

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report



# Rancho Murieta Community Services District

## *The Consumer Confidence Report*

Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District), along with all California water retailers, is required by law to inform customers about the quality of their drinking water. ***The District is pleased to report that our water again exceeds both State and Federal drinking water requirements, with no monitoring or reporting violations.*** The results of the District's testing and monitoring for the calendar year 2014 are reported in this newsletter.

## *2014 Testing Results*

Measurements reported in this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) were collected in the year 2014 (unless otherwise noted). In accordance with federal regulations, data is from the most recent tests. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The exception is that Potable water production is continuously monitored to meet turbidity and disinfection residual requirements. We periodically test for all required contaminants including pesticides, metals, bacteria and radioactive substances.

Additional references are on the Division of Drinking Water Program website at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Regulations.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Regulations.shtml)

## *About Our Water Supply*

Rancho Murieta's water source is the Cosumnes River. Because of its pristine nature, the Cosumnes River is considered low risk for many regulated contaminants, either man-induced or naturally occurring. During winter months, water from the river is pumped into Calero Reservoir for storage and is gravity fed or siphoned into Chesbro Reservoir as needed for drinking water production. All water is treated at the District's water treatment facilities below Chesbro Reservoir. The treatment process consists of aeration, screening, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration through anthracite and sand filter beds, and disinfection with chlorination. Chlorine is added to drinking water as a disinfectant to kill bacteria and other disease-causing microorganisms and is also added to provide continuous disinfection through the distribution system. Treated water is then stored in one (1) of the two (2) above ground, enclosed reservoirs before distribution.



## *Source Water Assessment*

An assessment of the Cosumnes River as the community's surface water source was completed in 2011. The river is most vulnerable to historic mining operations. Water pumped from the river is stored in Calero, Chesbro and Clementia Reservoirs, with Clementia Reservoir being utilized only as a recreational source. A copy of the assessment is available for public review at the District Administration Building upon request.

## *About Your Drinking Water*

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.**



## **Note to Sensitive Populations**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly people 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

## *Educational Information*

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

<b>Units of Measurement &amp; Terms</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MG/L	Milligrams per liter or part per million (ppm).
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.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal	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.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units	A measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
TT: Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
RAL: Regulatory Action Level	The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.
PHG: Public Health Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of 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.

<b>2014 TABLE OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS</b>				
<b>CONSTITUENT</b>	<b>MAJOR SOURCES</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) IN MG/L</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL) IN MG/L</b>	<b>RESULTS IN MG/L</b>
<b>DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS REGULATED TO PROTECT YOUR HEALTH</b>				
<b>LEAD AND COPPER, 20 SITES (2014 RESULTS)</b>	Internal corrosion of household plumbing and natural deposits	0.0002 lead 0.3 copper	0.05 lead, 0.015 RAL 1.0 copper, 1.3 RAL	90 <sup>th</sup> % result = 0 90 <sup>th</sup> % result = 0.28
<b>BACTERIA-COLIFORM (TOTAL COLIFORM RULE)</b>	Naturally present in the environment	(0)	<5%	ND
<b>TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES</b>	Disinfection byproduct	N/A	0.080	0.0554 (0.03-0.087) range
<b>TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS</b>	Disinfection byproduct	N/A	0.060	0.0439 (0.0358-0.0637) range
<b>TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON **</b>	Various natural & manmade sources	N/A	**TT; RAL≤2	1.6 (0.8-2.3) range
<b>CHLORINE</b>	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	<4	4	0.89
<b>TURBIDITY</b>	Suspended matter present in water that Creates cloudiness; soil runoff	None	*TT; 95% samples ≤0.3 NTU	0.031 NTU average
<b>DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS REGULATED FOR AESTHETIC QUALITIES</b>				
<b>SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (EC) UMHOS</b>	Substances that form ions in water	N/A	1,600	120
<b>ALKALINITY</b>	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	None established	40
<b>SULFATE</b>	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	500	4.0
<b>TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)</b>	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	1,000	72
<b>CHLORIDE</b>	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	250	3.1
<b>DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS</b>				
<b>HARDNESS</b>	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits of calcium and magnesium	N/A	None established	44
<b>SODIUM</b>	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	500	5.2
<b>CALCIUM</b>	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	None established	9.5
<b>MAGNESIUM</b>	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	None established	4.9

### Have Questions?

For a complete list of constituents tested or to request additional copies of this Report or previous reports, please contact the Director of Field Operations at 916-354-3700. The Consumer Confidence Report also available on our website at [www.rmcsd.com](http://www.rmcsd.com).

The information provided in this water quality report is required by law to be available to every water user. **Property owners, please share this information with your tenants.**

**This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.**

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**Water Conservation Rebates Available**  
 See <http://www.ranchomurieta.com/rebates.php>  
 or call 354-3700 for more information  
 subject to availability

\* Turbidity, measured in NTU, is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

\*\* Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects and the District is meeting the required removal ratio. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) which have averaged below the MCLs, noted above. If formed, drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.