

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: El Camino Hospital

Report Date: June 30, 2023

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): The City of Mountain View sources 87% of its water from San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 10% from Valley Water, and 3% from local groundwater. El Camino Hospital has two connections to the City of Mountain View water system (Grant Rd and Hospital Dr). El Camino Hospital has a standby well that was not used in 2022.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: <https://www.mountainview.gov/our-city/departments/public-works/water-and-sewer-services/water/water-quality/ccr>

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Monthly Board Meeting at 5:30pm in the Sobrato Boardroom 1, 2500 Grant Rd, Mountain View, CA 94040.

Schedule: <https://www.elcaminohealth.org/about-us/leadership/board-meeting-calendar>

For More Information, Contact: Paul Bonitz at 408-866-4087

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, 2022 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 408-866-4087 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 El Camino Hospital 以获得中文的帮助: 408-866-4087.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa El Camino Hospital o tumawag sa 408-866-4087 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 408-866-4087 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 408-866-4087 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 <i>E. coli</i> 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)

Term	Definition
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 and 2 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 Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7-27-2022	20	2.8	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7-27-2022	20	0.795	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. Sampling Results from City of Mountain View Water System

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW SOURCE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2022 (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 — 0.4 (4)	[3.4]	—	—	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water (turbidity)	NTU	—	TT (5)	NS	—	[2.2]	—	[0.28]	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water (percentage of time)	—	—	TT (5)	NS	99.3% — 100%	—	100%	—	—	Soil run-off
Microbiological										
Giardia lamblia	Cyst/L	—	TT	0	0 — 0.04 (6)	0.01 (6)	—	—	—	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Chemicals										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	— (7)	— (7)	53.2 — 74.5	63.6	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	80	NS	— (7)	— (7)	10.2 — 15.9	13.4	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (8)	ppm	0.3	TT	NS	1.3 — 3.9	2.3	1.5 — 3.0	2.3	—	Various natural and man-made sources
Inorganic Chemicals										
Fluoride (9)	ppm	0.1	2	1	ND — 0.8	0.3 (10)	ND — 0.13	ND	ND — 0.11	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	0.4	10	10	—	—	ND — 0.7	0.4	3.7 — 6.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	3	15	0	—	—	3.3 (11)	3.3	ND (12)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	1	20	0.43	—	—	1.3 (11)	1.3	—	Erosion of natural deposits
Constituents with Secondary Standards	Unit	DLR	SMCL	PHG						
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	NS	<3 — 15	8.7	71 — 95	83	29 — 64	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	NS	15	NS	<5 — 5	<5	ND — 5	2	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	TON	1	3	NS	—	—	1	1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	NS	300	NS	<6 — 24	11	—	—	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	NS	50	NS	<2 — 2.4	<2	—	—	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	NS	1600	NS	37 — 210	140	562 — 626	581	800 — 730	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	0.5	500	NS	1.1 — 29	15	50 — 74	65	35 — 38	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	NS	<20 — 104	61	308 — 362	335	72 — 340	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	NS	5	NS	0.1 — 0.2	0.1	0.01 — 0.26	0.06	ND	Soil run-off
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 CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	7.1 — 166	41	61 — 78	73	220 — 320	Naturally occurring
Barium	ppb	100	1000	2000	—	—	—	—	130 — 140	Naturally occurring
Boron	ppb	NS	[1000]	NS	28 — 105	56	126 — 182	163	150	Naturally occurring
Bromide	ppb	NS	NS	NS	—	—	ND — 160	78	—	Naturally occurring
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3.2 — 15	9.3	17 — 25	23	63 — 89	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	ppb	20	[800]	NS	45 — 650	147	96 — 221	150	—	Naturally occurring
Chromium (VI)	ppb	NS	50	0.02	0.22 — 0.27	0.25	—	—	—	Naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	9.1 — 49	32	92 — 122	114	234 — 356	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.2 — 4.2	2.9	12 — 15	14	19 — 32	Naturally occurring
pH	—	NS	NS	NS	8.2 — 9.6	9.2	7.5 — 8.0	7.8	7.7	Naturally occurring
Phosphate	ppm	NS	NS	NS	—	—	1.02 — 1.17	1.12	—	Naturally occurring
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.3 — 1	0.7	3.6 — 4.6	4.1	1.1 — 1.2	Naturally occurring
Silica	ppm	NS	NS	NS	5 — 5.9	5.5	7 — 14	11	27	Naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3.5 — 21	14	65 — 79	71	36 — 39	Naturally occurring
Strontium	ppb	NS	NS	NS	16 — 159	79	—	—	—	Naturally occurring
Vanadium	ppb	NS	[50]	NS	—	—	2 — 3	2	3.7 — 7.5	Naturally occurring

MOUNTAIN VIEW DRINKING WATER (1)	Units	DLR	MCL [SMCL]	PHG	Range or (Avg)	Typical Source in Drinking Water	KEY
Turbidity	NTU	—	5	NS	ND — 0.50	Soil run-off	— Non Applicable
Organic Chemicals							< Less Than
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	26.6 — 76.2 (13)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	CMV City of Mountain View
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	80	NS	20.8 — 45.6 (13)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	Cyst/L Cysts per Liter
Other Water Constituents Analyzed							EPA Federal Environmental Protection Agency
Fluoride (9)	ppm	0.1	2	1	[0.68]	Naturally occurring and added for treatment	ND Non-Detect
Total Chlorine	ppm	—	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	[2.80]	Water disinfectant added for treatment	NS No Standard
Free Ammonia	ppm	NS	NS	NS	[0.04]	Water disinfectant added for treatment	NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Customer Tap Lead and Copper Sampling							Oocyst/L Oocysts per Liter
Lead (14)	ppb	5	[14]	0.2	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing	picocuries per liter
Copper (14)	ppm	0.05	[14]	0.3	0.12	Corrosion of household plumbing	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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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>.

Additional Resources

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