Consumer Confidence Report - 2013
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: **SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY**

Water System Number: CA4310028

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on ____ June 09-2014 _____ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: David Krack

Signature: David L. Krack

Title: EH&S Director

Phone Number: (408) 924-1978 Date: June 09-2014

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

■ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: **campus direct e-mail to all employees; reports are posted for public review in Human Resources, III floor, UPD building, Monday through Friday, 8am to 5 pm.**

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ■ Posting the CCR on the Internet at **www.sjsu.edu/fdo/ehs/waterreport/**
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: **http://www.sjsu.edu/fdo/ehs/waterreport/**

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Main Campus

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum 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 (USEPA).

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

The sources of drinking water (SJSU-Well Water and SJWC 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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also

establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppm)	30 June 2012	0.0000	0	0.015	0.0002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	30 June 2012	0.314	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN ARE TYPICALLY MORE VULVERABLE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT LEAD LEVELS AT YOUR HOME MAY BE HIGHER THAN AT OTHER HOMES IN THE COMMUNITY AS A RESULT OF MATERIALS USED IN YOUR HOME'S PLUMBING. IF YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT ELEVATED LEAD LEVELS IN YOUR HOME'S WATER, YOU MAY WISH TO HAVE YOUR WATER TESTED AND FLUSH YOUR TAP FOR 30 SECONDS TO 2 MINUTES BEFORE USING YOUR TAP WATER. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (1-800-426-4791).

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	1/30/12	31	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	1/30/12	379	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

TABLE 3 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (ppb)	1/30/12	ND	ND-160	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppb)	1/30/12	202	107-200	1000	(200)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and From metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/30/12	ND	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as nitrate, NO_3 (ppm)	6/10/13	26	18.5-28	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	1/30/12	6.0	ND-6.3	50	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	1/30/12	50	N/A	250	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance(E.C) (umhos/cm)	1/30/12	820	N/A	900	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/30/12	55	N/A	250	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	1/30/12	528	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	1/30/12	41	ND-250	5000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CYANIDE and Perchlorate CONTAMINANT

Chemical or Constituent	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**MCL**	**Health Effects Language**
Cyanide (ppb)	1/30/12	ND	200	N/A
Perchlorate (ppb)	6/10/13	ND	6	N/A

"Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule- (DBPR) test results in calendar year 2013:
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM): Running Average for year 2013 : 3.4 ug/L or ppb;
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): Running Average for year 2013 : none detected.
Disinfection: Total Chlorine residuals year 2013–Distribution System Running Annual Average: 1.13 ppm
The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR) round 2 testing of organic chemicals were none detected at minimum reporting limit (<MRL).

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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 USEPA'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. 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).

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

(Tables only)

South Campus

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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.

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Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	10 June 2012	0.008	0	0.015	0.0002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10 June 2012	0.733	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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" Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule- (DBPR) test results in 2013 calendar year is as follows: Total Trihalomethane (TTHM): Running Average for year 2013 : 1.9 ug/L or ppb;
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): Running Average for year 2013 : none detected.
Disinfection: Total Chlorine residuals year 2013–Distribution System Running Annual Average: 0.69 ppm

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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Note: San Jose State University has served San Jose Water Company water throughout 2013 calendar year . Attached, please find the web-link
http://www.sjwater.com/for_your_information/education_safety/water_quality_report/
for full copy of San Jose Water Company's Annual Water Quality Report 2013.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DRINKING WATER FIELD OPERATIONS BRANCH
850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P, 2nd Floor, Richmond, CA 94804
(510) 620-3474 FAX (510) 620-3455

WATER QUALITY EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PLAN

Name of System: **San Jose State University** System No.: **4310028**

System Location: One Washington Square, San Jose, CA 95192 County: Santa Clara

The following persons have been designated to implement the plan upon notification by the State Department of Public Health that an imminent danger to the health of the water users exists:

	Name	Title	Day Phone	Evening Phone
1	David Krack	Director, EH&S	408-924-1978	510-209-5541
2	Chandra Gowda	EH&S Specialist	408-924-2152	408-317-8581
3	Regino.R. Garcia	Certified Water Quality Operator	408-924-1963	408-204-8512
4	Gary Tarnowski	Plumbing Supervisor	408-924-1963	408-924-1990
5	Adam Bayer	Director-PD&C, FD&O	408-924-1925	408-209-7946
6	David Holland	Owner, Lab Director - MBAS Lab - Address: 4 Justin Court, Suite D, Monterey, CA93940 USA	831-375-6227	831-277-1352
7	Sellen.A	MBAS Lab sampler	831-375-6227	831-277-1352

The implementation of the plan will be carried out with the following State and County Health Department personnel:

	Name	Title	Day Phone	Evening Phone
1	Eric Lacy	District Engineer	(510) 620-3453	(925)299-6936
2	Ryan Thissen	Associate Sanitary Engineer	(510) 620-3465	(209)481-6327
3	Greg Carmichael	Santa Clara County, Department of Environmental Health, Supervising Environmental Health Specialist	(408) 918-3496	(408)499-1108; (408) 299-2501

After reaching the Santa Clara County Emergency Communication Center, ask for the on-call Environmental Health personnel.

4. If the above personnel cannot be reached, contact:

The State Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (24 hrs.) **(916) 845-8911 or (800) 852-7550.** When reporting a water quality emergency to the Warning Center, please ask for the California Department of Public Health – Drinking Water Program Duty Officer.

NOTIFICATION PLAN

Describe methods or combination of methods to be used (radio, television, door-to-door, sound truck, etc.). For each section of your plan, give an estimate of the time required, necessary personnel, estimated coverage, etc. Consideration must be given to special organizations, particularly non-English speaking groups and outlying water users. (Use the other side if necessary or attach additional pages.)

In the event of emergency, combination of methods such as radio, telephone messages across the campus, television, e-mail messages etc. instantaneously will be used to communicate the problem and corrective action to the community.

Report Prepared by: Chandra Gowda, EH&S Specialist

Chandra N. Gowda. 2-7-2014

Signature and Title Date