

**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)

Water System Name: LINCOLN VILLAGE

Water System Number: 3910010

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/24/22 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: *Ben Guzman*
 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 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).



2021 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 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. 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

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.

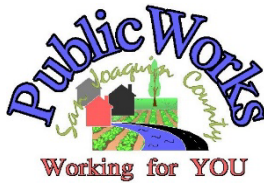
Ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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:
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 Monday.	

- (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

For more information on San Joaquin County's water conservation ordinances and water conservation measures contact the Public Works Department, Utility Maintenance Division at (209) 468-3090 or visit www.sjgov.org.

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

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).6/2022**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)	2021	20	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2021	20	115	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leeching from wood preservatives

Table #4: Detection of Contaminants with a PRIMARY Drinking Water Standard

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
TTH(ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	2021	30.67	0 - 64	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	2021	21.34	7 - 48	60		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine as Cl2 (ppm)	2021	0.95	0.51 - 1.86	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 2021 – December 2021

Dated: May 2022

2021 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 come from naturally occurring materials or result 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 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?

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In 2021, the City of Stockton delivered **8 billion gallons** of treated water to approximately **49,500** service connections serving an estimated population of over **184,000**.



California State Water Resources Control Board¹ (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 2021, 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		Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Constituent	Units	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	DWTP Average	SEWD Average		
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.6	<50	<50	<50	<50	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	<2.0 – 6.7	4.3	<2	<2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, and glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	1	2	<0.1 – 0.25	0.16	<0.1	<0.1	Yes	Discharges of oil and drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total	ug/L	10	50	<10-10	1.1	<10	<10	Yes	Discharge from electroplating facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	0.75- 4.9	3.04	<0.4	<0.4	Yes	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Activity, Gross ⁽¹⁾	pCi/L	15 ⁽²⁾	(0)	1.50 – 7.11	4.16	NR	NR	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 ^(1, 3)	pCi/L	⁽⁴⁾	0.019	< 1.0 – 1.71	0.29	NR	NR	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium ⁽¹⁾	pCi/L	20 ⁽²⁾	0.43	1.03 – 5.80	3.47	NR	NR	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly % ⁽⁵⁾	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly % ⁽⁶⁾	Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	0.90	99.8	0.32	14.0	Yes	Soil runoff
				Distribution System				Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
	Units	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Range	Average				
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	5% ⁽⁷⁾	0	0 – 1.38	0.12		Y	Naturally present in the environment	
Chlorine as Cl ₂	mg/L	(4.0)	(4.0)	0.04 –7.93	1.13		Y	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ⁽⁸⁾	µg/L	80	N/A	0 – 123.85	37.60		Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5) ⁽⁸⁾	µg/L	60	N/A	0 – 87.60	21.93		Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
	Units	Action Level (AL)	PHG	Level Detected at the 90 th percentile	Samples exceeding the AL		Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent	
Copper ⁽⁹⁾	mg/L	1.3	0.3	0.000	0 of 50		Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Lead ⁽⁹⁾	µg/L	15	0.2	0.130	0 of 50		Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems	

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- (1) The compliance cycle for monitoring this constituent can vary from three to nine years; some data may be from before 2010.
 - (2) Compliance may be based on average values for four quarters.
 - (3) Radium 228 testing was conducted for initial monitoring required by new regulations.
 - (4) The MCL is based on Combined Radium (Radium 226 + Radium 228). Radium 226 and Radium 228 do not have individual MCLs. The MCL for Combined Radium is 5 pCi/L. Radium 226 was not detected.
 - (5) 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 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 effectiveness of the filtration system.
 - (6) 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 effectiveness of the filtration system.
 - (7) Presence of coliform bacteria in no more than 5% of monthly samples.
 - (8) Compliance is based on the quarterly Running Annual Average. The highest level reported in the range is the result of an individual sample.
 - (9) Lead and Copper are required to be monitored every three years. This data is from 2020.

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 - 95	27.8	-	22	-	3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	µg/L	50	0 - 34	6.3	<20 -	<20	-	<20	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	units	3	0 - 2	0.22	<1.0 – 1	<1.0	<1.0 -	<1.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	260 - 730	482	64 – 628	397	80 – 263	137	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500	13 - 49	30	-	11	-	10.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	160 - 500	314	34 – 370	220	50 – 160	89	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 - 299	216	57		23.2		
Boron	µg/L		<100 – 130	<100	<100		<100		
Sodium	mg/L		4.9 – 36	18.8	21		6		
Vanadium	µg/L		16 - 27	23	<3.0		<3.0		
Other Compounds			Groundwater		Surface Water				
					DWTP		SEWD		
Constituent	Units		Range	Average	Average		Average		
Total Alkalinity	mg/L		110 – 210	170	48		30		
Calcium	mg/L		23 – 68	48.9	17		6		
Magnesium	mg/L		13 – 31	22.6	3.8		2		
Potassium	mg/L		4.3 – 17	6.1	1.8		<1.0		

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

Key:	< – Less than	µS/cm – Micro-siemens per centimeter	NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
	mg/L – Milligrams per Liter	ng/L - Nanograms per Liter	N/A – Not Applicable
	µg/L – Micrograms per Liter	pCi/L – Picocuries per Liter	NR – Testing not required

2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

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		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 2015.
- (3) Of the 30 unregulated contaminants tested for in UCMR4, only one chemical analyte was detected. Within the HAA-6 and HAA-9 groups, 9 of the 30 analytes were detected. No cyanotoxins were detected in the drinking water produced in 2019.

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

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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.