Dear Customers,

This report is sent in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and only contaminants that were detected in samples are listed in this report. Landlords, businesses and schools are encouraged to share this report with non-billed water users at their locations. Additional copies are available at no charge by calling our office at (408) 227-9540. Our Water Quality Specialist, Mike Carey, will be available to answer any questions you may have about this report.

Increasing Water Rates and Mandatory Water Conservation

Great Oaks' rates for water service continue to be the lowest in San José by an even wider margin than in past years, however, water rates throughout Santa Clara County continue to increase over the next several years. Huge (>150% by 2033) projected increases in pump tax levied by Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) are driving water rates up. Additionally, due to declared drought emergencies, Great Oaks Water must occasionally implement mandatory water conservation measures which include surcharges for excess water usage. Water bills are projected to double by the early 2030s and the best way to reduce your water bills is to reduce outdoor usage. Now is the best time to permanently remove grass or other water consuming vegetation in order to reduce your water bill now and into the future.

Thank You

Your water is safe, clean and great tasting, and you pay one of the lowest rates for water in the County. As your water provider, Great Oaks is uniquely positioned to be an advocate on your behalf for positive change on the water issues that affect your lives. Thank you for your kind words of encouragement. We promise to continue to provide you with high quality water and strong community service.

Sincerely,

John Roeder, Chairman and CEO
Great Oaks Water Co.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

此份有關你的食水報告,
內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Regulated Substances Substance (unit of measure)	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	**Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	0.029	ND - .15	NO	1
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2	1	0.14	.11 - .21	NO	1,3
Gross Alpha Part(pCi/L)	2025	15	NS	0.695	ND – 2.62	NO	1
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	2025	10	10	1.34	.71 – 6.5	NO	3,4
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2025	5	0.05	0.008	ND – 0.185	NO	1
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2025	5	0.05	0.112	ND - 0.527	NO	1
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	2025	5	0.05	0.131	ND – 0.793	NO	1
Total Coliform (% positive)	2025	5% MONTHLY SAMPLES POSITIVE	0	0 %	0	NO	5

Secondary Substances	Year Sampled	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Apparent Color (ACU)	2025	15	NS	1.56	ND - 10	NO	1
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	40	36 - 55	NO	7
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1600	NS	584	530 - 790	NO	8
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	40	35 - 58	NO	7,9
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1000	NS	307	270 - 440	NO	7
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.1	ND – .49	NO	10
PH	2025	NS	NS	7.8	7.6 – 7.9	NO	
Iron (ppm)	2025	0.3	NS	.0027	ND - .120	NO	1

	Year Sampled	AL	PHG (MCLG)		Sites >AL /sites	Violation	Typical Source
*Copper (ppm) 90%tile	2023	1.3	0.3	.38	0/57	NO	11
*Lead (ppm) 90%tile	2023	.015	0.0002	ND	0/57	NO	11

*Collected from customer's taps for lead and copper

Disinfection By-Products Calero Pressure Zone Only	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG	Amount Detected	Range	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	2025	80	NS	23.52	None	NO	13
Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	2025	60	NS	2.9	None	NO	13
Free Chlorine System Wide Annual Running Average(ppm)	2025	4.0	NS	.23	None	NO	13

Disinfection By-Products

Distribution Sample Sites	Sampled	MCL	PHG	Detected	Range	Violation	Source
#4 TTHM (ppb)	2025	80	NS	13.50	12.24 – 14.26	NO	13
#4 HAA (ppb)	2025	60	NS	4.3	2.8 – 7.4	NO	13
#5 TTHM (ppb)	2025	80	NS	3.16	1.79 – 4.14	NO	13
#5 HAA (ppb)	2025	60	NS	1.73	1.0 – 2.7	NO	13
#9 TTHM (ppb)	2025	80	NS	6.01	2.99 – 10.34	NO	13
#9 HAA (ppb)	2025	60	NS	2.6	ND – 5.2	NO	13
#10 TTHM (ppb)	2025	80	NS	2.44	1.22 – 4.51	NO	13
#10 HAA (ppb)	2025	60	NS	1.75	ND – 3.7	NO	13
#17 TTHM (ppb)	2025	80	NS	3.20	1.9 – 4.9	NO	13
#17 HAA (ppb)	2025	60	NS	1.93	1.0 – 3.5	NO	13
#18 TTHM (ppb)	2025	80	NS	3.8	2.4 – 5.81	NO	13
#18 HAA (ppb)	2025	60	NS	4.73	1.9 – 10.9	NO	13

Other Substances	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	217	200 - 290	1
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2025	202	170 – 310	1
Calcium (ppm)	2025	43	33 - 69	1
Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	241	233 - 364	1
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	38	31 – 49	1
Potassium (ppm)	2025	0.76	ND – 1.5	1
Sodium (ppm)	2025	29	23 – 42	1

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

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or risk to health. MCLGs are set by the US EPA.

NA: Not Applicable **NS:** No Standard **ND:** Not Detected

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppt: parts per trillion **ppb:** parts per billion **ppm:** parts per million

TON: Threshold Odor Number, a measure of odor.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: This is a measure of the cloudiness of the water

MFL: Million Fibers per liter

ACU: Apparent Color Units

PFOS: Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid: specific microplastic group

PFHxS: Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid: specific microplastic group

****Typical Source**

1. Erosion of natural deposits
2. Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factorie
3. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
4. Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
5. Naturally present in the environment
6. Dry-cleaning solvent
7. Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
8. Substances that form ions when in water
9. Industrial waste
10. Soil runoff
11. Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
12. Naturally occurring organic materials
13. By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (Sampled in 2025)

PARAMETER	UNITS	AVERAGE	MCL	RANGE
LITHIUM	ppb	12.35	None	9.03 – 15.4

WELL SAMPLES
Perflourinated Compounds

Perflourohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppb	,0073	.0100	0.0066 – 0.0080
Perflourooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppb	.0046	.0040	0.0046
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppb	.0044	None	0.0043 – 0.0045
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppb	.0043	None	0.0039 - 0.0047

These unregulated contaminants did not have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA at the time of sampling. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Since sampling, the USEPA has set standards for some of the PFOS constituents as noted by the MCLs posted in the table above.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Quality First

Once again, we are proud to present our annual water quality report. This report covers all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. The events of the past few years have presented us with many challenges. In spite of this, we have maintained our high standards, and we will deliver to you the best quality drinking water possible. As we still feel the effects of previous years of drought, it is important for all of us to be mindful of the dangers of handling hazardous materials carelessly. We must keep the paths to our underground water storage clean and clear. There may be other hurdles in the future but know that we will always stand behind you and the drinking water we work diligently to provide. This report is sent in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, and only contaminants that were detected in samples are listed in this report. Landlords, businesses, and schools are encouraged to share this report with non-billed water users at their locations. Additional copies are available at no charge by calling our office at (408)227-9540. Our water quality specialist, Mike Carey, will be available to answer any questions you may have about this report and will entertain any thoughts or suggestions that you have about the quality of the water we provide you.

Source Water Assessment

Great Oaks Water conducted Drinking Water Source Assessments for all wells to determine potential sources of contamination. Assessments were performed in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. The assessments indicate that the wells may be vulnerable to contaminants from the following sources: septic systems, sewer collection systems serving nearby single family residential housing, nearby agricultural wells, gas stations, parks, highways and their related activities, nearby computer-related manufacturing facilities, roads, streets, parking lots, railroads, spreading basins, storm-drain discharge, crops, illegal activities, unauthorized dumping, unregulated tanks, photo processing and printing, and monitoring wells. All of Great Oaks Water Company's wells are constructed to minimize the influence of these potential contaminants under the approval of the California Department of Public Health. A copy of the assessment is available for viewing at the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water Santa Clara District, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, Second Floor, Richmond, CA, 94804 or at Great Oaks Water Company, 20 Great Oaks Boulevard, Suite 120, San Jose, CA. 95119

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/l (as N) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate 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 levels above 10mg/l (as N) 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. Nitrate levels in Great Oaks Water Company's water sources are shown in the enclosed table. In 2017, Great Oaks Water Company did not detect nitrate at or above 10mg/l (as N) in any sources.

PFOS

Some people who drink water containing PFOS or PFHxS 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 types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS or PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Lead

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Great Oaks Water Company received requests and completed lead testing at three additional schools during 2018. No lead was detected at any of these schools.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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 are concerned about lead levels 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 800-426-4791, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Source Water Description

The customers of Great Oaks Water Company are fortunate to have water supplied from very pristine aquifers underlying this valley. All of our water is pumped from 22 wells (not surface water) located throughout our service area.

Well Protection Plan

Great Oaks Water ensures the safe operation and restricts access to all of the wells in our system. It is every resident's responsibility to guard against any activity that could do harm or contaminate our source water. All of the land in Great Oaks Waters service area is a channel to the water our wells draw. Be aware that oil spills and chemical spills can wash off the surface and make their way to storm drains and ultimately into the ground. Address these situations immediately to minimize their impact on our precious resource. Great Oaks Water will continue to do its part to protect our well sites, now all of us need to do our part to protect the watershed.

Substances That Could Be In The 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the quantity 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. 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. 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 can result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses;

♦ Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

♦ Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.