range and the highest quarterly running annual average value. The MCLs only apply to the running annual averages.

(13) The Lead and Copper Rule monitoring results for 2019, the most recently required testing, comply with the U.S. EPA health regulations. None of the 40 water samples collected at the consumer taps had Lead concentrations above the Action Level. Value reported is the 90th percentile.

(14) The Lead and Copper Rule monitoring results for 2019 comply with the U.S. EPA health regulations. None of the 40 samples had Copper concentrations above the Action Level. Value reported is the 90th percentile.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*:

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): Failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples

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

Violation: Missed sampling in October 2020

Explanation: The Water system *failed to sample in accordance with our Division-approved bacteriological sampling plan*

Duration: one month

Actions Taken to Correct the Violation: El Camino Hospital is collaboration with the water system operator oversight and management will ensure that future samples are taken at the appropriate time and location according to the approved bacteriological sampling plan.

Health Effects Language: As a result, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

Lead and Copper Violation

Violation: ECH failed to comply with CCR, Title 22, Section 64675 and 64675.5 during 2020 for monitoring of lead and copper.

Explanation: ECH was required to collect a minimum of twenty (20) lead and copper samples during the months of June to September 2020. ECH failed to collect the required number of lead and copper analytical samples for 2020. ECH did not sample for Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) compliance during the June - September 2020 time frame. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2020, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Actions Taken to Correct the Violation:
By December 1, 2020, notify all persons served by ECH of the violation of CCR
Collect twenty (20) lead and copper samples between June 1 to June 30, 2021.

Duration: 2020

El Camino Hospital - Engineering Services (650) 988-7882
Public Health Goals Report www.waterquality.mountainview.gov
Valley Water - 408-265-2607 - www.valleywater.org
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (415)-554-3289 - www.sfwater.org
State Water Resources Control Board 510-620-3474 - www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water