



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2015

PUBLISHED APRIL 2016

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- ◆ This Report can also be found on the City's web site at www.lodi.gov, go to: City Departments; Public Works; Water; 2015 Water Quality Report.
- ◆ **Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para la ayuda en español, llama por favor (209) 333-6706**
- ◆ This report follows the "Consumer Confidence Report" (CCR) format required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California.

Your Drinking Water System

In 2015, the Lodi surface water treatment plant provided approximately 40 percent of Lodi's drinking water. Twenty-eight computer controlled wells, located throughout the City, provided high quality groundwater. The wells operate automatically on water pressure

demand so that when water use increases, more wells are started. Additionally, seven wells are equipped with Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration units to ensure high quality water. More information on water supply is on the City's web site.

Seven wells are fitted with emergency diesel-powered generators. *(While these generators will help maintain water pressure during power outages, please refrain from using water during power outages to save capacity for essential uses, - hospitals, fire fighting, etc.)*

Drought - Water Savings 2015

In 2015, Lodi citizens reduced their water consumption and saved approximately **1.3 Billion Gallons** compared to water consumption in 2013. *This is equal to saving 5 Olympic-sized Swimming Pools of water EACH day!* While we are still in a drought, please

continue to conserve water.

Please see the City website for more information about the drought and current restrictions. http://www.lodi.gov/public_works/water_conservation.html

Water Quality Problems?

As your water provider, we want to ensure you have the best quality water possible. If you think you have a water quality issue, please let us know. Below are some suggestions for checking issues at home.

Many times, water quality problems in the home can be traced to the hot water heater, the plastic water lines under the sink to faucets, or because sewer gases from the drain are being smelled.

Set the hot water heater at the proper temperature, too hot can create heavier scaling problems, and not warm enough can allow bacteria to grow.

Other times there can be occasional water quality problems associated with the aesthetic quality of your water such as sand, which may be

originating from water supply mains.

"Hard" water can be considered a quality issue depending on the actual hardness level and the use. Some industrial processes require very soft water. Lodi's groundwater is at the low end of the "hard" water range and you may see white scale or spots on plumbing fixtures.

If you have a filter or in-home treatment system; be sure it's working properly and change filters regularly. (Note, if you use a water softener, we suggest you utilize

one which is regenerated by the softener company. Self-regenerating units add salt to the wastewater, which can add significantly to the City's wastewater treatment costs.)

Low pressure can lead to water quality problems and can be caused by plugged screens in faucets or washing machine hoses, broken valves or for other reasons. If you have intermittent problems, first check pressure in other parts of your house or at an outside faucet. If that pressure is okay, check the fixture/screens at the problem area.

THE WATER DELIVERED TO YOUR TAP MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

If you are experiencing trouble with your water and you do not think it is a problem with your on-site plumbing, please call the Municipal Utilities Department at (209) 368-5735 or (209) 333-6740 during normal business hours.

Water Conservation & You!

DROUGHT

Although there has been more rain this year, we are still in a Drought and Stage 3 restrictions are still in effect. These restrictions include the following:

- * Watering restricted to twice weekly and **NO watering** is allowed on Mondays, Thursdays, or Fridays.
 - * **NO watering** is allowed during or within 48 hours of a measurable rain.
- Please see the City's website for a full list of restrictions.

WHAT CAN I DO?

YOU are the key to Water Conservation. By being mindful of where and how water is used in and around your home, you can make a difference during this drought.

- * Use a broom to clean driveways, sidewalks and patios.
- * Check for leaks indoors and outdoors. Look and listen for faucet drips, running toilets, or leaking sprinkler heads. If you can hear

water running and all fixtures are off, you may have a leak.

- * Make sure your sprinklers are only watering your lawn and not the sidewalk or driveway.
- * If water runs into the gutter during or after watering your lawn, cut your watering time in half and water twice an hour apart.

REDUCE POTENTIAL POLLUTION

DO NOT blow or place leaves, grass, or any other landscaping material into the street (except for a City scheduled leaf pickup.) Green-cycle or add to green waste cart. Read pesticides and herbicide labels carefully. More is NOT better. Follow label directions and do not apply pesticides when rain is in the forecast. Pick up animal waste from landscape areas.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about what you can do, or to schedule a home water audit, please contact us at (209) 333-6829 or Conservation@lodi.gov

Lodi City Council meetings are open to the public and are scheduled for the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Carnegie Forum 305 West Pine Street at 7:00 p.m.

You may also communicate with the Council and City staff through the City's web site: www.lodi.gov

Who are we?

In 1910 your City of Lodi Water Utility officially began operation along with the Electric Utility, and for more than 100 years, the water system has been owned by the Citizens of Lodi.

One hundred years ago there were only two wells and a few miles of water mains. In 2015 there were twenty-eight wells, over 220 miles of mains, a water tower, a 1-million-gallon storage tank and 10-Million Gallon a Day Water Treatment Plant with 3-million gallon storage.

Water rates, system expansion projects, and significant purchases are authorized by the Lodi City Council, which serves as the water utility's official regulatory body.

How Safe is My Water?

Lodi takes over 20 samples per week from throughout Lodi's water distribution system for bacterial water quality testing. In 2015, all total coliform samples in the distribution system were negative and all bacteriological standards were met.

The water receives low level chlorination as a proactive step to help keep the water system in compliance with strict bacteriological standards.

DRINKING WATER ASSESSMENT

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Lodi's distribution system was completed in February 2003 and water treatment plant in August 2011. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: gas stations (current and historic), chemical/petroleum processing/storage, metal plating/ finishing/fabricating, plastic/synthetics producers, dry cleaners, known contaminant plumes, sewer collection systems, fleet/truck/bus terminals, machine shops, utility stations-maintenance areas, agricultural drainage, and photo processing/printing.

A copy of the completed assessment is available at the Public Works Department, City of Lodi, 2001 W Turner Road, Lodi, CA 95242. You may request that a copy be sent to you by contacting Andrew Richle at (209) 333-6878. A copy of the complete assessment is also available at the State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Water Resources, Stockton District Office at (209) 948-7696



MICRO-FILTRATION FIBERS AT THE SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Watershed Word Search

T U G G L Y O V I V K I S V K I S H O I D H I O Y J O I D L K
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CHLORINATION
 CONSERVATION
 DROUGHT
 ENVIRONMENT
 EVAPORATION
 FLOW
 GROUNDWATER
 HYDROLOGY
 LODI LAKE
 MANDATE
 MOKELUMNE
 PRECIPITATION
 QUALITY
 RAIN
 RIVER
 RUNOFF
 SEDIMENT
 STORMWATER
 SURFACE WATER
 TREATMENT
 TRIBUTARY
 WASTEWATER
 WATER
 WATERSHED



1. What percentage of Lodi water was surface water in 2015?
2. City Council meetings are held the 1st and 3rd _____ of each month.
3. How many gallons are in one hundred cubic feet (1 CCF)?
4. How much does one gallon of water weigh?
5. What year did Lodi's water utility officially begin operation?
6. How many gallons are in an Olympic sized pool?

Answer Key on Page 6

*See a water emergency?
 Call: (209) 368-5735*



City of Lodi Annual Water Quality Report for 2015

Inorganic Contaminant *2013-2015 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water			
Aluminum, ppm	1	0.6	0.01	0.04-ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes			
Arsenic, ppb	10	0.004	4.1	8.9-ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.			
Barium, ppm	1	2	0.1	0.24-0.02	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.			
Chromium, ppb	50	100	2.5	11-ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.			
Hexavalent Chromium, ppb	10	0.02	1.9	5.1-ND	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis,			
Fluoride, ppm	2	1	0.1	0.2-ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; wa-ter additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and			
Nickel, ppb	100	12	0.4	2.1-ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.			
Nitrate as N, ppm	10	10	3	8-ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits			
Bacteriological Contaminant 2015 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Total Positive	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water			
Total Coliform, Positive	5%/month	0	0%	0%	No	Naturally present in the environment			
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	>1 /month	0	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste			
Radiological Contaminant 2015 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water			
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	15	0	5.7	9.29-0.88	No	Erosion of natural deposits			
Uranium, pCi/L	20	0.43	4.14	10.0-1.41	No	Erosion of natural deposits			
Organic Contaminant 2015 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water			
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), ppb	5	0.06	0.1	1.7** - ND	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)			
Dibromochloro-propane (DBCP), ppt	200	1.7	67	160**-ND	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on vineyards.			
Secondary Standards Aesthetic Purposes (see note) *2013-2015 Data		Secondary MCL	Average	Range	Secondary Standards Aesthetic Purposes (see note) *2013-2015 Data		Secondary MCL	Average	Range
Chloride, ppm		500	13.5	42-2.0	Sulfate, ppm		500	14.8	34-ND
Color-Units		15	1	5-ND	Total Dissolved Solids, ppm		1000	263	510-57
Specific Conductance, umhos/cm		1600	357	730-83	Turbidity, NTU Units		5	0.21	3.5-ND
Odor--Threshold, Units		3	1.1	2.0-1.0	Manganese, ppb		50	1	11.1-ND

Note: Secondary Standards are aesthetic and only associated with taste, color, and other problems which are not a health risk.

Lead & Copper Rule Customer Tap Monitoring 2015 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water
Lead, 90th %, ppb	AL = 15.0	0.2	1	38 sites sampled; 0 sites over action level.	No	Internal erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper, 90th %, ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.3	38 sites sampled; 0 sites over action level.	No	

Other non-regulated water constituents found in your water (for your information only)							
Constituents, *2013-15 Data		Average	Range	Constituents, *2013-15 Data		Average	Range
Total Hardness, ppm as CaCO3		130	330-17	Potassium, ppm		5.3	10-1.7
Total Hardness, grains/gal.		7.6	19.3-1.0	Alkalinity (bicarbonate), ppm		169	350-34
Calcium, ppm		16.9	73-1.0	pH, in pH units		7.9	8.2-7.3
Sodium, ppm		21.2	41-2.1	Magnesium, ppm		14	35-1.4

* Regulations call for monitoring of some constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

** Averages are used for compliance determination due to the variable nature of individual analyses, and due the fact that any associated theoretical risks are not acute, but theoretically only after years of exposure to levels above MCLs.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Regulated Contaminant 2015 Data	MCL	PHG Or (MCLG)	Average	Range	Violation	Major sources in Drinking water
Chlorine, ppm	4	4	0.5	2.2-0.1	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Control of DBP precursors (TOC), ppm	TT	N/A	1.4	1.8-1.3	No	Various natural and manmade sources.
THM (Total Trihalomethanes), ppb	80	N/A	28	46-ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids), ppb	60	N/A	13	18-ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources							
Contaminant	MCL	PHG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity	TT = 0.5 NTU	N/A	0.04	N/A	2015	No	Soil runoff
	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.1 NTU		100%	N/A			

Terms and Abbreviations Used

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.

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 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.

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 that a water system must follow.

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory levels established by DHS for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

mg/L or ppm: Milligrams per liter, or parts per million (one ppm equals a concentration of about one cup in a 60,000 gallon swimming pool).

µg/L or ppb: Micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (one ppb equals about 4.5 drops in a 60,000 gallon swimming pool).

ppt: Parts per trillion (one ppt equals less than 1/200 of a drop in a 60,000 gallon swimming pool).

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measurement of radiation).

NA: Not Applicable.

ND: Not Detected at measurable amounts for reporting purposes.

Grains/gal: Grains per gallon. A hardness measurement often used for softeners and dishwashers. (17.1 mg/L = 1 grain/gal as calcium carbonate).

umhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter (a measurement of conductance).

< Means less than the amount shown.

> Means more than the amount shown.

What Contaminants May Be in My Water?

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGES ARE REQUIRED BY THE U.S. EPA AND THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. NOT ALL PORTIONS OF THESE MESSAGES NECESSARILY APPLY TO LODI'S WATER SUPPLY

- 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).
- 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 providers. USEPA/ 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).

- The sources of 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 plant, 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.
- In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that 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.
- 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. The City of Lodi 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>.

Other Contaminants

RADON is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air-containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4

picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

NITRATE: The following message is required for systems that have some sources containing Nitrate below the standard of 10 ppm (as N), but over half (5 ppm) of the standard. The average of Lodi's water is 3 ppm and the highest analysis is 8 ppm.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

City of Lodi

P.O. Box 3006
Lodi, CA 95242



FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or Lodi's water quality, please contact:

City of Lodi

Brian Longpre

Laboratory Services Supervisor

Telephone: (209) 333-6749

E-mail: blongpre@lodi.gov

- ✓ Low Flow Toilet
- ✓ WaterSense Certified Toilet
- ✓ Low Flow Shower Heads
- ✓ EPA WaterSense Certified Showerhead - ≤ 2.0 gpm
- ✓ Rain Barrel
- ✓ Energy Star Certified High Efficiency Clothes Washer (HEW) with water factor of ≤ 4.0
- ✓ Replacement Automatic Sprinkler Timers
- ✓ Hose Bib Manual Timers

Water Conservation Rebates

The City of Lodi offers rebates on the purchase and installation of water conserving devices at residential and commercial water utility customers within the City of Lodi. Since June 2015, additional rebates are available.

Rebates must be submitted within **120 days of purchase** to be eligible. The program is funded by the Water and Wastewater Utilities. Please contact the Water Conservation Program at (209) 333-6829 or at Conservation@lodi.gov for information and additional requirements of the rebate program.