



June 2021

2020 Consumer Confidence Report Linda County Water District

Public Water System Number 58-10002



ABOUT THIS REPORT

Linda County Water District is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water to provide you with an annual report on the quality of the water served to our customers. If you have any questions about the quality of the drinking water in Linda or would like additional information, please call me at 743-2043, or stop by my office at 1280 Scales Avenue between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. If you are a landowner of rental property, please provide copies to your tenants. The Board of Directors of the Linda County Water District meet the 2nd Monday at 6:00 P.M. each month here at the District office. The public is encouraged to attend.

WATER SOURCES

The water supply for Linda originates from groundwater pumped from 6 wells, Nos. 3, 4, 12, 14, 15 and 16. These wells are strategically located throughout the District to ensure a constant pressure level. The groundwater treatment process consists of aeration, filtration and chlorination.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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. EPA.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter, **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter. **nd:** non-detectable at testing limit

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Please note that the State allows monitoring for some contaminants to be 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.

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

In our distribution system, we test the water weekly for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any month was one. Although coliform was detected, additional water quality testing was performed to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. Coli, were present. All subsequent monitoring came back negative.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS:

Constituent	Units	Sample Date	No. of Sites Sampled	90th Percentile Result	Action Level	PHG	No. of Sites that Exceeded Action Level
Lead	ppb	2019	30	nd	15	0.2	0
Copper	ppm	2019	30	0.076	1.3	0.3	0

No schools requested lead testing during this reporting year. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Linda County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN OUR WATER:

The following tables summarize all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling.

Detected Constituents with Primary Drinking Water Standard

Constituent	Units	Avg	Range	Sample Date	MCL	PHG	Origin
Arsenic	ppb	5.92	3.20 – 9.97	2020	10	0.004	naturally occurring; run-off from orchards, glass, and electronics production waste
Barium	ppm	0.12	0.06 - 0.17	2017	1	2	oil drilling waste and natural deposits
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	0.30	nd - 1.8	2017-2020	6	100	discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Gross Alpha	pCi/L		0.05 – 3.27	2017	15	n/a	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Detected Constituents with Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Constituent	Units	Avg.	Range	Sample Date	Secondary MCL	PHG	Origin
Chloride	ppm	40.3	15.0 - 78.1	2017	500	n/a	naturally occurring
Color	units	3.5	nd - 5	2017	15	n/a	naturally occurring
Manganese	ppb	1.5	0 - 5.86	2020	50	n/a	naturally occurring
Sulfate	ppm	12.1	1.03 - 44.1	2017	500	n/a	naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	227	156 - 274	2017	1000	n/a	naturally occurring
Odor Threshold	Units	4	0 - 7	2017	3	n/a	naturally occurring
Turbidity	NTU	8.55	0.2- 13	2017	5	n/a	naturally occurring

Additional Detected Constituents without Drinking Water Standard

Constituent	Units	Avg	Range	Sample Date	Origin
Sodium	ppm	24.0	18.2 - 34.0	2017	naturally occurring
Total Hardness	ppm	161	86 - 238	2017	naturally occurring

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproducts Precursors

Constituent	Units	Avg	Range	Sample Date	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Origin
Chlorine	ppm	1.06	0.08 - 2.04	2015	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	[4 as Cl ₂]	drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	10.9	9.9 - 12	2020	80	n/a	byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	1.65	1.5 - 1.8	2020	60	n/a	byproduct of drinking water disinfection

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MDRL, AL, TT OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken	Health Effects Language
Failure to perform source water monitoring following a total coliform-positive routine sample	Compliance with Ground Water Rule sampling requires that sampling be conducted upstream and downstream of total coliform-positive sample site as well as all active ground water sources within 24 hrs of being notified of a total coliform-positive sample. Samples were not taken at all active ground water sources, triggering a violation. This was not an MCL violation.	Single occurrence within sampling year	Sampling personnel were coached on proper sampling protocols and Ground Water Rule sampling requirements	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

A source water assessment has been completed for the six wells serving the community of Linda. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Well 12 has contaminants associated with these activities. Water from Well 12 is treated before it enters the distribution system.

- Automotive Repair (Wells 3 and 4)
- Automobile Gas Stations (Wells 12 and 14)
- Sewer Collection Systems (Wells 3, 4, 15 and 16)
- Septic Systems (Well 15)

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the following locations:

Linda County Water District
 1280 Scales Ave
 Marysville, CA 95901
 Attn: Brian Davis, (530) 743-2043

or,
 The State Water Board
 Division of Drinking Water
 364 Knollcrest Dr, Suite 101
 Redding, CA 96002
 Attn: Reese Crenshaw, (530) 224-4861

***** Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.