

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2010

FOR SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY WATER SYSTEMS

Water System Name: Maurland Manor Water System (MMWS)

Report Date: 07/11

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Public Water System

Name of Source(s) in Use: Fair Oaks Water System CSA 44

The Maurland Manor well was destroyed in calendar year 2006. The Well was destroyed because it exceeded the MCL for Nitrates of 45ppm. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk. Fair Oaks CSA 44 is used as the primary source for potable water for the Maurland Manor Water System. A copy of the "Annual Drinking Water Quality Report" for the Fair Oaks CSA 44 water system is enclosed for your information.

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)	1	> 1	0	Naturally present in environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	1 (year total)	1	> 1	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table #2: Sampling Results Showing Detection of Lead and Copper for MMWS

LEAD and COPPER	NO. of SAMPLES	90 TH Percentile LEVEL	NO. SITES > AL	AL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	9	1.2	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	9	236	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Water System Name: Fairoaks Water System CSA 44

Report Date: 07/11

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 was 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	0 (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)	2010	146.5			130-163	none none Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2010	344	333-355		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)	2010	21.45	18.6–24.3	1000	2	Oil drilling and metal refinery waste discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2010	4	2–6	50	2.5	Discharge from steel & pulp mills & chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	0.05	ND–0.1	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive (strong teeth); discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	2010	0.45	0.2–0.7	50	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2010	5	3–7	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2008	20.9	14.1–44.6	45	45	Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2010	6	6–6	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)
TTHM (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	2010	2.2	–	80	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	2010	-0.02	-0.1–0.06	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)	2010	845	780–910	1000	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (microohms)	2010	1270	1180–1360	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2010	113	95–131	500	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color (units)	2010	2.5	ND–5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2010	163.3	ND–410	300	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2010	13.3	ND–20	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2010	330	310–350	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)	2010	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	1100–1500	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)	2010	3–4	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, 2010.

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:

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