



2023 Consumer Confidence Report for San Joaquin County Water Systems

What is this report?

This report, prepared in cooperation with the State Water Resources Control Board, provides important information about San Joaquin County water systems and water quality. Test results for your water system's 2023 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized starting on Page 6 of this report. Before reviewing this water quality information, it is helpful to read the messages from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and from the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works Utilities Maintenance Division.

Where does drinking water come from?

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.

What is drinking water quality?

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting their website at www.epa.gov/sdwa

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. U.S. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How is safe and affordable water delivered?

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works Utility Maintenance Division is committed to the delivery of safe and affordable drinking water to approximately 6,000 service connections within San Joaquin County. This essential service is critically important to the current and future prosperity of our region. To meet customer needs, the County largely depends on groundwater for its water supply, which is pumped by domestic water wells.

The County operates and maintains the following:

- ✓ 52 domestic water wells with appurtenances
- ✓ 66 miles of water distribution systems
- ✓ 30 independent water systems

What are Drinking Water Standards?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) are charged with the responsibility of setting and implementing safe drinking water standards. 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. Well over one hundred compounds are now regulated

What about Lead in drinking water?

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 Joaquin County Utility Maintenance 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Report a Concern

The Utility District Maintenance Division operates on a seven-day work week schedule and provides 24-hour response to emergency situations. To report a water leak or sewer stoppage, please contact our office MON-FRI 7:30 AM - 4:00 PM at (209) 468-3090. You can also reach our on-call staff member at the same phone number outside normal office hours.

COUNTY MAINTENANCE WORKERS ALWAYS WEAR TAN SHIRTS WITH THE COUNTY LOGO, DRIVE COUNTY VEHICLES, AND CARRY COUNTY I.D.

Please Note: Easements for facilities outside of public rights-of way must be granted to the County when the County deems it necessary for proper operation and maintenance of the public facilities per SJCO. Ord. #9-1100.8

Stay Connected

San Joaquin County Public Works Webpage

<https://www.sjgov.org/department/pwk>

Utility District Maintenance Webpage

<https://www.sjgov.org/department/pwk/utility-district-maintenance>

Special Districts Webpage

<https://www.sjgov.org/department/pwk/special-districts-home>

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors meetings are open to the public and scheduled regularly on Tuesdays at 9:00 AM at the County Administration Building located at 44 N. San Joaquin Street, 6th Floor Stockton CA, 95202.

For further information on public participation opportunities in decisions that affect drinking water quality, please contact the Public Works Utilities Maintenance Division at (209) 468-3090.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Small changes can make a big difference – try one today!

- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- See current water guidelines on the following page.



2023 WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Public Works Department
Stage II Emergency Conservation Measures Effective July 26, 2022

California has experienced serious droughts and everyone has been called upon to help conserve. The following mandatory water conservation measures are in effect:

Basic Rules

- Restrictions are for properties within the boundaries of any County Water District.
- Use an automatic shut-off nozzle on the hose and/or a water bucket to wash vehicles or boats, rinse for no more than 3 minutes.
- An automatic shut-off nozzle is required for cleaning building exteriors.
- Use of water to wash driveways, sidewalks, patios, parking lots, etc. is prohibited.
- Water runoff from a property for more than ten (10) minutes is prohibited.
- Pools and spas may not be filled above the minimum level required for safe, healthy operation.
- Draining and refilling of swimming pools, spas and ponds requires approval from the Public Works Department Director or designee.
- Any decorative water feature that does not recirculate water is prohibited.
- Irrigating turf or ornamental landscapes during and 48 hours following measurable precipitation.

Prohibitions affecting commercial businesses include:

- Restaurants and hotels must post notices of water emergency conditions and restrictions in a form approved by the Director of Public Works.
- Restaurants and other food service establishments can only serve water to customers on request.
- Operators of hotels and motels must provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.
- Restrictions in this stage do not apply to recycled water, or water delivered to a site from a source other than a Water District

Stage II Emergency Water Conservation Measures

(from San Joaquin County Code of Ordinances 5-3412) - The County is currently under a Stage II Emergency Water Conservation declaration, the goal for which is reduce water use by at least 20%. The following are mandatory conservation measures for irrigation that are in place:

If your house number ends in:	Then you may water on:
EVEN number (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	Wednesday and/or Sunday
ODD number (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)	Tuesday and/or Saturday
Watering is prohibited between the hours of 11:00 AM and 6:00 PM Watering is not permitted on Monday, Thursday, or Friday	

To view the complete San Joaquin County Water Conservation Ordinance please visit:

http://www.sjwater.org/Portals/0/Water%20Conservation%20Ordinance%20No_%204450.pdf?ver=rnfz8CXOUDncLRWzTfOg%3d%3d

For more information on San Joaquin County's water conservation ordinances and water conservation measures contact the Public Works Department, Utility Maintenance Division at (209) 468-3090 or visit www.sjgov.org.

Water Conservation Tips are also available on our website at www.SJCsavewater.org.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING REPORT

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Highest level of a contaminant 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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).

MFL: Million fibers per liter

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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.

Mrem/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N/A: Not applicable

ND : Not detectable at testing limit

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

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): public health goal

Ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

Ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

If you have questions about anything contained in this document or want a hard copy of this document mailed to you, please call our office at (209) 468-3090.

Water System Name: Lincoln Village Water System**Report Date:**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Three metered connections to the City of Stockton Municipal Utilities (COS).

6/2024

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

A copy of the COS Annual Water Quality Report is included with this report.

Name of Source(s) in Use: Three metered connections.

Table #1: Sampling Results Showing Detection of Coliform Bacteria

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	HIGHEST NO. OF DETECTIONS	NO. of MOS. In VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF BACTERIA
Tot. Coliform Bacteria	0	0	>1	0	Naturally present in environment.
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	>1	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

Table #2: Sampling Results Showing Detection of Lead and Copper

LEAD and COPPER	SAMPLE DATE	NO. of SAMPLES	90TH Percentile LEVEL	NO. SITES >AL	AL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	2023	20	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2023	20	0	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leeching from wood preservatives

Table #4: Detection of Contaminants with a PRIMARY Drinking Water Standard

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
TTH(ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	2023	28.13	10 - 91	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	2023	22.13	12 - 70	60		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine as Cl ₂ (ppm)	2023	1.44	1.00 - 1.66	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Drinking water is tested for quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan. 1 thru Dec. 31, 2023, or for the period as noted.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at:

Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
Stockton District Office, 3021 Reynolds Ranch Parkway, Suite 260, Lodi, CA 95240

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Dameon Flores, State Water Resources Control Board, at (209) 948-7697



2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Stockton Municipal Utilities Department



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact the City of Stockton at (209) 937-8762 for assistance in non-English languages.

The City of Stockton Municipal Utilities Department (MUD) has prepared its annual drinking water quality report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report, to inform our customers about the quality of our drinking water delivered throughout our service area.

We provide the highest quality water available while meeting all State and Federal drinking water standards. This report includes a detailed water quality summary, monitoring and testing results, as well as the steps we take to protect health and safety.

From all of us here at the MUD, it is a privilege to serve you. If you have any questions about this report, please call (209) 937-8762 or email WaterFacts@stocktonca.gov.

C. Mel Lytle, Ph.D.
Director

Water Sources

To meet the needs of the City's approximately 52,000 customers in north and south Stockton, we use a combination of water sources including:

- Water from the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta and Mokelumne River treated at the City's Delta Water Treatment Plant.
- Water from the Stanislaus River via New Melones Reservoir and the Calaveras River via New Hogan Reservoir which is treated and delivered by Stockton East Water District.
- Local groundwater from wells owned and operated by the City.

What is in Your Water

Our area watersheds and groundwater wells provide raw water supplies to the City. As water flows over the land or through the groundwater aquifer, naturally occurring minerals can dissolve in it and, in some cases, contaminant materials can also be picked up from animal or human activities.

Contaminants That May Be Present in the 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 by-products 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.



The Sierra Nevada watershed provides water to millions of Californians

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Information About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water derives primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Stockton 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 it tested. Information about 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 and Copper Rule

The "lead and copper rule," or LCR, was introduced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in 1991 to limit the concentration of lead and copper allowed in public drinking water at the consumer's tap as well as to limit the corrosivity due to the water itself. On January 15, 2021, US EPA issued revisions to federal LCR. Under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), water systems are required to prepare and maintain

an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. More information about the Lead and Copper Rule for Drinking Water is available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadandcopperrule.html

The City of Stockton Municipal Utilities Department monitors drinking water for specific contaminants, including lead and copper, on a regular basis. On October 19, 2023, the City received Citation 01-10-23C-021 for failing to collect the required number of lead and copper analytical samples for 2023. Only 13 samples were collected before the September 30, 2023, due date. The State Water Board determined that the City failed to comply with CCR, Title 22, Section 64675 during 2023 for monitoring of lead and copper.

The system was directed to collect 50 lead and copper samples between June 1 to September 30, 2024. The system was also required to notify the public of the violation by December 31, 2024, and to include the violation in the 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report.

We regret this oversight and apologize for any inconvenience this may cause. We have corrected and updated our work order system and will meet any future lead and copper testing requirements. The lead and copper sample results meet drinking water standards for all 13 homes.

A Note for Sensitive Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Monitoring of Per- & Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

The State Water Board established drinking water guidelines in 2019 for water agencies to follow in detecting and reporting the presence of PFAS, including the chemicals perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS are chemicals that were used in many consumer products for their non-stick and grease- and stain-resistant properties. Found at or near manufacturing sites, landfills, and firefighting training sites (where they were used in firefighting foams), such as airports and military bases, these chemicals may enter the water cycle through runoff and wastewater, leading to elevated levels in wastewater discharges and groundwater. Contamination of drinking water is usually associated with a specific drinking water facility and its relative location to where these chemicals were used or produced. The City is required to monitor and inform its governing body and all State and Federal regulatory agencies of detected concentrations of PFAS that exceed notification levels. A notification level is the concentration level that, based on available scientific information, does not pose a significant health risk but warrants informing the public of its presence. More information on PFAS, PFOA, and PFOS is available from the State Water Board at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/PFOA_PFOS.html.



Drinking Water Source Assessment & Protection Program

Drinking Water Source Assessments for the City's water system were completed in 2015 and 2021. The water sources were considered most vulnerable to activities which were associated with contaminants found in the water supply, including urban stormwater, septic tanks and sewage spills, mining, construction, metal plating, electronics manufacturing, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permitted discharges, dairy waste, and agricultural operations. The water sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities, which were not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: illegal activities/dumping, recreation, leaking underground storage tanks, vehicle fueling and maintenance and chemical/petroleum/plastics processing and storage. You may request assessment summaries by contacting Robert Lapp at the State Water Resources Control Board at (209) 948-3816.



2023 Water Quality Analysis Results

Your water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards.

In 2023, we delivered about 8 billion gallons of treated water to more than 180,000 community members in north and south Stockton, enough to fill nearly 160 million bathtubs.

The City of Stockton tests your drinking water for several regulated and unregulated contaminants. Only those contaminants that were detected are listed. The following tables divide water quality test results into three main sections: **1) Primary Drinking Water Standards, 2) Secondary Drinking Water Standards, and 3) Unregulated Compounds.** Primary standards protect public health by limiting levels of certain constituents in drinking water. Secondary standards are set for substances that could affect drinking water taste, odor, or clarity. Unregulated substances are listed for your information. Data in the table represents sampling from 2023, unless otherwise noted.

Primary Drinking Water Standards				Groundwater		Surface Water		Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Constituent	Units	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	DWTP Average	SEWD Average		
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.6	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	<2.0 – 6.1	4.28	<2.0	<10.0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, and glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	1	2	<0.1 – 0.26	<187	<1.0	<1.0	Yes	Discharges of oil and drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total	µg/L	10	50	<10-12	10.2	<10	<50	Yes	Discharge from electroplating facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2.0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	0.65– 6.2	3.53	<0.4	<0.1	Yes	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Activity, Gross ⁽¹⁾	pCi/L	15	(0)	1.50 – 8.13	4.17	NR	NR	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 ^(1, 3)	pCi/L		0.019	0.0 – 1.71	0.50	NR	NR	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium ⁽¹⁾	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.03 – 5.80	3.93	NR	NR	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly % ⁽⁵⁾	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly % ⁽⁶⁾	Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	0.63	98.5	0.09	100%	Yes	Soil runoff
	Units	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Distribution System		Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent		
				Range	Average				
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	5%	0	0 – 0.6		0.1	Yes	Naturally present in the environment	
Chlorine as Cl ₂	mg/L	(4.0)	(4.0)	0.06 – 2.28		1.16	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ⁽⁸⁾	µg/L	80	N/A	3.9 – 95.8		40.2	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5) ⁽⁸⁾	µg/L	60	N/A	0 – 73.3		22.4	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
	Units	Action Level (AL)	PHG	Level Detected at the 90 th percentile		Samples exceeding the AL	Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent	
Copper ⁽⁹⁾	mg/L	1.3	0.3	0.000		0 of 50	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Lead ⁽⁹⁾	µg/L	15	0.2	0.130		0 of 50	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems	

- (1) The compliance cycle for monitoring this constituent can vary from three to nine years; some data may be from before 2010.
- (2) Compliance may be based on average values for four quarters.
- (3) Radium 228 testing was conducted for initial monitoring required by new regulations.
- (4) The MCL is based on Combined Radium (Radium 226 + Radium 228). Radium 226 and Radium 228 do not have individual MCLs. The MCL for Combined Radium is 5 pCi/L. Radium 226 was not detected.
- (5) For surface water systems, the Treatment Technique requires that each month the turbidity level of the filtered water for Membrane Filtration facilities is less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored as a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
- (6) For surface water systems, the Treatment Technique requires that each month the turbidity level of the filtered water is less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements, and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored as a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
- (7) Presence of coliform bacteria in no more than 5% of monthly samples.
- (8) Compliance is based on the quarterly Running Annual Average. The highest level reported in the range is the result of an individual sample.
- (9) Lead and copper are required to be monitored every three years. This data is from 2020.

Units	
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
µS/cm	Micro-siemens per centimeter
ng/L	Nanograms per Liter
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
N/A	Not Applicable
NR	Testing not required

Key Terms and Abbreviations

(AL) Regulatory 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 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.
(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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	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) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	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.
(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 Environmental Protection Agency.
(TT) Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards			Groundwater		Surface Water				Source of Constituent
Constituent	Units	MCL	Range	Average	DWTP		SEWD		
					Range	Average	Range	Average	
Chloride	mg/L	500	6.9 - 95	33.0	-	4.6	-	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	µg/L	50	< 20 - 34	< 22.8	< 20-34	< 22	-	< 5	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	units	3	< 1.0 - 2.0	1.1	< 1.0 – 5.7	< 1.6	-	< 1.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	290 - 730	552	47 – 336	135	197 - 209	203	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500	15 - 49	33	-	1.5	-	9.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	210 - 500	373	36 – 220	87	100 – 110	107	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Unregulated Compounds			Groundwater		Surface Water			
Constituent	Units		Range	Average	DWTP		SEWD	
					Average	Average		
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) ⁽¹⁾	mg/L		119 - 321	254	18		72	
Boron	µg/L		< 100 – 130	< 103	< 100		< 100	
Sodium	mg/L		4.9 – 36	20.7	5.1		7	
Vanadium	µg/L		16 - 32	25	< 3.0		< 3.0	

Other Compounds			Groundwater		Surface Water			
Constituent	Units		Range	Average	DWTP		SEWD	
					Average	Average		
Total Alkalinity	mg/L		120 – 300	196	19		30	
Calcium	mg/L		25 – 76	59.1	3.8		8	
Magnesium	mg/L		14 – 39	26.3	1.2		3	
Potassium	mg/L		3.9 – 17	6.2	< 1.0		1	

(1) Conversion: hardness (gains per gallon) = hardness as CaCO₃ (mg/L) multiplied by 0.0584.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)			Surface Water - DWTP		Distribution System		Health Based Reference Values
Contaminants Monitored in 2023 ^{(1), (2)}							
Constituent	Units		Range	Average	Range	Average	
Lithium	µg/L		< 9.00	< 9.00	< 9.00	< 9.00	10
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPODA) (GenX Chemicals)	µg/L		< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.01
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	µg/L		< 0.0030	< 0.0030	< 0.0030	< 0.0030	2
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	µg/L		< 0.0040	< 0.0040	< 0.0040	< 0.0040	-
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	µg/L		< 0.0040	< 0.0040	< 0.0040	< 0.0040	-
All Other Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	µg/L		< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	-

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) Contaminants Monitored in 2019 ^{(1), (3)}									
Constituent	Units	Groundwater		Surface Water - DWTP		Distribution System		DWTP Sources	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Manganese	µg/L	< 0.40 – 77	12	1.6 – 15	6.1				
HAA-6	µg/L					<2.0 – 34.0	11.5		
HAA-9	µg/L					2.8 – 79.3	39.5		
Bromide	µg/L							< 20 – 150	37
TOC	µg/L							1500 – 5300	2375

- (1) Once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. The UCMR provides the EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of certain contaminants in drinking water. An MCL for these contaminants listed above does not exist. The UCMR program examines what is in the drinking water, but additional health information is needed to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk. Further information on UCMR3 can be found at www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fact-sheets-about-third-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-ucmr-3, or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
- (2) Of the 30 unregulated contaminants tested for in UCMR3, only 6 were detected in the drinking water produced in 2023.
- (3) Of the 30 unregulated contaminants tested for in UCMR4, only one chemical analyte was detected. Within the HAA-6 and HAA-9 groups, 9 of the 30 analytes were detected. No cyanotoxins were detected in the drinking water produced in 2019.



A family of owls nesting at the Delta Water Treatment Plant

