

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Alameda County Agricultural Fair Association Report Date: 6/29/2020

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, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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: Two ground water wells

Name & general location of source(s): Main Well and Auxiliary Well located at the fairgrounds.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source assessments were completed in March 2003. No potential sources of contamination were identified and wells are considered most vulnerable to lagoons, golf courses and septic systems. A summary of the assessments may be obtained by contacting our facility.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The second Tuesday of each month at 7 pm in the Administration Building Board Room. In July the meeting is the third Tuesday.

For more information, contact: Beth Wilcox Phone: (-925-) 426-7656

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 to 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.

Variations 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 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 storm water 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/18/2017	5	0.003	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/18/2017	5	0.31	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6/7/2010	51	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/7/2010	360	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
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Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<u>Barium (ppm)</u>	7/2/2019	.29	N/A 1 sample	1	2	<u>Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural gas deposits</u>
<u>Chromium (ppb)</u>	7/2/2019	N/D	N/A 1 sample	50	(100)	<u>Discharges from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits</u>
<u>Fluoride (ppm)</u>	7/2/2019	N/D	N/A 1 sample	2	1	<u>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</u>
<u>Nickel (ppb)</u>	7/2/2019	17	N/A 1 sample	100	12	<u>Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from metal facilities.</u>
<u>Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)</u>	6/26/2019	3.5	N/A 1 sample	10	10	<u>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.</u>
<u>Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)</u>	5/12/2015	3.38	N/A 1 sample	15	0	<u>Erosion of natural deposits.</u>

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
<u>Chloride</u>	6/7/2010	83	N/A 1 sample	500	NA	<u>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.</u>
<u>Iron</u>	6/7/2010	<100	N/A 1 sample	300	NA	<u>Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.</u>
<u>Sulfate (ppm)</u>	6/7/2010	61	N/A 1 sample	500	NA	<u>Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.</u>
<u>Zinc</u>	6/7/2010	ND	N/A 1 sample	5000	NA	<u>Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.</u>
<u>Total Dissolved Solids, TDS (ppm)</u>	6/7/2010	550	N/A 1 sample	1000	NA	<u>Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits.</u>
<u>Turbidity (NTU units)</u>	6/7/2010	ND	N/A 1 sample	5	NA	<u>Soil runoff.</u>
<u>Specific Conductance (micromhos/cm)</u>	6/7/2010	940	N/A 1 sample	1600	NA	<u>Substances that form ions when in water' seawater influence.</u>

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
<u>TTHM's or Total Trihalomethanes</u>	5/18/2020	1.88	N/A	80	<u>Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.</u>

Chlorine (ppm)	Daily	0.5	0.3 – 1.2	4.0 as Cl ₂	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects of their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience discomfort.
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*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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. USEPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Alameda County Fair 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

State Water Resources Control Board
 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P-2nd Fl.
 Richmond, CA 94804



WATER QUALITY EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PLAN
[Health and Safety Code §116460]

Water System Name: Alameda County Fairgrounds
County: Alameda

System No.: 0105020

WATER SYSTEM PERSONNEL OR SYSTEM CONTACT

Name	Title	E-mail Address	Office Phone	Emergency Phone
Beth Wilcox	Maintenance Office Supervisor	bwilcox@alamedacountyfair.com	945-426-7656	Cell: 925-997-0158
Richard Sims	VP Operations	rsims@alamedacountyfair.com	925-426-7624	Cell: 925-596-5744
Jerome Hoban	CEO	jhoban@alamedacountyfair.com	925-426-7600	Cell: 925-567-6032

STATE AND COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTACT

Name	Title	Agency	E-Mail Address	Office Phone	Emergency Phone
Elena Joy Pelen	Water engineer	Calif Water Boards	Elenajoy.pelen@waterboards.ca.gov	(510) 620-3467	(925) 323-6131
Ron Torres	R.E.H.S.	Alameda Co Health	ronald.torres@acgov.org	(510) 567-6736	(510) 567-6736

If the above personnel cannot be reached, contact:

Office of Emergency Service Warning Center (24 hours) - (800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911
 When reporting a water quality emergency to the warning center, please ask for the California Department of Public Health Drinking Water Program duty officer.

NOTIFICATION PLAN

Describe how you will notify your water users of emergencies. Use the other side of this form, if necessary.

Alameda County Fairgrounds will utilize the following 3 methods of notification:

- _____ The Radio: Every 1-2 minutes one person will cover the Stable Area and RV trailer parks.
- _____ The PA system: Every 1-2 minutes one person will cover the Stable Area and the all grounds PA system.
- _____ Door to Door Method: Every 20-30 minutes one person will cover the RV parks.
- _____
- _____
- _____

Report Prepared by: Beth Wilcox

Title: Compliance Supervisor

Signature: *Beth Wilcox*

Date: 6/29/2020

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Alameda County Fair Association

Water System Number: 105020

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 7/3/2020 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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Beth Wilcox
Signature: 
Title: Maintenance Office Supervisor
& Compliance Specialist
Phone Number: (925) 426-7656 Date: 6/29/2020

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:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

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

Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.alamedacountyfair.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):

RV South & RV North laundry/restrooms.

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)

Other (attach a list of other methods used)

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

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.