2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: El Camino Hospital

Report Date: June 20, 2024

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 89% of its water from San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 9% from Valley Water, and 2% 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 2023.


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/hospital-leadership/board-meeting-calendar](https://www.elcaminohealth.org/about-us/hospital-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, 2023 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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1 Assessment</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2 Assessment</td>
<td>A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <em>E. coli</em> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)</td>
<td>MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Goal (PHG)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Action Level (AL)</td>
<td>The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Technique (TT)</td>
<td>A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variances and Exemptions</td>
<td>Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Not detectable at testing limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppt</td>
<td>parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppq</td>
<td>parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, 6, and 8 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbiological Contaminants</th>
<th>Highest No. of Detections</th>
<th>No. of Months in Violation</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source of Bacteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>E. coli</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Human and animal fecal waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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

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

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

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 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 or at [http://www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).
## Table 3. Sampling Results from City of Mountain View Water System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City of Mountain View Source Water Quality Data for 2023 (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detected Contaminants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Health Related Constituents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coliforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Chemicals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inorganic Chemicals</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### City of Mountain View Drinking Water (1) Units | DLR | MCL | SMCL | PPHG | Range (Avg) | Typical Source in Drinking Water |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>ND — 0.80</td>
<td>Soil run-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Chemicals</td>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THM5s)</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>46.6 — 74.2 (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>168.0 — 533.1 (13)</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Water Constituents Analyzed</td>
<td>Fluoride (F)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>[0.78]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Chlorine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>MRDL=4</td>
<td>MRDL=4</td>
<td>[2.74]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free Ammonia</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Customer Tap Lead and Copper Sampling
| Lead (14) | ppm | 5 | 15 | 0.2 | ND | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper (14) | ppm | 0.05 | (1.4) | 0.3 | ND | Corrosion of household plumbing |

### Additional Resources
- El Camino Hospital - Engineering Services (650) 988-7882
- City of Mountain View - 650-903-6311 - [https://www.mountainview.gov/](https://www.mountainview.gov/)
- Valley Water - 408-265-2607 - [www.valleywater.org](http://www.valleywater.org)
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission - 415-554-3289 - [www.sfwater.org](http://www.sfwater.org)
- State Water Resources Control Board - 510-620-3474 - [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water)