

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City Of Lathrop

Report Date: March 2009

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2008.

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

Type of water source(s) in use:

The City of Lathrop's water supply comes from four deep wells located within the City and draws water from the Laguna Formation of the Central Valley Aquifer. Due to new development, a fifth well has recently been constructed and will begin supplying water in the near future. Additionally, the City, in cooperation with Manteca, Tracy, and Escalon, completed the South County Water Supply Project (SCWSP) in 2005. This is a state-of-the-art facility that is increasing water production by supplying surface water from Woodward Reservoir.

Your water comes from 5 sources: Well 06, Well 07, Well 08, Well 09, and South San Joaquin Irrigation District.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Greg Gibson or Juan Ochoa, at (209) 941-7430, or visit our website at www.ci.lathrop.ca.us.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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 and 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 that 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)

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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	29 (2006)	0.6	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	29 (2006)	0.230	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2008	46	43-52	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2008	174	137-197	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Arsenic (As) ppb	2008	20.6	17-26	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.

Barium (Ba) ppm	2008	0.26	0.2-0.3	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (Total Cr) ppb	2008	4	2-5	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (F) ppm	2008	0.4	0.4-0.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2008	14.5	12-20	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2007	5.0	5.0-5.0	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Radium 228 pCi/L	2006	0.04	ND – 0.3	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium pCi/L	2007	8.4	8-8	20	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride ppm	2008	44	32-69	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (Mn) Ppb	2008	12	ND-40	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance umhos/cm	2008	550	469-615	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (SO4) ppm	2008	19.5	15-23	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
TDS ppm	2008	312	270-350	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron ppm	2008	0.2	0.1-0.2	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of development effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Vanadium ppm	2008	0.02	0.01-0.02	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of development effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA'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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) recently reduced the Arsenic Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) from 50 ppb down to 10 ppb. In accordance with this reduction, the City of Lathrop collected samples from all of its wells, and to date four wells contain water with arsenic levels above the MCL. Therefore, all four active wells failed the new Arsenic MCL drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct the situation.

Specifically, we routinely monitor for presence of drinking water contaminants. Recent testing results show that all four wells in our system were over the MCL of 10 ppb; their annual average was 20.6 ppb. Compliance with Arsenic MCL is based on the average concentration of four consecutive quarterly samples (or an annual average) for each well, unless fewer samples would cause the running annual average to be exceeded.

WHAT SHOULD I DO? You do not need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND, WHAT IS BEING DONE? The City of Lathrop is currently designing a treatment system to remove arsenic from the wells with arsenic levels above the Federal MCL of 10 ppb. In the meantime, the City is supplementing the well water with some surface water, which helps lower arsenic levels.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

An assessment of the current drinking water sources for the City of Lathrop was completed in February 2001. The 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. Some of these operations are located in town, but the City makes every effort to minimize their effects.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Stockton District Office, 31 East Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, California, 95202, or at the City of Lathrop, Public Works Department, 390 Towne Centre Drive, Lathrop, California, 95330.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Joseph O. Spano, District Engineer, at (209) 948-7696, or Public Works Engineering, at the City of Lathrop at (209) 941-7430.