

2019 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 was Lake Amador for January, February and March of 2019, which had gone the filtration treatment/disinfection process.¹ Since April 2019, we have been receiving Jackson Valley Irrigation District's water which includes both Lake Amador and Lake Pardee, which undergoes disinfection and filtration.²**

The Board of Directors meetings are held in the clubhouse at 6:00PM, the 2nd 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 Lake Amador 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.

Jackson Valley Irrigation District source water assessment was conducted in 2002 by Amador County Environmental Health Department (ACEHD). The following are some activities the source is considered most vulnerable to: septic systems, historic mining,

¹ In 2019 of January, February, & March, the Oaks water source was Lake Amador.

² Since April of 2019 The Oaks began purchasing treated water from JVID. The water source for JVID is Pardee Reservoir.

underground storage tanks, and wastewater treatment plants. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting ACEHD at (209) 223-6439.

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).

W A T E R Q U A L I T Y D A T A

The Oaks Community Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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. Unless otherwise indicated, the data contained in this report are for the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. The table does not include contaminants that were not detected by laboratory testing. The Department allows most systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the results in this report, though representative, may be more than a year old.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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).

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 which a water system must follow.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) None	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) None	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) None	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*.

Total Coliform: Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public. The Oaks Community Association is pleased to inform you, no coliform bacteria were detected in any of the monthly distribution samples on 2019.

Lead and Copper (reporting units)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	12 ¹ 5 ²	ND ND	None None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	12 ¹ 5 ²	0.089 0.21	None None	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

¹ In 2019 of January, February, & March, the Oaks water source was Lake Amador.

² Since April of 2019 The Oaks began purchasing treated water from JVID. The water source for JVID is Pardee Reservoir.

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.

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date(s)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	02/04/19 ¹ 05/23/19 ²	8.1 2.2	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	02/04/19 ¹ 05/23/19 ²	76 13	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

¹ In 2019 of January, February, & March, the Oaks water source was Lake Amador.

² Since April of 2019 The Oaks began purchasing treated water from JVID. The water source for JVID is Pardee Reservoir.

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 2/04/2019 & Raw Water Lakes in 2/23/2016						
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
Gross Alpha Particle Activity in pCi/L (sampled in 02/04/2019)	N	0.593	NA	(0)	15	Erosion of natural deposits. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
+Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors, Treated Water 2019						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) Average	N	35.7 ¹ 32.1 ²	19.0 – 49.4 24 – 43.5	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) Average	N	31.3 ¹ 35.1 ²	11.8 – 48.8 27 – 48	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) (Monthly samples)	N	0.95 ¹ 0.5 ²	0.15 – 2.4 0.1 – 1.1	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DBP precursors TOC Average	N	2.7	1.8 – 3.6	NA	TT	Various natural and manmade sources

+ Quarterly reporting is once every three months

Table 5 - Detection Of Contaminants With A Secondary Drinking Water Standard Sampled in January, February, & March in 2019 unless otherwise indicated

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Detection	PHG	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm) Average	N	ND	ND	0.6	1	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	N	8.4	NA	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Color	N	ND	NA	NA	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity μ S/cm (Sampled 2/4/2019) Lake Amador	N	200	NA	NA	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Iron (ppb) Average treated water	N	<20	<20	NA	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) Average treated water	N	<20	<20	NA	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold (units)	N	4	NA	NA	3	Naturally-occurring organic

(Sampled 2/4/2019) Lake Amador						compounds
Table 5 (cont.) - Detection Of Contaminants With A <u>Secondary</u> Drinking Water Standard Sampled in January, February, & March in 2019 unless otherwise indicated						
Sulfate (ppm) (Sampled 2/4/2019) Lake Amador	N	27	NA	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units) (Sampled 2/4/2019) Lake Amador	N	2.1	NA	NA	5	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) (Sampled 2/4/2019) Lake Amador	N	160	NA	NA	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

¹ In 2019 of January, February, & March, the Oaks water source was Lake Amador.

² Since April of 2019 The Oaks began purchasing treated water from JVID. The water source for JVID is Pardee Reservoir.

Table 5 - Detection Of Contaminants With A <u>Secondary</u> Drinking Water Standard Lake Pardee Raw Lake Water – 5/23/2019						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Detection	PHG	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Aluminum (ppb)	Y	270	NA	NA	200	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	N	1.3	NA	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Conductivity (Micromhos per cm)	N	36	NA	NA	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Color (color units)	N	10	NA	NA	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	N	ND	NA	NA	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	N	ND	NA	NA	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold (units)	N	3.2	NA	NA	3	Naturally-occurring organic compounds
Sulfate (ppm)	N	1.2	NA	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)	N	0.44	NA	NA	5	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N	35	NA	NA	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

* There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

² Table 6 - Sampling Results Showing Treatment Of Surface Water Sources from JVID	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.052 NTU (September 8, 2019)
Violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

¹ The Oaks Community Association is pleased to inform you, there were no violations to report in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 for the Months of January, February, & March 2019

On 2/01/2016, Annual Water Quality sampling was done which also included the Perchlorate to meet regulatory sampling requirements. The results were less than the reporting limits with none detected.

¹ & ² In 2018 Synthetic Organic Contaminates was sampled to meet regulatory sampling requirements. The results were less than the reporting limits with none detected.

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.

¹ In 2019 of January, February, & March, the Oaks water source was Lake Amador.

² Since April of 2019 The Oaks began purchasing treated water from JVID. The water source for JVID is Pardee Reservoir.

Report prepared 6/21/2020 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.