

**Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District**  
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**Board of Directors**  
 Jason Green, President  
 Chris Gifford, V.P.  
 John Ridilla  
 Mary Harris  
 Robert Reisig

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

## Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

**2019 Water Quality**

**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 to the District. 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 groundwater wells located throughout the community. An assessment of the District's drinking water sources (wells) was completed in December 2004 and can be obtained at the District office. The source water assessment for the Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District determined that the District's sources are considered most vulnerable to activities associated with contaminants detected in water supplies from high and low density septic systems. In addition, the sources are considered 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 and storage facilities, and automobile fuel stations. 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 of 7:00 am - 4:00 pm Monday thru Friday at (916) 991-1000.

**Microbiological Quality of Water.**

Monitoring for bacteriological constituents in the distribution system is required of all water systems. The District has test sample sites within the Distribution system in locations approved by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCBDDW) from which weekly samples are collected. The District was required to collect 208 bacteriological test samples from these sites in 2019. One (1) of the required test samples last year was found to contain coliform bacteria. The sample site as well as additional sites upstream and downstream of the site were re-sampled and found to be coliform negative.

WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING RESULTS					
Microbiological Contaminants	No. of Detections	Months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Coliform Bacteria	Detections this year: 1	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 DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health**

PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
Fluoride	PPM	1	2	0.1	0.23	.2 - .25	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	2	8.07	2.7-11	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	PPB	(100)	50	10	6	0 - 12	Erosion of natural deposits
*Radium 228 (2016)	pCi/L	0.019	5	1	0.09	0-1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
*Nitrate (as NO3) (2015)	PPM	45	45	2	4.41	0 - 12	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks / sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	PPM	10	10	0.4	0.99	0 - 2.6	Runoff and Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and 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 cancer.

**DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities**

PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	No Standard	1000	N/A	185	180 - 190	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	PPM	No Standard	500	0.5	1.35	1.1 - 1.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	umhos	No Standard	1600	N/A	264	190 - 370	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	PPM	No Standard	500	N/A	9.7	9.4 - 10	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**RESULTS FROM SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
Hardness	PPM	No Standard	N/A	N/A	82	64 - 100	Sum of polyvalent cations present in water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually natural occurring
Sodium	PPM	No Standard	N/A	N/A	18.5	18 - 19	Salt present in the water and is generally natural occurring

**DETECTED UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS**

PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
Calcium	PPM	No Standard	N/A	N/A	14.5	11 - 18	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	No Standard	N/A	N/A	10.75	8.5 - 13	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	0.02	N/A	1	10.91	2.2 - 16	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; 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 Contaminants
*Copper (2017)	1.3	ND	0.13	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
*Lead (2017)	15	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Two (2) schools within the District boundaries requested lead sampling at their campuses.

\* 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**

**Non-Detects (ND)** – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not detectable at testing limit

**DLR:** Detection limit for Reporting purposes; set by State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCBDDW).

**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

**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 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. PHG's 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 State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCBDDW) 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 residual 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 State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCBDDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website:

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>

**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). Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District staff can be reached at 916-991-1000 to discuss any questions you may have on this report.