



Ramona Municipal Water District Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

This information is about your water supply and test results measured in 2010.

The purpose of this report is to inform and enhance consumer understanding about the quality of the drinking water provided by the Ramona Municipal Water District. Federal and State regulations require all United States public water suppliers produce an annual Consumer Confidence Report.

The quality of the water provided by the Ramona Municipal Water District meets all of the Primary and Secondary standards as set by the California Department of Public Health (Department) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

RMWD obtained its water from the following source during 2010:

The San Diego County Water Authority (CWA) purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). This water is a blend of surface water from the Colorado River and runoff from the Northern California Sierra Nevada Mountains. Water is treated at the MWD Lake Skinner Filtration Plant and CWA Twin Oaks Valley Treatment Plant.

Source Water Assessment: December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan Water District by phone at (213) 217-6850.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Lead and Copper: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Ramona Municipal Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

The table on the back of this page lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2010 calendar year, unless otherwise noted. The State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Ramona Municipal Water District
105 Earlham Street
Ramona, CA 92065
760-789-1330

Ralph McIntosh, General Manager

Board of Directors

Bryan Wadlington, President
Darrell Beck, Vice President
Everett "Red" Hager, Secretary
Joe Zenovic, Treasurer
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Board meetings are open to the public. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 4:30 p.m. at the Ramona Community Center, 434 Aqua Lane.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información acerca de su calidad de agua por favor comuníquese con Martha Macías-Prado, Representante Para Los Clientes al 760-789-1330.

RMWD Water Quality Data Table

Terms & Abbreviations used below: AL Regulatory Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow							
CFU/ml	Colony-Forming Units per milliliter	pCi/L	picoCuries per liter				
Clarity or Turbidity	of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance						
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level 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						
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 (USEPA)						
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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. The District Chlorine MRDL = 4 ppm.						
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal 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						
N	Nitrogen	NA	Not Applicable	NC	Not Collected		
ND	None Detected	NL	Notification Level	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units		
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standard MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements						
PHG	Public Health Goal 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						
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (Ng/L)		
RAA	Running Annual Average						
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)	(µS/cm)	microSiemen per centimeter.	TOC	Total Organic Carbon		
TON	Threshold Odor Number	TT	Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water				

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - with Detected Chemicals & Constituents

CONTAMINANT (UNIT)	STATE (MRDL) (MCL)	PHG (MRDLG) (MCLG)	MWD Skinner Range	MWD Skinner Average	CWA Twin Oaks Range	CWA Twin Oaks Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Clarity							
Turbidity (NTU) Combined filter	0.3	NA	100% <0.3	.05 maximum			Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) Combined filter	0.1	NA			0.014 - 0.661	99.97% < 0.1	Soil runoff
Microbiological							
Total Coliform Bacteria	>5% per month	0	RMWD system-wide monthly range of 0-4.0%, with an average of 0.8%				Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND	1.9 *	1.9	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	ND - 119	109	93 *	93	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	0.3	Range ND - 0.650		90th percentile = 0.340 mg/l copper level 30 sites sampled		Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (ppm) (Treatment Related)	Control Range		0.70 - 1.3		0.70 - 1.3		Water additive for dental health
	Optimal Fluoride Level		0.8		0.8		
	2.0	1	0.6 - 1.0	0.80	0.95 - 0.97	0.80	
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0.2	Range ND - 21		90th percentile = ND copper level 30 sites sampled		House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	ND - 0.61	0.30	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	0	3.3 - 4.3	3.6	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	0	ND - 8.8	ND	ND - 4.2	1.7	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Strontium - 90 (pCi/L)	8	0.35	ND	ND	ND - 0.71	0.12	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.3 - 2.7	2.5	2.5 - 4.1	3.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfectant Residual Precursors							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	Results compiled from RMWD distribution system The TTHM range was 25.0 to 46.0 with Highest RAA of 38.9				By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (five) (ppb)	60	NA	Results compiled from RMWD distribution system The HAA5 range was ND to 21.0 with Highest RAA of 12.3				By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	RMWD distribution system range ND to 3.3 with an average of 1.1				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards							
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	88 - 98	96	97 *	97	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits: seawater influence
Color (Units)	15	NA	1	1	ND - 3.0	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	50	NL = 500	ND	ND	ND - 2.4	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (Ton)	3	NA	19 - 35	25	ND - 2	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	720 - 1000	940	880 *	880	Substances that formions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	160 - 240	210	200 *	200	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	NA	480 - 610	560	530 *	530	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.03 - 0.06	0.05	NC	NC	Soil runoff
Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR2)							
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDMA)(ppb)	NA	N/A PPB	ND - 0.004	ND	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Other Parameters - Microbiological							
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	NA	(HPC<500 CFU/mL)	RMWD distribution system monthly average range of 1.9 - 157.8				
Other Parameters - Chemical							
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	NA	91 - 130	110	110 *	110	
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1,000	NA	120 - 130	120	140 *	140	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	52 - 70	64	56 *	56	
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	NA	26 - 110	47	180 - 340	263	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Chromium VI (ppb)	NA	NA	0.08 - 0.23	0.16	ND	ND	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	NA	NA	12.0 - 12.4	12.2	12 *	12	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	0.21 - 0.51	0.31	0.36 *	0.36	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	190 - 300	260	230 *	230	
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	21 - 28	25	22 *	22	
PH (pH Units)	NA	NA	7.7 - 8.3	7.9	7.6 *	7.6	
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	3.9 - 4.8	4.7	4 *	4	
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	80 - 100	91	85 *	85	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	NA	1.8 - 2.3	2.1	2.0 - 2.4	2.2	Various natural and man-made sources

* = single sample [Note: RMWD sampled for Lead and Copper in the 3rd Quarter of 2010]

Hardness in water refers to the dissolved minerals calcium and magnesium, which may cause mineral deposits. The harder the water, the more soap is required. One grain per gallon = 17 ppm. To get grains per gallon hardness value, divide the mg/l value by 17.1.

*The District has information available on additional chemicals that were tested for, but not detected;
For more information about your water quality, contact Greg Marty, Laboratory Analyst at (760) 789-1330*