2025 Consumer Confidence Report for San Joaquin County Water Systems

What is this report?

This report, prepared in cooperation with the State Water Resources Control Board, provides important information about San Joaquin County water systems and water quality. Test results for your water system's 2025 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized starting on Page 6 of this report. Before reviewing this water quality information, it is helpful to read the messages from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and from the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works Utilities Maintenance Division.

Where does drinking water come from?

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.

What is drinking water quality?

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting their website at www.epa.gov/sdwa

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. U.S. EPA/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).

How is safe and affordable water delivered?

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works Utility Maintenance Division is committed to the delivery of safe and affordable drinking water to approximately 6,000 service connections within San Joaquin County. This essential service is critically important to the current and future prosperity of our region. To meet customer needs, the County largely depends on groundwater for its water supply, which is pumped by domestic water wells.

The County operates and maintains the following:

- ✓ 52 domestic water wells with appurtenances
- ✓ 66 miles of water distribution systems
- ✓ 30 independent water systems

What are Drinking Water Standards?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) are charged with the responsibility of setting and implementing safe drinking water standards. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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. Well over one hundred compounds are now regulated

What about Lead in drinking water?

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. San Joaquin County Utility Maintenance 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Report a Concern

The Utility District Maintenance Division operates on a seven-day work week schedule and provides 24-hour response to emergency situations. To report a water leak or sewer stoppage, please contact our office MON-FRI 7:30 AM - 4:00 PM at (209) 468-3090. You can also reach our on-call staff member at the same phone number outside normal office hours.

COUNTY MAINTENANCE WORKERS ALWAYS WEAR TAN SHIRTS WITH THE COUNTY LOGO, DRIVE COUNTY VEHICLES, AND CARRY COUNTY I.D.

Please Note: Easements for facilities outside of public rights-of way must be granted to the County when the County deems it necessary for proper operation and maintenance of the public facilities per SJCO. Ord. #9-1100.8

Stay Connected

San Joaquin County Public Works Webpage

https://www.sjgov.org/department/pwk

Utility District Maintenance Webpage

https://www.sjgov.org/department/pwk/utility-district-maintenance

Special Districts Webpage

https://www.sjgov.org/department/pwk/special-districts-home

HOW TO GET INVOLVED
The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors meetings are open to the public and scheduled regularly on Tuesdays at 9:00 AM at the County Administration Building located at 44 N. San Joaquin Street, 6th Floor Stockton CA, 95202. For further information on public participation opportunities in decisions that affect drinking water quality, please contact the Public Works Utilities Maintenance Division at (209) 468-3090.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Small changes can make a big difference – try one today!

- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- See current water guidelines on the following page.

2025 WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Public Works Department
Stage II Emergency Conservation Measures Effective July 26, 2022

California has experienced serious droughts, and everyone has been called upon to help conserve. The following mandatory water conservation measures are in effect:

Basic Rules

- Restrictions are for properties within the boundaries of any County Water District.
- Use an automatic shut-off nozzle on the hose and/or a water bucket to wash vehicles or boats, rinse for no more than 3 minutes.
- An automatic shut-off nozzle is required for cleaning building exteriors.
- Use of water to wash driveways, sidewalks, patios, parking lots, etc. is prohibited.
- Water runoff from a property for more than ten (10) minutes is prohibited.
- Pools and spas may not be filled above the minimum level required for safe, healthy operation.
- Draining and refilling of swimming pools, spas and ponds requires approval from the Public Works Department Director or designee.
- Any decorative water feature that does not recirculate water is prohibited.
- Irrigating turf or ornamental landscapes during and 48 hours following measurable precipitation.

Prohibitions affecting commercial businesses include:

- Restaurants and hotels must post notices of water emergency conditions and restrictions in a form approved by the Director of Public Works.
- Restaurants and other food service establishments can only serve water to customers on request.
- Operators of hotels and motels must provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.
- Restrictions in this stage do not apply to recycled water, or water delivered to a site from a source other than a Water District

Stage II Emergency Water Conservation Measures

(from San Joaquin County Code of Ordinances 5-3412) - The County is currently under a Stage II Emergency Water Conservation declaration, the goal for which is reduce water use by at least 20%. The following are mandatory conservation measures for irrigation that are in place:

If your house number ends in:	Then you may water on:
EVEN number (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	**Wednesday and/or Sunday**
ODD number (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)	**Tuesday and/or Saturday**
Watering is prohibited between the hours of 11:00 AM and 6:00 PM Watering is not permitted on Monday, Thursday, or Friday	

To view the complete San Joaquin County Water Conservation Ordinance please visit:
http://www.sjwater.org/Portals/0/Water%20Conservation%20Ordinance%20No_%204450.pdf?ver=w-rnfz8CXOUDncLRWzTfOg%3d%3d

For more information on San Joaquin County's water conservation ordinances and water conservation measures contact the Public Works Department, Utility Maintenance Division at (209) 468-3090 or visit www.sjgov.org.

Water Conservation Tips are also available on our website at www.SJCsavewater.org.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING REPORT
Regulatory Action Level (AL): Concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Highest level of a contaminant 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): 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 (U.S. EPA).
MFL: Million fibers per liter
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.
Mrem/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
N/A: Not applicable
ND : Not detectable at testing limit
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG): public health goal
Ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

If you have questions about anything contained in this document or want a hard copy of this document mailed to you, please call our office at (209) 468-3090.

Water System Name: Mokelumne Acres Water System **Report Date:**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater wells 5/2026

Name of Source(s) in Use: Wells #3, #6,#8, and #9. #7 (Emergency)

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	0	>1	0	Naturally present in environment.
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	0	0	>1	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

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

LEAD and COPPER	SAMPLE DATE	NO. of SAMPLES	90TH Percentile LEVEL	NO. SITES >AL	AL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	2024	20	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2024	20	266	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leeching from wood preservitives

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)	2025	24	13-24	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2025	190	107-190	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water
Calcium (ppm)	2025	38.5	23-40	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	22	12-22	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water
Potassium (ppm)	2025	2.5	2 - 3	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground and surface water
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	170	100-210	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)	2024	10.44	6.58-14.3	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	7.145	4.89-9.4	20	1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	2025	5.5	5-6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits;run-off from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium (hexavalent)	2023	2.1	ND-2.1	10	.02	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
Barium (ppb)	2025	119.5	ND - 168	1000	2	Oil drilling and metal refinery waste discharge; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2025	3.54	ND-5.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTH(ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	2025	ND		80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	ND		60		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L)	2025	ND	ND	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) **WELL #7 (Emergency Standby)**
Chlorine as Cl2 (ppm)	2025	.675	.3-1.4	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

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	2025	.1	-.8-.1	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)	2025	280	190-280	1000	N/A	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	2025	474	253-474	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	2025	14	6-14	500	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	18.7	10.2-18.7	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Turbidity (units)	2025	.28	.2-2.8	5	N/A	Soil run-off.
Zinc	2025	180	10-510	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2025	3.7	1.2-314	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.

Table #6: Detection of UNREGULATED Contaminants

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Vanadium (ppb)	2023	18.5	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in exess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental defects (based on studies in laboratory animals).

Table #7: Detection of PFAS Compounds

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2025	2.4-16	4ng/l	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. PFOS exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS]	2025	2.6-5	3ng/l	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. PFHxS exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2025	4.4-9.9	4ng/l	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. PFOA exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS]	2025	7.9-9.3	500ng/l	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. PFBS has been shown to interfere with thyroid hormone levels.

*PFAS are currently regulated in California at the notification levels (NLs) listed above. In 2024 U.S. EPA set drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals that go into effect in 2029. For more information on the PFAS drinking water standards, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas. PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

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, 2025, or for the period as noted.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of the drinking water sources for San Joaquin County – Mokelumne Acres water system was completed in March 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: wastewater treatment plants, sewer collection systems, gas stations, agricultural wells, lagoons (liquid wastes), and metal plating, finishing and fabricating.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at:

Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch

Stockton District Office, 3021 Reynolds Ranch Parkway, Suite 260, Lodi, CA 95240

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Dameon Flores, State Water Resources Control Board, at (209) 948-7697