# Ramona Municipal Water District
# Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

**This information is about your water supply and test results measured in 2009.**

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 2009**:

> **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. It 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 2009 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 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 al 760-789-1330.

# RMWD Water Quality Data Table

Terms & Abbreviations used in the following table:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |
| 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 | | | | |
| 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) |
| pCi/L | picoCuries per liter | 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 | | | | |
| 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) | 5 | 0 | 0.38 – 1.8 | 0.81 | 0.044 – 0.075 | 0.060 | |
| TT=% of samples < 0.3 NTU | 95% | NA | 100% <0.3 | 100% <0.3 | 100% < 0.3 | 100% <0.3 | Soil runoff |
| **Microbiological** | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | <5% per month | 0 | RMWD system-wide monthly range of 0-0.0%, with an average of 0.0% | | | | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Radiologicals (pCi/L)** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 3.8 – 5.9 | 4.5 | ND – 9.2 | 3.8 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 50 | 0 | ND – 6.1 | 4.3 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | NA | 0.019 | ND | ND | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | 2.6 – 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 – 4.1 | 3.3 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Chemicals** | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | 2.0 – 3.3 | 2.7 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppb) | 1000 | 2000 | 110 – 130 | 120 | 110 * | 110 | Oil and metal refineries discharges; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 50 | 100 | ND | ND | 1.9 * | 1.9 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) (Naturally Occurring) | 2.0 | 1 | 0.20 – 0.60 | 0.30 | NC | NC | Naturally occurring in the water; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) (Treatment Related) | 2.0 | 1 | 0.70 – 1.0 | 0.80 | 0.70 – 0.98 | 0.83 | Water additive for dental health |
| Nitrate (as N) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND – 0.80 | 0.70 | ND | ND | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfection By-products, Residuals** | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | NA | Results compiled from RMWD distribution system<br>The TTHM range was 23.0 to 58.0 with an average of 36.4 | | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic acids (five) (ppb) | 60 | NA | Results compiled from RMWD distribution system<br>The HAA5 range was ND to 26.0 with an average of 10.9 | | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | RMWD distribution system range ND to 2.9 with an average of 1.30 | | | | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

## SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 500 | NA | 85 - 92 | 88 | 98 * | 98 | |
| Color (Units) | 15 | NA | 4 – 5 | 6 | ND | ND | |
| Corrosivity (SI) | Non-corrosive | NA | 0.24 – 0.63 | 0.44 | 0.57 * | 0.57 | |
| Manganese (ppb) | 50 | NL = 500 | ND | ND | ND – 29 | ND | |
| Odor Threshold (Ton) | 3 | NA | ND | ND | ND – 2 | ND | |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 1600 | NA | 830 – 1000 | 930 | 930 * | 930 | |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500 | NA | 170 – 260 | 210 | 200 * | 200 | |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) | 1000 | NA | 500 – 610 | 560 | 580 * | 580 | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | 0 | 0.38 – 1.8 | 0.81 | 0.006 – 0.582 | 0.028 | |
| **Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring** | | | | | | | |
| Perchlorate (ppb) | NA | N/A PPB | ND | ND | ND | ND | |
| **Additional Parameters** | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | NA | NA | 92 – 140 | 120 | 120 * | 120 | |
| Boron (ppb) | NL = 1,000 | NA | 130 – 140 | 140 | NC | NC | |
| Calcium (ppm) | NA | NA | 54 – 71 | 64 | 64 * | 64 | |
| Chromium VI (ppb) | NA | NA | ND – 0.09 | 0.08 | ND | ND | |
| Hardness (ppm) | NA | NA | 230 – 290 | 260 | 260 * | 250 | |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count | NA | (HPC<500 CFU/mL) | RMWD distribution system monthly average range of 1.5 - 195 | | | | |
| Magnesium (ppm) | NA | NA | 23 – 28 | 26 | 25 * | 25 | |
| PH (pH Units) | NA | NA | 7.5 – 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.0 * | 8 | |
| Potassium (ppm) | NA | NA | 4.3 – 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 * | 4.4 | |
| Sodium (ppm) | NA | NA | 83 – 95 | 89 | 92 * | 92 | |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | TT | 0.3 | 2.3 – 3.0 | 2.8 | NC | NC | |
| Vanadium (ppb) | NA | NL = 50 | ND – 3.8 | 3.2 | NC | NC | |

* = single sample **[NOTE: RMWD sampled for Lead and Copper in the 3rd Quarter of 2008]**

**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.

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