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: Wilkinson Manor Water System **Report Date:**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater wells** 6/2021

Name of Source(s) in Use: **Wells #3 and #2 (Emergency Standby)**

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)	2018	0	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2018	10	65	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leeching from wood preservitives

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

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Sodium (ppm)	2019	16.5	14 - 19	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2019	206.5	154 - 259	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	170	130 - 210	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water

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

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2018	10.1		15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2018	9.7		20	1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	2019	162	162	1000	2	Oil drilling and metal refinery waste discharge; erosion of natural deposits.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	2020	0.5	ND - 1.2	6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2020	.01		200	1.7	Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2020	7.7		10	.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2020	1.7		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2020	.125	ND - 0.5	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2020	1.675	ND - 4	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Chlorine as Cl2 (ppm)	2020	0.47	0.2 - 0.6	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Arsenic	2019	2	2 - 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits;run-off from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.

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

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Corrosivity	2019	0.052	0.004 - 0.1	Non-corrosive	N/A	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2019	290	210 - 370	1000	N/A	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	2019	434.5	322 - 547	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	2019	13	10 - 16	500	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	16.75	10.9 - 22.6	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Aluminum	2019	65	ND - 130	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Iron (ppb)	2019	370*	ND - 740*	300	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; industrial wastes

Table #6: Detection of UNREGULATED Contaminants

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Dichlodifluoromethane [Freon 12]	2020	38.7	1	Dichlorodifluoromethane exposures resulted in reduced body weight in rats.
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	21 - 25	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in exess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental defects (based on studies in laboratory animals).

Drinking water is tested for quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan. 1 thru Dec. 31, 2020, or for the period as noted.

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information concerning the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL

* Iron - The sample exceeding the MCL, 300ppm, was collected from the Emergency Sandby well, Well #2. Well #3 has a level of non detect for iron.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of the drinking water sources for San Joaquin County – Wilkinson Manor water system was completed in March 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaners, septic systems, and historic gas stations.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at:

Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch

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

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

Robert Lapp, at (209) 948-3816