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/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: LINCOLN VILLAGE

Water System Number: 3910010

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/24/20 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: Ben Guzman

Title: Utility Districts Superintendent

Phone Number: (209) 468-3090 Date: 06/30/2021

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 2020 CCR sent to County Duplicating on June 24, 2021

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

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at **www.sjgov.org/ud/lincoln/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).

2020 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 2019 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized starting on Page 4 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. You can also visit 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

GET INVOLVED
For further information regarding opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality please call (209) 468-3090 or visit https://www.sjgov.org

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 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: 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.

Below are the current watering guidelines for County districts.
These have not changed since July 3, 2017

If your house number ends in:	Then you may water on:
an **EVEN** number (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	**Wednesday** and/or **Friday** and/or **Sunday**
an **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	

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

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

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
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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 pictograms per liter (pg/L)
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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).**

6/2021

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 *E. coli*	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)	2020	20	67	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2020	20	0	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leeching from wood preservitives

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	2020	41.1	24.0 - 50.90	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	2020	30.63	7 - 60	60		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine as Cl2 (ppm)	2020	1.11	0.76 - 1.76	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 2020 – December 2020 Dated: May 2021

2020 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 delivered every day to the City of Stockton water service customers. We provide the highest quality water available, while meeting all State and Federal drinking water standards. This report includes a detailed water quality summary, monitoring and testing results, as well as the steps we take to protect health and safety. In addition to providing information required by law, the report includes useful and informative data.

The Science of Water

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

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria may come from untreated sewage, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants such as mineral salts and metals 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 may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential use.

Organic chemical contaminants may come from synthetic and volatile chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production or from gas stations, vehicles, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants may can from naturally occurring materials or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

About Your Water

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

Water from the **Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta** and **Mokelumne River** treated at the City's Delta Water Treatment Plant

Water from the **Stanislaus River** via New Melones Reservoir and the **Calaveras River** via New Hogan Reservoir which is treated and delivered by Stockton East Water District

and

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

Did You Know?

In 2020, the City of Stockton delivered 8 **billion gallons** of treated water to over **49,000** service connections serving an estimated population of over **180,000**.

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

California State Water Resources Control Board[1] (State Board) regulations establish water quality limits for contaminants in drinking water that provide protection for public health. Drinking water and some bottled water can contain small amounts of some contaminant compounds. The presence of a compound 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).

Drinking Water Safety and Your Health

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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. 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

Some people may be more susceptible 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. These people should seek drinking water advice from their health care providers. U.S. EPA Centers for Disease Control 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

Drinking Water Source Assessments for the City's water system were completed in 2001 and 2012. The water sources were considered most vulnerable to activities which were associated with contaminants found in the water supply, including urban stormwater, septic tanks and sewage spills, mining, construction, metal plating, electronics manufacturing, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permitted discharges, dairy waste, and agricultural operations. The water sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities, which were not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: illegal activities/dumping, recreation, leaking underground storage tanks, vehicle fueling and maintenance and chemical/petroleum/plastics processing and storage. You may request assessment summaries by contacting Tahir Mansoor at the State Water Resources Control Board at (209) 948-3879.

How to Read the Water Quality Table

The City of Stockton tests your drinking water for several regulated and unregulated contaminants. The table below lists only those contaminants that were detected. In the table, water quality test results are divided into three main sections: **1) Primary Drinking Water Standards, 2) Secondary Drinking Water Standards** and **3) Unregulated Compounds.** Primary standards protect public health by limiting levels of certain constituents in drinking water. Secondary standards are set for substances that could affect drinking water taste, odor, or clarity. Unregulated substances are listed for your information. Data in the table represents sampling from 2017 through 2019, 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 the California Department of Public Health website (https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx).

Drinking Water Quality Table

Primary Drinking Water Standards				Groundwater		Surface Water			
Constituent	Units	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Delta Water Treatment Plant (DWTP) Average	Stockton East Water District (SEWD) Average	Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Arsenic (1)	µg/L	10	0.004	< 2.0 – 6.7	4.13	< 2.0	< 2.0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.1 – 2.4	1.5	< 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.
Nitrate (as N) (2)	mg/L	10	10	0.69 – 4.8	2.24	< 0.4	< 0.4	Yes	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Activity, Gross (3)	pCi/L	15	(0)	< 1.5 – 6.64	3.68	NR	NR	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (4)	pCi/L	(4)	0.019	< 1.0 – 1.71	0.23	NR	NR	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (5)	pCi/L	20	0.43	< 1.0 – 5.4	2.8	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) The compliance cycle for monitoring this constituent can vary from three to nine years; some data may be from before 2017.

(4) Radium 228 testing was conducted for initial monitoring required by new regulations.

(5) The Compliance cycle for monitoring this constituent can vary from three to nine years; some data may be from before 2010.

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

Drinking Water Quality Table

Primary Drinking Water Standards				Surface Water					
				DWTP		SEWD			
Constituent	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly % [1]	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly % [2]	Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	0.33	99.7	0.09	100	Yes	Soil runoff
				Distribution System					
	Units	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Range		Average		Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	5% [3]	0	0 – 1.3		0.3		Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine as Cl_2	mg/L	(4.0)	(4.0)	0.02 – 7.93		1.26		Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	µg/L	80	N/A	0 - 70.19		34.79		Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5)	µg/L	60	N/A	0 - 57		24.62		Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Units	Action Level (AL)	PHG	Level Detected at the 90th percentile		Samples exceeding the AL		Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Copper [5]	mg/L	1.3	0.3	0.000		0 of 50		Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [5]	µg/L	15	0.2	0.130		0 of 50		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 2019, 28 schools requested the City to provide lead sampling.

Drinking Water Quality Table

Secondary Drinking Water Standards			Groundwater		Surface Water				
					DWTP		SEWD		
Constituent	Units	MCL	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Source of Constituent
Chloride	mg/L	500	5.9 - 53	19.2		7.5		3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	µg/L	50	0 – 27	7.1	<20 -	<20		< 20	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	units	3	0 - 2	0.3	< 1.0 -	< 1	< 1.0 -	< 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	260 - 600	436	64 – 474	236.6	84 – 210	132	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500	13 – 43	27		2.6		9.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	160 – 420	280	36 – 280	137.3	56 – 118	79	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Unregulated Compounds			Groundwater		Surface Water				
					DWTP		SEWD		
Constituent	Units		Range	Average	Average		Average		
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) (1)	mg/L		112 - 253	196	21		29.8		
Sodium	mg/L		14 – 26	17.9	7.6		7		
Vanadium	µg/L		16 – 27	23	NR		<3.0		
Other Compounds			Groundwater		Surface Water				
					DWTP		SEWD		
Constituent	Units		Range	Average	Average		Average		
Total Alkalinity	mg/L		110 - 210	163	24		30		
Calcium	mg/L		23 - 56	44.4	5.3		7		
Magnesium	mg/L		13 - 28	20.4	1.8		3		
Potassium	mg/L		4.5 – 5.6	4.8	1.1		<1.0		

FOOTNOTES

(1) Conversion: Hardness (grains per gallon) = Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (mg/L) multiplied by 0.0584

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
Chlorate	µg/L	< 20 – 310	31	94 – 440	223
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

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

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 2019.

(3) Ten analytes were detected in UCMR4 in 2019. No cyanotoxins were detected.

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, Chief Plant Operator at (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.

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