

2005 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **OID - Rural Water System #1** Report Date: 05/26/06

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, 2005

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Wells

Name & location of source(s): Sources identified as Country Club Estates Wells 1 and 2, Hunter Ranch Well 1, and Hillsborough Well 1.

Drinking Water Assessment information: Information provided on page 4 of this report.

For more information, contact: Robert Nielsen Phone #: (209) 847-0341 Ext. 210

Board of Directors meet at 9:00AM on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the OID office.

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.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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 (USEPA).

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

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

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

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

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*, which 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*, which 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Table 5 provides additional monitoring data for chemical constituents with a secondary drinking water standard.

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 Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 3*	1*	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on page 4 of this report.

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10 6/14/05	< 5	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10 6/14/05	0.12	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2/14/05	9	7 - 9	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2/14/05	171	78 - 240	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2005	15	3 - 22	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate plus Nitrite (ppm)	2/14/05	3.4	0.7-4.9	10	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2/14/05	0.8	0 - 3	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2004	0.8	0 - 3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - MONITORING OF CHEMICALS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/14/05	253	112 - 351	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	2/14/05	361	172 - 487	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2/14/05	11	2 - 17	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2/14/05	7	4 - 9	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	2/14/05	0.5	0.05 - 1.6	5	N/A	Soil runoff

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 USEPA'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. 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).

****Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL***

In September of 2005, Total Coliform Bacteria was detected in an isolated area of the drinking water distribution system. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. In response, the public was notified, and the affected distribution area was sanitized, flushed, and re-tested. Follow-up testing confirmed that the problem had been resolved and the drinking water was acceptable for use.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was conducted in June 2002 by Stanislaus County, Department of Environmental Resources. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: injections wells/dry wells/sumps, septic systems-high density, and animal feeding operations as defined in Federal Regulation 2. A copy of the assessment can be viewed at the Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 31 E. Channel St., Rm 270, Stockton, California or at Oakdale Irrigation District office, 1205 East F St., Oakdale, California or a copy of the assessment may be requested by contacting Joseph O. Spano, District Engineer, at (209) 948-7696 or Bob Nielsen, OID Supervisor, at (209) 847-0341 ext 210.