

Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District  
 730 L Street, P.O. Box 400  
 Rio Linda, CA 95673  
 Tel (916) 991-1000  
 Fax (916) 991-6616  
 Website: www.rlecwd.com

**Board of Directors**  
 Matt Longo, President  
 Duane Anderson, V.P.  
 Frank Caron  
 Brent Dills  
 Paul Green

## Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.  
 Tradúzcalo 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 District's water supply is obtained from eleven 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 District's 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/ unauthorized 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.*

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA							
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 CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS							
PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
Barium 2012	PPB	200	1000	100	55.45	0 - 150	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride 2012	PPM	1	2	0.1	0.22	.17 - .3	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic 2012 -2013	PPB	0.004	10	2	5.18	2.2 - 10	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total) 2012	PPB	(100)	50	10	9.09	0 - 15	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) 2013	PPM	45	45	2	5.36	ND - 11	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. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY STANDARDS (regulated for aesthetic qualities)							
PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Dissolved Solids 2012	PPM	No Standard	1000	N/A	219	180 - 270	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate 2012	PPM	No Standard	500	0.5	5.6	0 - 11	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance 2012	umhos	No Standard	1600	N/A	270	200 - 350	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride 2012	PPM	No Standard	500	N/A	20.65	8.4 - 54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

RESULTS FROM SODIUM AND HARDNESS							
PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
Hardness 2012	PPM	No Standard	N/A	N/A	92.3	60 - 130	Sum of polyvalent cations present in water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually natural occurring
Sodium 2012	PPM	No Standard	N/A	N/A	23.1	18 - 30	Salt present in the water and is generally natural occurring

DETECTED UNREGULATED STANDARDS							
PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
Chromium Hexavalent 2013	PPB	No Standard	N/A	1	9.2	2.4 - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium 2012	PPM	No Standard	N/A	N/A	17.46	10 - 24	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium 2012	PPM	No Standard	N/A	N/A	11.65	8.2 - 17	Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER				
CHEMICAL	ACTION LEVEL (Mg/L)	SOURCE WATER (Mg/L)	AT THE TAP 90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE (mg/L)	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Copper (2011)	1.3	ND	0.089	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
*Lead (2011)	15	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

\* 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 detectable at testing limit

**DLR:** Detection limit for Reporting purposes; set by DHS.

**ppm** – Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb** – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**pCi/L** – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**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. 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

**MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** – 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).

**MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** – 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. MRDLG's are set by the USEPA

**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. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency

**TON:** Threshold Odor Number

**N/A:** Not Applicable

**At the Tap 90<sup>th</sup> 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 (groundwater). 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/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 (Department) 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.

#### 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 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

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 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 to lessen 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](http://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 report.

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 2013. 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 2013

<b>DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health</b>									
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL (MRDL)	PHG or (MCLG)	NORTH SERVICE AREA SSWD (groundwater)			SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES	
				RANGE	AVERAGE				
Aluminum	PPM	1	0.06	ND - 19	0.005	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes		
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND - 3.3	ND	2013	Erosion of natural deposits		
Barium	PPB	1000	200	53 - 150	ND	2013	Erosion of natural deposits		
Chromium (total)	PPB	50	(100)	ND - 15	ND	2013	Erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	PPM	2	1	ND - 0.31	0.15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate (as NO3)	PPM	45	45	ND - 22.8	6.2	2013	Runoff an leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Perchlorate	PPB	6	6	ND - 3.3	ND	2013	An inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.		
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PPB	5	0.06	ND - 1.5	ND	2013	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)		
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	PPB	5	0.8	ND - 1.95	ND	2013	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories		
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND - 7.3	ND	2005-2013	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND - 1.66	ND	2005 - 2013	Erosion of natural deposits		
<b>DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities</b>									
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES		
Aluminum	PPB	200	60	ND - 190	ND	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Chloride	PPM	500	NONE	3.6 - 69	32.5	2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials		
Color	UNITS	15	NONE	ND - 10	ND	2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials		
Copper	PPB	1000	170	ND - 19	ND	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Iron	PPB	300	NONE	ND - 27	ND	2013	Leaching from natural deposits		
Manganese	PPB	50	NONE	ND - 125	ND	2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials		
Specific Conductance	µmhos	1600	NONE	170 - 520	331	2013	Substances that form ions when in water		
Sulfate	PPM	500	NONE	ND - 20	6.8	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NONE	160 - 370	253	2010 - 2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	ND - 3.9	0.13	2013	Soil runoff and leaching		
<b>DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS</b>									
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE			
Hardness	grains/gallon	NO STANDARD	NONE	3.7 - 122	6.5	2013	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium.		
Sodium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	64 - 210	111	2013	Naturally-occurring salt in water		

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