OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Domestic Water User Notice
June 19, 2015

The Oakdale Irrigation District (OID) has recently completed the twenty sixth 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, 49, 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 domestic water supply can be from surface water or groundwater. Presently, your water is supplied from deep wells taking groundwater from the Modesto groundwater basin; it can be delivered to you untreated and meets both state and federal drinking water standards.

If in the future, the groundwater will require treatment to meet state and federal drinking water standards. If it becomes necessary to obtain water from surface sources, the State Department of Public Health will require that OID construct and operate a water treatment facility. The facility, in compliance with state and federal safe drinking water standards would be required to filter, treat, and disinfect the water prior to 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 Department of Public Health, which has the option of setting state standards more stringent than federal standards.

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WATER QUALITY CONTROL

Samples from the wells and the delivery system have been routinely collected by the 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 1, to December 31, 2014.

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

1. Primary drinking water standards: These standards are designed to protect public health, and specify limits for constituents in water that may be harmful to humans if consumed in excess. These primary MCL'S, specific treatment techniques adopted in lieu of primary MCL'S, and monitoring and reporting requirements for MCL'S that are specified in regulation.

2. Secondary drinking water standards: Relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and color.

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, or attend any regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors. The Board meetings are normally held at 9:00 A.M. on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

Sincerely,

OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

K:/wud/forms/2014ccr/rws wuser

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	**OID - Rural Water System #1**	Report Date:	03/25/15

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, 2014.

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

Type of water source(s) in use:	Groundwater wells		
Name & 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 Assessment information:	Performed in June of 2002 - see last page		
For more information, contact:	Robert Nielsen	Phone #:	(209) 847-0341 Ext. 5510

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

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units

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.

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

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, 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board(State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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.

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 Mo.) 0	0	More than 1 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 Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	02/04/14	12	8 - 17	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	02/04/14	188	98 - 269	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	Sample Date	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	06/10/14	< 5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	06/10/14	< 0.05	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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

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: Robert Nielsen at (209) 847-0341 Ext. 5510.

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**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2014	9	< 2 - 22	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	02/04/14	< 0.1	< 0.1 - 0.1	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/04/14	< 0.1	< 0.1 - 0.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	08/04/14	2	1 - 2	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STD.						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	02/04/14	255	127 - 406	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	02/04/14	330	161 - 470	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	02/04/14	6	2 - 11	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	02/04/14	8	4 - 15	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	02/04/14	< 0.1	< 0.1 - 0.3	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	02/04/14	0.1	< 0.1 - 0.4	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

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.

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 water system 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.

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Oakdale Irrigation District's – Rural Water System No. 1

Water System Number: 5000433

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 19, 2015 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by:
Name: Robert Nielsen
Signature:
Title: Water Utilities Supervisor
Phone Number: (209) 840-5510 Date: 6/19/15

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

[X] CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Mailed to each residence and or property owner.

[X] "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- [X] Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. oakdaleirrigation.com
- [ ] Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- [ ] Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- [ ] Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- [ ] Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- [ ] Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- [ ] Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

[ ] *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.

[ ] *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission