2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **El Camino Hospital Water System # 4300816** Report Date: 12-24-2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse El Camino Hospital 2500 Grant Road, Mountain View, CA 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 *El Camino Hospital* 以获得中文的帮助:[*Enter 2500 Grant Road, Mountain View, CA.*

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa 2500 Grant Road, Mountain View, CA o tumawag sa para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

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.

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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Purchased water from the City of Mountain View

Name & 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: Can be found at www.waterquality.mountinview.gov

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: City of Mountain View City Hall Council Chambers, 500 Castro St. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 6:30pm

For more information, contact: Nick Stoliar - Engineering Services Phone: (650) 988-7882

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, and 3, 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. Water Quality Data

Water quality staff from the SFPUC, Valley Water, City of Mountain View and El Camino Hospital regularly collect and test water samples from reservoirs, wells and designated sampling points to ensure the water supplied to Mountain View and El Camino customers meets State and Federal drinking water standards. Table 3 provides an analysis of the results of water samples collected in 2019. The table contains test results for substances detected in the water, including the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation, the amount detected, the usual sources of each substance and a key to the units of measurement. Sample results that are below detection limits are not listed. The presence of a substance does not necessarily indicate the drinking water poses a health risk. For additional details about table 3, refer to the terms used in this report ad footnotes.

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)	6-19-17	20	0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6-19-17	20	.29	0	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 MOUNTAIN VIEW WATER

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW SOURCE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR YEAR 2019 (1)

Detected Contaminants	**Measurements**				**Water Source**					
Primary Health Related Constituents	**Units**	**DLR**	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**SFPUC Range**	**SFPUC Avg. or [Max]**	**SCVWD Range**	**SCVWD Avg. or [Max]**	**CMV Wells Range (2)**	**Typical Source in Drinking Water**
Turbidity (3)										
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	—	5	NS	0.3 — 0.7 (4)	[2.1]	—	—	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water (turbidity)	NTU	—	TT (5)	NS	—	[1]	—	[0.51]	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water (percentage of time)	—	—	TT (5)	NS	99% — 100%	—	100%	—	—	Soil run-off
Microbiological										
Giardia lamblia	Cyst/L	—	TT	0	0-0.09	0.02	—	—	—	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium Oocysts	Oocyst/L	—	TT	0	— (6)	— (6)	—	—	—	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Chemicals										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	— (7)	— (7)	34 — 59	45.3	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS	— (7)	— (7)	8 — 24	12.9	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	0.3	TT	NS	1.6 — 2.6	2.1	1.3—2.4	2.0	—	Various natural and man-made sources
Inorganic Chemicals										
Aluminum	ppb	50	1000	600	ND — 68	ND	—	—	—	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (8)	ppm	0.1	2	1	ND — 0.9	0.3 (9)	ND — 0.13	ND	<0.1 — 0.11	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium VI)	ppb	1	N/A	NS	0.04—0.19 (10)	0.12 (10)	—	—	—	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	0.4	10	10	—	—	ND — 0.5	ND	3.3 — 6.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	3	15	0	—	—	—	—	1.8 — 4.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Constituents with Secondary Standards	Unit	DLR	SMCL	PHG	SFPUC Range	SFPUC Average	SCVWD Range	SCVWD Average	CMV Wells Range	
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	NS	<3 — 17	8.7	27 — 72	51	31 — 72	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	NS	15	NS	<5 — 10	<5	—	—	ND — 7.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	TON	1	3	NS	—	—	1	1	ND — 1.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	NS	1600	NS	32 — 234	158	365— 517	445	610 — 800	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	0.5	500	NS	1 — 29	15	52 — 62	58	27 — 42	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	NS	<20 — 119	76	240 — 292	265	350 — 550	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	NS	5	NS	ND — 0.5	0.2	0.01 — 0.51	0.04	0.2 — 2.0	Soil run-off
Other Water Constituents Analyzed	Units	DLR	MCL	PHG						
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3.5 — 97	46	60 — 85	73	—	Naturally occurring
Barium	ppb	100	1000	2000	—	—	—	—	120 — 150	Naturally occurring
Boron	ppb	1000	NS	NS	ND — 107	ND	120 — 135	128	—	Naturally occurring
Bromide	ppb	NS	NS	NS	—	—	ND — 110	ND	—	Naturally occurring
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3.3 — 20	12	20 — 25	22	71 — 90	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	ppb	20	NS	NS	40 — 220 (11)	84 (11)	67 — 140	102	—	Naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	8.9 — 77	47	93 — 120	104	260 — 361	Naturally occurring
Iron	ppb	NS	300	NS	—	—	—	—	ND — 170	Natually occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.2 — 6.6	4.2	12 — 15	13	20 — 33	Naturally occurring
pH	—	NS	NS	NS	8.8 — 10.1	9.3	7.7 — 7.9	7.8	7.3 — 8.4	Naturally occurring
Phosphate	ppm	NS	NS	NS	—	—	1.0 —1.7	1.3	—	Naturally occurring
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.3 — 1.2	0.8	2.1 — 3.4	2.7	—	Naturally occurring
Silica	ppm	NS	NS	NS	4.9 — 8	6.1	10 — 12	11	—	Naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	2.8 — 21	14	33 — 63	49	29 — 43	Naturally occurring
Strontium	ppb	NS	NS	NS	13 — 230	107	—	—	—	Naturally occurring

MOUNTAIN VIEW SYSTEM CONSTITUENTS	Units	DLR	MCL [SMCL]	PHG	Range or [Avg]	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	—	5	NS	0.0 — 0.88	Soil run-off
Organic Chemicals						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	17.2 — 68.6 (12)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS	9.7 — 47.7 (12)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Other Water Constituents Analyzed						
Fluoride (8)	ppm	0.1	2	1	[0.70]	Naturally occurring and added for treatment
Total Chlorine	ppm	—	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	[2.58]	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Free Ammonia	ppm	NS	NS	NS	ND — 0.11	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Customer Tap Lead and Copper Sampling					**90th Percentile**	
Lead (13)	ppb	5	[15]	0.2	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (14)	ppm	0.05	[1.3]	0.3	0.14	Corrosion of houeshold plumbing

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.

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.

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