

# OAKWOOD LAKE WATER DISTRICT

## 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Oakwood Lake Water District - Subdivision Report Date: June, 2020

*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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data in those cases where sampling and testing was not required in 2019 for a constituent.*

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

**Type of water source in use:** The source of water for the Oakwood Lake Water District is groundwater. See below for information about the Source Water Assessment previously conducted.

**Water Sources:** Oakwood Lake Water District has two sources of raw (untreated) water: Well No. 3 and Well No. 4 both of which are located within the boundaries of the Oakwood Lake Water District. Raw water from these two sources is combined, treated and disinfected at the Oakwood Lake Water District arsenic/manganese removal system located within the District. The treated water is distributed to customers.

**Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality:** Regularly-scheduled meetings of the Oakwood Lake Water District Board of Directors are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the community clubhouse at 1699 Bella Lago Way at 7:00 p.m. Recently, and for an unspecified time into the future, the District Board meetings will be held virtually on Zoom. Members of the public are welcome to attend in person or on-line meetings and may address the Board of Directors in either venue. For further information about Board meeting formats, schedules and agendas or to subscribe to the email list for notifications call Jean Knight, District Secretary at (209) 543-6250. Agendas of upcoming meetings and minutes of prior meetings are posted on the District's website at [www.oakwoodlakewater.com](http://www.oakwoodlakewater.com). Also posted on the website is this Consumer Confidence Report as well as those from prior years.

### 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 (U.S. EPA).

**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 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 that a water system must follow.

**Variations and Exemptions:** State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

**umhos/cm:** micro mhos per centimeter (a measure of electrical conductance)

**More information:** For more information about this Consumer Confidence Report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Casey Wichert at (209) 483-5525 or email him at [caseywichert@valleyoperators.com](mailto:caseywichert@valleyoperators.com).

**The source of the groundwater which constitutes your drinking water** is ultimately precipitation which, after it falls to earth, collects naturally in rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As this water collects and travels over the surface of the land and as it percolates into the ground and then travels 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, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health; Oakwood Lake Water District does not provide or distribute bottled water nor does it endorse any particular bottled water product.

**Tables 1 through 8 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 the District 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.

There were no violations of any MCL, MCLG, MRDL, MRDLG, AL, PHG or Notification Level in 2019.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections in a Month	No. Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total coliform bacteria	0	0	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the surrounding environment

  

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER								
Data is from most recent sampling								
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling <sup>1</sup>	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	5	ND <sup>2</sup>	0	15 <sup>2</sup>	0.2 <sup>3</sup>	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	5	0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0	1.3 <sup>2</sup>	0.3 <sup>3</sup>	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

<sup>1</sup> There are no schools served by Oakwood Lake Water District

<sup>2</sup> At fixtures inside the home

<sup>3</sup> In the distribution system

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2019	99	90 – 107	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2019	102	97.0 - 107	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Data is provided for the most recent sampling

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb) <sup>4</sup>	2019	3	2 – 5	10	0.004 (MRDLG)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, wastes from glass and electronics production and glass disposal areas
Barium (ppm)	2019	0.21	0.19 – 0.23	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride <sup>5</sup> (ppm)	2019	0.1	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	3.10	1.40 – 4.80	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014	1.30	ND – 2.61	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Data is provided for the most recent sampling

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Manganese <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	2019	ND	ND – ND	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	2019	ND	ND – 200	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2019	104	101 – 107	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	16.2	15.7 – 16.6	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2019	697	680 – 713	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	400	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	2014	3	ND - 5	15	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	0.1	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	2019	0.3	n/a	1	Leaching from natural deposits. 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.

<sup>4</sup> After treatment<sup>5</sup> This is naturally occurring fluoride; Oakwood Lake Water District does not fluoridate its water supply.

TABLE 7 – ADDITIONAL MONITORING				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level
Calcium (ppm)	2019	31	29 – 33	n/a
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	6	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	2019	7.7	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	160	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	2019	11.8	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	2019	-0.06	-0.09 - -0.03	n/a

TABLE 8 – DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Dates	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2019	15	n/a	80	n/a	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five species) (ppb)	2019	3	n/a	60	n/a	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	0.00	ND – 0.02	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

### 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. 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).

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. Oakwood Lake Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to your metered connection, 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 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>.

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

There were no violations of any MCL, MCLG, MRDL, MRDLG, AL, PHG or Notification Level in 2019.

## **Drinking Water Assessment Information**

Source water assessments were conducted for Well 3 and Well 4 in October, 2005. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Illegal activities / unauthorized dumping;
- Parks;
- Crops, irrigated; and
- Fertilizer, Pesticide / Herbicide Application.

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Sewer collection system;
- Housing high-density;
- Above ground storage tank;
- Wells-water supply;
- Storm drain-discharge points;
- Storm-water detention facilities; and
- Wells – agricultural/irrigation.

## **Discussion of Vulnerability**

Arsenic has been detected above 10 parts per billion (ppb or ug/l), the maximum contaminant level (MCL) set for arsenic by the USEPA. The possible contaminating activity associated with the arsenic is that at one time the Oakwood Shores and surrounding areas were agricultural land where fertilizer was applied to crops. The District has installed an arsenic removal treatment system to remove the arsenic to below the MCL prior to entry into the distribution system.

## **Acquiring Information**

A copy of the assessments are available by contacting the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water, 31 East Channel St., Room 270, Stockton, CA 95202 or call (209) 948-7696.