Annual Water Quality Report

CA4310011 San Jose Water Main System
CA4310018 City of Cupertino

2025

SAN JOSE WATER

A Commitment to Our Customers

This brochure provides a snapshot of last year's water quality data for San Jose Water (SJW). Included are details about where your water comes from and how your water quality compares to State standards.

Dear Valued Customer:

The most important thing we do each and every day is to provide clean, high-quality drinking water that you can trust. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Water, San Jose Water remains focused on water quality and environmental stewardship.

Tanya Moniz-Witten
President
San Jose Water

Our 2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes the results of more than 5,960 water samples (about 94 tests a day), which were tested at state certified laboratories for over 200 water quality parameters.

We are pleased to report that the water quality results in our system meet all state and federal drinking water standards. Within this report, you'll find more details about your drinking water — where it comes from, what's done to protect and treat it, and the results of our water quality tests.

San Jose Water recently completed its initial Lead Service Line Inventory, providing customers with transparency regarding service line materials in our system. This inventory is available online and serves as a key resource in our commitment to eliminating lead service lines.

Additionally, we are pleased to share that the design for the PFAS treatment facility at Williams Station is now complete. Once operational, this facility will effectively reduce PFAS levels in our water supply, further enhancing water quality and demonstrating our commitment to delivering reliable, high-quality drinking water.

We are also committed to the stewardship of our water resources — protecting our water sources, land and the environment for current and future generations. What we do here is extremely important, making a real difference in the lives of the people and communities we serve and critical to protecting public health.

The data from these tests is regularly reviewed for changes or trends, and any customer complaint is escalated for review by our water quality team. If you have any questions or comments about your drinking water or this report, please contact our Customer Service team at (408) 279-7900 or email them at customer.service@sjwater.com.

In Service,

Tanya Moniz-Witten

Tanya Moniz-Witten
President,

SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Water Quality Report

Delivering High-Quality Drinking Water That Meets or Exceeds State and Federal Standards

Sources of tap water and bottled water include reservoirs, ponds, wells, and springs. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity, including:

- Viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, livestock, or wildlife.
- Salts and metals, which can be natural or may result from storm water runoff and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, or farming.
- Organic chemicals, which originate from industrial processes, gas stations, storm runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring.

To ensure safe tap water, the U.S.Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on these substances in water provided by public water systems.

San Jose Water is pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. This report meets the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, to report annually the details of where your water comes from, what it contains, and the risks that our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

Federal law allows water providers to make the annual water quality reports available online. Paper copies can be mailed to customers upon request. We will notify customers through, bill inserts, news releases, our website and social media any time a new water quality report has been posted to our website.

If you have any questions about this report, please call us at (408) 279-7900 or email customer.service@sjwater.com.

Source Water Assessment

Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifer that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. Most contaminants enter rivers, lakes and reservoirs from storm water runoff of streets, parking lots, golf courses, athletic fields, construction sites, farms and residential neighborhoods. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water.

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 or customer.service@sjwater.com.

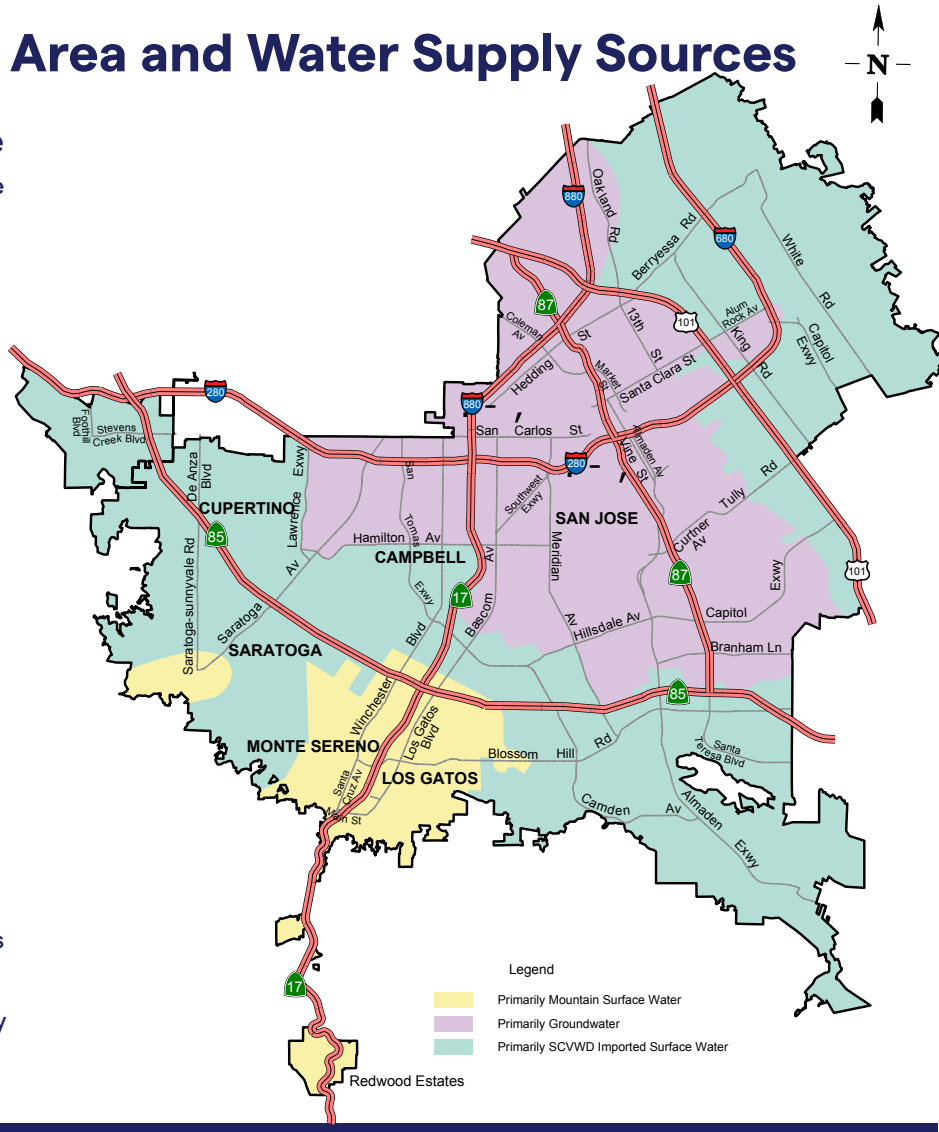
6,000 Acres

San Jose Water doesn't just treat water — we protect the land where it begins. We manage approximately 6,000 acres of watershed land in the Los Gatos Creek and Saratoga Creek watersheds, home to coast redwood forests, riparian corridors, and the headwaters that supply your tap.

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 parameter you are interested in. Remember - no news is good news!
3. This column notes the unit of measurement for the contaminant. For more information about these units see the Definitions section below.
4. This column lists the maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MCL is 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.
5. This column lists the public health goal (PHG) or MCLG. At that amount or lower, there is no known or expected risk to health from the parameters' presence in drinking water. Not all listed parameters have state or federal goals.
6. Find the column that corresponds to the source water that primarily serves you. This is the amount of the parameter detected in your area's water.
7. The last column lists how the parameter typically gets into your drinking water.



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.

UNITS

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.

The State Division of Drinking Water specifies monitoring frequencies for some parameters less often than annually because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

Primary Standards that help keep drinking water safe by setting limits on certain substances.

Quantity Present: 13
Quantity Tested but not present: 72

2	3	4	5	6							7

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Mountain Surface Water		Groundwater		VW Surface Water		Met Drinkng Water Standards?	Typical Sources^
Surface Water Prior to Treatment				Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range		
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	TT	(0)	ND	ND-0.3 (2019 data)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND-0.1	✔ Yes	8
Giardia	cysts/L	TT	(0)	0.22	ND-2	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	✔ Yes	8
Surface Water Treatment				Maximum		Maximum		Maximum			
Turbidity[1]	NTU	TT<1 NTU	N/A	0.1		0.5		0.47		✔ Yes	9
	NTU	TT=95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%		100%		100%			

Entry Point Samples				Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Met Drinkng Water Standards?	Typical Sources^
Inorganic Materials											
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND	ND-0.051	ND	ND-0.091	ND	ND-0.07	✔ Yes	1, 3
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND-2.2	ND	ND	✔ Yes	1, 2, 4
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND	0.104	ND-0.29	ND	ND	✔ Yes	1, 6
Chromium-6	ppb	10	0.02	0.617	ND-0.617	4.67	0.74-8.54	ND	ND-0.265	✔ Yes	1,6
Fluoride (natural)	ppm	2	1	ND	ND	0.10	ND-0.14	ND	ND-0.12	✔ Yes	1, 6, 11
Fluoride (treated)	ppm	2	1	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	0.75[3]	0.6-0.9[3]	✔ Yes	1, 6, 11
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	2.59	0.62-4.9	ND	ND-0.6	✔ Yes	1, 2
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	3.1	0.61-6.5	ND	ND-0.6	✔ Yes	1, 2
Selenium	ppb	50	30	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	✔ Yes	1, 2
Radionuclides											
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND-7.98	3.3	3.3	✔ Yes	1
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND-2.6	ND	ND	✔ Yes	1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.3	1.3	✔ Yes	1
Volatile Organic Chemicals											
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppb	200	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.6	ND	ND	✔ Yes	6
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.1	ND	ND	✔ Yes	6
Disinfection Byproducts											
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.5	ND-5.4	✔ Yes	7

SJW Distribution Samples		MRDL	MRDLG	Running Annual Average			Met Drinkng Water Standards?	Typical Sources^
Disinfection								
Total Chlorine	ppm	4.0 as Cl_2	4 as Cl_2	1.42			✔ Yes	12
Disinfection By products		MCL	PHG		Highest Site Average	Range of Results		
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points.	47.7	4.52-44.34	✔ Yes	7
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A		27.3	1.4-32.8	✔ Yes	7
Microbiological Contaminants		MCL	MCLG		Average	Highest Monthly %		
Coliform Bacteria	%	>5% of monthly samples positive	0	Samples Collected at Designated Points.	0.553	ND-0.895	✔ Yes	8

SAN JOSE WATER

Footnotes
[1] This parameter is only applicable to surface water treatment techniques
[2] Fluoride was not added to these sources.
[3] State regulations recommend an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in fluoridated treated water.

Concentrations listed here are provided by San Jose Water's wholesaler.

Secondary

Standards that relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color but do not pose any health risk.

QUANTITY Present: 14
QUANTITY Tested but not Present: 2

Parameter	Units	SMCL	Mountain Surface		Groundwater		VW Surface Water		Typical Sources^
			Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Aluminum	ppb	200	ND	ND-51	ND	ND-91	ND	ND-70	1, 3
Chloride	ppm	500	20	20	48.7	23-62	53	23-67	1, 5
Color	CU	15	ND	ND-3	ND	ND-5	0.5	ND-2	8
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	151	151	288	175-451	99	77-146	1, 8
Hardness (as CaCO3)	grains/gal	N/A	9	9	16.8	10.2-26.4	5.8	4.5-8.5	1,8
Iron	ppb	300	ND	ND-2.4	ND	ND-290	ND	ND	1, 4
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	ND-1.3	ND	ND-23	9	5-12	1
Odor - Threshhold @ 60° C	TON	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.5	ND-2	3. 8
Silver	ppb	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6
Sodium	ppm	N/A	21	21	27	14-45	48	25-56	1, 5, 8
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	370	370	657	460-940	429	274-520	1, 5, 8
Sulfate	ppm	500	26	26	48	37-75	49	29-63	1, 4
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	200	180-220	397	290-520	247	156-288	1, 5, 8
Turbidity	NTU	5	ND	ND-0.1	ND	ND-1.1	0.03	0.01-0.47	9
Zinc	ppm	5	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.036	ND	ND	9

Notification Levels

Health-based advisory levels that lack public health goals (PHGs).

QUANTITY Present: 5

Parameter	Units	NL	RL	Mountain Surface		Groundwater		VW Surface Water	
				Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Boron	ppb	1000	N/A	NS	NS	NS	NS	112	ND-152
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	3	20	ND	ND	3.2	ND-9.8*	NS	NS
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	4.0	10	ND	ND	ND	ND-4.6*	NS	NS
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate (PFOS)	ppt	4.0	40	ND	ND	2.5	ND-9.7*	NS	NS
Vanadium	ppb	50	N/A	NS	NS	21	NS	2.3	1-3

**These results include results from wells that are offline and not used to serve water to customers.*

UCMR 5 Results

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) gathers data for various unregulated contaminants through the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). During the fifth installment, (UCMR 5), certain public water systems were required to monitor for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in drinking water. Below is the data detected from our participation in UCMR 5. To see all data from the UCMR 5 program, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder

Parameter	Units	Range of Results
Lithium	ppb	ND-10
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	ND-5.5
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate (PFOS)	ppt	ND-6.2

^Typical Sources of Chemical Constituents

1. Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
2. Runoff and leaching from agriculture
3. Residue from some surface water treatment processes
4. Industrial waste
5. Seawater influence
6. Discharge from factories and metal degreasing sites
7. By-product of drinking water disinfection
8. Naturally present in the environment
9. Soil erosion and stream sediments
10. Internal corrosion of plumbing systems
11. Water additive for promotion of public health
12. Water additive used to control microbes

SAN JOSE WATER

Lead and Copper									
Analyte	Unit	MCL	PHG	Range of Detection		90th %ile Value	Sample Year	Met Drinking Water	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0.2	ND	17	2.1	Spring 2025	✔ Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
							(1 of 103 samples > AL)		
				ND	810	1.6	Fall 2025	✔ Yes	
							(1 of 102 samples > AL)		
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	ND	1.4	0.58	Spring 2025	✔ Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
							(1 of 103 samples > AL)		
				ND	1.4	0.56	Fall 2025	✔ Yes	
							(1 of 102 samples > AL)		

Lead Health Effects Statement: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Lead Service Line Inventory

At San Jose Water providing life sustaining, high-quality drinking water is our top priority. As part of our commitment to public health and regulatory compliance, we have completed an initial inventory of service line materials in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR).

Our inventory, available at San Jose Water's Service Line Inventory Portal, located at www.sjwater.com/service-line-inventory/, identifies the material of service lines delivering water to homes and businesses. While San Jose Water does not install lead service lines, some older homes and buildings may have service lines constructed of lead or unknown materials.

What This Means for You

San Jose Water has no lead service lines in our system. Through the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), we completed a comprehensive inventory of both utility-owned and customer-owned service line materials by October 2024.

In 2019, we identified a small number of lead goosenecks, short, curved connectors at the meter or house connection, at some properties with service lines installed before 1946. While goosenecks are not service lines, San Jose Water has incorporated their replacement into our water main replacement program, ensuring they are removed as infrastructure upgrades progress through affected neighborhoods.

To verify your service line material, scan the code or visit www.sjwater.com/service-line-inventory/

Steps you can take:

- Look Up Your Service Line: Visit sjwater.com/LCRR to check the material classification of your service line.
- Help Us Improve Our Records: If your service line is listed as "unknown," submit photos or documentation through our online portal to help us refine our inventory.
- Reduce Lead Exposure in Any Home: Run your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking or cooking after water has been sitting for several hours, use a NSF/ANSI 53-certified filter rated for lead removal, clean faucet aerators regularly, and use cold water for cooking and baby formula.

  For more information, visit the EPA's Lead in Drinking Water page at epa.gov/lead or contact SJW at (408) 279-7900.

Educational Information on Lead & Copper

We believe it is important to provide you with information about the sources of lead and copper in drinking water and the health effects associated with them.

Major Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects Statement: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing.

You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, call us at (408) 279-7900 or e-mail customer.service@sjwater.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We fully comply with EPA requirements regarding sampling for lead in drinking water. We provide documentation to the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to demonstrate our results.

Major Sources of COPPER in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Health Effects Statement: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could, suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. If you are concerned about elevated lead or copper levels, you may wish to have your water tested.

Running your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before use will significantly reduce the levels of lead and copper in the water. Additional information is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline website https:// www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/ safe-drinking-water-hotline.

For information on the levels of lead and copper detected in your drinking water system, please refer to the table in this water quality report.

PFAS Monitoring and Response

Results, actions, and investment in treatment

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are human-made chemicals used since the 1940s in everyday products, from non-stick cookware to food packaging to firefighting foam. Because they were so widely used for so long, PFAS are now found at trace levels in water sources across the country. San Jose Water has been proactively monitoring for PFAS since 2019, collecting more than 16,000 samples across approximately 97 locations, including 88 groundwater wells and 9 surface water sources in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Samples Collected Since 2019	**16,000+**
Groundwater Wells Monitored	**88**
Surface Water Sources Monitored	**9**

What We Found

PFHxS is the most commonly detected compound in our groundwater. Several wells showed annual averages above the California DDW Notification Level (NL) of 3.0 ppt. The highest average among wells actively serving customers was 5.97 ppt, well below the DDW Response Level of 10 ppt.

PFOS was detected above the NL of 4.0 ppt at only 2 of our 76 *active* groundwater wells, both at Williams Station, where a dedicated treatment facility is under development. An additional 8 wells with higher PFOS levels were voluntarily taken offline between 2019 and 2024 and do not deliver water to customers.

PFOA was not detected above the NL of 4.0 ppt at any well in our system.

Surface water sources in the Santa Cruz Mountains averaged approximately 1 ppt or less for all three compounds — essentially PFAS-free, protected by over 6,000 acres of watershed land that San Jose Water actively manages.

Wells on standby do not serve your tap. Data from offline wells is included in this report for full transparency. The water delivered to your home meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

Source Water PFAS Results		QUANTITY Present: 3

Parameter	Units	NL	RL	Mountain Surface		Groundwater		VW Surface Water	
				Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	3	20	ND	ND	3.2	ND-9.8*	NS	NS
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	4.0	10	ND	ND	ND	ND-4.6*	NS	NS
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate (PFOS)	ppt	4.0	40	ND	ND	2.5	ND-9.7*	NS	NS
*Data includes wells on standby. Wells on standby do not serve your tap.									

What We're Doing

- PFAS treatment facility at Williams Station — fully designed, construction anticipated to begin in 2026/2027.
- 10 wells voluntarily placed on standby (2019–2024) — removed from service before any regulation required it.
- Quarterly monitoring of all 88 groundwater locations, with results reported to regulators and available to cus-tomers.
- 6,000+ acres of protected watershed keeping our mountain surface water sources essentially PFAS-free.

PFAS Regulatory Health Effects Language

The following health effects information is required by the California Division of Drinking Water and the U.S. EPA. These statements describe potential risks associated with long-term exposure to concentrations in excess of federal drinking water standards.

PFOS
Origins: Discharge from manufacturing/industrial facilities, consumer products, and firefighting activities.

Health effects: Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain cancers. There may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

PFHxS
Origins: Discharge from manufacturing/industrial facilities, consumer products, and firefighting activities.

Health effects: Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. There may be increased risks of developmental effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Water Quality Guidance

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).

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.

Lead sampling in the system

Data from the 2025 round of Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) sampling can be found in the Lead and Copper table. 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 2025 lead results was below the lead detection limit, and both lead and copper results met regulatory standards. SJW's next round of LCR sampling will occur in 2026. 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 of replacing internal fixtures. 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.

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.

Continued on next page

Water Quality Guidance continued

Fluoride

For information on fluoride in your water, please refer to our website at https://www.sjwater.com/customer-care/help-information/fluoride, or to see up-to-date concentrations local to your neighborhood.

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.

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.

What We Test For

Per the Safe Drinking Water Act, San Jose Water is required to test for the following:

If a substance of concern is found to be in any of the samples that we collect, the detected level will be reported in the water quality tables in the previous section(s) along with the detected range and the typical way that the substance may be introduced to a drinking water supply. If results are not indicated in the data tables, that is because the substance was not detected in the water during the most recent sampling event.

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Barium
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Chloride
- Chromium
- Cyanide
- Fluoride
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Nitrate
- Nitrite
- Selenium
- Silver
- Sodium
- Sulfate
- Thallium

PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances)

- PFOA
- PFHxS
- PFOS
- HFPO-DA
- PFNA
- PFBS

RADIONUCLIDES

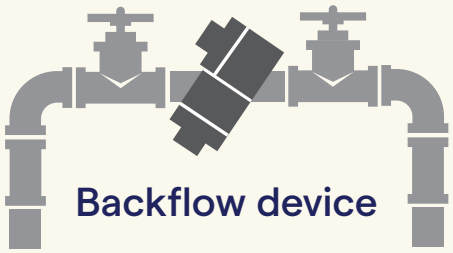
- Alpha Emitters
- Combined Radium
- Uranium
- Radon

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
- 1, 1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1, 1-Dichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethylene
- 1,1-Dichloropropene
- 1,2,3-Trichloropropane
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
- 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
- 1,3-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,3-Dichloropropane
- 1,3-Dichloropropene
- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
- 2,2-Dichloropropane
- Benzene
- Bromobenzene
- Bromodichloromethane
- Bromoform
- Bromomethane
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Chlorobenzene
- Chloroethane
- Chloroform
- Chloromethane
- Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- Dibromochloromethane
- Dibromomethane
- Dichloromethane
- Ethylbenzene
- Methyl tert-butyl ether
- M-Xylene Naphthalene
- N-Butylbenzene
- N-Pro pylbe nzene
- O-Ch lorotol uene
- O-Xylene
- P-Chlorotoluene
- P-Xylene Styrene
- Tetrachloroethylene
- Toluene
- Trans,1 2-Dichloroethylene
- Trichloroethylene
- Vinyl Chloride

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane
- 2,4,5-TP
- 2,4-D
- 3-Hydroxycarbofuran
- Aldicarb
- Aldicarb Sulfone
- Aldicarb Sulfoxide
- Aldrin
- Atrazine
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- BHC-Gamma
- Butachlor
- Carbaryl
- Carbofuran
- Chlordane
- Dalapon
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
- Dicamb
- Dieldrin
- Dinoseb
- Diquat
- Endrin
- Ethylene Dibromide
- Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor Epoxide
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- Lasso
- Methomyl
- Methoxychlor
- Metolachlor
- Metribuzin
- Oxamyl
- Pentachlorophenol
- Picloram
- Propachlor
- Simazine
- Total PCB
- Toxaphene

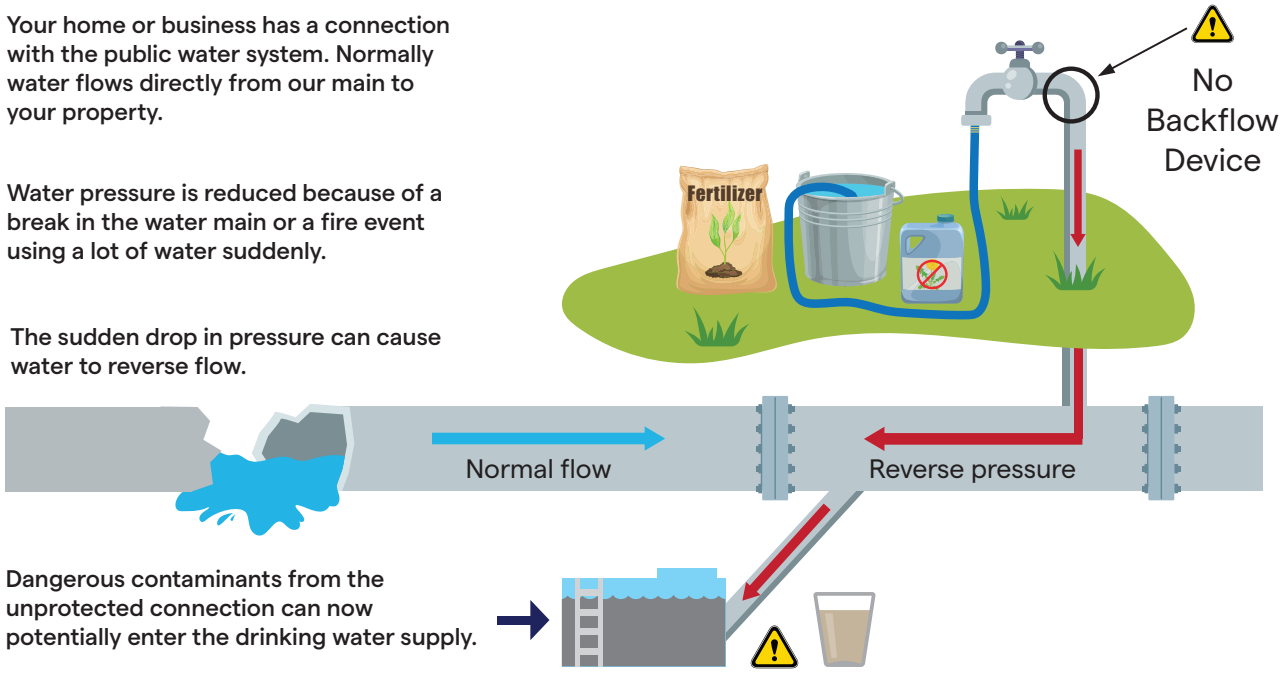


Are you protected?

Keep contaminants out of your community's tap water by using a backflow preventing device.

How backflow can happen

1. Your home or business has a connection with the public water system. Normally water flows directly from our main to your property.
2. Water pressure is reduced because of a break in the water main or a fire event using a lot of water suddenly.
3. The sudden drop in pressure can cause water to reverse flow.
4. Dangerous contaminants from the unprotected connection can now potentially enter the drinking water supply.



Backflow incidents can leave communities without safe tap water.

Make sure you do your part.

Do...

- Install prevention devices at all needed points on your property such as sprinklers, hose bibs, etc.
- Have each backflow device tested annually by a certified backflow tester.
- Keep the end of hoses off the ground and clear of all possible contaminants.

Don't...

- Submerge hoses in buckets, sinks, tubs, swimming pools, ponds or standing water.
- Use spray attachments (such as chemical solutions aspirators) to fertilize lawn/garden without a backflow prevention device.
- Use a hose to unblock toilets or sewer pipes.

Keep your community safe.

Contact San Jose Water to make sure you're meeting the legal protection requirements (408) 279-7900.

SAN JOSE WATER

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

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

United States Environmental Protection Agency

http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

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

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. 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.

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 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.

Báo cáo này được gửi đến quý vị theo quy định của Đạo Luật Nước Uống An Toàn. Những người 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 được hóa đơn. Quý vị có thể xin thêm miễn phí bản sao của báo cáo này bằng cách gọi văn phòng của chúng tôi.

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。

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分發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。

San Jose Water Company

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Habla Español

At your service since 1866