

# 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MOREHEAD PARK

Report Date: February 2017

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2016.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**Type of water source(s) in use:** This info will be available at a later date, please see the [Discussion of Vulnerability] located in the [Drinking Water Source Assessment Information] section at the end of this report for more details.

**Your water comes from 1 source(s):** Well #3

**Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality:** Morehead Park Water System does not schedule public meetings, however public comment is welcomed either in written format to be delivered to our office at 24221 S. Chrisman Road, Tracy, CA 95304, through email to Jeffrey Roe jefroe82781@yahoo.com, by phone (415)464-0691, or www.moreheadpark.com

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (415) 464 - 0691 and ask for Jeffrey Roe.

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**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 (USEPA).

**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 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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for the contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**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.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**umhos/cm:** micro mhos per centimeter

**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 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 by-products 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**, the USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

<b>Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	(2016)	129	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2016)	300	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

<b>Table 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Fluoride (ppm)	(2016)	0.2	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	(2016)	2.5	2.4 - 2.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2016)	2.4	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2011)	1.108	ND - 2.25	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2016)	124	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2016)	1270	N/A	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2016)	320	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2016)	840	N/A	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	(2016)	1.2	N/A	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppm)	(2016)	0.01	N/A	0.05	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2016)	64	N/A	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2016)	34	N/A	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2016)	7.3	N/A	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2016)	50	N/A	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2016)	11.2	N/A	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2016)	ND	N/A	n/a	n/a

## Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Morehead Park WS* 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/lead>.

## **2016 Consumer Confidence Report**

### **Drinking Water Assessment Information**

#### **Assessment Information**

A source water assessment has not yet been conducted for WELL 03 of the MOREHEAD PARK water system.

Well #3 - info will become available at a later date, please see the [Discussion of Vulnerability] below for more details.

#### **Discussion of Vulnerability**

In light of the recent economical changes, Cities and Counties all over have had to dramatically reduced their staff of employees. As a result San Joaquin County has become understaffed and severely backlogged, therefore neither a completion date of the assessment nor the information it will contain is available at this time.

#### **Acquiring Information**

Upon completion of the Source Assessment for WELL 03 of the MOREHEAD PARK water system, you may either view a copy of the complete assessment by visiting the designated location specified on the assessment or you may request a copy of the Assessment Summary page be sent to you from the designated contact specified on the assessment.

For questions regarding Source Water Assessments you may refer to the following links:

- Frequently Asked Questions: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Documents/DWSAPGuidance/FAQ.pdf>
- General info page: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/DWSAP.aspx>

# Morehead Park WS

## Analytical Results By FGL - 2016

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Sodium</b>		ppm		none	none			129	129 - 129
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	129		
<b>Hardness</b>		ppm		none	none			300	300 - 300
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	300		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Fluoride</b>		ppm		2	1			0.2	0.2 - 0.2
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	0.2		
<b>Nitrate as N</b>		ppm		10	10			2.5	2.4 - 2.5
Well #3	STK1637870-1	ppm				2016-06-29	2.5		
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	2.4		
<b>Nitrate + Nitrite as N</b>		ppm		10	10			2.4	2.4 - 2.4
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	2.4		
<b>Gross Alpha</b>		pCi/L		15	(0)			1.108	ND - 2.25
Well #3	STK1139675-1	pCi/L				2011-11-02	1.14		
Well #3	STK1136641-1	pCi/L				2011-08-02	ND		
Well #3	STK1133681-1	pCi/L				2011-05-04	2.25		
Well #3	STK1131184-1	pCi/L				2011-02-10	1.04		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Chloride</b>		ppm		500	n/a			124	124 - 124
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	124		
<b>Specific Conductance</b>		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			1270	1270 - 1270
Well #3	STK1636816-1	umhos/cm				2016-06-06	1270		
<b>Sulfate</b>		ppm		500	n/a			320	320 - 320
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	320		
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b>		ppm		1000	n/a			840	840 - 840
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	840		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Boron</b>		ppm		NS	n/a			1.2	1.2 - 1.2
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	1.2		
<b>Vanadium</b>		ppm		NS	n/a			0.01	0.01 - 0.01
Well #3	STK1636816-1	ppm				2016-06-06	0.01		

ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Calcium</b>		mg/L			n/a			64	64 - 64
Well #3	STK1636816-1	mg/L				2016-06-06	64		
<b>Magnesium</b>		mg/L			n/a			34	34 - 34
Well #3	STK1636816-1	mg/L				2016-06-06	34		
<b>pH</b>		units			n/a			7.3	7.3 - 7.3
Well #3	STK1636816-1	units				2016-06-06	7.3		
<b>Alkalinity</b>		mg/L			n/a			50	50 - 50
Well #3	STK1636816-1	mg/L				2016-06-06	50		
<b>Aggressiveness Index</b>					n/a			11.2	11.2 - 11.2

Well #3	STK1636816-1					2016-06-06	11.2	-	
<b>Langelier Index</b>					n/a			ND	-0.7 - -0.7
Well #3	STK1636816-1					2016-06-06	-0.7		

**Morehead Park WS  
CCR Login Linkage - 2016**

<b>FGL Code</b>	<b>Lab ID</b>	<b>Date_Sampled</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Property</b>
Space #104	STK1630122-1	2016-01-05	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Bacteriological Sampling
Bacti-Rout-ss01	STK1631351-1	2016-02-03	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1632358-1	2016-03-02	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1634079-1	2016-04-13	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1635254-1	2016-05-05	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1636732-1	2016-06-06	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1638111-1	2016-07-06	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1639738-1	2016-08-08	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1651101-1	2016-09-06	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1652455-1	2016-10-04	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1653690-1	2016-11-01	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1654913-1	2016-12-06	Coliform	Tap @ Space #104	Routine Bacteriological Sampling
WELL #3	STK1131184-1	2011-02-10	Radio Chemistry	Well #3	Well 3 Chemical Monitoring
	STK1133681-1	2011-05-04	Radio Chemistry	Well #3	Well 3 Chemical Monitoring
	STK1136641-1	2011-08-02	Radio Chemistry	Well #3	Well 3 Chemical Monitoring
	STK1139675-1	2011-11-02	Radio Chemistry	Well #3	Well 3 Chemical Monitoring
WELL 03	STK1636816-1	2016-06-06	General Mineral	Well #3	Well 3 Chemical Monitoring
	STK1636816-1	2016-06-06	Metals, Total	Well #3	Well 3 Chemical Monitoring
	STK1637870-1	2016-06-29	Wet Chemistry	Well #3	Well 3 Chemical Monitoring