

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

The Oaks Community Association

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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. Our water source is Lake Amador, which undergoes a filtration treatment/disinfection process.¹

The Board of Directors meetings are held in the clubhouse at 6:00PM, the 3rd Tuesday of each month. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, contact the office at (209) 274-6056.

Espanol – (Spanish): Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water prescribes 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 provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbiological 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 be a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A source water assessment was conducted in December 2015 by the Department. The raw water source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: metal plating/finishing/fabricating and wastewater treatment plants. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to these activities: gas stations, historic gas stations, dry cleaners, airports-maintenance/fueling areas, mining operations-historic, and historic waste dumps/landfills. To review or obtain a copy of the assessment, call the Oaks at (209) 274-0656 or the Department at (209) 948-7696.

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

¹ In 2019 The Oaks began purchasing treated water from JVID. The water source for JVID is Pardee Reservoir.

**Table 2 – Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Lead And Copper
Sample Dates 9/14/16 & 9/15/16**

Lead and Copper (reporting units)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	12	ND	none	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	12	0.089	none	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Lead - 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 Oaks Community Association 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>.

Copper - is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Table 3 –Sodium and Hardness Lake Amador Raw Water

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date(s)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	2/05/18	7.4	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2/05/18	79	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

Table 4 - Detection Of Contaminants With A Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Detection	PHG	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants Lake Amador Raw Water Sampled in 2/05/2018						
Fluoride (ppm)	N	ND	NA	1.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	N	ND	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
+Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors, Treated Water 2018						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) Average	N	32.1	21 - 40	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) Average	N	34.2	30 - 52	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) (Monthly samples)	N	1.6	0.45 – 3.2	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DBP precursors TOC Average	N	2.0	1.4 – 2.6	NA	TT	Various natural and manmade sources

+ Quarterly reporting is once every three months

On 3/5/2018, 6/4/2018, 9/4/2018, & 12/7/2018, Synthetic Organic Contaminates was sampled to meet regulatory sampling requirements. The results were less than the reporting limits with none detection.

Chemical	Detected Level	Health Effects Language
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ng/L or PPT)	ND	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Report prepared 5/26/2019 by Alpha Analytical Laboratories, Inc., using *CCR Guidance for Water Suppliers* available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml, employing due diligence with instructions given. Data contained in this report are based on the analytical results generated by Alpha Analytical Laboratories and its subcontract laboratories.