



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: Sunnyside Estates Water System

Report Date:

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Metered connections to the City of Lodi.

6/2024

Name of Source(s) in Use: City of Lodi

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: See City of Lodi AWQR.

The Sunnyside Estates Maintenance District through San Joaquin County Department of Public Works has an agreement with the City of Lodi to provide Sunnyside Estates Water System with potable water as of January 2002. This report includes a copy of the 2022 City of Lodi Annual Water Quality Report which can also be found at www.lodi.gov. The Sunnyside Estates Maintenance District last remaining well was destroyed in calendar year 2006. Service calls and any other questions regarding the Sunnyside Estates Maintenance District should be directed to San Joaquin County Utility Maintenance Districts. The Sunnyside Estates Maintenance District is still under San Joaquin County Water Conservation guidelines.

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)	2021	5	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2021	5	128.5	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
Chlorine as Cl ₂ (ppm)	2022	0.61	0.27 - 0.9	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.

If you have any questions you may contact the Utility Maintenance Division
 Mr. Ben Guzman at San Joaquin County – Utility Maintenance at (209) 468-3090.

City of Lodi

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2023



Special points of interest:

- This Report can also be found on the City's website at www.lodi.gov/528, then select the 2023 Water Quality Report.
- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para la ayuda en español, llama por favor (209) 333-6706
- This report follows the "Consumer Confidence Report" (CCR) format required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California.

Lodi City Council meetings are open to the public and are scheduled for the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Carnegie Forum 305 West Pine Street at 7:00 p.m.

You may also communicate with the Council and City staff through the City's website: www.lodi.gov

Your Drinking Water System

In 2023, the Lodi surface water treatment plant provided about 47 percent of Lodi's drinking water. Twenty-five computer controlled wells, located throughout the City, provided high quality groundwater. The wells operate automatically on water pressure demand so that when water use increases, more wells are started. Additionally, nine wells are equipped with Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration units to ensure high quality water.

More information on water supply is on the City's website.

Eight wells are fitted with emergency diesel-powered generators. (While these generators will help maintain water pressure during power outages, please refrain from using water during power outages to save capacity for essential uses, - such as hospitals, fire fighting, etc.)

THE WATER DELIVERED TO YOUR TAP MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

How Safe is My Water?

Lodi takes 92 samples per month throughout the water distribution system for bacterial water quality testing. In 2023, all bacteriological standards were met.

The water receives low level chlorination as a proactive step to help keep the water system in compliance with strict bacteriological standards.

DRINKING WATER ASSESSMENT

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Lodi's distribution system was completed in February 2003 and water treatment plant in August 2011.

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: gas stations (current and historic), chemical/petroleum processing/storage, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, plastic/synthetics producers, dry cleaners, known contaminant plumes, sewer collection systems, fleet/truck/bus terminals, machine shops, utility stations-maintenance areas, agricultural drainage, and photo processing/printing.

A copy of the completed assessment is available at the

Public Works Department, City of Lodi, 2001 W Turner Road, Lodi, CA 95242. You may request that a copy be sent to you by contacting the Water Plant Superintendent at (209) 333-6878. A copy of the complete assessment is also available at the State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Water Resources, Stockton District Office at (209) 948-7696

Who are we?

In 1910 your City of Lodi Water Utility officially began operation along with the Electric Utility, and for more than 100 years, the water system has been owned by the Citizens of Lodi.

One hundred years ago there were only two wells and a few miles of water mains. In 2023 there were twenty-eight wells, over 250 miles of mains, a water tower, two 1-million gallon storage tanks, and a 10 million gallon per day Water Treatment Plant with 3-million gallons of storage.

Water rates, system expansion projects, and significant purchases are authorized by the Lodi City Council, which serves as the water utility's official regulatory body.

Revised Total Coliform Rule

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2023. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. As of April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

What Contaminants May Be in My Water?

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGES ARE REQUIRED BY THE U.S. EPA AND THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. NOT ALL PORTIONS OF THESE MESSAGES NECESSARILY APPLY TO LODI'S WATER SUPPLY

- 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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/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 (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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plant, 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.
- In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State California 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.

- 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. [Name of PWS] 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 the water for drinking or cooking. 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/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Problems?

As your water provider, we want to ensure you have the best quality water possible. If you think you have a water quality issue, please let us know. Below are some suggestions for checking issues at home.

If you have a filter or in-home treatment system; be sure it's working properly and change filters regularly. (Note, if you use a water softener, we suggest you utilize one which is regenerated by the softener company. Self-regenerating units add salt to the wastewater, which can add significantly to the City's wastewater treatment costs.)

Many times, water quality problems in the home can be traced to the water heater, the plastic water lines under the sink to faucets, or because sewer gases from the drain are being smelled.

Set the water heater at the proper temperature, too hot can create heavier scaling problems, and not warm enough can allow bacteria to grow.

Other times there can be occasional water quality problems associated with the aesthetic quality of your water such as sand, which may be originating from water supply mains.

"Hard" water can be considered a quality issue depending on the actual hardness level and the use. Some industrial processes require very soft water. Lodi's groundwater is at the low end of the "hard" water range and you may see white scale or spots on plumbing fixtures.

Low pressure can lead to water quality problems and can be caused by plugged screens in faucets or washing machine hoses, broken valves or for other reasons. If you have intermittent problems, first check pressure in other parts of your house or at an outside faucet. If that pressure is okay, check the fixture/screens at the problem area.

Are we still in Drought?

Conservation measures resulted in Lodi residents using 8 percent less water in 2023 than in 2013, and due to the wetter 22-23 winter, the City is not forecasting a water shortage in the coming season. For that reason, the City will not impose additional restrictions this summer. Water restrictions are subject to change, but as of June 1st 2023, the City's Water Conservation Ordinance specifies the following watering days and times:

Watering Days:

- Premises having odd numbered street addresses on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday.
- Premises having even numbered street addresses on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
- No watering will be allowed by any addresses on Monday.

Watering Hours:

- Watering between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. is prohibited.

Water Quality

Lodi is fortunate to have a high quality groundwater supply. However, that supply is at risk and must be carefully managed. The following section describes some of these measures.

DBCP

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) was used by area farmers to kill nematodes in vineyards. DBCP was banned in California in 1977, but is still present in trace levels in some groundwater. The City of Lodi used 25 (of 28) wells to provide drinking water in 2023. The wells are rotated so over the course of time, water being delivered is a blend from these wells. In 2023, 14 of Lodi's wells had no detectable DBCP. Nine wells had filters to remove DBCP, and all wells used in 2023 met State and federal standards. The result is that the people of Lodi are being served water below the DBCP level deemed safe by the U.S. EPA and the State of California.

In 1996 the City settled a lawsuit against DBCP manufacturers, who have already paid the City for a large portion of Lodi's costs related to DBCP treatment. These manufacturers will continue to pay a large portion of the City's DBCP related costs for the settlement's 40-year term.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S.

Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the occasional presence of these organisms at a very low level in the Mokelumne River, our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection.

Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

PCE/TCE

The City, working with regulatory agencies and potentially responsible parties in a cooperative manner, is pursuing a

IF YOU ARE EXPERIENCING TROUBLE WITH YOUR WATER AND YOU DO NOT THINK IT IS A PROBLEM WITH YOUR ON-SITE PLUMBING, PLEASE CALL THE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES SERVICES AT (209) 333-6740 DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS.

resolution to a groundwater contamination problem in the north and central Lodi area. While no operating wells are out of compliance with any drinking water standards, the contamination is a serious threat.

PCE (Tetrachloroethylene) and TCE (Trichloroethylene) have been detected in samples taken in soils and groundwater. The City's consultants have developed a computer model of the groundwater, which will enable the City to optimize the number, size and location of wells to accomplish the cleanup in an efficient manner. The City's share of these costs has largely been determined and funding secured through insurance company settlements has been set aside to pay for this work. More information on this can be found on the City's website.

Other Contaminants

PFAS/ PFOA: Drinking water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) – and the larger family of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)– has become an increasing concern due to the persistence of these chemicals in the environment and their tendency to accumulate in groundwater. Scientific studies indicate that exposure to PFOA and PFOS can lead to significant health effects such as cancer, immune system issues, liver and thyroid problems, and harm to a developing fetus or infant.

Two water sources used in 2023 (Wells No. 9 & 14) had detection of PFOA and/or PFOS compounds at or above the notification level. A notification level is a nonregulatory, precautionary health-based measure for concentrations of chemicals in drinking water that warrant notification and further

monitoring and assessment. Concentrations in these sources did not exceed the response level, which would require them to be taken offline.

ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

NITRATE: The following message is required for systems that have some sources containing Nitrate below the standard of 10 ppm (as N), but over half (5 ppm) of the standard. The average of Lodi's water is 3.6 ppm and the highest analysis in 2023 was 8.2 ppm.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice of your health care provider.

Inorganic Contaminant *2021-2023 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water
Aluminum, ppm	1	0.6	0.002	ND - .006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic, ppb	10	0.004	3.08	ND - 8.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium, ppm	1	2	0.08	ND - 0.28	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, ppb	50	100	0.07	ND - 2.0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride, ppm	2	1	<0.01	ND - 0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N, ppm	10	10	3.8	ND - 7.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Bacteriological Contaminant 2023 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Total Positive	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water
Total Coliform, Positive	5%/month	0	0%	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	>1 /month	0	0%	N/A	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Radiological Contaminant 2023 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	15	0	1.9	ND - 7.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	20	0.43	1.3	ND - 5.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminant 2023 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), ppb	5	0.06	<0.1	ND - 1.5 ²	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Dibromochloro-propane (DBCP), ppt	200	1.7	4	ND - 100 ²	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on vineyards.

2: Each site is regulated using a running annual average (RAA)

Secondary Standards Aesthetic Purposes (see note) *2021-2023 Data	Secondary MCL	Average	Range	Secondary Standards Aesthetic Purposes (see note) *2021-2023 Data	Secondary MCL	Average	Range
Chloride, ppm	500	12.3	1.8 - 51	Odor---Threshold, Units	3	0.07	0 - 1
Color-Units	15	0.07	ND - 2	Sulfate, ppm	500	14.6	ND - 41
Specific Conductance, umhos/cm	1600	325	88 - 820	Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	1000	248	62 - 550
Iron, ppb	300	8.15	ND - 110	Turbidity, NTU Units	5	0.26	0 - 0.7
Copper, ppm	1	0	ND	Manganese, ppb	50	2.81	0 - 31

Note: Secondary Standards are aesthetic and only associated with taste, color, and other problems which are not a health risk.

Lead & Copper Rule Customer Tap Monitoring 2021 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water
Lead, 90th Percentile, ppb	AL = 15.0	0.2	0.3	39 sites sampled: 0 sites over action level.	No	Internal erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper, 90th Percentile, ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.1	39 sites sampled: 0 sites over action level.	No	

Other non-regulated water constituents found in your water (for your information only)

Constituents, *2021-2023 Data	Average	Range	Constituents, *2021-2023 Data	Average	Range
Total Hardness, ppm as CaCO3	125.1	17 - 340	Alkalinity (bicarbonate), ppm	138	27 - 320
Total Hardness, grains/gal.	7.3	1 - 19.9	pH, in pH units	7.5	6.5 - 8.2
Calcium, ppm	28	4.5 - 79	Magnesium, ppm	13.3	1.4 - 35
Sodium, ppm	19	4 - 55			

* Regulations call for monitoring of some constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Regulated Contaminant 2023 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average**	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water
Chlorine, ppm	4	4	0.74	0.3 - 1.4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Control of DBP precursors (TOC), ppm	TT	N/A	1.7	1.3 - 3.2	No	Various natural and manmade sources.
THM (Total Trihalomethanes), ppb	80	N/A	11.2	ND - 43	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids), ppb	60	N/A	6.8	ND - 36.5	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

** Averages are used for compliance determination due to the variable nature of individual analyses, and due the fact that any associated theoretical risks are not acute, but theoretically only after years of exposure to levels above MCLs.

Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

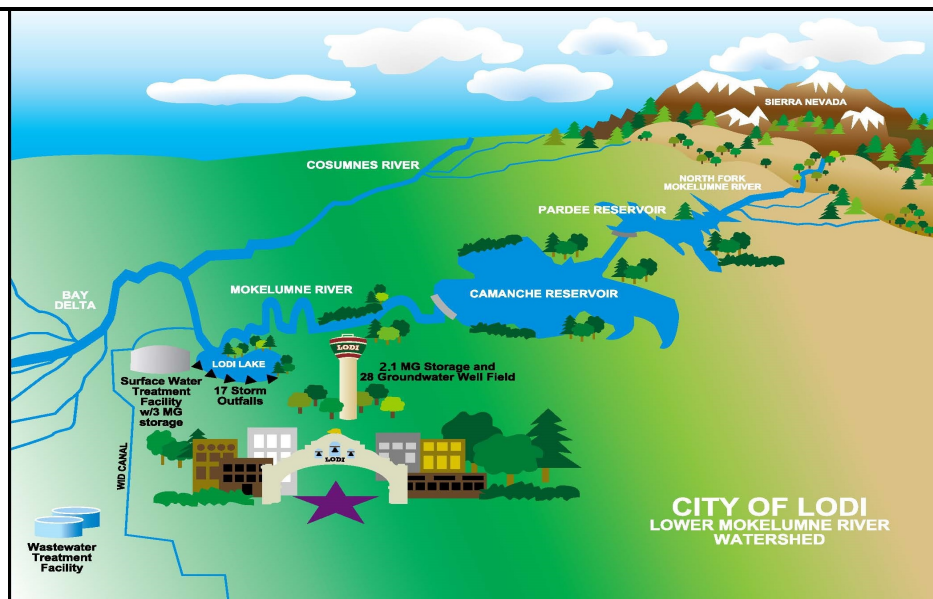
Contaminant	MCL	PHG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity	TT = 0.5 NTU	N/A	0.02	N/A	2023	No	Soil runoff
	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.1 NTU		100%	N/A			

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule¹

UCMR5 Monitoring Data	Well 9	Well 14	Notification Level	Response Level	Major sources in Drinking water
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	6.2 ppt & 5.1 ppt	ND	5.1 ppt	10 ppt	PFHxS and PFOA are manmade compounds used prevalently in firefighting foams and to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, cookware, and other items resistant to water, grease, fire, or stains. They are also used in a number of industrial processes.
Perfluorohexanesulphonic acid (PFHxS)	6.1 ppt & 5.1 ppt	3.7ppt & 4.0ppt	3 ppt	20 ppt	

(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 UCMR5 can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>, or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



City of Lodi

Surface Water Treatment Facility
P.O. Box 3006
Lodi, CA 95241

**Water Conservation
Rebates are available for
Smart irrigation controllers**

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or Lodi's water quality, please contact:

City of Lodi

Sandy Nord
Laboratory Services Supervisor
Telephone: (209) 269-4973
E-mail: snord@lodi.gov

SEE A WATER EMERGENCY?

Call: (209) 368-5735

Terms and Abbreviations Used

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.

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.

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 that a water system must follow.

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory levels established by DHS for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

Detection Limit for the purposes of Reporting (DLR): The threshold for detection of a substance.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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.

mg/L or ppm: Milligrams per liter, or parts per million (one ppm equals a concentration of about one cup in a 60,000 gallon swimming pool).

µg/L or ppb: Micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (one ppb equals about 4.5 drops in a 60,000 gallon swimming pool).

ppt: Parts per trillion (one ppt equals less than 1/200 of a drop in a 60,000 gallon swimming pool).

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

NA: Not Applicable.

ND: Not Detected at measurable amounts for reporting purposes.

Grains/gal: Grains per gallon. A hardness measurement often used for softeners and dishwashers. (17.1 mg/L = 1 grain/gal as calcium carbonate).

umhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter (a measurement of conductance).

< Means less than the amount shown.

> Means more than the amount shown.