

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By



PWS ID#: 3910015

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

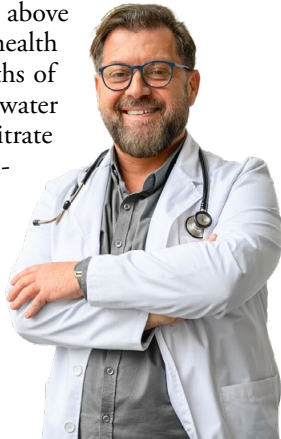
The water supplied to you by the City of Lathrop includes groundwater from four online water supply wells located within the city limits, treated at the Louise Avenue Water Treatment Facility, and surface water, treated and delivered by the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) to the city's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

Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health-care provider.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.

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. 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 linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.



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; and metal plating, finishing, and fabrication facilities.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board - Drinking Water Division, Field Operations Branch, District 10, 3021 Reynolds Ranch Parkway, Suite 260, Lodi, CA 95240, or at 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 at the City of Lathrop at (209) 941-7430.

Community Participation

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

Water Treatment Process

All groundwater from the city's online groundwater wells 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 the South San Joaquin Irrigation District is treated at the DeGroot Water Treatment Plant, which is located near Woodward Reservoir and uses a submerged membrane filtration process.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Jonah Sonner, Compliance Engineer, Public Works Department, at (209) 941-7443.

Microplastics in Drinking Water

Microplastics are tiny plastic particles smaller than a grain of rice that are now being detected in oceans, rivers, soils, and even the air. Scientists have also identified microplastics in drinking water supplies worldwide. These particles come from the breakdown of larger plastic products, synthetic clothing fibers, tire wear, and many everyday consumer items. Because plastics degrade slowly, microplastics are becoming increasingly widespread in the environment.

Modern water treatment processes, including filtration and sedimentation, remove a large portion of microplastics from source water. Advanced treatments such as granular activated carbon and membrane filtration can further reduce microplastic levels.

Consumers interested in minimizing microplastic exposure can use certified drinking water filters, reduce single-use plastic consumption, and support responsible plastic recycling and waste reduction efforts.

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 perfluorooctanesulfonic 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 bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

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.

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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. 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).

Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria such as coliforms ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.



Hard vs. Soft Water

Hard water contains higher levels of naturally occurring minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium. These minerals are not harmful to human health and can even contribute beneficial nutrients. However, hard water can cause scale buildup in pipes, appliances, and fixtures. “Soft” water has lower mineral content and allows soap to lather more easily. It also helps extend the life of water heaters, washing machines, and plumbing fixtures. Hardness levels vary widely depending on local geology and groundwater conditions. Some households choose to install water softeners to reduce scaling and improve appliance efficiency. It is important to note that water hardness is a quality issue, not a safety concern. Both hard and soft water supplied by public water systems meet all health-based drinking water standards.



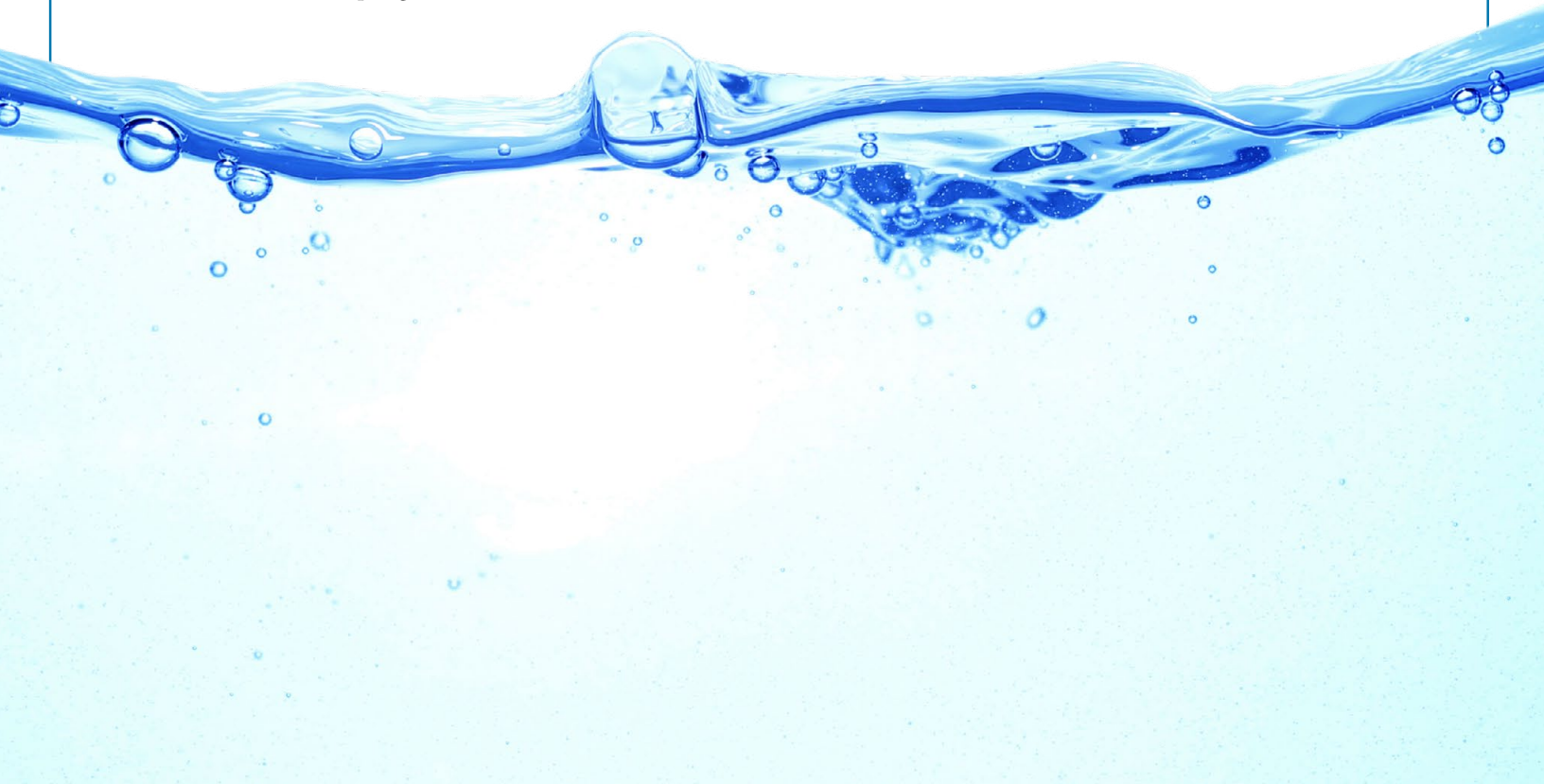
Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Lathrop is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.



Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Lathrop Public Works Department at (209) 941-7430. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The City of Lathrop completed its inventory in October 2024 and identified no lead service lines or galvanized requiring replacement service lines. The lead service line inventory may be provided upon request by contacting the City of Lathrop Public Works Department at (209) 941-7430. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.



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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	LAWTF-Treated GW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells-Raw GW		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	6	1-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	NA	NA	0.9	0.1-1.4	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium VI (ppb)	2025	10	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1-3.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2024	50	(100)	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	15	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 ¹	3.4-7.3 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	NA	NA	29	10-40	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2025	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	1.5-5.6	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	0.8 ²	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	NA	NA	33	19-49	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	20	0.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 ³	2.1-6.4 ³	No	Erosion of natural deposits



Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community⁴

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.13	0.006–0.344	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	0	ND–1	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	SSJID-Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells-Raw GW		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	3.1	NA	NA	NA	53 ⁵	31–77 ⁵	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	0.7–40	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	79	NA	NA	NA	621 ⁵	539–692 ⁵	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	1.7	NA	NA	NA	25 ⁵	17.3–31.3 ⁵	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	46	NA	NA	NA	423	380–480	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	ND	NA	NA	NA	0.13 ⁵	0.1–0.15 ⁵	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5.0	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.05	ND–0.05	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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 Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

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

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



UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ⁶

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SSJID-Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells-Raw GW		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	2025	35	NA	NA	NA	203 ⁵	200–210 ⁵	Naturally present in the environment
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2025	37	NA	NA	NA	250	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	2.31	1–3	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	4.75	ND–8	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium (ppm)	2025	9	NA	NA	NA	57 ⁵	46–70 ⁵	Naturally present in the environment
Chloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	3	ND–4	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	29	5–46	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	3	ND–4	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	3.3	ND–4	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	13	3–18	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness, Total [as CaCO₃] (ppm)	2025	31	NA	NA	NA	196 ⁵	164–240 ⁵	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	2.2	NA	NA	NA	13 ⁵	11–16 ⁵	Naturally present in the environment
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	3	ND–4	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt)	2024	NA	NA	4	4–5	5.5 ⁷	ND–7.5 ⁷	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills; wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppt)	2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1	NA	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills; wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	2024	NA	NA	4	NA	3.5 ⁷	ND–4.5 ⁷	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills; wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2024	NA	NA	15	13–17	14 ⁷	ND–29 ⁷	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills; wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6	ND–3.6	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills; wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
pH (units)	2025	7.99	NA	NA	NA	7.8 ⁵	7.7–7.8 ⁵	Measurement of alkalinity/acidity (neutral = 7.0)
Sodium (ppm)	2025	ND	NA	NA	NA	46 ⁵	40–50 ⁵	Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	15	13–17	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Vanadium (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Well 10 sampled in 2025; Well 8 sampled in 2024; Well 6 sampled in 2022; Well 7 sampled in 2020.

² Well 10 sampled in 2018.

³ Wells 7 and 8 sampled in 2020; Wells 6, 9, and 10 sampled in 2022.

⁴ Lead and copper monitoring is required every three years. Monitoring will occur next in 2027.

⁵ Sampled in 2024.

⁶ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

⁷ Sampled in 2025.
