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RECEIVED

JUL 11 2016

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

The San Joaquin County Utility Maintenance District – Lincoln Village Water System has levels of Disinfection Byproducts Above Drinking Water Standards

This notification is being sent to you by the San Joaquin County Utility Maintenance Division (UMD) because the Lincoln Village (LV) water system recently failed a drinking water standard. Although **this is not an emergency**, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor the LV water system for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results for the sampling done on April 14, 2016 indicates that the system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) of 0.080 mg/L. The current average level of Total Trihalomethanes over the last year at Sample Station (SS) #1 is 0.097 mg/L.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.**
- This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, *some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What was done?

The results of the April samples taken from LV water system at SS #1 were 0.030 mg/L and 0.029 mg/L at SS #9. This has resulted in the LV water system violating Section 64533(a) of the California Code of Regulations, Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule TTHM MCL of 0.080mg/L for the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) at SS #1 the first quarter of 2016.

As noted above, current TTHM levels are below 0.080 mg/L. This is due to the enhanced system monitoring, flushing, and most importantly the switch to chloramination for disinfection at the City of Stockton's Delta Water treatment plant. However, until the LLRA for the water system is at a level below the MCL of 0.080 mg/L LV is required to notify the residents of the MCL violation on a quarterly basis. This will result in notifications being sent out even though the water presently being delivered is below 0.080 mg/L for TTHM. The next sampling of the LV water system is scheduled for the third week of July. As a consequence, you may see flushing activities in your area. Despite the long drought and ongoing water conservation this activity may be necessary for health and safety of the LV water system residents.

The UMD will keep the residents of LV informed and up to date as required by the State Water Resources Control Board through mailed notifications. If you would like more information, please contact Ben Guzman Monday through Friday between 7:30am and 4:00pm at (209) 468-3090 or at the following mailing address:

San Joaquin County Utility Maintenance Division 1702 East Scotts Avenue Stockton CA 95205

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the San Joaquin County Utility Maintenance District – Lincoln Village water system.

State Water System ID#: **3910002**

Date distributed: 06/24/2016.

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY WATER SYSTEMS

A copy of this report is available on the County's website at www.sjgov.org/pubworks

What's in this report?

This Report, prepared in cooperation with the California Department of Health Services, provides important information about San Joaquin County water systems and water quality. Test results for your water system's 2015 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized on page 3 of this report. Before reviewing this water quality information, it is helpful to read the messages from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and from the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works Utilities Maintenance Division.

Delivering Safe and Affordable Water

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works Utilities Maintenance Division is committed to the delivery of safe and affordable drinking water to approximately 6,000 service connections within San Joaquin County. This essential service is critically important to the current and future prosperity of our region.

To meet customer needs the County largely depends on groundwater for its water supply, which is pumped by domestic water wells. The County operates and maintains the following:

- ◆ 56 domestic water wells with appurtenances
- ◆ 66 miles of water distribution systems
- ◆ 30 Independent water systems



Drinking Water Quality In San Joaquin County

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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.

These individuals 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. 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 materials, 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, which 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**, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ◆ **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

About Drinking Water Standards

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Health Services are charged with the responsibility of setting and implementing safe drinking water standards. Well over one hundred compounds are now regulated. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the CDHS prescribe certain regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

CONSERVE

and Save Our Water

Water is a limited resource. With a growing population in our region, it's clear that we need to conserve water to stretch our existing water supply. You can help by conserving water inside and outside your home and business.



Terms and Abbreviations

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 (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):

MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):

MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL):

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

Variations and Exemptions:

Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND:

Not detectable at testing limit.

ppm:

Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb:

Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt:

Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L:

Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)



Call us to repair leaks such as the one pictured above.



Your maintenance workers wear tan shirts with the Public Works Logo on them, and all carry County ID. Call (209) 468-3090 with any questions about people working on water in your area.

Water System Name: Lincoln Village Water System

Report Date: 06/16

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Three metered connections to the City of Stockton Municipal Utilities (COS).

Name of Source(s) in Use: Three metered connections

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: N/A

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 (highest in month)	0	> 1	0	Naturally present in environment.
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0 (year total)	0	> 1	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

Table #2: Sampling Results Showing Detection of Lead and Copper

LEAD and COPPER	NO. of SAMPLES	90TH Percentile AVERAGE	NO. SITES > AL	AL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	20	1.5	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	20	36	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Sodium (ppm)	2014	10.8	5 – 38	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	2014	88.7	16 – 350	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2014	70.7	20 – 210	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Calcium (ppm)	2014	21	4.1 – 81	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Magnesium (ppm)	2014	8.8	1.3 – 36	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Potassium (ppm)	2014	1.7	<1 – 6.3	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	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2014	4.28	<3.0 – 7.33	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2009-14	<1.0	<1.0 – 1.2	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Uranium (pCi/L)	2010-14	5.39	2.02 – 7.58	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Aluminum (ppm)	2014	<0.05	<0.05 – 0.17	<0.05	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	1.5	<2.0 – 7.4	10	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	
Barium (ppm)	2014	0.06	<0.10 – 0.27	1	2	Oil drilling and metal refinery waste discharge; erosion of natural deposits.	
Cyanide, Total	2014	<100	<100 – 100	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories.	
Chromium (ppb)	2013	<10	ND – 14	50	2.5	Discharge from steel & pulp mills & chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	<0.1	<0.1 – 0.12	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive (strong teeth); discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
Hexavalent Chromium	2014	3.8	<0.1 – 6.1	10	.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.	
Lead	2014	<5.0	<5.0 – 7.4	15	.2	Discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	
Nickel (ppb)	2014	<10	<10 – 32	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.	
Selenium (ppb)	2014	<5.0	<5.0 – 5.9	50	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; run-off	
TTHM (ppb) (Total trihalomethanes)	2015	*101.7	ND – 260	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
HAA5 (ppb)	2015	19.6	15 – 27	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine as Cl2 (ppm)	2014	0.62	0.47 – 0.99	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	
		DWTP LOWEST	SEWD LOWEST				
		HIGHEST MONTHLY LEVEL	HIGHEST MONTHLY LEVEL				
		%	%				
Turbidity (units) **	0.08	100	0.14	100	TT	N/A	Soil run-off.

** Highest single measurement for SEWD surface source, Percentage of samples less than 0.3 = 100%.

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

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Corrosivity	2010	-0.2	-	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) (ppm)	2014	183	33 – 560	1000	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (microhms)	2014	282	70 – 930	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	2014	14.5	3 – 120	500	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Color	2014	<5	<5 – 5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2014	<100	<100 – 530	300	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; industrial wastes.
Manganese (ppb)	2014	<20	<20 – 190	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor	2014	<1	<1 – 4	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic material.
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	12.4	2.5 – 62	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Turbidity (units)	2014	<0.5	<0.5 – 1.8	5 units	N/A	Soil run-off.

Table #6: Detection of UNREGULATED Contaminants

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Boron (ppb)	2014	<100 – 200	1000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental defects (based on studies in laboratory animals).
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	<3.0 – 25	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess 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, 2015, 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 AL

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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, or

San Joaquin County – Utility Maintenance District
 P. O. Box 1810, Stockton, California 95201

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

David Remick, at (209) 948-7696, or
 Mr. Ben Guzman at the San Joaquin County – Utility Maintenance District at (209) 468-3090.

Drinking Water Quality Table

Primary Drinking Water Standards			Groundwater		Surface Water		Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Constituent	Units	Primary MCL (MCLG)	Range	Average	DWTP Average	SEWD Average		
Aluminum	mg/L	1	< 0.05 - 0.17	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (1)	µg/L	10	< 2.0 - 7.4	4.4	< 2.0	< 2.0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	1	< 0.10 - 0.27	0.17	< 0.10	< 0.10	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	150	< 100 - 100	< 100	< 100	NR	Yes	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	< 0.10 - 0.42	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	10	< 1.0 - 6.1	3.8	< 1.0	NR	Yes	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	AL = 15	< 5.0 - 7.4	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	Yes	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	µg/L	100	< 10 - 32	< 10	< 10	< 10	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as NO ₃) (2)	mg/L	45	3.6 - 26	14	< 2.0	< 2.0	Yes	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewages; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	µg/L	5.0	< 5.0 - 5.9	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	Yes	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Alpha Activity, Gross (3)	pCi/L	15 (4)	< 3.0 - 7.33	4.28	NR	NR	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (5)	pCi/L	(6)	< 1.0 - 1.20	< 1.0	NR	NR	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (8)	pCi/L	20 (4)	2.02 - 7.58	5.39	NR	NR	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	TT			Highest Level 0.07	Lowest Monthly % (7) 100	Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
							Yes	Soil runoff
							Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
							Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	MCL (MFDL) (MFDL.G)	0.0 - 2.7	0.4	Distribution System Average		Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Chlorine as Cl ₂	mg/L	(4.0)	0.05 - 1.88	0.60			Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	µg/L	80	< 0.5 - 110 (10)	70.8			Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Halocetic Acids 5 (HAA5)	µg/L	60	< 2.0 - 34.0 (10)	24.8			Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
							Meets Regulation?	By-product of drinking water disinfection
							Meets Regulation?	Source of Constituent
Copper (11)	mg/L	1.3	0.070	0 of 50			Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (11)	µg/L	15	< 5	0 of 50			Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

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

- (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 45 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 45 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.
- (3) The compliance cycle for monitoring this constituent can vary from three to nine years; some data may be from before 2012.
- (4) Compliance may be based on average values for four quarters.
- (5) Radium 228 testing was conducted for initial monitoring required by new regulations.
- (6) 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.
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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.
- (9) Presence of coliform bacteria in no more than 5% of monthly samples.
- (10) Compliance is based on the quarterly Local Official Running Annual Average (LROAA). The highest level reported in the range is the result of an individual sample.
- (11) Lead and Copper are required to be monitored every three years. This data is from 2012.

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Secondary Drinking Water Standards		Groundwater		Surface Water		Source of Constituent
Constituent	Units	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Aluminum	µg/L	< 50 - 170	< 50	< 50	< 50	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	mg/L	6.2 - 120	34	6.4	3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	units	< 5 - 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron ⁽¹⁾	µg/L	< 100 - 530	< 100	< 100	< 100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese ⁽²⁾	µg/L	< 20 - 190	< 20	< 20 - 29	< 20	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor ⁽²⁾	units	ALL < 1	< 1	< 1 - 4.0	1.9	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	270 - 930	524	70 - 702	243	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	13 - 82	30	2.5	2.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	200 - 560	357	33 - 390	138	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	< 0.5 - 1.8	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Unregulated Compounds						
		Groundwater		Surface Water		
Constituent	Units	Range	Average	DWTP Average	SEWD Average	
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) ⁽¹⁾	mg/L	120 - 350	227	18	23	
Boron	µg/L	< 100 - 200	< 100	< 100	< 100	
Sodium	mg/L	13 - 38	21	6.3	5	
Vanadium	µg/L	18 - 33	25	< 3.0	< 3.0	
Other Compounds						
		Groundwater		Surface Water		
Constituent	Units	Range	Average	DWTP Average	SEWD Average	
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	110 - 210	168	24	20	
Calcium	mg/L	25 - 81	53	4.1	6	
Magnesium	mg/L	13 - 36	23	1.3	2	
Potassium	mg/L	3.6 - 6.3	5.0	< 1	< 1	

(1) Conversion: Hardness (grains per gallon) = Hardness as CaCO₃ (mg/L) multiplied by 0.0584
 (2) Secondary Drinking Water Standards were established to address issues of aesthetics (discoloration or odor), not health concerns.

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 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Lead In Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. San Joaquin County Utility Maintenance is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

What if a well exceeds EPA or CDPH standards?

A well that violates standards is removed from service and an alternate water supply is provided. If the well must stay in service, customers will be notified directly by mail or by hand-delivered flyers.

Is our water quality monitoring reliable?

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works' Utilities Maintenance Division has a thorough and ongoing water quality monitoring program. In 2014 alone, the Division spent nearly \$100,000 for monitoring and analysis of water samples by independent laboratories. It is the intention of the County to detect potential contaminants before any health impacts occur.

WHAT DOES A 20% REDUCTION in water use look like?

AVERAGE DAILY USE

The average Californian uses 196 gallons of water per day. There are about 100 million people in California who have the right combination of jobs to require 20% or less gallons a day.

196

GALLONS PER DAY

<p>INSTALL AERATORS ON BATHROOM FAUCETS <i>saves</i> ▲ 1.2 GALLONS per person/day</p>	<p>TURN OFF WATER WHEN BRUSHING TEETH OR SHAVING <i>saves</i> ▲ 10 GALLONS per person/day</p>	<p>TAKE FIVE MINUTE SHOWERS INSTEAD OF 10 MINUTE SHOWERS <i>saves</i> ▲ 12.5 GALLONS with a water efficient showerhead</p>
<p>FIX LEAKY TOILETS <i>saves</i> ▲ 20-50 GALLONS per day/toilet</p>	<p>INSTALL A WATER-EFFICIENT SHOWER HEAD INSTALL A HIGH-EFFICIENCY TOILET (1.28 GALLON/FLUSH)</p>	<p>WASH ONLY FULL LOADS OF CLOTHES <i>saves</i> ▲ 15-25 GALLONS per load</p>

HOW TO GARDEN IN A drought

California is in a drought and that means that we need to be careful with every drop of water that we use, particularly outdoors. Here's a guide to how to help your landscapes survive the drought.

PRIORITIZE YOUR LANDSCAPE

- 1 **WATER-WISE PLANTS**
They help feed your lawn.
- 2 **WATER-WISE PLANTS & PLANTING**
Water-wise plants use little or no water once established. Shade trees help keep plants cool and less thirsty.
- 3 **WATER-WISE PLANTS & PLANTING**
These plants are the lowest on the priority list. If you have to cut back, don't here.

RECYCLE INDOOR WATER OUTDOORS!

- put a bucket in your shower
- use cooled cooling water

If you have any questions or would like to learn more about how to conserve water please visit your local and state-wide resources.

For service related questions, please contact San Joaquin County Utilities Maintenance Division at (209) 468-3090.



www.SJCSaveWater.org



www.SaveH2O.org

San Joaquin County Water Conservation:
www.sjcsavewater.org or (209) 468-3000

San Joaquin County Drought Updates:
www.sjgov.org/oes/2014%20drought.htm

State of California Water Conservation:
www.saveH2O.org