



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2014

PUBLISHED APRIL 2015

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; 2014 Water Quality Report.
- ◆ Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para la ayuda en español, llama por favor (209) 333-6740
- ◆ 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 2014, the Lodi surface water treatment plant, which began producing water in November 2012, provided approximately 30 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 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 Conditions

On January 17, 2014, Governor Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency due to severe drought conditions. On April 1, 2015, the Governor issued an Executive Order requiring increased conservation efforts as well as increased enforcement of water waste. On June 3, 2015,

the City Council will receive a report on the drought along with recommended actions. Please see the City website for more information. http://www.lodi.gov/public_works/water_conservation.html

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

Water Conservation & You!

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.

SET TIMERS ON THE RIGHT TRACK

Determine the plant's watering needs before you set your timer. Watering time depends on several factors:

1. Delivery rate of the water;
2. Percolation rate of the soil;
3. Plant's needs. Know what your plant requires.

Once you have determined the plant's needs and are ready to set

the timer, make sure you replace the old battery in the system's timer box (if applicable). If the home loses power, the controller won't lose the settings. Then check the irrigation system for leaks before setting the timer for the season. Always check for broken sprinklers. Adjust the sprinkler system according to the season, turf grass type and rate of the irrigation system's water delivery. Check out the City's website at <http://lodi.watersavingplants.com> to identify grass, determine watering needs, excessive runoff, or other problems.

FERTILIZING

Avoid over fertilizing the lawn. Fertilizer applications increase the

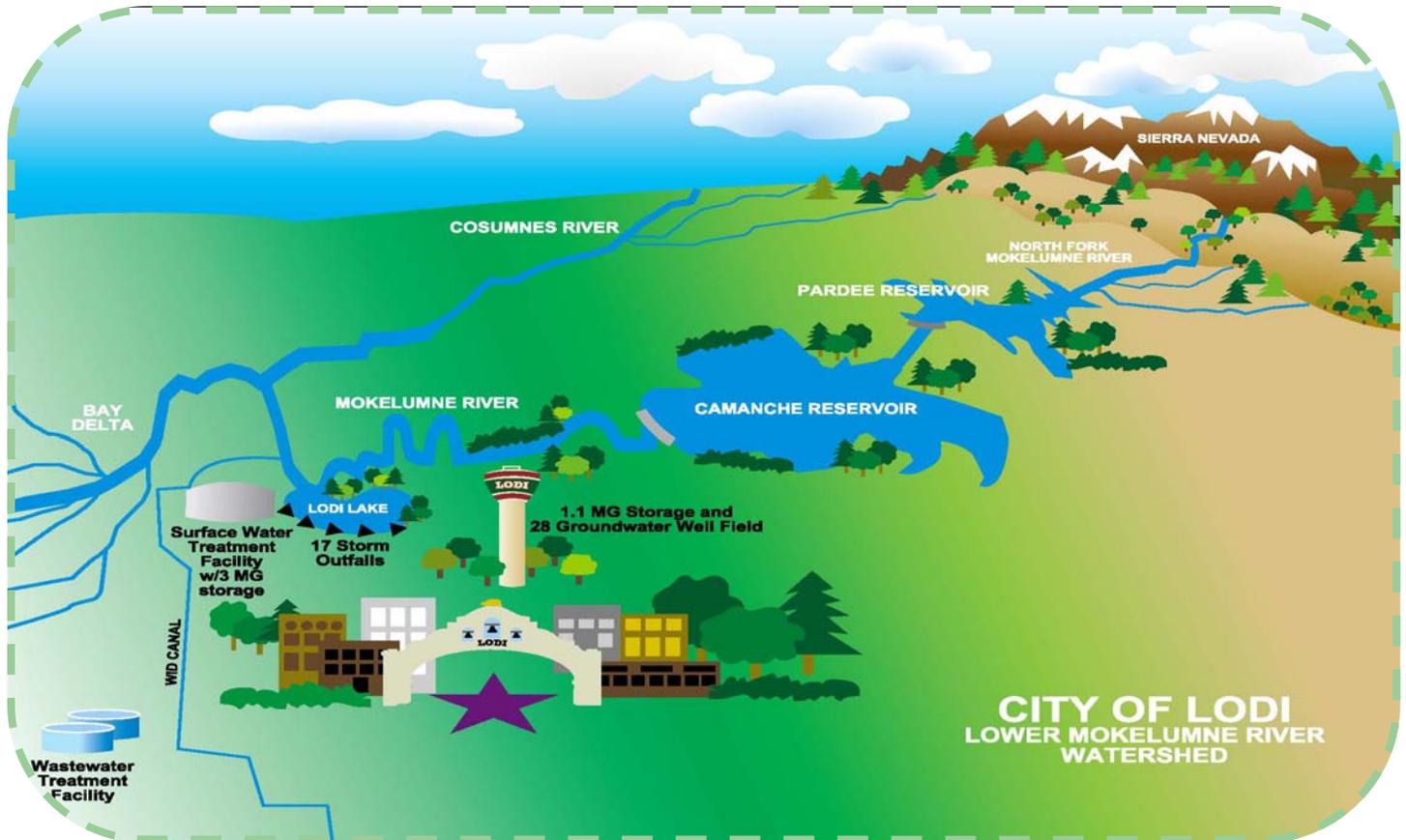
need to water and are a potential pollution to local waterways in landscape runoff. Adjust your mower blades to cut grass between 3 to 4 inches tall. Mowing grass shorter dries out the soil faster and increases water use.

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 directions. Do not apply pesticides when rain is in the forecast. Pick up animal waste from landscape areas.

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed

The supply of Lodi's water is from two sources: groundwater supplied by the twenty-eight well field and surface water from the Mokelumne River. The watershed that supplies the Mokelumne River near Lodi, is called the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed. Below is a graphic that depicts Lodi within the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed and its relation to the Delta.



WHAT IS A WATERSHED?

A watershed is the area of land that water flows across or under on its way to a stream, river or lake. In Lodi, rainfall or irrigation water runoff drains to the Mokelumne River, Lodi Lake, the Woodbridge Irrigation District (WID) canal, or one of the City's park basins.



LODI PARK BASIN WITH STORM WATER

LODI'S MINI-WATERSHEDS

Most of Lodi's parks serve a dual purpose; as an open space or playing field and also as a drainage basin. Lodi's landscape is made up over 10 major drainage basins, or watersheds, some of which are interconnected using City parks as the terminus point before discharging the water in to one of the local waterways. Those closest to Lodi Lake and the Mokelumne river discharge directly into those waterways.

LODI'S WATERSHEDS START AT YOUR DOOR!

Lodi's streets drain to the Mokelumne River, WID canal or Lodi Lake, untreated. That means everything we do in our neighborhoods and parks affects the soil, water, air, plants and animals in the watershed. Pesticides, herbicides, soapy car waste water, trash, grass clippings, and anything else that gets pulled along in the stormwater or irrigation runoff can pollute our beautiful waterways.

Residents are asked to act responsibly, reduce the use of pesticides, herbicides, and never spray or apply fertilizers when there is a 50% or more chance of rain. "Break the Connection" between irrigation runoff and the river, and help protect Lodi's drinking water supply and river ecosystem.

LAWN TO LAKE, BREAK THE CONNECTION!

Residents are asked to act responsibly, reduce the use of pesticides, herbicides, and never spray or apply fertilizers when there is a 50% or more chance of rain. "Break the Connection" between irrigation runoff and the river, and help protect Lodi's drinking water supply and river ecosystem.

IT'S THE LAW!

Excessive drainage from over-irrigation is a violation of the City of Lodi's Water Conservation Ordinance as a waste of water, and will soon be a violation of the State of California's stormwater pollution permit because of potential pollution concerns.

LEARN MORE!

Residents are encouraged to study the Lower Mokelumne River (LMR) Watershed User's Guide and conduct a self-evaluation test to understand more about how they affect local water quality. The guide is available online at: <http://www.lodi.gov/stormwater/pdf/Lower-Mokelumne-River-User-Guide-Dec2013.pdf>, or call (209) 333-6800 ext. 2317 for a FREE hardcopy. Home Owner's Associations are encouraged to host a general meeting where the City of Lodi will provide a Watershed Education presentation to residents where the LMR Watershed User's Guide can be completed as a group. Email kgrant@lodi.gov for more information.

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).



MICRO-FILTRATION UNITS AT THE SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

tosporidium 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>.

How Safe is My Water?

Lodi takes over 20 samples per week from throughout Lodi's water distribution system for bacterial water quality testing. Regulations allow for 5% of all total coliform samples in a month to be positive. In 2014, 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, 1331 South Ham Lane, Lodi, CA 95242. You may request that a copy be sent



GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON (GAC) FILTRATION UNITS

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

Lodi City Council meetings are open to the public and are scheduled for the first and third Wednesdays of each month, located at Carnegie Forum 305 West Pine Street in Lodi at 7:00 p.m. You may also communicate with the Council and City staff through the City's web site: www.lodi.gov

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 45 ppm (as NO3), but over half (23 ppm) of the standard. The average of Lodi's water is 12 ppm and the highest analysis is 28 ppm.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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.

Water Service Data:

Population: 63,651
 Water Accounts: 25,493
 Accounts Metered: 11,690

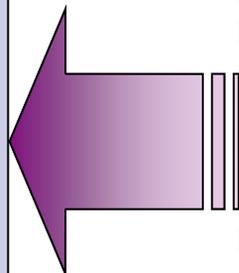
Water Produced:

Wells: 3,790 Million Gallons
 SWTF: 1,437 Million Gallons

2014 Water Use (Gallons per Capita per Day)

163 GPCD Residential
 225 GPCD Total

- ✓ Low Flow Toilet
- ✓ WaterSense Certified Toilet
- ✓ Low Flow Shower Heads
- ✓ Replacement Automatic Sprinkler Timers
- ✓ Hose Bib Manual Timers



Water Conservation Rebates

The City of Lodi is offering rebates on the purchase and installation of water conserving devices at residential and commercial water customer premises within the City of Lodi. In addition to our existing rebates, beginning in June, 2015, additional rebates will be offered. Please remember, all rebates must be submitted within **120 days of purchase**. 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.

Water Quality Problems?

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.

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.

Water Quality

Lodi is fortunate in having a high quality groundwater supply. However, that supply is at risk and must be carefully managed. The following section describes some of these measures.

PCE/TCE

The City, working with regulatory agencies and potentially responsible parties in a cooperative manner, is pursuing a resolution to a groundwater contamination problem in the north and central Lodi area. While no operating wells are out of compliance with any drinking water standards, the contamination is a serious threat.

PCE (Tetrachloroethylene) and TCE (Trichloroethylene) have been detected in samples taken in soils and groundwater. The City’s consultants have developed a computer model of the groundwater, which will enable the City to optimize the number, size and location of wells to accomplish the cleanup in an efficient manner. The City’s share of these costs has largely been determined and funding secured through insurance company settlements has been set aside to pay for this work. More information on this can be found on the City’s website.

BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY, CHLORINATION

Regulations allow for 5% of all total coliform samples in a month to be positive. In 2014 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.

DBCP

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) was used by area farmers to kill nematodes in vineyards. DBCP was banned in California in 1977, but is still present in trace levels in some groundwater. The City of Lodi used 26 (of 28) wells to provide drinking water in 2014. The wells are rotated so over the course of time, water being delivered is a blend from these wells. Thirteen of Lodi’s wells have no detectable DBCP. Seven wells have filters to remove DBCP. All wells used in 2014 met State and Federal standards. The result is that the people of Lodi are being served water below the DBCP level deemed safe by the U.S. EPA and the State of California.

In 1996 the City settled a lawsuit against DBCP manufacturers, who have already paid the City for a large portion of Lodi’s

costs related to DBCP treatment. These manufacturers will continue to pay a large portion of the City’s DBCP related costs for the settlement’s 40-year term.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection.

Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

City of Lodi Annual Water Quality Report for 2014

Inorganic Contaminant *2012-2014 Data	MCL	Average	Range of Individual Detections	PHG or (MCLG)	Major sources in Drinking water		
Aluminum, ppm	1	0.01	0.04-ND	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes		
Arsenic, ppb	10.0	4.2	8.9-ND	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.		
Barium, ppm	1.0	0.1	0.23-ND	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.		
Chromium, ppb	50	3.5	11.0-ND	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating erosion of natural deposits.		
Hexavalent Chromium, ppb	10	1.9	5.1-ND	.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits		
Cyanide, ppb	150	0.6	9.6-ND	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories.		
Fluoride, ppm	2.0	<0.1	0.2-ND	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.		
Nickel, ppb	100	<1.0	1.7-ND	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.		
Nitrate as NO ₃ , ppm	45	12.2	28.3-ND	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Bacteriological Contaminant 2014 Data	MCL	Total Positive	Monthly High-Low Range	PHG or (MCLG)	Major sources in Drinking water		
Total Coliform, Positive	5%/month	0%	0%	(0)	Naturally present in the environment		
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	>1 /month	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste		
Radiological Contaminant 2014 Data	MCL	Average	Range of Individual Detections	PHG or (MCLG)	Major sources in Drinking water		
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	15	1.01	2.67 -0.05	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium 228, pCi/L	2	0.05	0.12-ND	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium 226, pCi/L	3	0.03	0.06-ND	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium, pCi/L	20	1.03	8.9-ND	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits		
Organic Contaminant 2014 Data	MCL	Average	Range of Individual Detections	PHG or (MCLG)	Major sources in Drinking water		
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), ppb	5	0.51	2.0** - ND	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)		
Trichloroethylene (TCE), ppb	5	<0.5	1.6**-ND	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Local ground contamination from businesses using the chemical. Breakdown product of Tetrachloroethylene (PCE).		
Dibromochloro-propane (DBCP), ppt	200	30	200**-ND	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on vineyards.		
Carbon tetrachloride, ppt	500	130	53001**-ND	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.		
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfection Residuals, and disinfection Byproduct Precursors							
Regulated Contaminant 2014 Data	MCL Or (MRDL)	Average	Range of Individual Detections	PHG Or (MCLG)	Major sources in Drinking water		
Chlorine, ppm	4	0.5	1.1-0.2	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.		
Control of DBP precursors (TOC), ppm	TT	1.4	1.8-1.3	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources.		
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes), ppb	80	4.6	29-ND	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.		
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids), ppb	60	2.1	15-ND	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.		
Secondary Standards Aesthetic Purposes (see note) *2012-2014 Data	Secondary MCL	Average	Range of Individual Detections	Secondary Standards Aesthetic Purposes (see note) *2012-2014 Data	Secondary MCL	Average	Range of Individual Detections
Chloride, ppm	500	12.5	42-2.0	Sulfate, ppm	500	14.1	34-ND
Color-Units	15	3.3	5-ND	Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	1000	247	510-60
Specific Conductance, umhos/cm	1600	335	730-75	Turbidity, NTU Units	5	0.46	3.5-ND
Odor---Threshold, Units	3	1.1	2-ND	Manganese, ppb	50	0.58	11.1-ND

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



Lead & Copper Rule Customer Tap Monitoring 2014 Data	AL (Action Level)	Average 90th Percentile	Range of Individual Detections	# Samples Exceeding AL (of 91 samples from 91 sites)	PHG Or (MCLG)	Major sources in Drinking water
Lead, 90th %, ppb	15	1.1	20.0-ND	43	0.2	Internal erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper, 90th %, ppm	1.3	0.2	0.31-0.01	43	0.3	

Other non-regulated water constituents found in your water (for your information only)

Non-regulated water Constituents, *2012-14 Data	Average	Range of Detection	Non-regulated water Constituents, *2012-14 Data	Average	Range of Detection
Total Hardness, ppm as CaCO3	120	330-16	Potassium, ppm	5.9	10-2.0
Total Hardness, grains/gal.	7.1	19.3-0.9	Alkalinity (bicarbonate), ppm	159	350-34
Calcium, ppm	27.2	73-4.1	pH, in pH units	7.8	8.8-7.3
Sodium, ppm	21.7	61-2.1	Magnesium, ppm	13.1	35-1.3

* 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 to the fact that any associated theoretical risks are not acute, but theoretically only after years of exposure to levels above MCLs.

† Carbon Tetrachloride was detected in Well No. 27 at a level over the MCL. The sample contained a chlorine residual noted by the contract laboratory and most likely interfered with test method causing erroneous result. All confirmation samples were non-detect.

Sampling results showing treatment of surface water sources

Treatment Technique (TT) Membrane Filtration (Micro-filtration)	
*Turbidity Performance Standards (That must be met through the treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1- Be less than or equal to <u>0.10</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2- Not exceed <u>0.5</u> NTU at any time.
The lowest percent of samples that met Turbidity Performance No. 1 was <u>100%</u> . Highest single turbidity measurement in 2014 was <u>0.04</u> NTU.	
*Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of the water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.	

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.

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

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

Andrew Richle
Water Plant Superintendent
2001 W. Turner Road, Lodi, CA 95242
Telephone: (209) 333-6878
E-mail: arichle@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 2014 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. Lodi delivers water to approximately 25,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers.

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.

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

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



LODI
WATER
TOWER



VINEYARDS NEAR LODI AT SUNSET