

**Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form**  
*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at  
[http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certific/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: THORNTON CSA 12

Water System Number: 3910009

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/24/22 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:	Name:	Ben Guzman	
	Signature:	<i>Ben Guzman</i>	
	Title:	Utility Districts Superintendent	
	Phone Number:	(209) 468-3090	Date: 06/27/2022

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Postcards announcing the direct digital location of the 2021 CCR sent to County Duplicating on June 24, 2022

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at <https://www.sjgov.org/docs/ud/thornton/ccr>
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.

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

*This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).*



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## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report for San Joaquin County Water Systems

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### 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 2021 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized starting on Page 5 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 by emailing [safewater@epa.gov](mailto:safewater@epa.gov). You can also visit their website at [www.epa.gov/sdwa](http://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

### 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.

## 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. Well over one hundred compounds are now regulated. 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.

## 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 drinkingwater, 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>.

## Additional Information

If you have questions about anything contained in this document, want a hard copy of this document mailed to you, or want to report a water leak or sewer stoppage, please call (209) 468-3090.

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

### 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):** 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.

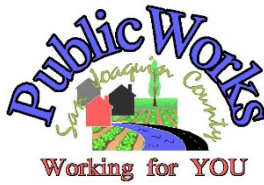
**Ppb:** Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**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.



## 2021 WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Public Works Department

Stage One Emergency Conservation Measures Effective 07/11/2017

**The following mandatory water conservation measures are in effect:**

### General Water Conservation Measures

(from San Joaquin County Code of Ordinances 5-3402)

**The following are general conservation measures that are in place at all times:**

- (a) Irrigation prohibited between 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- (b) Leaks should be repaired within 24 hours or as soon as possible
- (c) A shut-off nozzle shall be used for washing vehicles or boats. Water shall not be used to wash driveways, sidewalks, or other exterior surfaces
- (d) Automated car washes shall recycle at least 20% of the water
- (e) Water in restaurants shall be served to customers only upon request
- (f) Ornamental fountains must recirculate or recycle the water
- (g) Refilling of swimming pools by unmetered customers requires a permit and fee to be paid
- (h) Water shall not be allowed to run off the property or into drainage facilities for more than 10 minutes
- (i) Water from hydrants can only be used with permission of the governing agency
- (j) Water may only be used for dust control for health and safety purposes, except for recycled or other non-potable water

### Stage 1 Emergency Water Conservation Measures

(from San Joaquin County Code of Ordinances 5-3411)

**The County is currently under a Stage 1 Emergency Water Conservation declaration, the goal for which is reduce water use by at least ten percent. The following are mandatory conservation measures that are in place:**

- (a) Irrigation shall be limited to three days per week and based on the following schedule:

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

- (b) Requests for draining and refilling of pools, spas, and ponds must be submitted in writing and approved by the Public Works Department
- (c) Washing of vehicles and boats is only permitted with the use of water buckets. Rinsing with hoses with an automatic shut off valve permitted for a maximum of three minutes
- (d) Recycled water or water from outside a County district use is exempt from Stage 1 measures

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=w-rnfz8CXOUDncLRWzTfOg%3d%3d](http://www.sjwater.org/Portals/0/Water%20Conservation%20Ordinance%20No_%204450.pdf?ver=w-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](http://www.sjgov.org).

Water Conservation Tips are also available on our website at [www.SJCsavewater.org](http://www.SJCsavewater.org) or by calling (209) 468-3000.

# Water System Name: Thornton Water System CSA 12

Report Date:

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater wells

6/2022

Name of Source(s) in Use: Wells #1 and #2

**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	1	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	10	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2021	10	65	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leeching from wood preservatives

**Table #3: Sampling Results Showing Detection of Sodium and Hardness**

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Sodium (ppm)	2019	80.7	68 - 81	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2019	81.9	81.9	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	200	190 - 210	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water

**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
Arsenic	2019	4	ND - 8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits;run-off from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppb)	2019	58.5	ND - 117	1000	2	Oil drilling and metal refinery waste discharge; erosion of natural deposits.
TTH(ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	2021	ND		80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	2020	3.0	3 - 5	60		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine as Cl2 (ppm)	2021	1.0	0.25 - 1.54	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	0.05	ND - 0.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive (strong teeth); discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

**Table #5: Detection of Contaminants with a SECONDARY Drinking Water Standard**

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Corrosivity	2019	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	Non- corrosive	N/A	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2019	240	220 - 260	1000	N/A	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	2019	460.5	421 - 500	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	2019	21	12 - 30	500	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
Turbidity (units)	2019	.8	0.4 - 1.2	5	N/A	Soil run-off.
Iron (ppb)	2019	90	ND - 180	300	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2019	85*	60 - 110	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.

**Table #6: Detection of UNREGULATED Contaminants**

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Boron (ppb)	2019	500 - 700	1000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental defects (based on studies in laboratory animals).

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, 2021, or for the period as noted.

\*Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL

#### Manganese MCL violation

Manganese was found at levels that exceed the Secondary MCL of 50 ug/L. The manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. The high manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits. The Thornton PWS water system currently treats the water with a sequestering agent (AQUAMAG) to reduce the unpleasant effects of high manganese.

**Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:** An assessment of the drinking water sources for San Joaquin County – Thornton water system was completed in March 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes, septic systems, and confirmed leaking underground tanks.

*A copy of the complete assessment is available at:*

Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch

Stockton District Office, 31 E. Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, California 95202,

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

Robert Lapp, at (209) 948-3816