ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

Presented By

Lathrop

PWS ID#: 3910015

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

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The water supplied to you by the City of Lathrop includes groundwater from four wells located within the city limits that is treated at the Louise Avenue Water Treatment Facility and surface water that is treated by the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) and delivered to the city's water service area.

Safeguard Your Drinking Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain it to reduce leaching to water sources, or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with others in your neighborhood. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our citizen's forum during our city council meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The city council typically meets the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, 390 Towne Centre Drive, Lathrop. Meeting agendas and schedules are posted on the city's website at www.ci.lathrop.ca.us/meetings.

Source Water Assessment

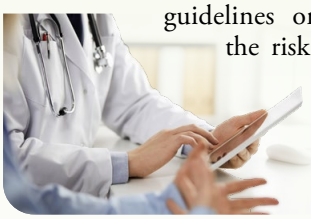
A source water assessment for Well 6 was completed in January 2001 and for Wells 7, 8, and 9 in May 2001. A source water assessment for Well 10 was completed in April 2008. These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: septic systems, airport maintenance and fuel areas, wastewater treatment plants, metal plating, finishing, and fabrication facilities.

A copy of the complete assessment is available from the State Board - Drinking Water Division, Field Operations Branch, Stockton District Office, 31 East Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, CA 95202, or from the City of Lathrop, Public Works Department, 390 Towne Centre Drive, Lathrop, CA 95330. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Bhupinder Sahota, District Engineer, at (209) 948-7696, or Public Works Engineering, City of Lathrop, at (209) 941-7430.

Important Health Information

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Greg Gibson, P.E., Senior Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, at (209) 941-7442.

What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/ wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit http://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, do not use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing 7PC (that's code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

How much emergency water should I keep?

Typically, one gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for three days. Humans can survive without food for one month but can only survive one week without water.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water can be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of treated drinking water?

It can take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.

How many community water systems are there in the U.S.?

About 53,000 public water systems across the United States process 34 billion gallons of water per day for home and commercial use. Eighty-five percent of the population is served by these systems.

Which household activity wastes the most water?

Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40 percent of total water use). Toilets use about 4 to 6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection. For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

FOG (Fats, Oils, and Grease)

You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:
Pour fats, oil, or grease down the house or storm drains.

Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.

Use the toilet as a wastebasket.

ALWAYS:
Scrape and collect fat, oil, and grease into a waste container, such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.

Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.

Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products, including nonbiodegradable wipes.

Think before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy.

Additional Information

The City of Lathrop received Citation No. 01-10-22C-024 on November 9, 2022, from the State Board for failure to test several backflow prevention devices in 2021. City staff have taken actions to improve backflow prevention device testing procedures to ensure that all devices are tested at least annually.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA 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. 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. 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.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Treatment Process

All groundwater from the city's four online groundwater wells (Wells 6, 7, 8, and 10) is pumped to the Louise Avenue Water Treatment Facility, where it is treated using a coagulation/filtration process to remove arsenic to meet drinking water standards. A fifth well (Well 9) has been offline since 2018 due to water quality concerns. Surface water purchased from SSJID is treated at the DeGroot Water Treatment Plant, which is located near Woodward Reservoir and uses a submerged membrane filtration process.

Arsenic Regulation

Arsenic contamination of drinking water sources may result from either natural or human activities. Volcanic activity, erosion of rocks and minerals, and forest fires are natural sources that can release arsenic into the environment. Although about 90 percent of the arsenic used by industry is for wood preservative purposes, it is also used in paints, drugs, dyes, soaps, metals, and semiconductors. Agricultural applications, mining, and smelting also contribute to arsenic releases. Arsenic is usually found in the environment combined with other elements such as oxygen, chlorine, and sulfur (inorganic arsenic) or combined with carbon and hydrogen (organic arsenic). Organic forms are usually less harmful than inorganic forms.

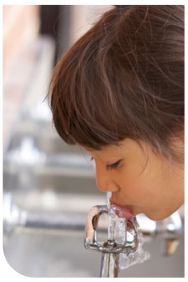
Low levels of arsenic are naturally present in water - about 2 parts arsenic per billion parts of water (ppb). Thus, you normally take in small amounts of arsenic in the water you drink. Some areas of the country have unusually high natural levels of arsenic in rock, which can lead to unusually high levels of arsenic in water.

In January 2001, the U.S. EPA lowered the arsenic maximum contaminant level (MCL) from 50 to 10 ppb in response to new and compelling research linking high arsenic levels in drinking water with certain forms of cancer. All water utilities were required to implement this new MCL in January 2006.

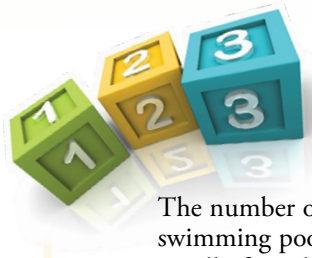
Removing arsenic from drinking water is a costly procedure but well worth the expenditure considering the health benefits. For a more complete discussion, visit the U.S. EPA's arsenic page at http://bit.ly/3brsTzX.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



> "Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."
>
> —W.H. Auden



BY THE NUMBERS

The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water.

800 TRILLION

1 The average cost in cents for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

The percent of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers.

99

50 The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.

The percent of Earth's surface that is covered by water.

71

330 MILLION The amount of water on Earth in cubic miles.

The percent of the human brain that contains water.

75

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				LAWTF–Treated GW		SSJID–Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells–Raw GW			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	10	0.004	7.3	6–10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2020	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.21–0.49	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.82	0.24–1.14	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	2.0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.11–0.13	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	15	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2[1]	5.2–8.3[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40.1	13–52	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2022	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0	2.8–4.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2018	5	0.019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5[2]	0.43–0.82[2]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39.9	18–50	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	20	0.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2[3]	2.12–6.36[3]	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

				LAWTF–Treated GW		SSJID–Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells–Raw GW			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.13	0/31	NA	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				LAWTF–Treated GW		SSJID–Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells–Raw GW			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2022	500	NS	NA	NA	3.2	NA	NA	NA	43.8[4]	31–61[4]	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2022	300	NS	5.8	ND–70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2020	50	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	ND–30	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	1,600	NS	NA	NA	94	NA	NA	NA	697[4]	607–845[4]	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	500	NS	NA	NA	1.9	NA	NA	NA	28.2[4]	18–34[4]	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	1,000	NS	NA	NA	56	NA	NA	NA	430[4]	370–530[4]	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5	NS	NA	NA	0.69	NA	NA	NA	1.4[4]	ND–3[4]	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [5]

		LAWTF–Treated GW		SSJID–Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells–Raw GW		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	2–5	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7	ND–8	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.5	7–48	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7	ND–8	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	NA	208[4]	170–245[4]	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	4.1	NA	NA	NA	43.2[4]	38–47[4]	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.8	13–20	Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [5]

		LAWTF–Treated GW		SSJID–Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells–Raw GW		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO3 equivalent] (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	39	NA	NA	NA	226[4]	180–300[4]	Naturally present in the environment
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.6–2.6	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	ND–1.3	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.03	ND–0.4	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	ND–5	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	4–48	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2	ND–27	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills; wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9	ND–12.0	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills; wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.0	ND–99	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills; wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	ND–19	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills; wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
pH (units)	2022	NA	NA	7.5	NA	NA	NA	7.7[4]	7.6–7.9[4]	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.44	2–29	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

[1] Wells 6, 9, and 10 sampled in 2022; Wells 7 and 8 sampled in 2020.
[2] Wells 6, 7, 8, and 9 sampled in 2006; Well 10 sampled in 2018.
[3] Wells 7 and 8 sampled in 2020; Wells 6, 9, and 10 sampled in 2022.
[4] Sampled in 2020.
[5] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

GW: Groundwater.

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 (SMCLs) 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. EPA.

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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit, a measurement of turbidity.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SW: Surface water.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.