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# Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District
## 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

2011 Water Quality Information

**Este informe contiene informacion muy impotante sobre su agua beber.**
**Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**Dear Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District Customer:**
Water quality is an important issue with us. Providing water that meets state and federal drinking water standards is our number one priority. The District provides water quality information each year to customers in conformance with these state and federal regulations. The Districts water supply is obtained from nine wells located throughout the community. The District is required to test weekly for coliform bacteria in the distribution system and quarterly at the production wells. An assessment of the Districts drinking water sources was completed in December 2004 and can be obtained at the District office. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply; high and low density septic systems. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities; Illegal activities/un-authorized dumping, sewer collection systems, wells/agriculture/irrigation, dry cleaners, airports/ maintenance/fueling, fleet/truck/bus terminals, plastic/synthetics producers, automobile/repair shops, electrical/electronic manufacturing, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, and automobile/gas stations.

**Microbiological Quality of Water.**
Monitoring for bacteriological constituents in the distribution system is required of all water systems. If you have consumers such as renters or workers who do not get water bills, we can send you additional copies upon request to make this report available to those who use water at your facility. If you have any questions about this report, contact the District office during regular business hours (7:00 am - 4:00 pm Monday thru Friday) at (916) 991-1000. The District has test sample sites in various locations in the system approved by the California Department of Public Health. Of the 208 required test samples taken last year, 0 were found to contain coliform bacteria.

***Monthly Board meetings are held the third Monday of every month.***

| Microbiological Contaminants | No. of Detections | Months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Detections this year: 0 | 0 | No more than 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and E. Coli | Detections This year: 0 | 0 | | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

**DETECTED PRIMARY STANDARDS**

| PARAMETER | UNITS | PHG (MCLG) | MCL | DLR | AVERAGE | RANGE | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Barium (2008) | PPB | 2 | 1 | 100 | 56 | ND - 140 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| *Fluoride (2008) | PPM | 1 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.27 | .19 - .40 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (2011) | PPB | 0.004 | 10 | 2 | 3.2 | ND - 6.7 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (2011) | PPB | (100) | 50 | 10 | 5.78 | ND - 14 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| *Radium 228 (2007) | pCi/L | 0.019 | 5 | 1 | 0.39 | <1 - 1.46 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as NO3) (2011) | PPM | 45 | 45 | 2 | 4.38 | ND - 8.6 | Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks / sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

**Arsenic** above 5 ppb up to 10 ppb: While your drinking water meets the current federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high consentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**DETECTED SECONDARY STANDARDS**

| PARAMETER | UNITS | PHG (MCLG) | MCL | DLR | AVERAGE | RANGE | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Total Dissolved Solids (2008) | PPM | No Standard | 1000 | N/A | 214.4 | 180 - 250 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| *Sulfate (2008) | PPM | No Standard | 500 | 0.5 | 5.09 | 2.1 - 9.1 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| *Sodium (2008) | PPM | No Standard | N/A | N/A | 23.1 | 18 - 30 | Naturally occurring organic materials |

**DETECTED UNREGULATED STANDARDS**

| PARAMETER | UNITS | PHG (MCLG) | MCL | DLR | AVERAGE | RANGE | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Hardness (2008) | PPM | No Standard | N/A | N/A | 92.67 | 58 - 130 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| *Chromium Hexavalent (2007) | PPB | No Standard | N/A | 1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | Erosion of natural deposits |

**LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS**

| CHEMICAL | ACTION LEVEL (Mg/L) | SOURCE WATER (Mg/L) | AT THE TAP 90$^{TH}$ PERCENTILE (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (2011) | 1.3 | ND | 0.089 |
| Lead (2011) | 15 | ND | ND |

* Data reported is from most current samples for these constituents'. Some contaminants are not required to be monitored for each year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data reported, though representative is more than one year old. In addition to these constituents the District tested for many other organic and inorganic chemicals, none of which were detected in the water.

## Abbreviations and Definitions

**Regulatory Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
**Non-Detects (ND)** – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
**ppm** – Parts per million or Milligrams per Liter
**ppb** – Parts per billion or Micrograms per Liter
**pCi/L** – Pico curies per Liter (a measure of radioactivity in water)
**mg/L** – Milligram per Liter, same as parts per million
**µg/L** – Micrograms per Liter, same as parts per billion
**MFL** – Million fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos fibers longer than 10 micrometers)
**NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit** – Measure of the clarity of water
**TT Treatment Technique** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
**MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level** – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water in accordance with state and federal regulations
**MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. These goals are established by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency
**MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level –** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumers tap.
**MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** – The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
**DLR:** Detection limit for Reporting purposes; set by DHS.
**Primary Drinking Water Standards** – These standards define surface water treatment requirements, and the monitoring and reporting requirements for constituents required by regulations. State and federal regulators establish the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for constituents that affect health
**PHG: Public Health Goal** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. These goals are established by the California Environmental Protection Agency
**TON:** Threshold Odor Number
**N/A:** Not Applicable
**At the Tap 90th Percentile –** Not Representative of source water, representative of testing on a select group of homes using Department of Health Services guidelines. These tests determine whether household plumbing have affected the water quality.
**<**: Less than
• : An accurate measurable average could not be determined with the current test data.

The source of drinking water provided by the District is derived solely from wells (ground water). 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/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 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health 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 provide the same protection for public health.

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 at 1-800-426-4791, or visit their website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromisedpersons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorder, 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 tolessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or visit their website at www.epa.gov/safewater. The Rio Linda / Elverta Community Water District staff can be reached at 916-991-1000 to discuss any questions you may have on this reqport.

**Note:**
The Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District purchased water from Sacramento Suburban Water District and supplied the purchased water to customers in the distribution system in 2011. In accordance with regulations the included water quality data was provided by Sacramento Suburban Water District for the purchased water. This water quality report includes the upper MCL range for the reported constituents.

# Sacramento Suburban Water District
# Water Quality Data for 2011 - North Service Area

## DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] | PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG] | NORTH SERVICE AREA RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic | PPB | 10 | 0.004 | ND - 4.1 | ND | 2010 - 2011 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | PPB | 1000 | 200 | ND - 180 | ND | 2010 - 2011 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (total) | PPB | 50 | (100) | ND - 13 | ND | 2010 - 2011 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | PPM | 2 | 1 | 0.11 - 0.31 | 0.2 | 2010 - 2011 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as NO3) | PPM | 45 | 45 | ND - 30.0 | 10.4 | 2011 | Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | PPB | 5 | 0.06 | ND - 1.6 | ND | 2010 - 2011 | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
| Trichlorothethylene (TCE) | PPB | 5 | 0.8 | ND - 3.9 | ND | 2010 - 2011 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | ND - 2.68 | ND | 2005 - 2011 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 | pCi/L | 5 (combined Ra -226 and -228) | 0.05 | ND - 1.10 | ND | 2005 - 2011 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | pCi/L | | 0.019 | ND - 1.59 | ND | 2005 - 2011 | |

## DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | PHG OR (MCLG) | NORTH SERVICE AREA RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride | PPM | 500 | NONE | 8.0 - 65 | 33 | 2010 - 2011 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Color | UNITS | 15 | NONE | ND - 5 | ND | 2010 - 2011 | Naturally - occurring organic materials |
| Iron | PPB | 300 | NONE | ND - 130 | 20 | 2010 - 2011 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Manganese | PPB | 50 | NONE | ND - 27 | 5 | 2010 - 2011 | Naturally - occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µmhos | 1600 | NONE | 200 - 600 | 346 | 2010 - 2011 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | PPM | 500 | NONE | 2.3 - 22.0 | 7.8 | 2010 - 2011 | Runoff/leaching from natural; deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids | PPM | 1000 | NONE | 170 - 430 | 255 | 2010 - 2011 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | NONE | ND - 0.78 | 0.07 | 2010 - 2011 | Soil runoff and leaching |

## DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS {A}

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | PHG OR (MCLG) | NORTH SERVICE AREA RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloroform **{B}** | PPB | NO STANDARD | (70) | ND - 0.52 | ND | 2004 - 2008 | By-product of drinking water chlorination or other sources |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | PPB | NL=1000 | NONE | ND - 24 | ND | 2004 - 2009 | Used in electrical insulation, as a propellant and refrigerant, pesticide |
| Hardness | PPM | NO STANDARD | NONE | 75 - 240 | 113 | 2010 - 2011 | Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium. |
| Sodium | PPM | NO STANDARD | NONE | 9.5 - 51 | 25 | 2010 - 2011 | Naturally-occuring salt in water |

**{A}** Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

**{B}** This is source / wellhead concentration prior to treatment.

## DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG] | MCL or [MRDL] | San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company(a) | | | Citrus Heights Groundwater | | | Fair Oaks Groundwater | | | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | RANGE | AVERAGE | YEAR SAMPLED | RANGE | AVERAGE | YEAR SAMPLED | RANGE | AVERAGE | YEAR SAMPLED | |
| Arsenic | PPB | 0.004 | 10 | ND | ND | 2010 | ND - 4.1 | ND | 2008, 2010 | 2.2 - 2.9 | 2.6 | 2006 - 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | PPM | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2010 | ND | ND | 2008, 2010 | ND | ND | 2006 - 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | PPM | 1 | 2.0 | ND | ND | 2011 | ND - 0.26 | 0.12 | 2008, 2009, 2010 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2006 - 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as nitrate) | PPM | 45 | 45 | ND | ND | 2011 | 4.4 - 12 | 7.8 | 2011 | 1.2 - 2.4 | 2 | 2007 - 2011 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Asbestos | MFL | 7 | 7 | ND - 0.2 | ND | 2011 | ND | ND | 2009 | ND | ND | 2008, 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine Residual - distribution system | PPM | [4] | [4] | 0.19 - 1.22 (0.66 - 1.14) | 0.76 (0.73) | 2011 | 0.24 - 1.76 | 0.8 | 2011 | 0.24 - 1.11 | 0.68 | 2011 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Trihalomethanes - distribution system | PPB | N/A | 80 | 39 - 59 (31 - 69) | 50 (41) | 2011 | ND - 72 | 54 | 2011 | 30 - 49 | 42 | 2011 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids - distribution system | PPB | N/A | 60 | 25 - 34 (17 - 36) | 30 (30) | 2011 | ND - 46 | 33 | 2011 | 26 - 46 | 34 | 2011 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (raw water) (b) | PPM | N/A | TT = 2 | 1.2 - 1.7 | 1.4 | 2011 | NR | N/A | N/A | NR | N/A | N/A | Various natural and manmade sources |
| **CONSTITUENT** | **UNITS** | **PHG OR (MCLG)** | **MCL** | **LEVEL FOUND** | | **YEAR SAMPLED** | **LEVEL FOUND** | | **YEAR SAMPLED** | **LEVEL FOUND** | | **YEAR SAMPLED** | **MAJOR SOURCES** |
| Turbidity (b) | NTU | N/A | TT = 1 NTU | 0.074 | | 2011 | NR | | N/A | NR | | N/A | Soil runoff |
| | % Samples | N/A | TT = ≤0.3 NTU | 99.9989 | | 2011 | NR | | N/A | NR | | N/A | |
| | UNITS | **PHG OR (MCLG)** | **AL** | **90th PERCENTILE** | **# SAMPLED/ # EXCEED AL** | **YEAR SAMPLED** | **90th PERCENTILE** | **# SAMPLED/ # EXCEED AL** | **YEAR SAMPLED** | **90th PERCENTILE** | **# SAMPLED/ # EXCEED AL** | **YEAR SAMPLED** | **MAJOR SOURCES** |
| Copper | PPM | 0.3 | 1.3 | ND (0.085) | 30/0 (30/0) | 2009 (2009) | ND | 30/0 | 2009 | ND | 30/0 | 2010 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

## DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | PHG or (MCLG) | MCL | San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company | | | Citrus Heights Groundwater | | | Fair Oaks Groundwater | | | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | RANGE | AVERAGE | YEAR SAMPLED | RANGE | AVERAGE | YEAR SAMPLED | RANGE | AVERAGE | YEAR SAMPLED | |
| Odor | UNITS | N/A | 3 | ND | ND | 2011 | ND | ND | 2008, 2010 | 1 | 1 | 2006 - 2009 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Chloride | PPM | N/A | 500 | 2.1 - 3.1 | 2.8 | 2011 | 10 - 21 | 16.2 | 2008, 2010 | 2.9 - 23 | 6.8 | 2006 - 2009 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | µS/CM | N/A | 1,600 | 63 - 85 | 72 | 2011 | 230 - 380 | 304 | 2008, 2010 | 120 - 550 | 228 | 2006 - 2009 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | PPM | N/A | 500 | 4.0 - 7.3 | 5.9 | 2011 | 7.5 - 11 | 9.5 | 2008, 2010 | 3.8 - 28 | 10.8 | 2006 - 2009 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | N/A | 5 | 0.02 - 0.074 | 0.045 | 2011 | ND - 0.32 | 0.12 | 2008, 2010 | 0.22 - 0.64 | 0.39 | 2006 - 2009 | Soil runoff |
| Total Dissolved Solids | PPM | N/A | 1,000 | 28 - 54 | 41 | 2011 | 200 - 280 | 224 | 2008, 2010 | 100 - 400 | 180 | 2006 - 2009 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

## DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS (c)

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | PHG or (MCLG) | NL | San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company | | | Citrus Heights Groundwater | | | Fair Oaks Groundwater | | | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | RANGE | AVERAGE | YEAR SAMPLED | RANGE | AVERAGE | YEAR SAMPLED | RANGE | AVERAGE | YEAR SAMPLED | |
| Hardness | PPM | N/A | NONE | 27 - 39 | 31 | 2011 | 89 - 140 | 112 | 2008, 2010 | 48 - 210 | 89 | 2006 - 2009 | Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium. |
| Sodium | PPM | N/A | NONE | 1.9 - 2.9 | 2.5 | 2011 | 11 - 23 | 18.2 | 2008, 2010 | 4.9 - 32 | 11.5 | 2006 - 2009 | Naturally occurring salt in the water |
| Calcium | PPM | N/A | NONE | 8.2 - 12 | 9.5 | 2011 | 21 - 33 | 25.4 | 2008, 2010 | 12 - 43 | 20.1 | 2006 - 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium | PPM | N/A | NONE | 1.3 - 2.4 | 1.7 | 2011 | 8.7 - 16 | 12.1 | 2008, 2010 | 4.4 - 25 | 9.4 | 2006 - 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radon 222 | pCi/L | N/A | NONE | ND | ND | 2006 | 165 - 304 | 231 | 1999 - 2009 | 114 - 333 | 215 | 2005 | Erosion of natural deposits |

(a)--Data for OVWC Distribution System is shown in parenthesis

(b)--Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and turbidity.

(c)-- Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.