

Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District
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Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

2011 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 quarterly at the production wells. An assessment of the Districts 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/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, 0 were found to contain coliform bacteria.

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

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. Coll	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 (2008)	PPB	2	1	100	56	ND - 140	Erosion of natural deposits
*Fluoride (2008)	PPM	1	2	0.1	0.27	.19 - .40	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (2011)	PPB	0.004	10	2	3.2	ND - 6.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2011)	PPB	(100)	50	10	5.78	ND - 14	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) (2011)	PPM	45	45	2	4.38	ND - 8.6	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, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations 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 (2008)	PPM	No Standard	1000	N/A	214.4	180 - 250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
*Sulfate (2008)	PPM	No Standard	500	0.5	5.09	2.1 - 9.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Sodium (2008)	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 (2008)	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 90 TH PERCENTILE (mg/L)
Copper (2011)	1.3	ND	0.089
Lead (2011)	15	ND	ND

* 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 Department 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.

Note:

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 2011. 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 2011 - North Service Area

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health							
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	NORTH SERVICE AREA			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND - 4.1	ND	2010 - 2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	PPB	1000	200	ND - 180	ND	2010 - 2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	PPB	50	(100)	ND - 13	ND	2010 - 2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	PPM	2	1	0.11 - 0.31	0.2	2010 - 2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3)	PPM	45	45	ND - 30.0	10.4	2011	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PPB	5	0.06	ND - 1.6	ND	2010 - 2011	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	PPB	5	0.8	ND - 3.9	ND	2010 - 2011	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND - 2.68	ND	2005 - 2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	5 (combined Ra -226	0.05	ND - 1.10	ND	2005 - 2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	and -228)	0.019	ND - 1.59	ND	2005 - 2011	
DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities							
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	NORTH SERVICE AREA			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Chloride	PPM	500	NONE	8.0 - 65	33	2010 - 2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	UNITS	15	NONE	ND - 5	ND	2010 - 2011	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Iron	PPB	300	NONE	ND - 130	20	2010 - 2011	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	PPB	50	NONE	ND - 27	5	2010 - 2011	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmhos	1600	NONE	200 - 600	346	2010 - 2011	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	500	NONE	2.3 - 22.0	7.8	2010 - 2011	Runoff/leaching from natural; deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NONE	170 - 430	255	2010 - 2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	ND - 0.78	0.07	2010 - 2011	Soil runoff and leaching
DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS {A}							
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	NORTH SERVICE AREA			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Chloroform {B}	PPB	NO STANDARD	(70)	ND - 0.52	ND	2004 - 2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination or other sources
Dichlorodifluoromethane	PPB	NL=1000	NONE	ND - 24	ND	2004 - 2009	Used in electrical insulation, as a propellant and refrigerant, pesticide
Hardness	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	75 - 240	113	2010 - 2011	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium.
Sodium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	9.5 - 51	25	2010 - 2011	Naturally-occurring salt in water

{A} Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

{B} This is source / wellhead concentration prior to treatment.

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company(a)			Citrus Heights Groundwater			Fair Oaks Groundwater			MAJOR SOURCES	
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED		
Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	ND	ND	2010	ND - 4.1	ND	2008, 2010	2.2 - 2.9	2.6	2006 - 2009	Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium	PPM	2	1	0.1	0.1	2010	ND	ND	2008, 2010	ND	ND	2006 - 2009	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	PPM	1	2.0	ND	ND	2011	ND - 0.26	0.12	2008, 2009, 2010	0.1	0.1	2006 - 2009	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (as nitrate)	PPM	45	45	ND	ND	2011	4.4 - 12	7.8	2011	1.2 - 2.4	2	2007 - 2011	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	ND - 0.2	ND	2011	ND	ND	2009	ND	ND	2008, 2009	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chlorine Residual - distribution system	PPM	[4]	[4]	0.19 - 1.22 (0.66 - 1.14)	0.76 (0.73)	2011	0.24 - 1.76	0.8	2011	0.24 - 1.11	0.68	2011	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Total Trihalomethanes - distribution system	PPB	N/A	80	39 - 59 (31 - 69)	50 (41)	2011	ND - 72	54	2011	30 - 49	42	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids - distribution system	PPB	N/A	60	25 - 34 (17 - 36)	30 (30)	2011	ND - 46	33	2011	26 - 46	34	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (raw water) (b)	PPM	N/A	TT = 2	1.2 - 1.7	1.4	2011	NR	N/A	N/A	NR	N/A	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources	
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	MCL	LEVEL FOUND			LEVEL FOUND			LEVEL FOUND			YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity (b)	NTU	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	0.074			NR			NR			N/A	Soil runoff
	% Samples	N/A	TT = ≤0.3 NTU	99.9989			NR			NR			N/A	
	UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	AL	90th PERCENTILE	# SAMPLED/ # EXCEED AL	YEAR SAMPLED	90th PERCENTILE	# SAMPLED/ # EXCEED AL	YEAR SAMPLED	90th PERCENTILE	# SAMPLED/ # EXCEED AL	YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES	
Copper	PPM	0.3	1.3	ND (0.085)	30/0 (30/0)	2009 (2009)	ND	30/0	2009	ND	30/0	2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company			Citrus Heights Groundwater			Fair Oaks Groundwater			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Odor	UNITS	N/A	3	ND	ND	2011	ND	ND	2008, 2010	1	1	2006 - 2009	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride	PPM	N/A	500	2.1 - 3.1	2.8	2011	10 - 21	16.2	2008, 2010	2.9 - 23	6.8	2006 - 2009	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/CM	N/A	1,600	63 - 85	72	2011	230 - 380	304	2008, 2010	120 - 550	228	2006 - 2009	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	N/A	500	4.0 - 7.3	5.9	2011	7.5 - 11	9.5	2008, 2010	3.8 - 28	10.8	2006 - 2009	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	5	0.02 - 0.074	0.045	2011	ND - 0.32	0.12	2008, 2010	0.22 - 0.64	0.39	2006 - 2009	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	N/A	1,000	28 - 54	41	2011	200 - 280	224	2008, 2010	100 - 400	180	2006 - 2009	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS (c)

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	NL	San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company			Citrus Heights Groundwater			Fair Oaks Groundwater			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Hardness	PPM	N/A	NONE	27 - 39	31	2011	89 - 140	112	2008, 2010	48 - 210	89	2006 - 2009	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium.
Sodium	PPM	N/A	NONE	1.9 - 2.9	2.5	2011	11 - 23	18.2	2008, 2010	4.9 - 32	11.5	2006 - 2009	Naturally occurring salt in the water
Calcium	PPM	N/A	NONE	8.2 - 12	9.5	2011	21 - 33	25.4	2008, 2010	12 - 43	20.1	2006 - 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	N/A	NONE	1.3 - 2.4	1.7	2011	8.7 - 16	12.1	2008, 2010	4.4 - 25	9.4	2006 - 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222	pCi/L	N/A	NONE	ND	ND	2006	165 - 304	231	1999 - 2009	114 - 333	215	2005	Erosion of natural deposits

(a)--Data for OVWC Distribution System is shown in parenthesis

(b)--Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and turbidity.

(c)-- Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

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