

# 2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Lathrop

Report Date: April 2010

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This reports shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2009*

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

## **Type of water sources(s) in use:**

The City of Lathrop's water supply comes from five deep wells located within the city and draws water from the Laguna Formation of the Central Valley Aquifer. Additionally, with the completion of the South County Water Supply Project (SCWSP) in 2005, the City has been purchasing treated surface water from the South San Joaquin Irrigation District.

**Your water comes from 6 sources:** SSJID-Trnout, Well 06, Well 07, Well 08, Well 09 and Well 10.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 941 - 7430 and ask for Greg Gibson or Pricilla Rodriguez, or visit our website at <http://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.

**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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs 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, order, 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 (µg/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**The sources of drinking water**(both tap water and bottled water) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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.

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**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, which 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.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribes regulations which 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.

**Tables 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents.** 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, through representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

<b>TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>						
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level	No. Site Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (Pb) (ppb)	25 (2009)	1.10	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	25 (2009)	0.170	0	1.3	.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

<b>TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2009	41	41 - 41	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2009	124	124 - 124	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (As) ppb	2009	17.9	11 - 25	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2009	0.18	0.2 - 0.2	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total Cr) ppb	2009	3	3 - 3	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) ppm	2009	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury ppb	2009	0.08	0.08 - 0.08	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2009	13.9	6 - 22	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2009	1.2	1 - 1	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium pCi/L	2008	5.0	3 - 8	20	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium 228 pCi/L	2006	0.04	ND - 0.3	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

Any violation of MCL,AL or MRDL is shaded. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride ppm	2009	34	34 - 34	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance umhos/cm	2009	444	444 - 444	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4) ppm	2009	15	15 - 15	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS ppm	2009	270	270 - 270	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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**TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron ppm	2009	0.2	0.2 - 0.2 (2009)	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 effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium ppm	2009	0.009	0.009 - 0.009 (2009)	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

**TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ppb	2009	30.2	ND - 68.4	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) ppb	2009	11	ND - 46	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 provider. EPA/CDC guideline 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)

**For Lead (Pb),** 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. *City of Lathrop* 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>.