



May 2025

2024 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.

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

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) <i>Zero</i>	<i>Zero</i>	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) <i>One</i>	<i>Zero</i>	1 positive monthly samples (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	(in the year) <i>Zero</i>	<i>Zero</i>	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

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	2022	35	0.159	15	0.2	0
Copper	ppm	2022	35	0.057	1.3	0.3	0

No schools requested lead testing during this reporting year. Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Linda County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Linda County Water District at (530) 743-2043 or via email at info@lindwater.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Linda County Water District has completed a lead service line inventory in compliance with EPA standards and has found that no lead services exist given the best available information. The inventory is available for review upon request.

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	0.63	0 – 3.780	2023	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
Benzene	ppb	0.55	0 - 3.3	2024	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. Treated to below MCL prior to distribution.
Chromium (hexavalent)	ppb	ND	N/A	2023	10	0.02	Initial sampling completed with no detections.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	0.80	0 – 2.500	2023	6	13	discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	1.90	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.
Nitrite	ppm	ND	N/A	2024	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	units	3.5	nd - 5	2017	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	104.2	nd - 233.1	2017-2019	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	1.9	0 - 9.3	2022	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	12.1	1.03 - 44.1	2017	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	227	156 - 274	2017	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	4	0 - 7	2017	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	8.55	0.2- 13	2017	5	n/a	Soil runoff

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	10.8	9.6-12	2024	80	n/a	byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2.5	2.2-2.8	2024	60	n/a	byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

No violations to report.

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)

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: Rebecca Tabor, (530) 224-2487