Agenda
Rio Linda / Elverta Community Water District
Executive Committee

October 9, 2024 @ 6:00 P.M.

Visitors / Depot Center
6730 Front St.
Rio Linda, CA 95673

THIS MEETING WILL BE PHYSICALLY OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Public documents relating to any open session items listed on this agenda that are distributed to the Committee members less than 72 hours before the meeting are available for public inspection on the counter of the District Office, 730 L St, Rio Linda, CA.

The public may address the Committee concerning any item of interest. Persons who wish to comment on either agenda or non-agenda items should address the Executive Committee Chair. The Committee Chair will call for comments at the appropriate time. Comments will be subject to reasonable time limits (3 minutes).

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you have a disability, and you need a disability related modification or accommodation to participate in this meeting, then please contact the District office at (916) 991-1000. Requests must be made as early as possible and at least one full business day before the start of the meeting.

Call to Order

Public Comment

This is an opportunity for the public to comment on non-agenda items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee. Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

Items for Discussion:

1. Contract District Engineer's Update.
2. Discuss the June 2024 BSK Laboratory Invoice.
3. Preliminary PFOAs Monitoring.
4. Lead Service Line Inventory Mandate.
5. Preferred Means of Customer Reporting for Leaks etc.
6. Discuss Expenditures for July.
7. Discuss Financial Reports for July.

Directors' and General Manager Comments:

Items Requested for Next Month's Committee Agenda:

Adjournment

Next Executive Committee meeting: Wednesday, November 13, 2024, Visitors / Depot Center.

ADA COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance or materials to participate in this meeting, please contact the District Office at 916-991-1000. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting and agenda materials.

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 1

Date: October 9, 2024

Subject: General Status Update from the District Engineer

Contact: Mike Vasquez, PE, PLS, Contract District Engineer

Recommended Committee Action:

Receive a status report on specific focus items currently being addressed by the District Engineer.

Current Background and Justification:

Subjects anticipated for discussion include:

1. 2024/2025 FY Dry Creek Road Pipeline Replacement Project
2. 2025/2026 FY Pipeline Replacement Project
3. Well 15 Hexavalent Chromium Treatment Project
4. 2024 Sacramento County Paving Project (Elkhorn Boulevard between 6th Street and Dry Creek Road, 25+/- Valve Covers)
5. Water Loss Standards and Water Use Efficiency
6. Lead Pipe Inventory
7. Development Review
    a. 7945 Sorento Road (southwest corner of the Sorento Road and West Elverta Road intersection)

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee receive the status report from the District Engineer. Then, if necessary and appropriate, forward an item(s) onto the October 28, 2024 Board of Directors Meeting agenda with recommendations as necessary.

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 2

Date: October 9, 2024

Subject: BSK Laboratory June Invoice for Water Analyses

Staff Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Committee should review the invoice and discuss the non-linear monitoring requirements which result in high variability in charges from month to month.

Current Background and Justification:

At the last Board meeting (September 23rd), a public member baselessly asserted some sort of wrong doing because the BSK Laboratory charge in the Expenditures report was much larger than it was in previous months.

Conclusion:

There is no need for Board action correlated to this item. This item is to address and correct the baseless assertion of impropriety asserted by the public member.

FINAL INVOICE

BSK ASSOCIATES

Invoice Date:	06/28/2024
Invoice #:	SH03367
Client Code:	RioLi8892
Invoice Total:	**$29,216.50**
PO #:	

Invoice To:

Deborah Denning
Rio Linda Elverta Water Dist.
P.O. Box 400
Rio Linda, CA 95673

Remit Payment To:

BSK Associates
PO BOX 51931
Los Angeles, CA 90051-6231
(559) 497-2888 ext. 111
Attn: Laboratory Accounting

Project Info:

Client Name:	Rio Linda Elverta Water Dist.
Bid:	UCMR5
Project Name:	UCMR5, Title 22, Weekly Bacti, General - EDT, Raw Water Bacti
Project #:	UCMR5, Well Testing - May 2024, Well Testing- May 2024, Routine Samples, CA3410018, Raw Water Samples 2nd Qtr 2024
Project Mgr:	Pat Goyet
Work Orders:	SHE0526, SHE0528, SHE0541, SHE0542, SHE0610, SHE0640, SHF0055, SHF0205, SHF0323, SHF0448, SHF0484

Work Order Info:

Received: 05/22/2024
BSK Rep: Alejandra Gomez

Analysis/Description	Quantity	Matrix	TAT	TAT Surcharge	Unit Cost	Extended Cost
EPA 533	1	Water	STD		$403.75	$403.75
EPA 533 Field Blank	1	Water	STD		$403.75	$403.75
EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	12	Water	STD		$510.00	$6,120.00
pH, Field (from Client)	1	Water	STD		$8.50	$8.50
S-Coliform Presence/Absence	32	Water	STD		$25.50	$816.00
Silica, CA DW ICP	1	Water	STD		$21.25	$21.25
S-Orthophosphate-PO4	1	Water	STD		$29.75	$29.75
Temperature, Field	1	Water	STD		$21.25	$21.25
Title 22 Organics SOC Only	12	Water	STD		$1,062.50	$12,750.00
TOC, Total Organic Carbon	1	Water	STD		$42.50	$42.50
TSS, Total Suspended Solids	1	Water	STD		$29.75	$29.75
UCMR5 EPA 533	12	Water	STD		$400.00	$4,800.00
UCMR5 EPA 537.1	12	Water	STD		$255.00	$3,060.00
UCMR5, EPA 200.7	12	Water	STD		$50.00	$600.00
Additional Items						
Certification, Material and Disposal Fee-WorkOrder	11				$10.00	$110.00

BSK Associates accepts VISA/MC with $25 minimum services. A 3% transaction fee will be charged for credit card payments.

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Invoice Date:	06/28/2024
Invoice #:	SH03367
Client Code:	RioLi8892
Invoice Total:	**$29,216.50**
PO #:	

Invoice Total: **$29,216.50**

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BSK ASSOCIATES

FINAL INVOICE

Invoice Date: 06/28/2024
Invoice #: SH03367
Client Code: RioLi8892
Invoice Total: $29,216.50
PO #:

Date Sampled: 05/22/2024 *UCMR5*

SHE0526	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price	
	01	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	01	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	01	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	02	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	02	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	03	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	03	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	03	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	04	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	04	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	05	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	05	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	05	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	06	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	06	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	07	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	07	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	07	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	08	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	08	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	09	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	09	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	09	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	10	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	10	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	11	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	11	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	11	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	12	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	12	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	13	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	13	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	13	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	14	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	14	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	15	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	15	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	

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BSK ASSOCIATES

FINAL INVOICE

Invoice Date: 06/28/2024
Invoice #: SH03367
Client Code: RioLi8892
Invoice Total: $29,216.50

PO #:

Date Sampled: 05/22/2024 *UCMR5*

SHE0526	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price	
	15	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	16	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	16	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	17	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	17	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	17	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	18	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	18	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
		Total:	$6,345.00	

Date Sampled: 05/22/2024 *Title 22*

SHE0528	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price
	01	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	01	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	02	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	02	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	03	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	03	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	04	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	04	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	05	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	05	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	06	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	06	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	07	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	07	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	08	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	08	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	09	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	09	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	10	EPA 504.1 - (EDB/DBCP)	$0.00
		Total:	$14,152.50

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FINAL INVOICE

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Invoice #: SH03367
Client Code: RioLi8892
Invoice Total: $29,216.50
PO #:

Date Sampled: 05/23/2024 *UCMR5*

SHE0541	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price	
	01	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	01	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	01	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	02	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	02	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	03	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	03	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	03	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	04	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	04	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	05	UCMR5 EPA 533	$400.00	
	05	UCMR5 EPA 537.1	$255.00	
	05	UCMR5, EPA 200.7	$50.00	
	06	UCMR5 EPA 533 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
	06	UCMR5 EPA 537.1 Field Blank	$0.00	Cancelled
		Total:	$2,115.00	

Date Sampled: 05/23/2024 *Title 22*

SHE0542	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price
	01	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	01	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	02	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	02	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	03	EXT-Dioxin-DW matrix, EPA 1613 2,3,7,8-TCDD	$510.00
	03	Title 22 Organics SOC Only	$1,062.50
	04	EPA 504.1 - (EDB/DBCP)	$0.00
		Total:	$4,717.50

Date Sampled: 05/28/2024 *Weekly Bacti*

SHE0610	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price
	01	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	02	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	03	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	04	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
		Total:	$102.00

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BSK ASSOCIATES

FINAL INVOICE

Invoice Date: 06/28/2024
Invoice #: SH03367
Client Code: RioLi8892
Invoice Total: $29,216.50

PO #:

Date Sampled: 05/29/2024 *General - EDT*

SHE0640	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price	
	01	EPA 533	$403.75	
	01	pH, Field (from Client)	$8.50	
	01	Silica, CA DW ICP	$21.25	
	01	S-Orthophosphate-PO4	$29.75	
	01	Temperature, Field	$21.25	
	01	TOC, Total Organic Carbon	$42.50	
	01	TSS, Total Suspended Solids	$29.75	
	02	EPA 533 Field Blank	$403.75	Cancelled
		Total:	$960.50	

Date Sampled: 06/04/2024 *Weekly Bacti*

SHF0055	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price
	01	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	02	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	03	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	04	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
		Total:	$102.00

Date Sampled: 06/11/2024 *Weekly Bacti*

SHF0205	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price
	01	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	02	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	03	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	04	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
		Total:	$102.00

Date Sampled: 06/18/2024 *Weekly Bacti*

SHF0323	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price
	01	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	02	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	03	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	04	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
		Total:	$102.00

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BSK ASSOCIATES

FINAL INVOICE

Invoice Date:	06/28/2024
Invoice #:	SH03367
Client Code:	RioLi8892
Invoice Total:	**$29,216.50**
PO #:	

Date Sampled: 06/25/2024 *Weekly Bacti*

SHF0448	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price
	01	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	02	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	03	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	04	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
		Total:	$102.00

Date Sampled: 06/26/2024 *Raw Water Bacti*

SHF0484	Sample	Analysis	Unit Price
	01	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	02	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	03	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	04	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	05	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	06	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	07	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	08	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	09	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	10	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	11	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
	12	S-Coliform Presence/Absence	$25.50
		Total:	$306.00

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Discussion and Appraisal: The Water System requested reduced monitoring frequencies at its active wells, in a Technical Memorandum for the Water Systems Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP) for the 2020 – 2028 Compliance Cycle, dated November 7, 2019. The Division responded with a letter dated June 17, 2020, granting waivers that meet the State Regulations for the constituents requested.

a. Inorganic Chemicals

Table 14 – Inorganic Chemical Monitoring Summary

Source	Frequency	Waivers	Last Monitoring Date	Next Monitoring Date	MCL Violations	Comments
Well 2A	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 3	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	Arsenic – Qtrly Monitor
Well 4	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 6	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 7	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 8A	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 9	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 10	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 11	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 12	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 15	Compliance Period	None	11/30/2021	2024	None	
Well 16	Compliance Period	None	1/26/2021	2024	None	

*Waiver applies to all constituents listed under Table 64449-A except for arsenic and chromium which are sampled every three years

Discussion and Appraisal: The Water System source water inorganic chemical monitoring is up to date.

The Water System submitted to the Division a Water Quality Monitoring Plan for the 2020-2028 Compliance Cycle, dated November 7, 2019, requesting that monitoring for constituents listed under Title 22, Chapter 15, Table 64431-A of the CCR, except for arsenic and chromium, be waived during the first and second compliance periods; the Water System planned to continue monitoring for arsenic and chromium once every three years. The request was approved except for Well 15. Well 16 was not included in the plan.

Asbestos: The Water System also requested a waiver to sample for asbestos once every nine years based on the lack of serpentine rock in the area in the 2020-2028 WQMP. This request was approved. The Water System sampled for asbestos in raw water sources in July 2021. All samples were non-detect.

Arsenic: The Water System is monitoring for arsenic once every compliance period for most wells. Well 3 should be monitoring quarterly due to a result of 11 ug/L on 3/18/2021.

Total Chromium: The Water System is monitoring for total chromium once every compliance period for all its wells. Historically, the Water System has detected low concentrations of total chromium at a few active wells.

Perchlorate: The Water System described in its 2020-2028 WQMP that it would sample for perchlorate once every three years. All wells were non-detect for perchlorate in 2012, 2013, 2016, 2019 and 2022. The

next samples are due in 2025. Well 16 sampling is due by 2024, but can be sampled in 2022 to get on the same sampling schedule as the other wells.

Cyanide: The Water System has requested a waiver to sample for cyanide once every nine years. This request was approved and the sampling occurred in July 2021. All Sampling was non-detect.

b. Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Table 15 - Secondary Drinking Water Standards Monitoring Summary

Source	Frequency	Waivers	Last Monitoring Date	Next Monitoring Date	MCL Violations	Comments
Well 2A	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 3	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 4	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 6	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 7	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 8A	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 9	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 10	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 11	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 12	Compliance Period	9 years*	7/22/2021	2030	None	
Well 15	Compliance Period	None	7/9/2020	2023	None	
Well 16	Compliance Period	None	1/26/2021	2024	None	

*Waiver applies to all constituents listed under Table 64449-A except for iron, manganese and thiobencarb

Discussion and Appraisal: The Water System source water monitoring for secondary drinking water standards is up to date. No MCL violations were reported during the last round of monitoring. The Water System submitted to the Division the Water Quality Monitoring Plan for the 2020-2028 Compliance Cycle, dated November 7, 2019, requesting a waiver for the second and third compliance period, except for iron, manganese, and thiobencarb. The Division approved this request except for Well 15. Well 16 was not included in the waiver request.

c. Nitrate/Nitrite

Table 16 - Nitrate Chemical Monitoring Summary

Source	Frequency	Waivers	Last Monitoring Date	Next Monitoring Date	MCL Violations	Comments
Well 2A	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 3	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 4	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 6	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 7	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	

Well 8A	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 9	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 10	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 11	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 12	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 15	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	
Well 16	Annually	None	7/22/2022	2023	None	See note below

Table 17 - Nitrite Chemical Monitoring Summary

Source	Frequency	Waivers	Last Monitoring Date	Next Monitoring Date	MCL Violations	Comments
Well 2A	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 3	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 4	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 6	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 7	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 8A	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 9	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 10	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 11	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 12	Triennial	None	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 15	Triennial	None	11/30/2021	2023	None	
Well 16	Triennial	None	1/26/2021	2024	None	

Discussion and Appraisal: Historically, all wells have had very low concentrations of nitrate, less than half the MCL of 10 mg/L. According to Section 64432.1, a Water System is required to monitor each groundwater source at least annually, and routinely monitor each well during the same quarter of every year. According to the 2020-2028 WQMP, the Water System will collect nitrate samples every year during the month of July, and nitrite will be collected every three years with the next sample scheduled for July 2023 or 2024. **The following sample are not in the Division's database and shall be added: 7/22/2022 for Nitrate Well 16.**

d. Regulated Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)

Table 18 - Regulated VOCs Monitoring Summary

Source	Frequency	Waivers	Last Monitoring Date	Next Monitoring Date	MCL Violations	Comments
Well 2A	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 3	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 4	Annually	None	7/22/2021	2022	None	Sentry-VOC
Well 6	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 7	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 8A	Annually	None	7/22/2021	2022	None	Sentry-VOC
Well 9	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 10	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 11	Annually	None	7/22/2021	2022	None	Sentry-VOC
Well 12	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 15	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 16	Annual	None	4/19/2022	2023	None	See note below,

NOTE: VOC MCL compliance based on quarterly running annual average per 22CCR64445.1(c)(5)(B)

Discussion and Appraisal: Monitoring for volatile organic chemicals (VOC) is up to date with the exception of Well 16. There have been no MCL violations during the last round of VOC sampling. The Water System requested a waiver for VOC samples to be taken every three years on all active wells except for

the Water System's VOC "sentry" wells; VOC for the "sentry" wells will be sampled every year. This request was approved. **The following samples are not in the Division's database and shall be added: 4/19/2022 Well 16.**

e. Regulated Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)

Table 19 - Regulated SOCs Monitoring Schedule

Source	Frequency	Waivers	Last Monitoring Date	Next Monitoring Date	MCL Violations	Comments
Well 2A	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 3	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 4	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 6	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 7	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 8A	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 9	Triennial*	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	Sentry-SOC
Well 10	Triennial*	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	Sentry-SOC
Well 11	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 12	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 15	Triennial	Yes	7/22/2021	2024	None	
Well 16	Triennial	None	7/21/2022	2025	None	See note below

*Constituents listed under Table 64444-A are waived except for Molinate, Simazine, and Thiobencarb
NOTE: SOC MCL compliance based on quarterly running annual average per 22CCR64445.1(c)(5)(B)

Discussion and Appraisal: Monitoring for synthetic organic chemicals (SOC) is up to date with the exception of Well 16. On November 7, 2019, the Water System requested a waiver for SOC samples to be taken every three years, with two quarterly samples collected in a year during the compliance period, on all active wells except the Water System's SOC "sentry" wells. SOC for the "sentry" wells (Well 9 and Well 10) will be sampled every year for Molinate, Thiobencarb, and Simazine. The Division approved this waiver request on June 17, 2020. There have been no MCL violations during the last round of SOC sampling.

According to Title 22, Chapter 15, Section 64445.1(c)(5)-(7) if the Water System becomes aware of an MCL exceedance for any constituents that are on a reduced monitoring frequency it shall notify the Division no later than 48 hours after becoming aware of such a change.

The following samples are not in the Division's database and shall be added: 7/21/2022 Well 16.

f. Radiological

Table 20 - Radiological Monitoring Summary

Source	Frequency	Waivers	Last Monitoring Date	Next Monitoring Date	MCL Violations	Comments
Well 2A	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 3	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 4	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 6	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 7	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 8A	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 9	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 10	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 11	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 12	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 15	9 years	None	7/14/2016	2025	None	
Well 16	9 years	None	12/14/2021	2030	None	See note below

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 3

Date: October 9, 2024

Subject: Preliminary Monitoring for PFOAs

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should discuss the preliminary results for PFOAs et al and the next steps staff is taking in response to the results.

Current Background and Justification:

Up until recently, PFOAs et al monitoring has not shown any detectable concentrations in RLECWD wells. However, the U.S. EPA recently established substantially lower detection levels and limits. As a result, some preliminary monitoring indicates some of the analytes collectively referred to as PFOAs may be present in extremely low concentrations.

These concentrations are measured in parts per trillion (PPT). That's analogous to one inch in 16 million miles, or more than 600 trips around the earth.

Whenever the regulators (state and federal) implement a new monitoring requirement and associated detections levels and limits, typically the initial monitoring is exploratory. For example, the first rounds of monitoring entail one sample in each calendar quarter. This is especially relevant for drinking water because the water characteristics change throughout the seasons. Another aspect of preliminary monitoring is the reproducibility and refinement of techniques at the laboratories. There is a rebuttable perception that lowing the detection threshold will eventually improve the sciences and precision, e.g. build it and they will come, lower it and the science will catch up.

Typically, the state regulators, who work more closely with water agencies on implementing requirements, is the entity engaging for new policy implementation. The communication channels are well established. Contrastingly, whenever U.S. EPA is leading the effort, communication can be less than optimal.

Conclusion:

The Committee should engage staff in discussion on the next steps and possible ramifications to the preliminary results of PFOA monitoring at RLECWD wells.

PFAS Analysis – The New Wild West

Confusion around PFAS analysis can be overwhelming, and it can feel like the "Wild West." However, if you ask certain key questions, you can find the right lab to help you with your PFAS investigation.

By Carrie Turner, Senior Project Engineer (Ann Arbor, MI)

August 9, 2018

Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have emerged as a public health concern due to exposure primarily from contaminated drinking water. New studies have identified threats to the environment and other ways humans are exposed to PFAS. Concern over PFAS in the environment has brought about a need to analyze samples from soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, wastewater, industrial processes, landfill leachate, fish tissue, and other environmental media. There is also pressure to analyze more PFAS compounds and to reach lower, more sensitive quantitation levels as new guidelines and criteria are promulgated. The recently published draft Toxicological Profile for PFAS from the Federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) may result in lowering current criteria levels and accelerate the need to reach lower quantitation levels. Compounding all of this is the fact there are currently no EPA-approved laboratory methods to measure PFAS in media other than drinking water. In addition, the recent regulatory focus on PFAS has motivated many commercial labs to start offering PFAS analysis, as mentioned recently in the news.

All of this can lead to countless questions when planning a PFAS investigation: What analytical methods are available? Which should be used? How do you choose a lab? Are they all the same? This article attempts to explain the terminology associated with PFAS analysis and provide recommendations for choosing a suitable laboratory.

Do you know what questions to ask to help you find the right lab for your PFAS investigation?

The "Wild West"

The only EPA-approved method for PFAS analysis is method 537 v 1.1 (hereafter "EPA-Method 537"), which is conducted using liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry, or LC/MS/MS. However, it is only approved for drinking water, and it only measures 14 out of hundreds of PFAS chemicals (1,2). In response to the need to analyze media other than drinking water and address other project interests such as lower quantitation limits, most commercial laboratories have modified EPA-Method 537. This has created a "wild west" type of atmosphere where individual laboratories are developing their own procedures with little coordination between laboratories. Although EPA has recognized the situation (3,4) and is making strides to remedy it, organizations needing PFAS testing, in the meantime, need to ensure their data will withstand regulatory and public scrutiny. Some points to note are:

- Laboratories that have modified EPA-Method 537 for environmental media (or other reasons) will usually, logically, call it method "537 Modified" or "537M".
- Other methods exist, such as ASTM D7968-14 (for soil) and ASTM D7979-15 (Water – groundwater, surface water, drinking water, Wastewater – effluent, influent, sludge). Like the EPA-Method 537 and 537 Modified analyses, these methods also use LC/MS/MS.
- The Department of Defense (DoD) has promulgated quality assurance procedures for PFAS analysis in Table B-15 of their Quality Systems Manual (QSM) 5.1. You may hear people refer to a "QSM 5.1" analysis; however, this is not an analytical method but a Quality Assurance (QA) protocol.

…there are currently no EPA-approved laboratory methods to measure PFAS in media other than drinking water.

The "537 Modified" method is the most common commercially available method, but it's important to note that 1) method 537 Modified is not a standard or EPA-approved method; and 2) the modifications can vary from lab to lab. Modification(s) to the EPA-Method 537 may refer to one or more of these situations:

- The media is not drinking water;
- The sample preservative or volume differs from EPA-Method 537 requirements;
- The analyte list includes additional PFAS compounds beyond the 14 listed in EPA-Method 537 and the list of additional compounds may vary between laboratories – most national labs are now routinely quantifying 24 PFAS compounds;
- The quantitation method is not the internal standard method (alternatives include isotope dilution and external calibration methods);
- Differences in sample collection, preparation or analysis procedures from those described in EPA-Method 537; and/or,
- Other Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) requirements.

A comparison of the methods and points in the sampling and analytical procedures where departures from EPA-Method 537 can occur are summarized in the Table below.

One of the major points of confusion in PFAS analysis arises from the terminology used around quantitation methods. "Isotope dilution" is generally regarded as the "gold standard" of quantitation. It is the most robust, sensitive and accurate of the three quantitation methods commonly used, so it gets touted as a selling point to demonstrate the rigor of a laboratory's method. However, this term can have different meanings from lab to lab. The gold standard version means each PFAS target analyte is quantitated relative to its isotopically labeled equivalent (e.g., the carbon-13 isotope of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [C13-PFOS] is used to quantitate perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS]). The term can also be used to describe the same quantitation procedure using isotopes that are structurally similar but not the exact isotope of each target analyte. This reduces analytical costs because fewer isotopes are added to each sample. Finally, it is easy to get confused because isotopes are also used in the internal standard quantitation method used in EPA-Method 537. The internal standard method uses a different calculation procedure for quantitation than isotope dilution. Another key difference is in the isotope dilution approach, the isotope standards are added to the sample at the time of extraction,

which accounts for variability in analytical technique and matrix effects. In contrast, in the internal standard method, the isotope standards are added at the time of analysis.

Note: the chemistry, analysis and quantitation of various PFAS methods will be the topic of a future article.

Recommendations for Finding a Good Laboratory

Because laboratories tend to all use the same jargon around PFAS analysis ("isotope dilution", "537 Modified") but with different specific procedures, it can be challenging to determine if a given laboratory's PFAS analytical procedure is right for your project needs. At LimnoTech, we recommend interviewing laboratories when planning a PFAS sampling program to make a better-informed lab selection. At a minimum, we recommend the following top five questions you should ask any prospective laboratory, in addition to the standard questions about cost and turnaround time:

1. If method 537 Modified is being used as the analytical method, what aspects of EPA-Method 537 have you changed in your 537 Modified method? [*see Table for examples of how EPA-Method 537 and 537 Modified method differ]*
2. Are you quantitating PFAS using isotope dilution and, if so, how many isotopically labeled standards are you using? [*the more, the better*]
3. What is your standard PFAS analyte list? [*compare to your state or regulatory program requirements*]
4. Do you routinely include the QSM Table B-15 requirements in your analytical procedures for PFAS? If not, what QA/QC measures and performance criteria do you rely on for ensuring reliable PFAS results? [*QSM B-15 adds a measure of consistency and more QA/QC requirements than EPA-Method 537 – it is regarded as having the most rigorous QA/QC requirements*]
5. What PFAS-related certifications or performance evaluations have you successfully achieved? [*having an external validation of lab performance increases confidence and acceptance by other parties*]

Additional questions that may help you identify the best lab for your needs include:

1. Under what circumstances would you run a PFAS analysis using internal standards versus using isotope dilution? [*good way to tease out laboratory expertise and familiarity with these methods – are they using isotope dilution and move to internal standard method only if circumstances require*]
2. What regulatory agencies have you worked with related to PFAS analysis? [*you may want to work with the same lab your regulator is familiar with to increase their comfort level and acceptance of your data*]
3. Is there a cost difference between an analysis using internal standards versus using isotope dilution? [*isotope dilution should be more expensive because of the higher number of isotopic compounds added to each sample – this is a way to establish a basis for comparing costs*]

4. Are you using all available branched and linear quantitation standards to improve method accuracy? [*a compound like PFOS can have 11 different isomers – each can respond differently in the analysis*]
5. How many years of experience do your chemists performing PFAS analysis have with LC-MS-MS analysis and isotope dilution quantitation? [*the more, the better*]
6. What practices do you employ in the laboratory and in the analysis to avoid and identify contamination?
7. What is your standard turnaround time for PFAS analysis, are expedited turnaround times available, and what is the associated cost(s)? [*due to demands, some laboratories are operating at or near capacity and have reported that expedited turnaround is not currently possible*]

Because laboratories tend to use the same jargon around PFAS analysis ("isotope dilution", "537 Modified") but with potentially different meanings, it can be challenging to determine if a laboratory's PFAS analytical procedure is right for your project needs.

Each project is unique and there is no one-size-fits-all solution for analyzing for PFAS. Nevertheless, having a common understanding with your laboratory regarding their analytical procedures and data quality practices will ensure both parties are satisfied with the project outcome.

I hope this article provided useful information and helped to clear up some of the confusion around PFAS lab analysis. If you have questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at cturner@limno.com. I would be happy to discuss your PFAS-related needs.

Carrie Turner, PE, is a senior project engineer at LimnoTech. Carrie specializes in developing affordable and sustainable solutions for our clients dealing with pollution-related issues. She has 20 years of experience evaluating impacts of pollutant sources on watersheds and in waterways using innovative data and modeling analyses that build on her extensive work in environmental chemistry before joining LimnoTech. Carrie also uses her chemistry background to design and implement sampling programs, conduct laboratory audits, validate data, write Quality Assurance Project Plans, and develop customized databases and data management frameworks that integrate spatial, physical and chemical data by linking them with GIS systems for analysis and visualization.

Article References:

1. US EPA. 2009. Method 537. Determination of Selected Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids in Drinking Water By Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS/MS), Version 1.1. EPA/600/R-08/092.

2. US EPA. 2016. Technical Advisory – Laboratory Analysis of Drinking Water Samples for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Using EPA Method 537 Rev. 1.1. EPA 815-B-16-021.

3. US EPA. 2018. Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), Methods and Guidance for Sampling and Analyzing Water and Other Environmental Media. Technical Brief, Innovative Research for a Sustainable Future. EPA/600/F-17/022c.

4. US EPA. 2018. PFAS National Leadership Summit and Engagement. P*FOA, PFOS and Other PFASs.*

PFAS – How Low Can You Go?

It's not just that more states are promulgating PFAS standards but that the standards are getting lower and lower. However, as regulatory standards go lower, they are getting closer and closer to the current analytical detection limits achievable by most laboratories.

By Scott Bell, Senior Environmental Engineer/Vice President (Ann Arbor, MI)

January 21, 2020

In the absence of Federally promulgated standards for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water, several states have taken it upon themselves to establish their own regulatory screening values for PFAS in drinking water. In the last few years, the screening levels seem to be getting lower and lower. In 2018, New Jersey established the first drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) for PFAS in the country. New Jersey's MCL is for perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) and was set at 13 nanograms per liter (ng/L), which is only slightly higher than the current analytical detection limits achievable by most laboratories.

As I write this, Michigan is conducting a series of public hearings on proposed MCLs for the seven PFAS listed in the table below. Michigan had previously relied on the Federal health advisory levels (HALs) of 70 ng/L established for perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), but in the absence of federally promulgated MCLs for PFAS compounds, the State initiated their own MCL development.

	Proposed Michigan MCLs for Public Drinking Water (as of January 2020)
PFOA	8 ng/L
PFOS	16 ng/L
PFNA	6 ng/L
PFHxS	51 ng/L
PFBS	420 ng/L
PFHxA	400,000 ng/L
GenX	370 ng/L

Note: ng/L and parts per trillion (ppt) are equivalent where 1 ng/L = 1 ppt

The new draft PFAS rules, which include these recommended MCLs, were published in the January 10, 2020 issue of the *Michigan Register*. With all public comments due by the end of January, it's possible that a final rule could be adopted in the first half of 2020. If a final rule is promulgated, it would require routine sampling and reporting for 2,700 community and non-community water supplies in the State. Based on previous statewide sampling performed by the State, they estimate that 22 water supply systems would need to implement treatment for PFAS. The State also concluded that the cost imposed on those water providers was "worth the benefit to the citizens of Michigan," according to an informational presentation at a January 8, 2020 public hearing.

According to Steve Sliver, executive director of the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART), which became a permanent unit within the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) in early 2019, "these proposed health-based values for PFAS in drinking water put Michigan on a path to potentially having some of the most advanced and far-reaching standards in the nation."

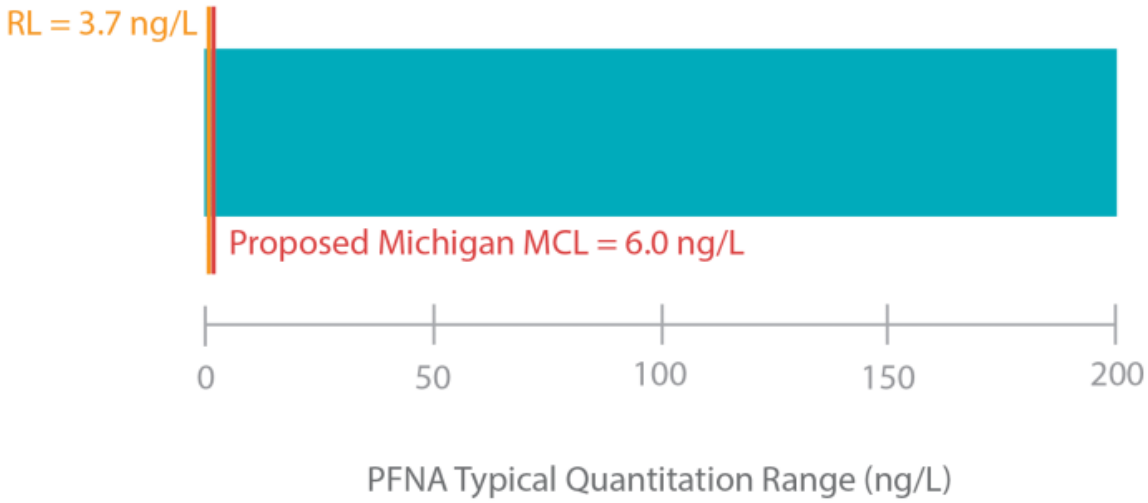
If Michigan's proposed PFAS drinking water MCLs become final, and if the State follows the pattern of other contaminants, it is likely that the new MCLs will be adopted as the groundwater cleanup standards for groundwater used as a drinking water source, under the State's environmental cleanup law.

The trend towards lower PFAS standards is not limited to Michigan, as other states are also working on very low MCLs. Massachusetts, for example, published a proposed revision to state

drinking water regulations that would establish a "total PFAS MCL" of 20 ng/L for six PFAS: PFOS, PFOA, perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), PFNA, perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA). If passed, this "total PFAS MCL" would be compared to the sum of the concentrations of the six listed PFAS, which would establish a stricter standard than Michigan's individual compound-based limits. The public comment period on Massachusetts' proposed MCL opened on December 29, 2019. Massachusetts has also established cleanup standards for these six PFAS using the sum limit of 20 ng/L.

While the public health scientists tasked with determining these very low PFAS limits believe they are necessary for human health protection, there are some practical issues that need to be considered and will likely pose problems in the future. The first issue we face is the potential for sample cross-contamination during sampling or lab analysis. Because we need to test many compounds in water to the single-digit parts per trillion (ppt) concentration, even slight sample contamination from sampling materials, water used for equipment decontamination, or even from other samples in the lab that are placed in close proximity, could lead to a single-digit ppt result and a false positive. While careful sampling, performed in accordance with proper sampling protocols, can minimize the possibility of this occurring, the extremely low PFAS target concentrations make it impossible to guarantee that false negatives will not occur.

The other challenge is that, as regulatory standards go lower, they are getting closer to current laboratory reporting limits (i.e., RLs). A laboratory reporting limit is commonly defined as the lowest concentration at which a compound can be detected in a sample, and its concentration can be reported with a reasonable degree of accuracy and precision. As an example, we recently received testing results for a groundwater treatment system from a national laboratory certified by the Department of Defense (DOD) using the DOD Quality Systems Manual. The reporting limit for PFNA in our sample group was 3.7 ng/L. When you compare that reporting limit to the proposed Michigan MCL of 6 ng/L, you can see that we're getting very close to what can be measured (see illustration below), and relatively small uncertainties in measurement or measurement interferences could create compliance issues and public/media misinterpretation of the data.



These potential issues are why sampling should be performed by knowledgeable, experienced personnel, and why appropriate quality assurance sampling and analytical laboratory selection are so important. As standards go lower, these factors will become even more critical.

If you have any questions about PFAS regulatory limits and standards or would like to discuss your PFAS-related needs, please feel free to contact me at sbell@limno.com.

This article is the seventh in a series of articles authored by LimnoTech staff on PFAS-related issues. Follow us on LinkedIn or Twitter (@LimnoTech), and check the News and Media page on our website for more information and updates. Links to the other PFAS articles in this series are provided below:

PFAS – Emerging, But Not New

Sampling for PFAS Requires Caution

PFAS Analysis – The New Wild West

Aviation and PFAS – What's the Connection?

PFAS – The Next Wastewater Utility Challenge?

Should Municipalities Worry About PFAS?

The latest publication of the LimnoTech Currents newsletter, PFAS – Like Nothing We've Seen Before, also focuses on PFAS and covers a range of topics, including aviation and AFFF,

potential issues and areas of concern for municipalities, analysis methods and laboratory considerations, and current regulations.

Scott Bell, PE, is a senior environmental engineer and Vice President at LimnoTech, where he has worked since 1992. In addition to managing staff and projects, Scott has technical expertise in subsurface investigation, environmental remediation and restoration, and engineering feasibility studies. He currently leads LimnoTech's PFAS response efforts and is supporting industrial, legal, business and civilian aviation clients across the country with their PFAS-related problems.

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 4

Date: October 9, 2024

Subject: Lead Service Line Inventory Mandate

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

This is an informational item to allow discussion of the ongoing effort to comply with another unfunded mandate.

Current Background and Justification:

The U.S. EPA has mandated another submittal. This time, the required submittal is a Lead Service Line Inventory. The District service area does NOT have any lead service lines, but we must complete the very comprehensive and voluminous report regardless.

Nationally, the presence of lead service lines is more common in communities that began their existence a long time ago. By the time homes and infrastructure were beginning to be constructed in our region, lead was no longer a common material for drinking water service lines.

It's not unreasonable to expect the regulators to include an exception or offramp, e.g., if you answer no to question 7 or if your oldest service was constructed after 1950, then skip to the end. However, U.S. EPA did not do this. Instead, EPA created a one size fits all requirement. So, water systems like RLECWD have to expend precious resources on something that will not improve water quality nor reliability.

Conclusion:

The Committee should review the new mandate and request any clarifications.

Service Line Inventory Template

Date last updated: July 27, 2022

What is the purpose of this template?

The purpose of this draft template is to help water systems and states comply with the service line inventory requirements of the January 15, 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). This template supplements the draft EPA document, ***Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory*** (2022) by providing fillable forms and tables that water systems can use to document their methods, organize their inventory, submit the initial inventory and inventory updates to the state, and document how they are making the inventory publicly available. This template also provides a checklist for state review. Note that EPA does **NOT** require systems use this template for their inventory. Refer to EPA's 2022 Inventory Guidance for minimum LCRR inventory requirements, recommendations, and disclaimers.

How is the template organized?

The **worksheets** in this template are color coded:
- Yellow sheets are instructions and background.
- Dark blue sheets are templates for systems.
- The dark green sheet is a template for states.

The **cells** in this template are also color coded:
- Gray cells are background or instructions.
- Light blue cells are fillable cells for systems.
- Aqua cells are the required fields in the **Detailed Inventory** worksheet.
- Light green cells are fillable cells for states.

See the table below for a description of each worksheet.

Template Organization

Worksheet Type	Worksheet Name	Description
Background	**Template Instructions_System**	Contains detailed instructions for systems.
	Template Instructions_States	Contains detailed instructions for states.
	Classifying SLs	Summarizes requirements for classifying the entire service line when ownership is split (*i.e.* , when the system owns a portion and the customer owns a portion).
Templates for Water Systems	**PWS Information**	For systems to document basic system information.
	Inventory Methods	For systems to document the methods and resources they used to develop and update their inventory.
	Inventory Summary	For systems to provide a summary of their service line inventory, including information on ownership, inventory format, and the number of service lines for each of the four required materials classifications. Systems can enter the totals into this worksheet or automatically generate totals based on information in the **Detailed Inventory** worksheet.
	Detailed Inventory	Provides a customizable format water systems can use to track materials for each service line in their distribution system. Each row equals one service line connecting the water main to the customer's plumbing. Separate columns track location information, the system-owned portion, the customer-owned portion, other possible sources of lead, information for assigning a tap sample tiering classification, and information for lead service line replacement (LSLR). Systems can customize the worksheet by adding or deleting columns.
	Public Accessibility Doc.	For systems to provide documentation to states on how they met the public accessibility requirements of the LCRR.
Templates for States	**State Checklist**	Provides a checklist that states can use to determine and document if water systems met all of the January 15, 2021 LCRR requirements for their Initial Inventory including timely submission, required elements, use of information sources, public accessibility, and public notification of service line materials.

Fact Sheet

ACWA
Association of California Water Agencies

LEAD & DRINKING WATER

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working closely with water agencies across the nation to update regulations concerning the amount of lead in drinking water.

In some parts of the country, homes built before 1986 (when plumbing rules changed) commonly contained lead pipes, fixtures and solder. Fortunately lead pipes were not common in California; the most common problem in California homes today concerns copper pipes connected with lead solder, and with older brass faucets and fixtures. These can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water.

Investigating lead water service lines

As part of compliance with the EPA's Revised Lead and Copper Rule, public water systems across the nation are required to create an inventory of water service lines before Oct. 16, 2024, focusing on the presence of lead. Water service lines are the small pipes and joints (also known as "fittings") that connect the plumbing in your home to the large water main under the street.

In California, water systems were required to develop their inventories on the public side of the service line (from the water main under the street to the meter), by 2018, and submit a plan for replacement of all lead pipes and fittings by 2020. Fortunately, according to the statewide inventory, there are no more public lead service lines in service in California. However, the state requirement only included the public side (from the water main under the street to the meter), and not the private side (from the meter to the building). As part of the EPA requirements, water systems must update their inventories to include both parts of the service lines.

Agencies are submitting completed inventories to the State Water Resources Control Board, which is collecting them on behalf of the EPA. These inventories must be publicly available, and for large water systems they must be available online.

How do I know if the drinking water at my home contains lead?

Since you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in water, testing is the only sure way of telling whether lead is present. If your home has lead pipes (lead is a dull gray metal that is soft enough to be easily scratched with a house key), or if you see signs of corrosion (frequent leaks, rust-colored water, stained dishes or laundry) you may want to have your water tested for lead. Ask your water provider if it can test your water for lead, or if it can recommend a testing laboratory. If you want to hire a laboratory yourself, make sure it is certified by the state to perform lead tests in drinking water.

Protecting against lead

If you are unsure about lead levels in your water, or if your home was constructed before 1986, particularly if it was built in the 1940s, you can take the following precautions:

- **Flush your tap.** Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. If lead is present, it will be highest when the water has been sitting in contact with the fixture for a long time. Flushing pushes potential lead-containing water from the pipes and brings in fresh water from the water main.
- **Use cold water for cooking.** Lead dissolves more easily into hot water so use cold water for cooking or to make baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead.
- **Filter the water.** You may want to consider purchasing a water filter if lead is present in the water. Read the package to be sure the filter is certified to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-673-8010 or **www.nsf.org** for information on performance standards for water filters.
- **Test your water for lead.** Many public water agencies can assist with this testing. If you decide to use a commercial laboratory, make sure it is certified by the state to perform the analysis.
- **Determine whether your plumbing fixtures contain lead.** Older faucets are more likely to be a problem compared to new ones. Since 2010, California law prohibits the sale of faucets that are not lead free. The definition of lead-free has become more stringent over the years, and new faucets manufactured since 2014 leach very little lead into water. If you have an old faucet, particularly one made with brass components before 1986, you should consider testing your water for lead.

Transparency

Public water agencies are proud to provide safe drinking water that communities can trust. Contact your local water agency to review its annual water quality report, lead pipe inventory or receive additional information.

Additional Resources

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (www.epa.gov)

Protect your Tap: A Quick Check for Lead

CA State Water Resources Control Board (www.waterboards.ca.gov)

SWRCB: Lead and Copper Rule for Drinking Water

FAQs (March 2023) – Lead and Copper Rule Revisions | Lead Service Lines Inventory

Association of California Water Agencies
980 9th Street, Suite 1000, Sacramento, CA 95814
www.acwa.com

ACWA is a non-profit statewide association of more than 470 public agencies that are responsible for about 90% of the water deliveries in California.

Sept 2024

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 5

Date: October 9, 2024

Subject: Preferred Means of Customer Reporting

Contact: Leaks Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

This is an informational item. Board actions is neither required nor anticipated.

Current Background and Justification:

At the September 23rd meeting, a public member used to public comment period to report a leak. The reported leak had not been reported to the office.

Other than the stipulation that the public comments must be within the subject matter jurisdiction of the District, the Board cannot limit public comments. Nevertheless, reporting leaks at a Board meeting held in a rented facility is inefficient. During the Board meeting, staff cannot access the Work Order system to determine if a leak has been reported and what progress or limitations exist in repairing the leak.

As such, Board Members should direct public members to call or email the District office to report leaks.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee engage staff in discussion about public reporting of leaks.

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 6

Date: October 9, 2024

Subject: Expenditure Report

Staff Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review the Expenditures of the District for the month of August 2024, then forward the report onto the October 28, 2024 Board agenda with the Committee's recommendation for Board approval.

Current Background and Justification:

The Expenditures report summarizes all payments made by the District for the reporting period.

Conclusion:

Consistent with District policies, Expenditures are to be reviewed by this committee and presented to the Board of Directors to inform Board Members and the public of all expenditures of public funds.

Cash Basis

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Expenditure Report
July 2024

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
08/07/2024	EFT	QuickBooks Payroll Service	For PP Ending 08/03/24 Pay date 08/08/24	21,186.15
08/08/2024	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 08/03/24 Pay date 08/08/24	3,753.05
08/08/2024	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 08/03/24 Pay date 08/08/24	1,388.06
08/08/2024	EFT	Internal Revenue Service	Employment Taxes	8,095.26
08/08/2024	EFT	Employment Development	Employment Taxes	1,687.14
08/08/2024	EFT	Empower	Deferred Compensation Plan: Employer & Employee Share	2,014.32
08/08/2024	EFT	Adept Solutions	Monthly Computer Maintenance	1,758.40
08/08/2024	EFT	Comcast	Telephone-Landline	109.45
08/08/2024	EFT	Ramos Oil Inc.	Transportation Fuel	409.79
08/08/2024	EFT	Republic Services	Utilities	173.66
08/08/2024	EFT	RLECWD	Umpqua Bank Monthly Debt Service Transfer	17,000.00
08/08/2024	EFT	RLECWD	RLECWD - Capital Improvement	52,517.00
08/08/2024	3097	Customer	Hydrant Meter Deposit Refund	1,000.00
08/08/2024	3098	ABS Direct	Printing & Postage	130.33
08/08/2024	3099	ACWA/JPIA Powers Insurance Authority	EAP	24.80
08/08/2024	3100	BSK Associates	Lab Fees	1,529.33
08/08/2024	3101	Buckmaster Office Solutions	Office Equipment	55.94
08/08/2024	3102	ICONIX Waterworks	Distribution Supplies	2,241.71
08/08/2024	3103	Rio Linda Hardware & Building Supply	Shop Supplies	176.23
08/08/2024	3104	SMUD	Utilities	32,866.65
08/08/2024	3105	Underground Service Alert of No CA	Distribution Supplies	560.95
08/08/2024	3106	UniFirst Corporation	Uniforms	441.06
08/08/2024	3107	USA BlueBook	Safety	447.09
08/08/2024	3108	Vasquez Engineering	Engineering	5,000.00
08/08/2024	3109	Verizon Wireless	Telephone	45.32
08/21/2024	EFT	QuickBooks Payroll Service	For PP Ending 8/17/24 Pay date 08/22/24	20,256.01
08/23/2024	EFT	WageWorks	FSA Administration Fee	76.25
08/22/2024	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 8/17/24 Pay date 08/22/24	3,728.06
08/22/2024	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 8/17/24 Pay date 08/22/24	1,388.06
08/22/2024	EFT	Internal Revenue Service	Employment Taxes	7,752.88
08/22/2024	EFT	Employment Development	Employment Taxes	1,584.66
08/22/2024	EFT	Empower	Deferred Compensation Plan: Employer & Employee Share	1,995.17
08/22/2024	EFT	Kaiser Permanente	Health Insurance	2,474.22
08/22/2024	EFT	PG&E	Utilities	42.59
08/22/2024	EFT	Principal	Dental & Vision Insurance	1,779.83
08/22/2024	EFT	Ramos Oil Inc.	Transportation Fuel	1,123.53
08/22/2024	EFT	Rio Linda Online	Publishing	100.00
08/22/2024	EFT	Umpqua Bank Credit Card	Computer, Office, Telephone, Uniforms	963.10
08/22/2024	EFT	Verizon	Field Communication	458.77
08/22/2024	EFT	Western Health	Health Insurance	12,559.18
08/22/2024	EFT	RLECWD	Surcharge 1 Bi-Monthly Transfer	88,514.71
08/22/2024	EFT	RLECWD	Surcharge 2 Bi-Monthly Transfer	73,700.17

Cash Basis

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Expenditure Report
July 2024

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
08/22/2024	3111	ABS Direct	Printing & Postage (includes prepaid postage)	6,614.86
08/22/2024	3112	Affordable Heating & Air	Pumping Maintenance	1,707.50
08/22/2024	3113	CoreLogic Solutions	Subscription	103.00
08/22/2024	3114	Ferguson Enterprises	Annual Maintenance Agreement	15,596.67
08/22/2024	3115	ICONIX Waterworks	Distribution Supplies	2,416.63
08/22/2024	3116	Inductive Automation	Annual Maintenance Agreement	2,472.00
08/22/2024	3117	Oreilly Automotive	Transportation Maintenance	26.22
08/22/2024	3118	Rio Linda Elverta Recreation & Park District	Meeting Expense	100.00
08/22/2024	3119	Sierra Chemical Company	Treatment	5,513.04
08/22/2024	3120	Spok, Inc.	Field Communication	15.69
08/22/2024	3121	USA BlueBook	Safety	1,773.94
08/22/2024	3122	Vanguard Cleaning Systems	Janitorial	195.00
08/22/2024	3123	White Brenner, LLP	Legal	1,060.86
08/22/2024	3124	Provost& Pritchard Consulting Group	Capital Improvement: Hexavalent Chromium Design Well 15	1,820.00
Total 10020 · Operating Account Budgeted Expenditures				**412,524.29**

08/08/2024	EFT	California State Disbursment Unit	Employee Garnishment	332.00
08/08/2024	3081	Teamsters	Union Dues	815.00
08/15/2024	EFT	AFLAC	Employee Funded Premiums	745.84
08/22/2024	EFT	California State Disbursment Unit	Employee Garnishment	332.00
08/31/2024	EFT	WageWorks	FSA Expenditures - Employee Funded	316.26
Total 10020 · Operating Account Non-Budgeted Expenditures: Employee Paid Pass-throughs				**2,541.10**

Cash Basis

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Expenditure Report
August 2024

Date	Num	Payee	Memo	Amount
08/22/2024	EFT	RLECWD	Capital Improvement Transfer for Funds paid with Operating: Refer to check 3124	1,820.00
10481 · Available Funding Cr6 Projects #2				**1,820.00**

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 7

Date: October 9, 2024

Subject: Financial Statements

Staff Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review the Financial Reports of the District for the month of August 2024, then forward the report onto the October 28, 2024 Board agenda with the Committee's recommendation for Board approval.

Current Background and Justification:

The financial reports are the District's balance sheet, profit and loss, budget performance, and capital improvements year to date. This report provides a snapshot of the District's fiscal health for the period covered.

Once each quarter (including this report) staff provides an expanded version of the Finance Reports to provide additional finance details to the Board and public.

Conclusion:

Consistent with District policies, these financials are to be reviewed by this committee and presented to the Board of Directors to inform the Board Members and the public on the District's financial condition.

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Balance Sheet
As of August 31, 2024

ASSETS	
Current Assets	
100 · Cash & Cash Equivalents	
10000 · Operating Account	
10020 · Operating Fund-Umpqua	1,850,637.55
Total 10000 · Operating Account	1,850,637.55
10475 · Capital Improvement	
10480 · General	617,308.86
10485 · Vehicle Replacement Reserve	37,948.49
Total 10450 · Capital Improvement	655,257.35
Total 100 · Non-Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	**2,505,894.90**
102 · Restricted Assets	
102.2 · Restricted for Debt Service	
10700 · ZIONS Inv/Surcharge 1 Reserve	529,963.38
10300 · Surcharge 1 Account	1,041,264.71
10350 · Umpqua Bank - Revenue Bond	74,426.73
10380 · Surcharge 2 Account	610,125.40
Total 102.2 · Restricted for Debt Service	2,255,780.22
102.4 · Restricted Other Purposes	
10385 · Available Funding Cr6 Projects #1	476,684.55
10481 · Available Funding Cr6 Projects #2	500,110.20
10490 · Future Capital Imp Projects	1,632,540.86
10600 · LAIF Account - Capacity Fees	949,669.29
10650 · Operating Reserve Fund	337,496.15
Total 102.4 · Restricted Other Purposes	3,896,501.05
Total 102 · Restricted Assets	**6,152,281.27**
Accounts Receivable	35.89
Other Current Assets	
12000 · Water Utility Receivable	70,916.09
12200 · Accrued Revenue	150,000.00
12250 · Accrued Interest Receivable	2,750.36
15000 · Inventory Asset	48,647.54
16000 · Prepaid Expense	101,523.97
Total Other Current Assets	373,837.96
Total Current Assets	9,032,050.02
Capital Assets	
17000 · General Plant Assets	653,964.26
17100 · Water System Facilites	25,323,453.93
17300 · Intangible Assets	383,083.42
17500 · Accum Depreciation & Amort	-12,521,210.96
18000 · Construction in Progress	1,124,580.28
18100 · Land	576,672.45
Total Capital Assets	15,540,543.38
Other Assets	
18500 · ADP CalPERS Receivable	410,000.00
19000 · Deferred Outflows	1,106,047.00
19900 · Suspense Account	0.00
Total Other Assets	1,516,047.00
TOTAL ASSETS	**26,088,640.40**

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Balance Sheet
As of August 31, 2024

LIABILITIES & NET POSTION	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	270,200.62
Credit Cards	0.00
Other Current Liabilities	951,201.38
Total Current Liabilities	1,221,402.00
Long Term Liabilities	
23000 · OPEB Liability	37,482.00
23500 · Lease Buy-Back	459,522.27
25000 · Surcharge 1 Loan	2,314,710.45
25050 · Surcharge 2 Loan	1,835,040.16
26000 · Water Rev Refunding	1,187,101.00
26500 · ADP CalPERS Loan	380,000.00
27000 · AMI Meter Loan	0.00
29000 · Net Pension Liability	824,024.00
29500 · Deferred Inflows-Pension	97,916.00
29600 · Deferred Inflows-OPEB	44,171.00
Total Long Term Liabilities	7,179,966.88
Total Liabilities	8,401,368.88
Net Position	
31500 · Invested in Capital Assets, Net	10,069,591.46
32000 · Restricted for Debt Service	705,225.24
38000 · Unrestricted Equity	6,969,263.39
Net Revenue	-56,808.57
Total Net Position	17,687,271.52
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET POSTION	**26,088,640.40**

Accrual Basis

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Operating Profit & Loss Budget Performance
As of August 31, 2024

	Annual Budget	Aug 24	YTD Jul-Aug 24	% of Annual Budget	YTD Annual Budget Balance
Ordinary Income/Expense					
Revenue					
Total 40000 · Operating Revenue	3,288,300.00	158,876.56	394,529.61	12.00%	2,893,770.39
41000 · Nonoperating Revenue					
41110 · Investment Revenue					
41112 · Interest Revenue	35.00	3.49	6.80	19.43%	28.20
Total 41110 · Investment Revenue	35.00	3.49	6.80	19.43%	28.20
41120 · Property Tax	127,000.00	3,872.34	3,872.34	3.05%	123,127.66
Total 41000 · Nonoperating Revenue	127,035.00	3,875.83	3,879.14	3.05%	123,155.86
Total Operating & Non-Operating Revenue	3,415,335.00	162,752.39	398,408.75	11.67%	3,016,926.25
Expense					
60000 · Operating Expenses					
60010 · Professional Fees	135,000.00	10,560.86	12,810.86	9.49%	122,189.14
60100 · Personnel Services					
60110 · Salaries & Wages	886,596.00	64,946.67	113,216.12	12.77%	773,379.88
60150 · Employee Benefits & Expense	540,440.00	36,592.06	66,081.01	12.23%	474,358.99
Total 60100 · Personnel Services	1,427,036.00	101,538.73	179,297.13	12.56%	1,247,738.87
60200 · Administration	289,203.00	11,292.97	60,140.04	20.80%	229,062.96
64000 · Conservation	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	500.00
65000 · Field Operations	629,400.00	72,664.77	109,438.56	17.39%	519,961.44
Total 60000 · Operating Expenses	2,481,139.00	196,057.33	361,686.59	14.58%	2,119,452.41
69000 · Non-Operating Expenses					
69010 · Debt Service					
69100 · Revenue Bond					
69105 · Principle	162,415.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	162,415.00
69110 · Interest	39,343.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	39,343.00
Total 69100 · Revenue Bond	201,758.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	201,758.00
69200 · PERS ADP Loan					
69205 · Principle	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	30,000.00
69210 · Interest	1,517.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	1,517.00
Total 69100 · PERS ADP Loan	31,517.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	31,517.00
Total 69010 · Debt Service	233,275.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	233,275.00
69400 · Other Non-Operating Expense	2,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	2,300.00
Capital A Total 69000 · Non-Operating Expenses	235,575.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	235,575.00
Total Operating & Non-Operating Expense	2,716,714.00	196,057.33	361,686.59	13.31%	2,355,027.41
Net Revenue	**698,621.00**	**-33,304.94**	**36,722.16**		

Total Capital Assets

RIO LINDA ELVERTA COMMUNITY WATER DISTRICT
CAPITAL BUDGET 2024-2025
August 2024

Description	Annual Budget	Aug 24	YTD Jul-Aug 24	% of Annual Budget	YTD Budget Balance
Raising/Lowering Valve Covers	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	40,000.00
Well 15 Cr6 Treatment	171,000.00	1,820.00	1,820.00	1.06%	169,180.00
Server Replacement	9,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	9,500.00
Total Continued Ongoing Projects	**220,500.00**	**1,820.00**	**1,820.00**	**0.83%**	**218,680.00**
Annual Miscellaneous Pump Replacements	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	30,000.00
Annual Small Meter Replacements	120,000.00	2,153.71	2,153.71	1.80%	117,846.29
Annual Large Meter Replacements	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	5,000.00
Annual Pipeline Replacement	270,650.00	165,709.80	165,709.80	61.23%	104,940.20
Total New Annual Projects	**425,650.00**	**167,863.51**	**167,863.51**	**39.44%**	**257,786.49**
Field Truck Replacement	40,000.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00%	40,000.00
Total New Projects	**40,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00%**	**40,000.00**
Total FY 2024-25	**$686,150.00**	**$169,683.51**	**$169,683.51**	**24.73%**	**$516,466.49**