Rio Linda/Elverta
Community Water District
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Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District

2004 Consumer Confidence Report

2003 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 1 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 wells. The District is required to test weekly for coliform bacteria in the distribution system and annually at the wells. An assessment of the Districts drinking water sources was completed in December 2003. 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. The District has test sites in various locations in the system approved by the State Department of Health Services. Of the 162 tests taken last year, one was found to contain coliform bacteria. This sample site was retested and found to be negative for total coliform. However, the District failed to follow the procedures as specified in section 64424(2)(b) of the Chapter 15, Title 22, California Code of Regulations. Therefore, the Department of Health Services notified the District of a procedural violation for that month.

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 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday) at (916) 991-1000.

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

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	NO. OF DETECTIONS	TOTAL NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Total coliform bacteria	Highest number of detections in one month: 1	1*	More than 1 sample in a month with detection, or two or more routine samples or any repeat sample with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli	Total number of detections in the year: 0	0		0	Human and animal fecal waste

* Procedural failure only

SECONDARY STANDARDS: AESTHETIC STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCLG (PHG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
*Odor-Threshold	TON	NONE	3	N/A	1	1-1	Naturally occurring organic materials
*Total Dissolved Solids	Mg/L	NONE	500	N/A	220	180-260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
*Manganese	µg/L	NONE	50	20	8.18	Nd-90	Leaching from natural deposits
*Sulfate	Mg/L	NONE	250	.5	4.09	4-7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

* Results from 2001/2002 sampling. The State allows monitoring for some contaminates less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminates do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

PRIMARY STANDARDS		Health Related Standards				
PARAMETER	UNITS	MCLG (PHG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE
*Barium	Ug/L	1000	1000	100	61.27	ND-150
*Fluoride	Mg/L	1	2	.1	.02	ND-.2
*Arsenic	Ug/L	NONE	50	2	6.64	4-13
*Chromium, Total	Ug/L	100	50	10	6.09	ND-15
*Selenium	Ug/L	50	50	5	1.09	ND-12
Nitrate (as NO3)	Mg/L	45	45	2	4.36	2-11

* Results from 2001/2002 sampling. The State allows monitoring for some contaminates less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminates do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

Arsenic above 10 up through 50 ug/L: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS (22 CCR SECTION 64672.3)

CHEMICAL	ACTION LEVEL (Mg/L)	SOURCE WATER (Mg/L)	AT THE TAP 90TH PERCENTILE (Mg/L)
*Copper	1.3	ND	.025
*Lead	.015	ND	ND

*Results from 2002 sampling. The State allows monitoring for some contaminates less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminates do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

In addition to these constituents, the District also 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
ppb – Parts per billion
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
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 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 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 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 Department of Health Services (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.

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-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.