

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: **San Joaquin Co. Fair - 2nd District**
Number: **3910302**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6-25-09 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primary agency.

Certified By: Name Michael Chapman
Signature Michael Chapman
Title M+O Supervisor
Phone Number (209) 815-0345 Date 6-25-09

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery method used: _____

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posted the CCR on the internet at www._____

Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)

Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

[For systems serving at least 100,000 persons] Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

[For investor-owned utilities] Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 provider. EPA/CDC guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

About our Barium (Ba): Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.

About our Iron (Fe): Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

About our Manganese (Mn): Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 of the SAN JOAQUIN FAIR - 2ND DISTRICT water system in December, 2002.

According to DHS records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Transient Noncommunity Groundwater System Method.

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Other Animal operations

Discussion of Vulnerability

"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."

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Drinking Water Field Operations Branch

31 E. Channel Street

Room 270

Stockton, CA 95202

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

Joseph Spano

District Engineer

209-948-3816

209-948-7451 (fax)

jspano@dhs.ca.gov

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes regulations which 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.

Tables 1,2 and 3 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department 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, through representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2008)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

TABLE 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Barium (Ba) ppm	2008	1.08	1.1 - 1.1	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2008	1.8	2 - 2	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2006	2.0	2 - 2	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Iron (Fe) ppb	2008	720	700 - 700	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (Mn) ppb	2008	1080	1080 - 1080	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: San Joaquin Co. Fair - 2nd District

Report Date: May 2009

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This reports shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2008

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

Your water comes from 1 source: Well 01.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209)838-7842 and ask for Tom McCoy. No meetings scheduled at this time.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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.

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.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for 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 which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

The sources of drinking water(both tap water and bottled water) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.