



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=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: Morada Acres

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

Name of Source(s) in Use: Well #1

Report Date:

5/2026

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 <i>E. coli</i> | 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 | Percentile LEVEL | NO. SITES >AL | AL | MCLG | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------|------|--|
| Lead (ppb) | 2024 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppb) | 2024 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 1300 | 170 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leeching 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) | 2023 | 14 | | NONE | NONE | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2023 | 247 | | NONE | NONE | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2023 | 51 | | NONE | NONE | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2023 | 29 | | NONE | NONE | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Potassium (ppm) | 2023 | 6 | | NONE | NONE | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Total Alkalinity (ppm) | 2023 | 200 | | 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) | 2019 | 7.22 | | 15 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2019 | 4.36 | | 20 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium (ppb) | 2023 | 147 | | 1000 | 2 | Oil drilling and metal refinery waste discharge; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2023 | 2 | | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits;run-off from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Chromium (Total) | 2023 | ND | | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L) | 2025 | 5.4 | | 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 |
| Lead (ppb) | 2023 | 11.5 | ND - 23 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel (ppb) | 2020 | 117.5* | 12 - 223 | 100 | 12 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| Nitrate as N (ppm) | 2025 | 1.6 | | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium 9ppb) | 2023 | ND | | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |

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 | 2023 | -0.05 | | 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) | 2023 | 390 | | 1000 | N/A | Run-off /leaching from natural deposits. |
| Specific Conductance | 2023 | 513 | | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence. |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2023 | 24 | | 500 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence. |
| Zinc (ppb) | 2023 | 70 | | 500 | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2023 | 31.5 | | 500 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |

Table #6: Detection of UNREGULATED Contaminants

| CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE OF DETECTIONS | NOTIFICATION LEVEL | HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| Vanadium (ppb) | 2023 | 17 | 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, 2025, or for the period as noted.

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

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an AL

Nickel in drinking water at levels above 100 mg/l requires that you be notified by the following statement:

Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment for the well of the Morada Acres PWS water system was completed in July 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still 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: Septic systems (high density).

A copy of the complete assessment is available at:

San Joaquin County, Environmental Health Department
1868 East Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, CA 95202

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

Small Public Water Systems, San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department, (209) 468-3420