Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District
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Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District
2014 Consumer Confidence Report

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 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 Districts water supply is obtained from eleven groundwater wells located throughout the community. An assessment of the Districts 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 Districts sources are considered most vulnerable to activities associated with contaminants detected in water supplies from high and low 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, electical/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 2014. Zero (0) of the required test samples last year were found to contain coliform bacteria.

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: 0	0	No more than 1 positive monthly	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
*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 2012	PPB	(100)	50	10	9.09	0 - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium 2014	PPB	0.02	10	1	10.23	5.8 - 16	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; 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) 2014	PPM	45	45	2	4.79	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 cancer.
Hexavalent Chromium Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting 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 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 occuring
*Sodium 2012	PPM	No Standard	N/A	N/A	23.1	18 - 30	Salt present in the water and is generally natural occuring

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

PARAMETER	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	Typical Source of Contaminants
*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 90TH PERCENTILE (mg/L)**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Copper (2014)	1.3	ND	0.11	Internal corrosion of houshold water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (2014)	15	ND	ND	Internal corrosiion 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.

DETECTED UCMR3 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS					
CONSTITUENT	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**SAMPLE DATE**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Chromium (total)	PPB	2.1 - 41	9.18	2014	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used from chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Strontium	PPB	120 - 240	190	2014	Naturally-occuring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	PPB	24 - 46	34.2	2014	Naturally-occuring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Hexavalent Chromium (dissolved)	PPB	2.0 - 15	9.24	2014	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used from chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Chlorate	PPB	24 - 1100	275	2014	Decomposition of Sodium Hypochlorite; Disinfection by-product

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 90th 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 run off, and residual uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroluem 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. 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. 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. 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 has the ability to purchase water from Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD) and supply the purchased water to customers in the distribution system. In accordance with regulations the included water quality data was provided by SSWD for water produced in their water system.

Sacramento Suburban Water District
Water Quality Data for 2014

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG or (MCLG)	NORTH SERVICE AREA SSWD (groundwater) RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND - 3.3	ND	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	PPM	1	2	ND - 0.15	ND	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	PPB	50	(100)	ND - 10	ND	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	PPM	2	1	ND - 0.26	0.14	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	10	0.02	ND - 12	5	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile and manufacturing facilities
Nitrate (as NO3)	PPM	45	45	ND - 31	7.8	2013 - 2014	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PPB	5	0.06	ND - 2.1	ND	2013 - 2014	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichlorothethylene (TCE)	PPB	5	1.7	ND - 2.6	ND	2013 - 2014	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND - 3.95	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Chloride	PPM	500	NONE	9 - 94	32	2013 - 2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	UNITS	15	NONE	ND - 5	ND	2013 - 2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	PPB	300	NONE	ND - 140	ND	2013 - 2014	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	PPB	50	NONE	ND - 210	ND	2013 - 2014	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	TON	3	NONE	ND - 1	ND	2013 - 2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmhos	1600	NONE	200 - 530	330	2013 - 2014	Substances that form ions when in water. Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	PPM	500	NONE	2.7 - 15	7	2013 - 2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NONE	170 - 370	248	2013 - 2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	ND - 0.38	ND	2013 - 2014	Suspended organic and inorganic particles

DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	PRIMARY SOURCES/USES
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	86 - 150	112	2013-2014	Leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	16 - 42	22	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	grains/gallon	NO STANDARD	NONE	4.4 - 11.1	6.4	2013 - 2014	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally-occurring magnesium and calcium.
	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	75 - 190	109		
Magnesium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	8 - 21	13	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	NONE	NO STANDARD	NONE	7.7 - 8.1	7.9	2013 - 2014	A measurement of hydrogen ion activity. Leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	11 - 54	27	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED UCMR3 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	PRIMARY SOURCES/USES
1,1-Dichloroethane	PPB	ND - 0.034	ND	2014	Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent
1,4-Dioxane	PPB	ND - 0.11	ND	2014	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufature and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics, and shampoos
17-beta-Estradiol	PPB	ND - 0.0008	ND	2014	Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; used in pharamaceuticals
Chlorate	PPB	ND - 660	157	2014	Decomposition of Sodium Hypochlorite; Disinfection by-product
Chlorodifluoromethane	PPB	ND - 15.00	0.78	2014	Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas, and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent, and in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers
Chromium (total)	PPB	ND - 11.0	4.4	2014	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used from chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Hexavalent Chromium (dissolved)	PPB	0.7 - 11.0	4.9	2014	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used from chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Strontium	PPB	120 - 560	264	2014	Naturally-occuring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	PPB	ND - 85.0	16.2	2014	Naturally-occuring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

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.

Sacramento Suburban Water District
Water Quality Data for 2014

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated to protect your health

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG or (MCLG)	NORTH SERVICE AREA SSWD (groundwater) RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND - 3.3	ND	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	PPM	1	2	ND - 0.15	ND	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	PPB	50	(100)	ND - 13	ND	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	PPM	2	1	ND - 0.26	0.14	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	10	0.02	1.2 - 12.0	5.0	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile and manufacturing facilities
Nitrate (as NO3)	PPM	45	45	ND - 31	8.0	2013 - 2014	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PPB	5	0.06	ND - 2.1	ND	2013 - 2014	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	PPB	5	1.7	ND - 2.6	ND	2013 - 2014	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND - 3.95	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated for aesthetic qualities

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Chloride	PPM	500	NONE	9 - 69	31	2013 - 2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	UNITS	15	NONE	ND - 5	ND	2013 - 2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese	PPB	50	NONE	ND - 38	ND	2013 - 2014	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µmhos	1600	NONE	200 - 480	326	2013 - 2014	Substances that form ions when in water. Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	PPM	500	NONE	2.7 - 15	7	2013 - 2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NONE	170 - 340	246	2013 - 2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	ND - 0.27	ND	2013 - 2014	Suspended organic and inorganic particles

DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	PRIMARY SOURCES/USES
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	86 - 150	111	2013-2014	Leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	16 - 42	22	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	grains/gallon	NO STANDARD	NONE	4.4 - 11.1	6.4	2013 - 2014	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally-occurring magnesium and calcium.
	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	75 - 190	107		
Magnesium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	8 - 21	13	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	NONE	NO STANDARD	NONE	7.7 - 8.1	7.9	2013 - 2014	A measurement of hydrogen ion activity. Leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	11 - 54	27	2013 - 2014	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED UCMR3 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	PRIMARY SOURCES/USES
1,1-Dichloroethane	PPB	ND - 0.034	ND	2014	Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent
1,4-Dioxane	PPB	ND - 0.11	ND	2014	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics, and shampoos
17-beta-Estradiol	PPB	ND - 0.0008	ND	2014	Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; used in pharmaceuticals
Chlorate	PPB	ND - 660	157	2014	Decomposition of Sodium Hypochlorite; Disinfection by-product
Chlorodifluoromethane	PPB	ND - 15.00	0.78	2014	Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas, and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent, and in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers
Chromium (total)	PPB	ND - 11.0	4.4	2014	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used from chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Hexavalent Chromium (dissolved)	PPB	0.7 - 11.0	4.9	2014	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used from chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Strontium	PPB	120 - 560	264	2014	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	PPB	ND - 85.0	16.2	2014	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

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.