OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Domestic Water User Notice
May 4, 2023

The Oakdale Irrigation District (OID) has recently completed the thirty-fourth annual Consumer Confidence Report of your drinking water. Federal and state laws require that purveyors of domestic water send these reports to all customers each year. This law applies to OID because it is a purveyor of domestic water to the OID Rural Water System Number 1 and is the trustee for the water systems for Improvement Districts Number 22, 41, 45, 46, and 51.

Specific information about the standards and the test results of your water are provided in the enclosed report.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The source of your domestic water supply is groundwater from deep wells within the Modesto groundwater basin. The groundwater quality is such that it can be delivered to you untreated as it meets both state and federal drinking water standards. If at any point in the future the groundwater fails to meet state and federal drinking water standards, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water would require that the water be filtered, treated, and/or disinfected as necessary to meet these drinking water standards prior to delivery and use.

NEW WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

The U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, is intended to ensure the quality of our nation's drinking water. The Act is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), which sets minimum standards and monitoring requirements for water systems. The law is enforced in California by the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water, which has the option of setting state standards more stringent than federal standards.

WATER QUALITY CONTROL

Samples from the wells and the delivery system have been routinely collected by OID's Water Utilities Department and are tested in state certified laboratories. OID's routine water testing program, routine system inspections and preventative maintenance practices assure safe drinking water for you, your family and your guests. The

information included in this report is for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2022.

In California, there are two categories of drinking water standards:

1. Primary drinking water standards: Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

2. Secondary drinking water standards: MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water.

If you have any questions regarding your water quality or this report, please contact the Oakdale Irrigation District's Water Utilities Department at (209) 840-5510.

Sincerely,

OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	**OID – Rural Water System #I**	Report Date:	02/18/23

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.
Favor de comunicarse OID a (209) 847-0341 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use:	Groundwater Wells
Name & general location of source(s):	CCE Well #1, CCE Well #2, HRE Well #1, HBE Well #1, HBE Well #2, SSE Well #1, COE Well #1, and ORE Well #1
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Completed in June of 2002
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	None

For more information, contact:	Joe Buila	Phone:	(209) 847-0341

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 (USEPA).

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 tn 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.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board 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)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 np substances resulting from the presence nf 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 resnlt from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farmiug.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources snch as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial 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 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. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administraton regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 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, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. Coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2021	12	< 5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2021	12	0.4	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household 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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	08/04/20	12	8 - 18	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	08/04/20	117	57 - 170	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						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2022	4	0.8 - 7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	08/04/20	< 2	< 2 - 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (ppm)	08/04/20	< 0.05	< 0.05 - 0.1	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	08/04/20	< 0.1	< 0.1 - 0.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	08/04/20	206	140 - 270	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	08/04/20	292	160 - 420	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	08/04/20	9	3 - 16	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	08/04/20	7	3 - 11	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	08/04/20	0.3	0.1 - 0.7	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Iron (ppb)	08/04/20	< 100	< 100 - 110	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

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. The 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.

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. The Oakdale Irrigation District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, 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 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Nitrate as Nitrogen in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate-N levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the OID - Rural Water System in June of 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: animal feeding operations, injection wells, dry wells, sumps, and septic systems - high density. Recent water quality analyses indicate that the sources are in compliance with State Standards. However, the sources are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water sources. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Joe Buila at (209) 847-0341.