

Ramona Municipal Water District Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

This information is about your water supply and test results measured in 2006.

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 (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 2006:

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 before reaching San Diego County.

The District's John C. Bargar Water Treatment Plant treats surface water purchased from Lake Sutherland, which is located Northeast of Ramona. Lake Sutherland is owned by the City of San Diego and relies on rainfall to fill.

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.

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 2006 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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Tom Brammell, General Manager

Board of Directors

Robert E. Krysak, President
Douglas H. Wilsman, Vice President
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Board meetings are open to the public. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 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 comuníquese con Martha Macias-Prado al (760) 789-1330.

RMWD Water Quality Data Table

Terms & abbreviations used in the following table:

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer tap. The District Chlorine MRDL = 4 ppm.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the USEPA.

Not Applicable (NA): Not Detectable at Testing Limit (ND); Not Collected (NC); Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter.

None Detected (ND): None Detected.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Parts per Billion (ppb): Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

Parts per Million (ppm): Parts per million or milligrams per liter; Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): a measure of radiation.

Parts per Trillion (ppt): Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter. (Ng/L)

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter.

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

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

SI: Saturation Index (Langelier)

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

µS/cm: microSiemen per centimeter

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS with Detected Chemicals & Constituents						
CONTAMINANT (UNIT)	STATE	PHG	CWA	CWA	Bargar (2003)	
Clarity	(MRDL)(MCL)	(MRDLG)(MCLG)				
Turbidity (NTU)	.3	NA	0.11	Highest	0.27 = Highest	
TT=% of samples < 0.3 NTU	95%	NA	100%	%<0.3	100% < 0.3	
Typical source of Contaminant	Soil runoff.					
Microbiological						
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5% per month	0	0%	0-0.0%	0%	0-0.0%
Typical source of Contaminant	Naturally present in the environment.					
Radiologicals (pCi/L)						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	0	ND	ND	5.04	
Typical source of Contaminant	Erosion of natural deposits.					
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50	0	ND	ND	0	
Typical source of Contaminant	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.					
Uranium	20	0.43	1.5	1.5	ND	ND-ND
Typical source of Contaminant	Erosion of natural deposits.					
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum	1000	600	ND	ND		
Typical source of Contaminant	Residual from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion.					
Barium	1000	2000	ND	ND		
Typical source of Contaminant	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits, erosion.					
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.20	0.16 - 0.23	0.3	
Typical source of Chemical	Naturally occurring in the water but Fluoride is not currently added to your water.					
Typical source of Contaminant	Erosion of natural deposits.					
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND - 0.45		
Typical source of Contaminant	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion.					
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	<2	
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.			
Typical source of Contaminant	The TTHM range was 41 to 69 and the system-wide running annual average was 53.					
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.			
Typical source of Contaminant	The HAA5 range was 20 to 29, and the system-wide running annual average was 25.					
Typical source of Contaminant	By-product of drinking water chlorination.					
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Distribution system running annual average = 2.4			
Typical source of Contaminant	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment					
SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS						
Aluminum	200	600	ND	ND		
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	78		62	
Color (Units)	15	NA	2			
Corrosivity (SI)	Non-corrosive	NA	0.28			
Odor Threshold (Units)	3	NA	2			
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	748		550	
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	154		45	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	NA	438		330	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.06			
Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring						
Boron	NA	NL=1,000	140	100 -160	ND	
Perchlorate	NA	6	ND	ND	ND	
Additional Parameters						
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	NA	88	80 - 100	135	120-140
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	47	40 - 55		
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	200	174 - 234	140	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (monthly averages)	NA	NA	ND	ND		
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	20	18 - 23.5		
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	NA	3	ND-7.5	ND		
PH (pH Units)	NA	NA	8.1	8.1 - 8.2		
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	3.7	3.7 - 4.3		
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	72	62 - 88	45	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	TT	NA	2.4	2.0 - 3.1		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, call Ron Mulick (760) 789-1330