

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY WATER SYSTEMS

What is in this report?

This Report, prepared in cooperation with the California Department of Health Services, provides important information about San Joaquin County water systems and water quality. Test results for your water system's 2018 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized on page 3 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.

Delivering Safe and Affordable Water

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works Utilities 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***



Drinking Water Quality in San Joaquin County

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 (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. 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).

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 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.

About Drinking Water Standards

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Health Services 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 USEPA and the CDHS prescribe certain 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.

Lead In 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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.

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 (U.S. EPA).

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 contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

Watering guidelines have not changed since July 3, 2017. The current watering days are listed below:

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

If you have any questions about anything mentioned in this document or if you would like a hard copy of your CCR mailed to your home address, you can call (209) 468-3090 or email specialdistricts@sjgov.org for assistance.



*Your maintenance workers wear tan shirts with the
Public Works Logo on them and they all carry County ID.
If you have questions about people working on water in your area
or to report sewer stoppages or water leaks,
Please call (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).

6/2019

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)	2018	40	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2018	40	88	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leaching 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	2018	41.75	30 - 53	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	2018	32.75	21 - 44	60		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine as Cl2 (ppm)	2018	1.35	0 - 3.5	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, 2018, 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, 31 E. Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, CA 95202

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

Robert Lapp, at (209) 948-3816

Drinking Water Quality Report

January 2018 – December 2018

Dated: May 2019

2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Stockton has prepared its annual Drinking Water Quality Report to inform our customers and the community about the quality of drinking water the City delivers every day. We provide high-quality drinking water, which meets 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. The report provides information required by law, as well as other useful and informative data.



The Science of Water

Drinking water sources (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, either naturally-occurring or resulting from oil and gas production and mining activities.

About Your Water

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To meet the needs of our customers, the City of Stockton uses a combination of the following sources:

Surface water diverted from the **Sacramento San Joaquin Delta** and treated at the City's Delta Water Treatment Plant (DWTP)

Surface water from the **Mokelumne River** purchased from Woodbridge Irrigation District and treated at the City's DWTP

Local **groundwater** from wells owned and operated by the City

Treated water purchased from the Stockton East Water District (SEWD), which is imported from the **New Melones (Stanislaus River)** and **New Hogan (Calaveras River)** Reservoirs

Did You Know?

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In 2018, the City of Stockton delivered **9 billion gallons** of water to more than **48,000** service connections, serving about **177,000 people**.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board¹ regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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. For additional bottled water information, visit the California Department of Public Health website:

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>

Drinking Water Safety and Your 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 U.S. EPA'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 cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, individuals 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 drinking water advice 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).

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>.

Drinking Water Source Assessment & Protection Program (DWSAPP)

Drinking Water Source Assessments for the Water System were completed in 2001 and 2012. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities, which are associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: urban stormwater; septic tanks and sewage spills; dredging; mining; construction; metal plating; electronics manufacturing; National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting discharges; dairy waste and agricultural operations. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities, which are not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: illegal activities/dumping; recreation; lagoons; leaking underground storage tanks; vehicle fueling, and maintenance and chemical/petroleum/plastics processing and storage. You may request assessment summaries by contacting Tahir Mansoor (State Water Resources Control Board) at (209) 948-7696.

How to Read the Water Quality Table

The City of Stockton tests your water for several regulated and unregulated contaminants. This table lists only those contaminants that were detected. In the table, water quality test results are divided into three main sections: **"Primary Drinking Water Standards," "Secondary Drinking Water Standards,"** and **"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 the water's taste, odor or appearance. Unregulated substances are listed for your information. Data in the table represents sampling from 2016 through 2018, unless otherwise noted.

¹ In a previous rulemaking, "Department" was inadvertently changed to "State Board." The mandatory language will be updated as follows in a future rulemaking, and water systems may use this language in their CCRs in the interim: *"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."* Additional information on bottled water is available on California Department of Public Health's website at <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>.

Drinking Water Quality Table

Primary Drinking Water Standards				Groundwater		Surface Water		Meets Regulation ?	Source of Constituent
Constituent	Units	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Delta Water Treatment Plant (DWTP) Average	Stockton East Water District (SEWD) Average		
Arsenic ⁽¹⁾	µg/L	10	0.004	3.0 – 5.7	4.5	< 2.0	< 2.0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.14 – 0.24	0.18	< 0.10	< 0.10	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total	µg/L	10	50	< 10 – 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	Yes	Discharge from electroplating facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	1	< 0.10 – 0.20	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) ⁽²⁾	mg/L	10	10	1.5 – 4.3	2.6	< 0.4	< 0.4	Yes	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	0.005 ⁽³⁾	0.0007	< 0.005 – 0.006	< 0.005	NR	NR	Yes	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
Alpha Activity, Gross ⁽⁴⁾	pCi/L	15	(0)	4.42 – 7.11	5.58	NR	NR	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium ⁽⁴⁾	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.64 – 5.40	3.53	NR	NR	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

FOOTNOTES

- (1) While your drinking water meets federal and state standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA 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.
- (2) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or are pregnant, seek advice from your health care provider.
- (3) Compliance is based on the quarterly Running Average. The highest level reported in the range is the result of an individual sample.
- (4) The compliance cycle for monitoring this constituent can vary from three to nine years; some data may be from before 2016.

Drinking Water Quality Table

Primary Drinking Water Standards				Surface Water				Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
				DWTP		SEWD			
Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Highest Level	Lowest Monthly % ⁽¹⁾	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly % ⁽²⁾		
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	0.08	100	0.11	97	Yes	Soil runoff
				Distribution System				Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Units	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)		Range		Average			
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	5% ⁽³⁾	0	0 – 0.7		0.2		Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Total Chlorine as Cl ₂	mg/L	(4.0)	(4.0)	0.0 – 3.40		1.88		Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Free Chlorine as Cl ₂	mg/L	(4.0)	(4.0)	0.01 – 1.17		0.60		Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	µg/L	80	N/A	14.0 – 70.0 ⁽⁴⁾		48.5		Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5)	µg/L	60	N/A	6.4 – 45.0 ⁽⁴⁾		27.5		Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Level Detected at the 90 th percentile		Samples exceeding the AL		Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Units	Action Level (AL)	PHG							
Copper ⁽⁵⁾	mg/L	1.3	0.3	0.110		0 of 52			
Lead ⁽⁵⁾	µg/L	15	0.2	< 5		0 of 52		Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

FOOTNOTES

- (1) 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. It also 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 of the filtration system's effectiveness.
- (2) 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 filtration system's effectiveness.
- (3) Presence of coliform bacteria in no more than 5% of monthly samples.
- (4) Compliance is based on the quarterly Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The highest level reported in the range is the result of an individual sample.
- (5) Lead and Copper are required to be monitored every three years. This data is from 2017. During 2018, 17 schools requested the City to provide lead sampling.

Drinking Water Quality Table

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	14 – 19	17		11		3	
Color	units	15	ALL < 3	< 3	< 5 – 15	< 3		< 5	
Manganese	µg/L	50	< 20 – 27	< 20	ALL < 20	< 20		< 20	
Odor	units	3	< 1 – 2	< 1	< 1 – 2	< 1		2	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	355 – 708	476	54 – 437	196	75 – 250	101	
Sulfate	mg/L	500	17.6 – 34.3	25		4.6		12.5	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	270 – 460	341	39 – 250	119	44 – 151	65	
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.10 – 0.20	0.12		0.13		< 0.10	
Unregulated Compounds			Groundwater		Surface Water				
Constituent	Units		Range	Average	DWTP		SEWD		
					Average		Average		
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) ⁽¹⁾	mg/L		180 – 204	191	30		21		
Hexavalent Chromium ⁽²⁾	µg/L		< 1.0 – 6.7	3.9	< 1.0		NR		
Sodium	mg/L		15 – 20	18	11		6		
Vanadium	µg/L		16 – 28	22	< 3.0		< 3.0		
Other Compounds			Groundwater		Surface Water				
Constituent	Units		Range	Average	DWTP		SEWD		
					Average		Average		
Total Alkalinity	mg/L		150 – 190	164	33		20		
Calcium	mg/L		40 – 51	45	7.0		5.0		
Magnesium	mg/L		14 – 23	19	3.1		2.0		
Potassium	mg/L		4.7 – 6.0	5.1	< 1		< 1		

FOOTNOTES

(1) Conversion: Hardness (grains per gallon) = Hardness as CaCO₃ (mg/L) multiplied by 0.0584

(2) There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

Drinking Water Quality Table

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) Contaminants Monitored in 2015 ^{(1),(2)}		Groundwater		Surface Water - DWTP	
Constituent	Units	Range	Average	Range	Average
Chromium, Total	µg/L	< 0.20 – 6.3	4.4	< 0.20 – 3.2	0.85
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	0.049 – 6.6	4.4	< 0.030 – 0.061	0.043
Molybdenum	µg/L	< 1.0 – 1.2	< 1.0	< 1.0 – 1.6	1.0
Strontium	µg/L	160 – 590	452	48 – 260	167
Vanadium	µg/L	2.9 – 29	23	0.60 – 2.8	1.7
Chlorate	µg/L	< 20 – 310	31	94 – 440	223

FOOTNOTES

- (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 <https://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 2018.

Key: < – Less than

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

Definitions

(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.

For additional questions regarding this Report, please contact: Eric Houston (209) 937-7455 or eric.houston@stocktonca.gov
For additional paper copies, please call (209) 937-7031 • To view electronically, visit www.stocktongov.com/files/ccr.pdf



Water is a Precious Resource. Use Wisely!

The City of Stockton is committed to conserving water, an important resource with limited supply. The Water Conservation Program works year-round to increase water conservation and raise awareness about programs and services available to customers within the City's water service. Residential customers may be eligible for free water use surveys. For more information, call 1-866-STOKWTR (1-866-786-5987) or visit www.stocktongov.com/mud.