Ramona Municipal Water District
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

This information is about your water supply and test results measured in 2008.

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 Health Services (CDHS) 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 be 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 2008:

> **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 Twin Oaks Valley Treatment Plant and MWD Lake Skinner Filtration Plant before reaching San Diego County.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

The table on the back of this page lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2008 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
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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 mas informacion acerca de su calidad de agua por favor comuniquese con Martha Macias-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 (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). **MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at
Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. **SI:** Saturation Index (Langelier) **µS/cm:** microSiemen per centimeter
TON Threshold Odor Number (TON) **Treatment Technique (TT):** 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	PHG	CWA Skinner Range	CWA Skinner Average	CWA Twin Oaks Range	CWA Twin Oaks Average
Clarity	**(MRDL)(MCL)**	**(MRDLG)(MCLG)**				
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.37 – 1.8	0.87	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
Typical source of Contaminant	Soil runoff.					
Microbiological						
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5% per month	0	RMWD sytem wide monthly range of 0-0.0%, with and average of 0.0%			
Typical source of Contaminant	Naturally present in the environment.					
Radiologicals (pCi/L)						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	0	3.8 – 5.9	4.5	ND	ND
Typical source of Contaminant	Erosion of natural deposits.					
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	0	ND – 6.1	4.3	ND	ND
Typical source of Contaminant	Erosion of natural deposits.					
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	NA	0.019	ND	ND	1.12 (single sample)	1.12
Typical source of Contaminant	Erosion of natural deposits.					
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.6 – 3.0	2.8	1.9 (single sample)	1.9
Typical source of Contaminant	Erosion of natural deposits.					
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum ppb	1000	600	ND - 180	ND	ND – 28	ND
Typical source of Contaminant	Residual from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion.					
Arsenic ppb	10	0.004	ND – 2.9	2.6	ND	ND
Typical source of Contaminant	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes					
Barium ppb	1000	2000	101 – 117	109	100 (single sample)	100
Typical source of Contaminant	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion					
Copper ppm)	AL=1.3	0.17	Range ND-0.670	90th percentile = 0.210 mg/L copper level, 30 sites sampled		
Typical source of Contaminant	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits					
Fluoride (ppm) (Naturally Occurring)	2.0	1	0.20 – 0.30	0.30	NC	NC
Typical source of Chemical	Natural occurring in the water					
Typical source of Contaminant	Natural deposits erosion, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories					
Fluoride (ppm) (Treatment Related)	2.0	1	0.7 – 1.0	0.80	0.77 – 0.87	0.81
Typical source of Chemical	Water Additive for Dental Health					
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	2	Range ND–5.3	90th percentile = <5 µg/L lead level, 30 sites sampled		
Typical source of Contaminant	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits					
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	ND – 0.5	ND	0.22 – 0.25	0.23
Typical source of Contaminant	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion.					
Disinfection By-products, Residuals						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NA	MCL is based upon a system-wide running annual average of RMWD.			
	The TTHM range was 28.0 to 51.0 and the highest system-wide running annual average was 50.2.					
Typical source of Contaminant	By-product of drinking water chlorination.					
Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	MCL is based upon a system-wide running annual average of RMWD.			
	The HAA5 range was ND to 33.0, and the highest system-wide running annual average was 24.6					
Typical source of Contaminant	By-product of drinking water chlorination.					
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	RMWD distribution system range ND – 3.5 with an average = 1.52			
Typical source of Contaminant	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment					
SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS						
Chlorate (ppb)	N/A	NL-800	24 – 58	41	308 – 350	329
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	82 - 92	87	95 (single sample)	95
Color (Units)	15	NA	5 – 7	6	ND – 1.0	ND
Corrosivity (SI)	Non-corrosive	NA	0.24 – 0.63	0.44	0.54 (single sample)	0.54
Odor Threshold (Ton)	3	NA	14	14	1 (single sample)	1
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	809 – 935	874	920 (single sample)	920
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	161 - 209		200 (single sample)	200
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	NA	476 – 560	523	530 (single sample)	530
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.37 – 1.8	0.87	0.044 – 0.075	0.060
Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring						
Perchlorate (ppb)	NA	N/A PPB	ND	ND	ND	ND
Additional Parameters						
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	NA	107 – 135	115	120 (single sample)	120
Boron (ppb)	NA	NL=1,000	130 – 160	150	150 (single sample)	150
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	52 – 63	58	60 (single sample)	60
Chromium VI (ppb)	NA	NA	0.04 – 0.24	0.12	ND	ND
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	220 – 265	243	250 (single sample)	250
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (monthly averages)	NA	(HPC<500 CFU/mL)	RMWD distribution system monthly average range of 2 - 251			
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	22 – 26	24	24 (single sample)	24
PH (pH Units)	NA	NA	7.8 – 8.6	8.2	8.1 (single sample)	8.1
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	4.1 – 4.7	4.4	4.5 (single sample)	4.5
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	75 – 88	83	94 (single sample)	94
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	NL=50	ND – 4.0	ND	ND	ND
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	TT	NA	2.6 – 3.1	2.8	1.9 – 2.7	2.3

• **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.
Note: RMWD sampled for Lead and Copper in the 3rd Quarter of 2008.

The District has information available on additional chemicals that were tested for, but not detected.
For more information about your water quality, call Johnny Brean at (760) 789-1330