Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District
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Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District
2009 Consumer Confidence Report

2008 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 annually at the production wells. An assessment of the Districts drinking water sources was completed in October 2002 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, 1 was found to contain coliform bacteria. The sample site was re-tested including additional sites upstream and downstream of the initial sampling location and all were found to be negative for total coliform.

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

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 STANDARDS

PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
Barium	PPB	2	1	100	84	ND - 140	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	PPM	1	2	0.1	0.27	.19 - .40	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	2	5.88	3.3 - 9.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	PPB	(100)	50	10	6	ND - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (2007)	pCi/L	0.019	5	1	0.26	<1 - 1.46	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO3)	PPM	45	45	2	5.12	1.8 - 11	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks / sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Diethylhexylphthalate (2007)	PPB	12	4	3	0.36	ND - 3.3	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingriedient in pesticides

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	PPM	No Standard	1000	N/A	214.4	180 - 250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	PPM	No Standard	500	0.5	5.09	2.1 - 9.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron	PPB	No Standard	300	100	1.1	ND - 94	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sodium	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	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 90TH PERCENTILE (mg/L)**
Copper	1.3	ND	0.13
Lead	15	ND	0.0025

* 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 Departmant 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-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.

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 2008. In accordance with regulations the following 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
DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS
North Service Area - Groundwater

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Aluminum	PPM	1	0.6	ND - 0.58	ND	2004 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND - 3.9	ND	2005 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	PPM	1	2	ND - 0.14	ND	2004 - 2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	PPB	50	(100)	ND - 14	ND	2005 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	PPM	2.0	1	ND - 0.32	ND	2004 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3)	PPM	45	45	2.5 - 29.0	12.5	2007 - 2008	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene	PPB	5	0.06	ND - 2.2	ND	2004 - 2008	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichlorothethylene	PPB	5	0.8	ND - 3.1	ND	2004 - 2008	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND - 2.68	ND	2005 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	pCi/L	5	.(0)	ND - 1.07	ND	2005 - 2007	

SACRAMENTO SUBURBAN WATER DISTRICT
DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS
North Service Area - Groundwater

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Aluminum	PPB	200	600	ND - 0.58	ND	2004 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate	PPM	No Standard		96 - 220	134	2004 -2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	PPM	500	NONE	4.5 - 60	31	2004 - 2007	Leaching from natural deposits
Color	UNITS	15	NONE	ND - 10	0.4	2004 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	PPB	500	NONE	ND - .09	0.03	2004 - 2007	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	PPB	300	NONE	ND - 240	ND	2004 - 2008	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	PPB	50	NONE	ND-230*	26.5	2004 - 2008	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	UNITS	3	NONE	ND - 1	1	2004 - 2007	Leaching from natural deposits
pH	UNITS			7.2 - 8.1	7.8	2004 - 2007	Naturally occuring
Specific Conductivity	µS/cm	1600	NONE	180 - 640	354	2008	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	PPM	500	NONE	2.0 - 25.0	7.5	2004 - 2007	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NONE	150 - 340	241	2004 - 2007	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	ND - 1.70	0.21	2005 - 2007	Soil runoff and leaching

DETECTED UNRGEGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS
North Service Area - Groundwater

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Boron	PPB	NL=1000	NONE	ND - 430	ND	2001 - 2004	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane*	PPB	No Standard	NONE	ND - 0.84	ND	2004 - 2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination or other sources
Calcium	PPM	No Standard	NONE	14 - 44	22	2004 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform*	PPB	No Standard	NONE	ND - 6.2	ND	2004 - 2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination or other sources
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	PPB	No Standard	NONE	ND - 1.70	ND	2004 - 2008	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	PPB	NL=1000	NONE	ND - 1.2	ND	2004 - 2008	Used in electrical insulation, as a propellant and refrigerant, pesticide
Hardness	PPM	No Standard	NONE	63 - 200	109	2004 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	No Standard	NONE	ND - 17.0	5.6	2001 - 2004	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	No Standard	NONE	6.8 - 24.0	13.2	2004 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	PPM	No Standard	NONE	11 - 51	25	2004 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	PPB	NL=50	NONE	ND - 26.0	8.7	2001 - 2004	Erosion of natural deposits

*** This is source/wellhead concentration prior to treatment**

The State allows the District to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year , based on the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative is more than 1 year old.