SAN JOSE WATER

Annual Water Quality Report 2019

Clean Water for Our Customers

This brochure provides a snapshot of last year's water quality data for San Jose Water. 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 2019. 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 exceeded industry benchmarks in reducing main breaks per 100 miles of main and increased distribution system residual disinfectant levels. These Partnership-related improvements have contributed to increased water service reliability, more efficient main replacement, and enhanced public health protection.

A tour of the award-winning Montevina Water Treatment Plant.

Santa Rosa tank under construction.

Construction of Belgatos tank.

Groundwater in Santa Clara Valley – A Water Quality Update for our Customers

In 2019, as with many other utilities in California and the US, San Jose Water (SJW) detected Perfluoroalkylated Substances (PFAS) in some of its wells. Please note that no SJW customers are receiving water with PFAS above the Notification Level (NL). NLs are health-based advisory levels established by agencies tasked to protect public health.

SJW sampled and analyzed its groundwater in 2015 for PFAS and did not find any detectable concentrations. In early 2019, SJW voluntarily initiated a second round of monitoring using a newly approved, highly sensitive analytical method. The collection of samples from over 90 wells took several months, and then on top of this, more months were needed to receive the data from the laboratories contracted to perform these sensitive analyses.

While early data in 2019 showed the presence of trace levels of PFOS in many of SJW's wells, the concentrations measured were well below the Notification Levels issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency. This assessment changed when the California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water issued new lower Notification Levels in August of 2019.

The review of the data for the samples collected up to August 2019 took several months, as we needed to wait to receive all results from our laboratories. The data review was completed in late October and SJW immediately took all wells with concentrations of PFAS above the NL out of production. As required when detecting compounds above the NL, SJW notified its Board of Directors, Public Health officials, and the elected officials representing our service area. In addition, SJW voluntarily and proactively notified all impacted customers (11,000 out of SJW's 227,000) by mail. More information on PFAS can be accessed on SJW's website at https://www.sjwater.com/pfas.

SJW is in the process of researching options to treat the water at the stations with PFAS concentrations above the NL. SJW is also engaged with Valley Water, our water wholesaler, to potentially identify a source for these contaminants, and to better understand their distribution in the Santa Clara aquifer.

Treatment at these wells should ideally not only address the presence of PFAS, but also improve the aesthetic quality of the water (hardness and trace levels of iron). Treating the water at these wells would ensure a continued reliable source of high quality water for SJW's customers. Once SJW identifies the best options to meet this challenge, we will work with the California Public Utility Commission and our customers to receive approval and support for the installation of treatment facilities at our groundwater facilities.

Water quality is a rapidly changing field in the water industry. Technology is evolving and we are now able to identify substances that we were not able to monitor previously. Items that were once measured in parts per billion, are now measured in parts per trillion.

One thing that has not changed is our close working relationship with our regulators at the California Division of Drinking Water. We will continue to work with them as they determine the most effective way to monitor and regulate these chemicals. We will also continue to keep our customers informed. Our driving mission, as always, is to provide safe drinking water to everyone we serve.

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.

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.

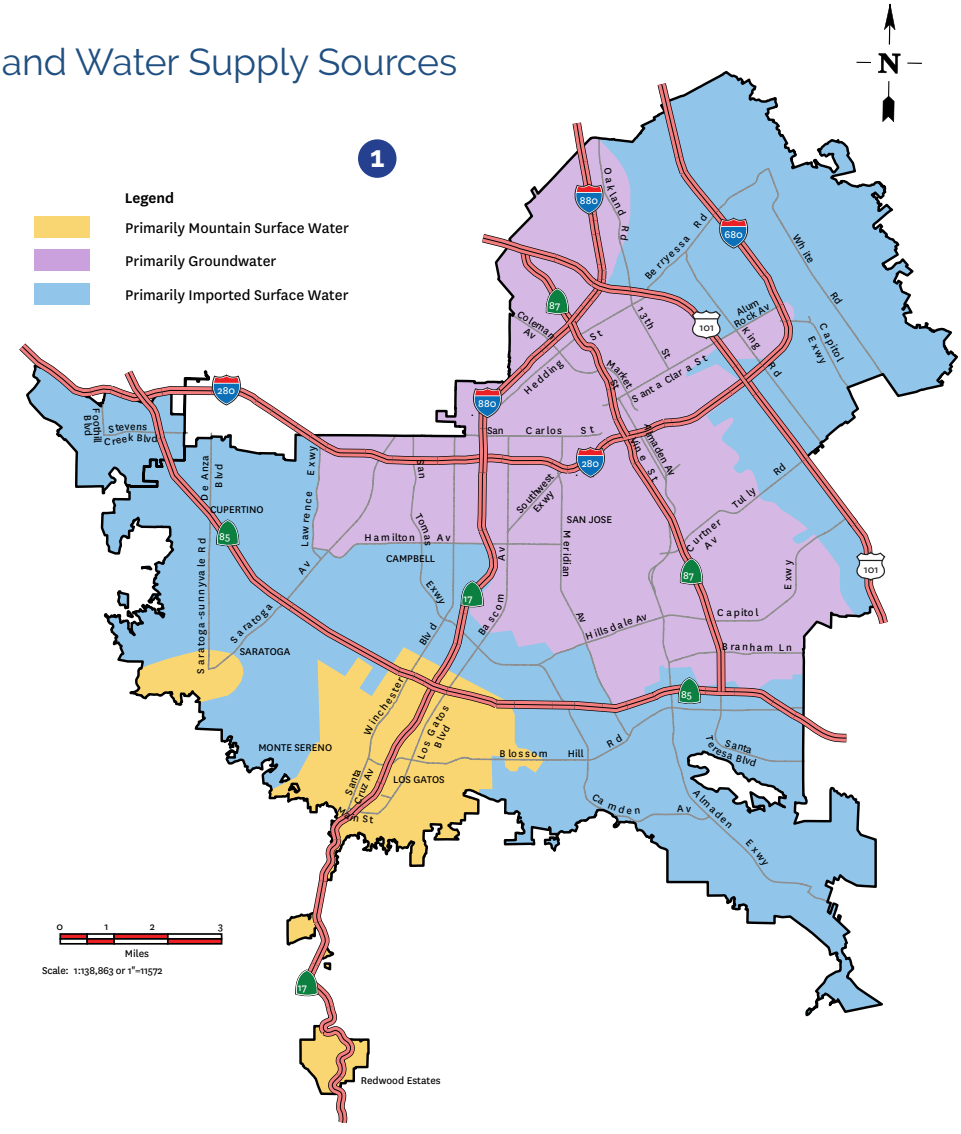
TON: Threshold Odor Number, a measure of odor.

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

San Jose Water Service Area and Water Supply Sources

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 contaminant you are interested in. Remember– no news is good news!
3. This column notes the highest amount that the State Board of 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 contaminants' presence in drinking water. Not all listed contaminants 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 contaminant detected in your area's water.
6. The last column lists how the contaminant typically gets into your drinking water.



2019 SJW Annual Water Quality Report

SJW tests our water supplies for over 200 possible parameters. Only those parameters that were detected in any of our water sources appear in this table. Primary standards relate to public health, while secondary standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color. The state Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some parameters less often than yearly because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

2		3	4	5								6
PARAMETER	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**PHG OR (MCLG)**	**MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER**		**GROUNDWATER**		**VW SURFACE WATER**		**SFPUC SURFACE WATER**		**TYPICAL SOURCES+**
				AVERAGE	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	
INORGANIC MATERIALS												
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.12	0.019	ND-0.1	ND	ND-0.068	1, 4
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND	0.12	ND-0.29	ND	ND	ND	ND	8, 10
Chromium-6[1]	ppb	N/A[1]	0.02	ND	ND	2.6	ND-4.5	ND	ND	0.12	0.04-0.19	8, 10
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	ND[2]	ND-0.14[2]	ND[2]	ND-0.17[2]	0.7[3]	0.4-0.9[3]	0.7[3]	0.2-0.9[3]	1
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	3.0	0.6-6.3	ND	ND-0.6	ND	ND	1, 2
Selenium	ppb	50	30	ND	ND	ND	ND-5.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,7,8
RADIONUCLIDES												
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND-11	ND	ND-4.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	1
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND-2.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	1
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS												
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppb	200	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	8
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.78	ND	ND	ND	ND	8

SURFACE WATER TREATMENT				**MAXIMUM**	**MAXIMUM**	**MAXIMUM**	**MAXIMUM**		
							FILTERED	**UNFILTERED**	
Turbidity[4]	NTU	TT ≤ 5 NTU[5]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1	11
	NTU	TT ≤ 1 NTU	N/A	0.12	N/A	0.51	1	N/A	
	NTU	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	

DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS				**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.47	ND-2.3	ND	ND	9

IN SURFACE WATER SAMPLES COLLECTED PRIOR TO TREATMENT

DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS				**MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER**		**GROUNDWATER**		**VW SURFACE WATER**		**SFPUC SURFACE WATER**		**TYPICAL SOURCES+**
				AVERAGE	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	TT	(0)	0.015	ND-0.3	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	10
Giardia	cysts/L	TT	(0)	0.02	ND-0.2	N/A	N/A	ND	ND-0.1	0.02	0-0.09	10

SJW DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES

DISINFECTION		**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE**			**TYPICAL SOURCES+**
Total Chlorine	ppm	4.0 as Cl_2	4 as Cl_2	1.7			
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS		**MCL**	**PHG**		**HIGHEST SITE AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points:	53	5.8-64	9
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A		26	0.66-39	9
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS		**MCL**	**MCLG**		**AVERAGE %**	**HIGHEST MONTHLY %**	
Coliform Bacteria	%	> 5% of monthly samples positive	0	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points:	0.17%	0.51%	10
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, 14
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3		0.25	0	1, 14

[1] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium (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.

[2] Fluoride was not added to these sources.

[3] State regulations recommend an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. Concentrations listed here are provided by San Jose Water's wholesalers for treated water.

[4] These contaminant levels are only applicable to surface water treatment techniques.

[5] This contaminant level is only applicable to unfiltered water.

Secondary Standards-Aesthetic Standards

PARAMETER	UNITS	SMCL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		VW SURFACE WATER		SFPUC SURFACE WATER		TYPICAL
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	SOURCES+
Aluminum	ppb	200	ND	ND	ND	ND-120	19	ND-100	ND	ND-68	1, 4
Color	CU	15	<5	<5-<5	<5	<5-<5	<5	<5-<5	<5	<5-10	11, 12
Chloride	ppm	500	19	17-23	50	39-66	49	27-86	8.7	<3-17	3, 6
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	150	110-170	320	190-500	99	53-150	47	8.9-77	1
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	grains/gal	N/A	8.8	6.4-9.9	19	11-29	5.8	3.1-8.7	2.7	0.52-4.5	1
Iron	ppb	300	ND	ND-86	ND	ND-310[6]	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 5
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	ND-22	ND	ND-23	ND	ND	ND	ND	3
Odor - Threshold @ 60°C	TON	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1-1	ND	ND	12
Sodium	ppm	N/A	20	20-20	29	17-76	46	24-67	14	2.8-21	1
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	410	400-420	690	470-1000	420	240-560	160	32-230	6, 13
Sulfate	ppm	500	36	25-44	52	38-85	48	19-62	15	1-29	3, 5
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	220	160-250	430	290-680	250	150-330	76	<20-120	1
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.12	0.10-0.13	0.56	0.10-1.6	0.037	0.01-0.51	0.2	ND-0.5	11
Zinc	ppm	5	ND	ND-0.039	ND	ND-0.025	ND	ND	ND	ND	1

Contaminants with Notification Levels

PARAMETER	UNITS	NL	RL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		VW SURFACE WATER		SFPUC SURFACE WATER	
				AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	10	N/A	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND-2.9	NS	NS
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	NS	NS	ND	ND-3.8	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	NS	NS	2.5	ND-8.3	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	NS	NS	ND	ND-5.2	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	5.1[7]	10[7]	NS	NS	ND	ND-2.7	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate (PFOS)	ppt	6.5[7]	40[7]	NS	NS	ND	ND-8.2[8]	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vanadium	ppb	N/A	50	ND	ND	3.1	1.3 - 5.7	ND	ND-3	ND	ND

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)[9]

PARAMETER	UNITS	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		IMPORTED SURFACE	
		AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Manganese (total)	ppb	6.8	0.84-22	0.37	ND-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

[6] Compliance is determined by running average which remained below the SMCL level.

[7] The July 2018 notification levels for PFOA of 14 ng/L and for PFOS of 13 ng/L were superseded on August 22, 2019, with new notification levels 5.1 ng/L for PFOA and 6.5 ng/L for PFOS. Additionally, the response level was lowered from 70 ng/L combined to 10 ng/L for PFOA and 40 ng/L for PFOS. ng/L is equivalent to ppt.

[8] Wells above the notification limit went into standby and stopped serving water after those results were received.

[9] UCMR4 testing was conducted in 2019. 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.

+ Typical Sources of Chemical Constituents

1. Erosion of natural deposits
2. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
3. Runoff and leaching of natural deposits
4. Residue from some surface water treatment processes
5. Industrial waste
6. Seawater influence
7. Discharge from industrial chemical factories
8. Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
9. By-product of drinking water disinfection
10. Naturally present in the environment
11. Soil erosion and stream sediments
12. Naturally occurring organic materials
13. Substances that form ions when in water
14. Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact San Jose Water at 408.279.7900 for assistance.

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.

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.

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.

Cupertino Monitoring Requirements Not Met for San Jose Water

SJW is 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 the calendar year 2019, we did not monitor for perchlorate from Flowering Pear Court Well 03 and perchlorate, diquat and endothall from Franco Court Well 02, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The Flowering Pear Court and Franco Court wells only provide water to the Cupertino Water System. We have since taken these required samples. The perchlorate sample results met drinking water standards. Diquat and endothall analyses are pending at this time. Results will be reported in 2020 CCR. Historically, these compounds have not been detected at these locations.

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.

E. coli

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..

Fluoride

For information on fluoride in your water, please refer to our website at https://www.sjwater.com/customer-care/help-information/fluoride.

Selenium

Selenium is a naturally-occurring metal and also an essential nutrient. However, long-term exposure to concentrations above the MCL may cause a variety of circulatory problems.

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.

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.

Ongoing 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/leadsamplinginschools.html.

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

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Se Habla Español
At your service since 1866

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.

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 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。

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
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

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