



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2020

***Presented By***  
**City of Oakdale**



## Quality First

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2020. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Oakdale gets all of its water from local groundwater. The city owns eight water wells located around the City that supply all the water we use for drinking and landscape irrigation. For a detailed description of the city's water system and plans for improvements, see the city's Water Master Plan ([www.oakdalegov.com/public-services-cuzk](http://www.oakdalegov.com/public-services-cuzk)).

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We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water

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## Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment was conducted for the wells of the City of Oakdale water system in February 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: sewer collection systems (sewer lines), dry cleaners, historic waste dumps, landfills, injection wells, gas stations, plastics and synthetics producers, and septic systems. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact the City of Oakdale Public Works at (209) 845-3600.

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Want to Get Involved?

The City Council meets at 277 N. Second Ave. every first and third Mondays of each month, beginning at 7:00 p.m. You are welcome to attend and express your ideas and concerns.

**QUESTIONS?** For more information about this report, or for any questions related to your drinking water, please call the City of Oakdale at (209) 845-3600.





## Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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.

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 can result from urban storm-water 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 storm-water runoff, and residential uses;

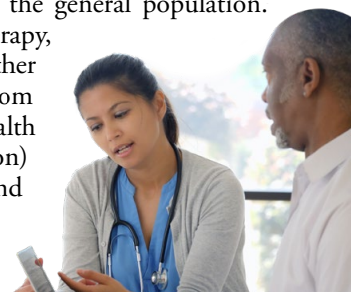
Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. And, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Arsenic</b> (ppb)	2019	10	0.004	<2	<2–2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	2019	1	2	<0.1	<0.1–0.1	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Chlorine</b> (ppm)	2020	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	NA	0.1–1.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
<b><i>E. coli</i> [federal Revised Total Coliform Rule]<sup>1</sup></b> (# positive samples)	2019	see footnote*	(0)	NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i> [state Total Coliform Rule]<sup>2</sup></b> (# positive samples)	2020	See footnote	[0]	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>Gross Alpha Particle Activity</b> (pCi/L)	2019	15	(0)	<3	<3–6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrate [as nitrogen]</b> (ppm)	2020	10	10	2	1–3	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]</b> (ppb)	2020	80	NA	NA	<1–3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria [federal Revised Total Coliform Rule]</b> (Positive samples)	2020	TT	NA	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment

### Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Copper</b> (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	0.09	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Lead</b> (ppb)	2019	15	0.2	<5	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Chloride</b> (ppm)	2019	500	NS	9	3–29	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>Specific Conductance</b> (µmho/cm)	2019	1,600	NS	270	190–400	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
<b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)	2019	500	NS	7	2–23	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b> (ppm)	2019	1,000	NS	195	150–270	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
<b>Turbidity</b> (NTU)	2019	5	NS	0.10	<0.05–0.3	No	Soil runoff

## UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES <sup>3</sup>

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Hardness, Total [as CaCO<sub>3</sub>]</b> (ppm)	2019	99	57–150	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally Magnesium and Calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	2018-2019	17	11–23	Salt present in the water is generally naturally occurring
<b>Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP]</b> (ppb)	2020	<0.005	<0.005–0.008	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as a cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; by-product during the production of other compounds and pesticides

## OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES <sup>3</sup>

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
<b>Bromide</b> (ppb)	2018	NA	28–71
<b>Molybdenum</b> (ppb)	2014	NA	<1–1
<b>Strontium</b> (ppb)	2014	NA	210–410
<b>Vanadium</b> (ppb)	2014	50	9–12

<sup>1</sup> Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either *E. coli*-positive or the system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

<sup>2</sup> A routine sample and a repeat sample detected total coliform and either sample also detected fecal coliform or *E. coli*.

<sup>3</sup> Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

**AL (Regulatory Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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. EPA.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**NS:** No standard.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

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

**PHG (Public Health Goal):** 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 EPA.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.