

Water System Name: Fairoaks Water System CSA 44

Report Date: 07/09

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater wells

Name of Source(s) in Use: Well #2, Well #3, Well# 4

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment for Well#2 of the Fairoaks CSA 44 PWS water system was completed in July 2002. The source water assessment for Well#3 and #4 of the Fairoaks CSA 44 PWS water system will be completed in 2007 and should be much the same as the assessment for Well #2. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: The source is considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Housing (high density), Transportation corridors (railroads).

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	1 (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	90 TH Percentile LEVEL	NO. SITES > AL	AL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	9	5.0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	9	189	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	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Sodium (ppm)	2007-8	131.3	102–152	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2007-8	327	306–351	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	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2003-5	2.60	0.36–4.22	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2006	0.03	0.00–0.15	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2003-5	1.19	0.87–1.47	20	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2007-8	28.2	21.9–34.0	1000	2	Oil drilling and metal refinery waste discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2007-8	5	2-9	50	2.5	Discharge from steel & pulp mills & chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2007-8	0.13	0.1–0.2	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive (strong teeth); discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	2007-8	0.63	ND-1.4	50	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2007-8	0.006	ND–0.02	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from crop land
Nickel (ppb)	2007-8	6.0	3-9	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2008	*24.6	14.1–35	45	45	Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2007-8	5.3	4-7	50	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; run-off from livestock lots (feed additive)
HAA5 (ppb)	2008	9.0	–	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Corrosivity	2007-8	0.26	-0.02-0.6	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)	2007-8	766.7	660-840	1000	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (microohms)	2007-8	1206.7	1030-1260	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2007-8	122	99-157	500	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color (units)	2007-8	5.7	ND-10	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2007-8	163.3	ND-410	300	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2007-8	13.3	ND-20	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2007-8	261.3	184-310	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)	2007-8	0.97	ND-1.5	N/A	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)	2007-8	1100-1410	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)
Chromium VI (ppb) (Hexavalent chromium)	2003	5.7-6.9	N/A	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	2007-8	4-5	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, 2008.

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information concerning the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an AL

Nitrate levels above 23 (ppm), the Action Level (AL), requires additional testing and that you be notified by the following statement:*

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider or choose to use bottled water for mixing formula and juice for your baby. If you are pregnant, you should drink bottled water.

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:

Joseph O. Spano, at (209) 948-7696, or
Mr. Ron Rall at the San Joaquin County – Utility Maintenance District at (209) 468-3090.