Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: HGST

Water System Number: 4300791

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **June 05, 2015** 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: ELIZABETH ZIMMERMANN
Signature: Elizabeth Zimmermann
Director, Global RESO Environmental
Title: Health and Safety
Phone Number: (408) 717-8168 Date: 06/05/15

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: _____

☒ "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._____
- ☐ 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 bill 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: www._____

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

The following buildings have one or more bulletin boards where the CCR has been posted:

Building 001

Building 002

Building 004

Building 006

Building 007

Building 014

Building 021

Building 042

Building 050

Building 055

Building 067

Building 109

Building 110A

2014 Annual Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)
HGST, Inc. 5601 Great Oaks Parkway, San Jose, California

Spanish (Espanol)
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien, ó llame 408-717-5947.

Is my water safe?
This annual water quality report has been prepared to provide interested employees and others with water quality results from domestic water system monitoring at HGST. This report is intended to satisfy the state regulations [Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 20], California Health and Safety Code [Section 116470] and the federal Consumer Confidence Report Rule [40 CFR Part 141 Subpart O]. Any questions regarding this report or the water system in general may be directed to Mr. Tony Castillo at 408-717-5947.

Do I need to take special precautions?
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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Water used at the HGST site is pumped from six onsite groundwater wells. Wells 3, 4, 5, and 6 meet the required drinking water standards and supply drinking water to the main supply tank. Wells 7 and 8 meet the required drinking water standards, but supply water to the industrial water tank. Wells 7 and 8 can be used for drinking water if main drinking water wells should go down. These wells are operated by HGST.

Source water assessment and its availability
An assessment of the drinking water wells was completed in December 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to a known contaminant plume, but no contaminants associated with the plume have been detected in the water supply. A copy of the complete assessment is available at HGST Environmental Programs, 5601 Great Oaks Parkway, San Jose, California 95119. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Tony Castillo at 408-717-5947.

Water treatment

On December 14, 2010, the Department of Public Health granted approval for a permit amendment to allow operation of a hypochlorination facility at HGST's distribution system pumping station. Chlorine residual is monitored daily, all results in 2014 were well below the MRDL and MRDLG (see definitions on page 3). Chlorine added to drinking water meets ANSI/NSF Standard 60 & 61 in compliance with Article 7, Chapter 16, Title 22 California Code Of Regulation.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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:

- 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, which 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, which are by-products 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, EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. HGST complies with these requirements.

Information on Lead
Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable 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 or you can flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Test Results

The following tables list all the constituents that were detected in tap water samples or samples from one or more of HGST's six wells that were used as a source of drinking water for the system in 2014. Except as noted, data in this report represent sampling dates in 2014. Regulations allow for monitoring of some constituents less frequently than once a year. If samples were not collected in 2014, the year of sampling is provided. See page (3) for definition of terms.

Contaminants	MCL (PHG)	HGST Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (mg/L)	1 (2)	0.12	0.10	0.14	2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium -Total (µg/L) [MCLG]	50 [100]	0.5	ND	3.0	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2 (1)	0.21	0.19	0.23	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (µg/L)	100 (12)	1.4.	ND	3.0	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as NO_3) (mg/L)	45 (45)	8.15	5.8	10	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen (mg/L)	10 (10)	1.8	1.3	2.1	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (mg/L)	15 (0.2)	3.7	1.7	7.5	2013	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (mg/L	1.3 (0.3)	0.38	ND	0.38	2013	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Hexavalent Chromium (mg/L)	0.010	0.002	ND	.0028	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (mg/L) MRDL	4.0	0.59	.10	1.39	2014	No	Chlorine residual from water disinfection
TTHM (µg/L)	80	2.4	2.4	2.4	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (µg/L)	60	ND	ND	ND	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG (PHG)	AL	HGST Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
Detected Constituents in Tap Water (Drinking Fountains and Sinks) with ALs – Triennial monitoring							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (mg/L)	NA (0.3)	1.3	0.590	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (µg/L)	NA (0.2)	15	6.6	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminants	MCL	HGST Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	1	1	2014	No	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present..

Information on Coliform monitoring

Six domestic water wells were monitored quarterly during 2014. In addition, three required routine samples were collected at taps and drinking water fountains throughout the HGST facility monthly. A total of 36 routine coliform samples were collected in 2014. There was one positive coliform results in 2014. Repeat samples were collected, all were absent of coliform. In compliance, no violation.

Contaminant	MCL PHG	HGST Water	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants				

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	HGST Water	Sample date	Explanation and Comment
Detected Constituents with Secondary MCLs				
Copper - source water (µg/L)	1000 µg/L	2.2 - 12 µg/L	2006 -1010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0.0 - 0.827 pCi/L	2007 – 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	3 pCi/L	0.0 – 0.109 pCi/L	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2 pCi/L	0.0 – 0.20 pCi/L	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium		0.0 – 1.76 pCi/L	2007	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	State MCL	HGST Water	Sample Date	Explanation and Comment
Other Constituents Measured in Source Water				
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	MNR	296 mg/L	2006	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO_3)	MNR	362 mg/L	2006	
Calcium	MNR	60.2 mg/L	2006	
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	MNR	326 mg/L	2006	
Magnesium	MNR	42.6 mg/L	2006	
Sodium	MNR	34.0 mg/L	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Radon testing	MNR	353 pCi/L	1998-1999	Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some groundwater.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
mg/L	mg/L: milligrams per liter, or parts per million (ppm)
µg/L	µg/L: micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (ppb)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) is a unit for measuring radioactive concentrations.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
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
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
PHG	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Secondary MCL	Secondary MCL: Non-enforced guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.
TTHMs	Total Trihalomethanes
HAA5	Five Haloacetic Acids

For more information please contact:

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