City of Oakdale Water Quality Report

2013

Maintaining Water Quality

The City continually works to maintain the quality of its water. One of these activities is fire hydrant and water main flushing. City Water Operations staff periodically flush fire hydrants and water mains to remove sediment and keep the distribution system as clean as possible. This activity allows the City to avoid regular chlorination of its drinking water. Sometimes residents near the flushing experience temporary discoloration in their water. This discoloration does not affect the safety of the water. If you experience discoloration in your water after crews have been flushing in your neighborhood, you can usually clear the discolored water from your water pipes by running water faucets for 2 to 3 minutes.

Water Conservation

As you know, we are in a period of severe drought, so all communities in California need to do their part by responsibly using water. Many communities are in a state of emergency, not knowing if they will get through the summer without running out of water. Although the City of Oakdale does not expect to have severe water shortages, we still need to conserve water. The City of Oakdale is asking its residents to voluntarily reduce its water use by 20% this year. Please help us conserve water (and reduce your water bills!) by taking simple steps, like don't over water your landscape, don't run water while brushing your teeth, don't let hoses run while washing your car, etc. Water conservation handouts can be picked up at City Hall or the Public Works yard. Thank you for your participation during this state of emergency.

What's New?

Oakdale's WaterInsight program!

Six times per year, you'll receive a personalized Home Water Report by email. The report and a companion website (conservation.ci.oakdale.ca.us) will help you to:

- Understand your water use and how it compares to similar, nearby homes.
- Find easy and effective ways to save water and money, with step-by-step advice.
- Stay up to date on Oakdale water news and events.

Water System Upgrades

As part of its efforts to improve service to its customers, the City of Oakdale has replaced an old, aging water tank located near the Valley View Park. The new tank is larger, and made of materials that will cost less to maintain and give the tank a longer life. The additional capacity of the tank will provide the water system with more water for peak demands and fighting fires.

HERO Program

The California HERO Program is being offered to allow property owners in participating cities and counties to finance renewable energy, energy water efficiency improvements and electric vehicle charging infrastructure on their property. If a property owner chooses to participate, the improvements to be installed on such owner's property will be financed by the issuance of bonds by a joint power authority, Western Riverside Council of Governments secured by a voluntary contractual assessment levied on such owner's property. Participation in the program is 100% voluntary. Property owners who wish to participate in the program agree to repay the money through the voluntary contractual assessment collected together with their property taxes.

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report - 2013

What's In Your Water?

A summary of how the City of Oakdale is meeting or exceeding all EPA and State drinking water health standards.

The City of Oakdale is committed to providing its customers with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water that meets all Federal and State requirements. Each year the City provides our customers with a summary of the water testing we performed the previous year in a Consumer Confidence Report. The main purpose is to inform you, our customer, if the water you drink is safe, and what we do to make sure it is.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Oakdale gets all of its water from local groundwater. The City owns and operates eight (8) water wells that supply all the water we use for drinking and landscape irrigation. The quality of the local groundwater is exceptionally good, so much so that we don't regularly add any chemicals (like chlorine or fluoride) like most communities do.

Is My Water Safe?

We are proud to report that the City of Oakdale had no water quality violations last year. Federal and State government regulations mandate that public water systems test their drinking water for numerous contaminants, including bacteria, lead, arsenic, pesticides, and many other chemicals. Like the food we eat, all water (including bottled water) will have trace amounts of contaminants, but this does not necessarily mean it is a health risk if you drink it. The government regulations have established acceptable amounts of contaminants that water can have and still be safe to drink, called maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). The City of Oakdale's water did not exceed any MCLs in 2013!

Water Quality Report

Water quality data for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2013

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 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 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).

Sources of drinking 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, radio-active 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 storm-water 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; naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious Water Quality Report Water quality data based on data years 2013 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 City of Oakdale 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/safewater/lead. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (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.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goal as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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.

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

Abbreviations

µS/cm: Specific Conductance Units
LI: Langelier Index mo: Monitored Only
n/a: Not Applicable
ND: Non Detectable
Ntu: Turbidity Units
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a Month) 1	0	More than one sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	(In the Year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituents	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2012-2013	13	10-14	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occuring
Hardness (ppm)	2012-2013	88	58-120	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occuring.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	No. of Samples Collected (Date)	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	30 (2013)	<5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	30 (2013)	<0.05	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2012-2013	<2	<2-3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2012-2103	<0.1	<0.1-0.1	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2013	12	4-28	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene-PCE (ppb)	2013	<0.5	<0.5-4	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops, Solvent for turbine oil used as lubrication for water well

TABLE 5- DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS 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	2012-2013	183	150-220	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS)	2012-2103	234	160-310	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2012-2013	6	3-8	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural influences; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2012-2013	6	3-9	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes