

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CHARGIN-SOSSAMON WATER SYSTEM

Report Date: June 2024

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2023.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater is sourced from the unadjudicated San Joaquin Valley Tracy Subbasin (No. 5-022.15)

Your water comes from 1 source(s): WELL #3

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Information related to drinking water are communicated to all customers as needed. Opportunity to participate is provided in advance.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209)838-7842 and ask for Quality Service, Inc..

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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 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.

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

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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

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

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Table(s) 1, 2, 3 and 4 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	(2021)	5	2.7	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	(2021)	5	0.07	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2023)	3	n/a	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2023)	1.2	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2018)	2.54	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium (ug/L)	(2023)	3	n/a	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

Table 4 - DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chlorine (mg/L)	(2016)	0.00	n/a	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Chargin-Sossamon Water System* 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 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/lead>.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment has not been completed for the WELL #3 of the CHARGIN-SOSSAMON WATER SYSTEM water system.

WELL #3 - does not have a completed DWSAP assessment on file.

Discussion of Vulnerability

Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

- The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health Services (DHS) Drinking Water field office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
- The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.

□ The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Information

For more info you may visit https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs as indicated on this following link: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/documents/ddwem/DDWdistrictofficesmap.pdf

Analytical Results By FGL - 2023

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Lead		ug/L	0	15	0.2			2.65	5
Caustic Tank RM	STK2150482-4	ug/L				2021-07-22	ND		
Cooling Tower	STK2150482-5	ug/L				2021-07-22	5.3		
Kitchen	STK2150482-1	ug/L				2021-07-22	ND		
Mens RR	STK2150482-2	ug/L				2021-07-22	ND		
Plant RR	STK2150482-3	ug/L				2021-07-22	ND		
Copper		mg/L		1.3	.3			0.065	5
Caustic Tank RM	STK2150482-4	mg/L				2021-07-22	ND		
Cooling Tower	STK2150482-5	mg/L				2021-07-22	0.08		
Kitchen	STK2150482-1	mg/L				2021-07-22	ND		
Mens RR	STK2150482-2	mg/L				2021-07-22	ND		
Plant RR	STK2150482-3	mg/L				2021-07-22	0.05		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic		ug/L		10	0.004			3	3 - 3
WELL #3	STK2337884-1	ug/L				2023-06-13	3		
Nitrate as N		mg/L		10	10			1.2	1.2 - 1.2
WELL #3	STK2337884-1	mg/L				2023-06-13	1.2		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			2.54	2.54 - 2.54
WELL #3	STK1837889-1	pCi/L				2018-06-06	2.54		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Vanadium		ug/L		NS	n/a			3	3 - 3
WELL #3	STK2337884-1	ug/L				2023-06-13	3		

[illegible]

Quality Service-Chargin-Sossamon

CCR Login Linkage - 2023

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
Caustic Tank RM	STK2150482-4	2021-07-22	Metals, Total	Caustic Tank RM	Lead and Copper Monitoring
Cooing Towe	STK2150482-5	2021-07-22	Metals, Total	Cooling Tower	Lead and Copper Monitoring
Kitchen	STK2150482-1	2021-07-22	Metals, Total	Kitchen	Lead and Copper Monitoring
MENS RR	STK2331835-1	2023-02-08	Coliform	Mens Restroom	Rout 2 - Even
	STK2334603-1	2023-04-13	Coliform	Mens Restroom	Routine 2 - Even
	STK2337883-1	2023-06-13	Coliform	Mens Restroom	Rout 2 - Even
Mens RR	STK2150482-2	2021-07-22	Metals, Total	Mens RR	Lead and Copper Monitoring
OFF BRKRM SINK	STK2330204-1	2023-01-04	Coliform	Office Breakroom Sink	Routine 1 - Odd
	STK2332737-1	2023-03-01	Coliform	Office Breakroom Sink	Routine 1 - Odd
	STK2336392-1	2023-05-17	Coliform	Office Breakroom Sink	Routine 1 - Odd
	STK2339720-1	2023-07-19	Coliform	Office Breakroom Sink	Routine 1 - Odd
	STK2355874-1	2023-11-14	Coliform	Office Breakroom Sink	Routine 1 - Odd
Plant RR	STK2150482-3	2021-07-22	Metals, Total	Plant RR	Lead and Copper Monitoring
WELL #3	STK1655402-1	2016-12-16	Field Test	WELL #3	OLIN CHLOR ALKALI PRODUCTS WTR SYS
	STK1737238-1	2017-06-12	Metals, Total	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK1737238-1	2017-06-12	EPA 504.1	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK1737242-1	2017-06-12	EPA 524.2	WELL #3	VOC Monitoring
	STK1737238-1	2017-06-12	Wet Chemistry	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK1832997-1	2018-03-07	SRL 524M-TCP	WELL #3	TCP Monitoring
	STK1837892-1	2018-06-06	SRL 524M-TCP	WELL #3	TCP Monitoring
	STK1837889-1	2018-06-06	Radio Chemistry	WELL #3	Radio Monitoring
	STK1837890-1	2018-06-06	Wet Chemistry	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK1853073-1	2018-09-10	SRL 524M-TCP	WELL #3	TCP Monitoring
	STK1938624-1	2019-06-12	Wet Chemistry	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK2038582-1	2020-06-16	Wet Chemistry	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK2038582-1	2020-06-16	EPA 504.1	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK2038582-1	2020-06-16	Consulting	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK2337884-1	2023-06-13	Wet Chemistry	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK2337884-1	2023-06-13	Metals, Total	WELL #3	Water Quality Monitoring