

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



*Presented By*  
**City of Oakdale**

PWS ID#: CA5010014



## Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

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

## 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 City of Oakdale Public Works at (209) 845-3600, or you can view a copy at the Department of Health Services, Office of Drinking Water, 31 East Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton.

## Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the first and third Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers, 277 North Second Avenue.

## 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).



## Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through them.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use, and avoid using hot water to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.



## QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brad Clinkenbeard, Water Division Maintenance Supervisor, at (209) 845-3600 or (209) 845-3644.

## 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.

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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. 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).

## Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria such as coliforms ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.

## What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants



Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit [bit.ly/3Z5AMm8](https://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8).

## Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It's not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips.

- Automatic dishwashers use three to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.



## 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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 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 to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is 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 Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES                                                                                     |      |                        |                |                          |                                   |                   |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| SUBSTANCE<br>(UNIT OF MEASURE)                                                                           |      | YEAR<br>SAMPLED        | MCL<br>[MRDL]  | PHG<br>(MCLG)<br>[MRDLG] | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED                | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION                         | TYPICAL SOURCE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                |
| Arsenic (ppb)                                                                                            |      | 2024                   | 10             | 0.004                    | 2.2                               | ND–3.5            | No                                | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                |
| Barium (ppm)                                                                                             |      | 2024                   | 1              | 2                        | 0.036                             | ND–0.13           | No                                | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                |
| Chlorine (ppm)                                                                                           |      | 2025                   | [4.0 (as Cl2)] | [4 (as Cl2)]             | 0.38                              | 0.29–0.46         | No                                | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)                                                                    |      | 2019–2025 <sup>1</sup> | 15             | (0)                      | 1.2                               | ND–3.16           | No                                | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)                                                                            |      | 2025                   | 60             | NA                       | ND                                | NA                | No                                | By-product of drinking water disinfection                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)                                                                                |      | 2025                   | 10             | 20                       | 2.5                               | 0.97–3.37         | No                                | Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities |                |
| Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)                                                                              |      | 2025                   | 10             | 10                       | 2.58                              | 0.84–3.9          | No                                | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)                                                                      |      | 2025                   | 80             | NA                       | 0.51                              | ND–2.05           | No                                | By-product of drinking water disinfection                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                |
| Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community |      |                        |                |                          |                                   |                   |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |
| SUBSTANCE<br>(UNIT OF MEASURE)                                                                           |      | YEAR<br>SAMPLED        | AL             | PHG<br>(MCLG)            | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED<br>(90TH %ILE) | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH | SITES<br>ABOVE AL/<br>TOTAL SITES | VIOLATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Copper (ppm)                                                                                             | 2025 | 1.3                    | 0.3            | ND                       | ND–0.15                           | 0/32              | No                                | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |
| Lead (ppb)                                                                                               | 2025 | 15                     | 0.2            | ND                       | NA                                | 0/32              | No                                | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                |
| SECONDARY SUBSTANCES                                                                                     |      |                        |                |                          |                                   |                   |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |
| SUBSTANCE<br>(UNIT OF MEASURE)                                                                           |      | YEAR<br>SAMPLED        | SMCL           | PHG<br>(MCLG)            | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED                | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION                         | TYPICAL SOURCE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                |
| Chloride (ppm)                                                                                           |      | 2024                   | 500            | NS                       | 8.2                               | 3.2–16            | No                                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm)                                                                             |      | 2024                   | 1,600          | NS                       | 234                               | 150–320           | No                                | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                |
| Sulfate (ppm)                                                                                            |      | 2024                   | 500            | NS                       | 5.4                               | 2.4–8.5           | No                                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)                                                                             |      | 2024                   | 1,000          | NS                       | 170                               | 130–220           | No                                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                |

| SECONDARY SUBSTANCES                          |                 |                    |               |                    |                                                                                 |           |                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| SUBSTANCE<br>(UNIT OF MEASURE)                | YEAR<br>SAMPLED | SMCL               | PHG<br>(MCLG) | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH                                                               | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE                                              |
| Chloride (ppm)                                | 2024            | 500                | NS            | 8.2                | 3.2–16                                                                          | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm)                  | 2024            | 1,600              | NS            | 234                | 150–320                                                                         | No        | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm)                                 | 2024            | 500                | NS            | 5.4                | 2.4–8.5                                                                         | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes    |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)                  | 2024            | 1,000              | NS            | 170                | 130–220                                                                         | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                       |
| UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES <sup>2</sup>           |                 |                    |               |                    |                                                                                 |           |                                                             |
| SUBSTANCE<br>(UNIT OF MEASURE)                | YEAR<br>SAMPLED | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED |               | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH  | TYPICAL SOURCE                                                                  |           |                                                             |
| Hardness, Total [as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ] (ppm) | 2024            | 89                 |               | 54–123             | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium |           |                                                             |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt)    | 2025            | 0.2                |               | ND–2.9             | NA                                                                              |           |                                                             |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt)          | 2025            | 0.1                |               | ND–2.0             | NA                                                                              |           |                                                             |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)     | 2025            | 0.3                |               | ND–2.5             | NA                                                                              |           |                                                             |
| Sodium (ppm)                                  | July 2024       | 12.4               |               | 9.6–17             | Naturally occurring                                                             |           |                                                             |
| Vanadium (ppb)                                | 2024            | 9.4                |               | 6.1–12             | NA                                                                              |           |                                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Samples were taken at Wells 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in 2019; Well 6 was sampled in 2025.

<sup>2</sup> Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

## Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breast-fed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Oakdale is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Oakdale. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.oakdalegov.com/water-rates-conserve).

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory is available upon request from the City of Oakdale. If you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done, visit <https://www.oakdalegov.com/water-rates-conserve>, or contact Brad Clinkenbeard at (209) 845 3644.

## 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.

**Herbicide:** Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

**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.

**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.

**Pesticide:** Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

**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).

**ppt (parts per trillion):** One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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