

LCWD mailing zip codes June 2024

CCR's posted at:

Ashland, OR	97520
Chicago, IL	60631
Clements	95227
Cupertino	95015
Discovery Bay	94505
Dublin	94568
Escalon	95320
Halliday, ND	58636
Lathrop	95330
Linden	95236
Lockeford	95237
Lodi	95240 95242
Logan, Ut	84323
Manteca	95336
Modesto	95350
Novato	94947
Pacific Grove	93950
Rancho Cucamonga	91730
Sacramento	95825
Salida	95368
San Jose	95110 95133
Spokane, WA	99210
Stockton	95207 95212 95215 95267
Valley Springs	95252
Woodbridge	95258
West Los Angeles	90025

U.S. Post Office Linden
4916 N. Mill Street
Linden, CA 95236

Rinaldi's Market
4625 N. Duncan Road
Linden, CA 95236

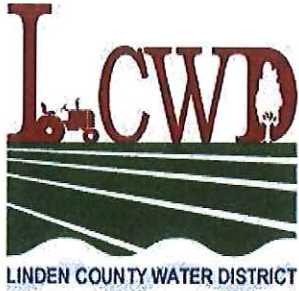
LCWD Office
18243 E. Hwy 26
Linden, CA 95236

Linden County Water District Annual Water Quality Report

Newsletter

June 2024

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse LCWD a 209-887-3216 para asistirlo en español.



Board of Directors

Lawrence Knapp, President
Steven M. Lagorio, Vice Pres.
Myron Blanton
Elaine Reed
Douglas E. Smith

Staff

JOHN VILLIERME
General Manager

JOE CHAVES
Operations Supervisor

BRAYDEN FREDRICKSEN
Operator In Training

BARBARA KASCHT
Office Manager /
Board Secretary

Inside this Issue:

Water Quality Data	Page 2
Water Quality Data	Page 3
Definitions and Abbreviations	Page 3
Important District Information	Page 4

Once again, we proudly present our annual water quality report. We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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.

Linden's drinking water comes from two active wells located within the District's service area. Two additional wells are on standby status and are readily available for use during emergency situations. The 480,000 gallon water storage tank ensures water availability and fire protection for overall improved system reliability within the District.

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 by-products 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 the 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).

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. Linden 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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.

Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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) 0	0	(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 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 8-29-2023	10	<0.005 mg/L	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 8-29-2023	10	0.063 mg/L	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Linden Unified School District did not request to have Linden County Water District conduct lead sampling at any schools in 2023

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	7-13-2021	11	10 - 11	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7-13-2021	.76	.76 - .77	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	7-10-2018	.11	.11	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	7-13-2021	.079	.078 - .080	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	12-5-2023	0.84	0.79 - 0.89	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	7-13-2021	3.4	3.3 – 3.6	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	7-13-2021	205	200 - 210	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	7-13-2021	3.3	3.2 – 3.4	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	7-13-2021	175	170 - 180	1,000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	7-13-2021	0.25	0.10 - 0.39	5	N/A	Soil runoff

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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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.

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.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

LINDEN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 595
18243 E. HIGHWAY 26
LINDEN, CA 95236

PHONE: (209) 887-3216
WEBSITE: www.lindencwd.com
CONTACT: Barbara Kascht
bkindencwd@verizon.net

REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS:
Monday through Friday – 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

PUBLIC WELCOME

Monthly Board Meetings
3rd Thursday of every month @ 6:00 p.m.
held at Pizza Plus
19018 E. Highway 26, Linden, CA 95236

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Linden County Water District is to strive to provide the safest and most dependable domestic water service and wastewater service to its constituents at the lowest and most efficient costs possible to enhance the quality of life for its citizens. We are a creation and extension of the people we serve. We are obligated to serve the public's interest throughout our functions.

CURRENT WATERING SCHEDULE

Even-numbered addresses water Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.

Odd-numbered addresses water Monday, Wednesday & Friday.

No watering on Sunday.

No watering from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Water no more than 30 minutes per station, per day.

No excessive water flow or run-off.

No washing down hard / paved surfaces.

No watering during / within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.

This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device.

LINDEN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT PARTNERS WITH 16 OTHER WATER AGENCIES TO FORM THE EASTERN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY GROUND WATER AUTHORITY (ESJGWA)

Here are some Frequently Asked Questions about what they do...

What area does the Eastern Groundwater Authority represent?

The Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority represents the area overlying the Eastern San Joaquin groundwater subbasin, as designated by DWR. The area includes portions of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Calaveras counties. The subbasin is bounded by the San Joaquin River to the west, the Sierra Nevada foothills to the east, Dry Creek to the north, and the Stanislaus River to the south.



What is the Authority's purpose?

The Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority was established as a public entity with the mission of providing dynamic, cost-effective, flexible and collegial organization to insure initial and ongoing SGMA compliance within the Basin. Its purpose is to:

- Provide coordination among its 17 Groundwater Sustainability Agency members
- Carry out SGMA purposes in a cooperative manner
- Developed, adopted and implemented a legally sufficient Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) that covers portions of the subbasin within the jurisdictional boundaries
- Satisfy SGMA's requirements for coordination among the Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

What is SGMA?

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, signed into law in 2014, provides a framework for long-term sustainable groundwater management across California. It requires that local and regional authorities in the medium- and high-priority groundwater basins form a locally-controlled and governed Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), which will prepare and implement a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

What is a Groundwater Sustainability Agency?

A Groundwater Sustainability Agency is one or more local governmental agencies that implement the provisions of SGMA. A local agency is defined as one that has water supply, water management or land management authority. GSAs assess the conditions of their local basins, adopt locally-based sustainable management plans to create drought resiliency, and improve coordination between land use and groundwater planning.

What is a Groundwater Sustainability Plan?

A GSP is the plan of a GSA that provides for sustainably managed groundwater that meets the requirements of SGMA. GSAs in high and medium priority groundwater basins are required to submit a GSP to the California Department of Water Resources. The plan must outline how the GSA will implement, manage and measure specific actions for the health and viability of the basins. DWR has approved ESJGWA's current GSP and provided recommendations for the 2025 update of the Plan.

What costs are associated with forming and administering a GSA?

Forming a GSA, then developing and implementing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), require both start-up and ongoing costs. As part of the GSA formation, agencies determine how to share costs for developing the GSP and may also take advantage of grants and other funding opportunities, such as Proposition 1 bond funds, to help create and implement a GSP.