

2021 DLA San Joaquin Annual Consumer Report On the Quality of Tap Water



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

The domestic water supply for this area is provided by a state small water system. Regulatory requirements for the operation of a state small water system are less extensive than requirements for larger public water systems. Mr. James Paslak, Environmental Protection Specialist, prepared this Consumer Confidence Report. If you have questions concerning your water supply, you should contact:

DDJC Service Desk

839-4541

DDJC Water/Wastewater Program Manager

Mr. James Paslak, 839-4081

Your local Health Department

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Stockton District Office, 31 East Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, California 95202 or at the DDJC Environmental Protection Division, P.O. Box 960001, Stockton, California 95296-0710. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Tahir Mansoor, District Engineer, at (209) 948-3879 or at the DM San Joaquin Environmental Protection Office at (209) 839-4081.

Monitoring of Your Drinking Water

Our water system uses only EPA-approved laboratory methods to analyze your drinking water. Water samples are taken from the water supply wells, distribution system, and elevated storage tank, by personnel employed by an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analyses are performed.

Introduction

This is an annual report on water quality prepared by the DLA San Joaquin Environmental Division. Community water systems are required to report water quality information to the consuming public under the "Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule" of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report presents information on the source of our water, its constituents and the health risks associated with any contaminants.

The drinking water delivered to you is pumped from the *Tulare Aquifer*, a groundwater source, by three (3) wells located on the Tracy facility.

Source Water Assessment

The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA established related programs for states, called the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The key elements of this program are protection area and zone delineation, inventory of possible contaminating activities (PCAs), and vulnerability analysis.

EPA's guidance indicates that the intent of the 1996 SDWA amendments was to promote source water protection, with assessments being the initial step.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the DDJC Tracy Site was completed on April 5, 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: military installation activities, sewer collection systems, known contaminant plumes, and historic landfills and/or waste dumps.



Our water system monitors for the contaminant groups listed in Column 1 of the following table using EPA-approved methods. Column 2 of the table specifies the monitoring frequency. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Analyte Groups and Monitoring Frequency Table

Analyte/Contaminant Group	Monitoring Frequency
Biological contaminants (total coliform group) ¹	Every other week
Lead and copper	Triennially (latest survey – 2019)
General Minerals ² , Inorganic contaminants (IOCs) ³	Quarterly
Nitrates	Quarterly
Secondary Standards – A ⁵ , Secondary Standards – B ⁶	Quarterly
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) ⁷	As required by SWRCB (latest survey – 2020)
Unregulated contaminants ⁸	As required by SWRCB (latest survey – 2020)
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) ⁹	Every 6 years (latest survey – 2020)
Disinfection Byproducts ¹⁰	Annually

1. Contaminants in this group include total coliform, fecal coliform and heterotrophic bacteria. 2. Contaminants in this group include carbonates, alkalinity, calcium, magnesium, hardness etc. 3. Contaminants in this group include metals, nitrate, fluoride and asbestos. 4. Contaminants in this group include gross/total alpha particle activity. 5. Contaminants in this group include aluminum, copper, corrosivity, iron, and manganese etc. 6. Contaminants in this group include Total Dissolved Solids pH, Specific Conductivity, etc. 7. Contaminants in this group include DBCP & EDB. 8. Contaminants in this group include such compounds as boron, chromium VI, dichlorodifluoromethane, ETBE, perchlorate, TAME, MTBE, TCP and vanadium. 9. Contaminants in this group include such compounds as benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and trichloroethylene (TCE). 10. Contaminants in this group include Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and 5 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5).

Definitions of Key Terms

To gain a better understanding of the content of this report, several key terms must be defined. They are as follows:

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) - MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (SDWS) - MCLs for contaminants that affect the taste, odor or appearance but are not generally hazardous to health.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Our water system analyzes for additional contaminants (including lead and copper) which are governed by Action Levels (ALs), and not MCLs. Additionally, our water system analyzes for contaminants which are subject to treatment techniques. Therefore, the following definitions of these terms are provided below:

Additional Acronyms/Terms Used in This Report

SWRCB	The State Water Resources Control Board: The regulatory agency to which primacy has been delegated to enforce provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act in California
DLR	Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting define the analytical detection of a contaminant in terms of a level at which SWRCB is confident about the quantification of the contaminant’s presence in drinking water.
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter: a measure of asbestos fibers in water
mg/L	milligrams per liter: a unit of measure equivalent to parts per million (ppm)
ND	Non-Detect: contaminants are in either quantities too low to detect or otherwise non-existent
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: a measure of turbidity (cloudiness) in water
pCi/L	picocuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity in water
ppb	parts per billion: or micrograms per liter (ug/L) a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in \$10,000,000
ppm	parts per million: or milligrams per liter (mg/L) a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in \$10,000
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act: Federal law, which sets forth drinking water regulations
µg/L	micrograms per liter: a unit of measure equivalent to parts per billion (ppb)

The following tables presents the analytical results of our monitoring for the calendar year reporting period. A detected contaminant is any contaminant detected at or above its detection level for purposes of reporting (DLR). Values represent raw water prior to blending.

Constituent	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average Level	Typical Sources
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PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: *Mandatory Health-Related Standards by California Water Board Division of Drinking Water.*

Arsenic	ppb	10	0.0004	ND-3.67	1.51	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND-19	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	ND-0.24	0.03	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND-8.55	3	Runoff from fertilizer use

SECONDARY STANDARDS: *Aesthetic Standards Established by California Water Board Division of Drinking Water.*

Chloride	ppm	500	None	44.8-289	124	Runoff of natural deposits
Color	Units	15	N/A	ND-8	1.5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	None	ND-565	144	Leaching of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	None	ND-686	102	Leaching of natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umhos	1600	None	806-1520	1057	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	None	136-206	171	Leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	None	505-870	640	Runoff of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.3-14	208	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppb	5000	None	ND-554	126	Leaching of natural deposits

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

Bicarbonate	ppm	N/A	N/A	132-171	158	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness (CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	N/A	120-830	227	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	25.7-130	95	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	N/A	N/A	24-310	76	Naturally present in the environment
Potassium	ppm	N/A	N/A	2.9-5.8	4.03	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	N/A	10.7-36.8	21	Naturally present in the environment
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	N/A	123-148	137	Measurement of water to neutralize acids
pH	Units	N/A	N/A	6.9-8.2	7.71	Measurement of acidity (Neutral= 7.0)
123 TCP	ppb	0.005	0.0007	ND	ND	Used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS: *Samples taken annually from the distribution system*

Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	N/A	19.9	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
5 Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	N/A	2.6	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Coliform Bacteria	# tests	1	N/A	Absent	Absent	Naturally present in the environment
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DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Units	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average Level	Health Effects
Boron	ppb	1000	N/A	762-1710	1129	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium	ppb	50	N/A	ND-8.62	2.50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

DETECTED LEAD AND COPPER: *Required every 3 years. Results are from 2019.*

Constituent	Units	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of sites sampled	90th Percentile	Number of sites Exceeding the AL	Typical Sources
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	10	<10.2	None	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	300	10	159	None	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

Educational Information

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 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. USEPA/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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Information on Lead

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. DDJC 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. Information on 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/safewater/lead>. (See table above)

Information on Nitrate

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 you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Information on PFAS/PFOA

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from? Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) refers to a large class of substances, which includes perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). DoD's use of PFAS started in the 1970s, with the introduction of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) for aircraft fuel fire-fighting purposes. AFFF is mission critical because it quickly extinguishes petroleum-based fires, thus minimizing loss of life. DoD is one of many users of AFFF, with other major users including commercial airports, the oil and gas industry, and local fire departments. PFAS are also present in many industrial and consumer products because they increase a product's resistance to heat, stains, water and grease. As such, they are not uniquely attributable to DoD activities.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water? There is currently no federal drinking water standard or regulation for PFAS. In May 2016, the EPA established drinking water health advisory levels at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), individually or combined. Both PFOS and PFOA are types of PFAS.

While not a requirement under the Safe Drinking Water Act, DoD proactively issued a policy to monitor drinking water for 18 PFAS at all DoD-owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every three years.

The EPA recommends if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than 70 parts per trillion, water systems should quickly undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and localized source of contamination to inform next steps.

Has DLA San Joaquin tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In June 2020 samples were collected from our three potable water wells. Drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 18 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOS and PFOA. In accordance with policy, the water system will be resampled every three years for your continued protection.

Public Involvement

We are always available daily to answer the comments and questions raised by our consumers. Consumers may visit the Environmental Protection Division located in Bldg. 100 or call the phone numbers listed on page 1 of this document.