

Rancho Murieta Community Services District

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



District's Mission Statement:

The mission of Rancho Murieta Community Services District is to take a leadership role in responding to the needs of the residents.

The District will deliver superior community services efficiently and professionally at a reasonable cost while responding to and sustaining the enhanced quality of life the community desires.



Annual Water Quality Report

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report. Our water again exceeds both State and Federal drinking water requirements. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water services we delivered to you in **2010**. Our goal is, and has always been, to provide to you a clean, safe and dependable supply of drinking water at a reasonable cost.

About Your Water Supply

Our 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. Water from the river is pumped into Calero during the winter months 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 micro-organisms and is also added to provide continuous disinfection throughout the distribution system. Treated water is then stored in one of the two above ground, enclosed reservoirs (tanks) before distribution.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the Cosumnes River as the community's surface water source was completed in 2006. The river is most vulnerable to historic mining operations. Water pumped from the river is stored in Calero, Chesbro, and Clementia, with Calero and Chesbro being utilized only as potable source supplies. A copy of the assessment is available for public review at the District offices and is available upon request.

Important Information about the Consumer Confidence Report

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a report that summarizes the testing of contaminants in drinking water. Every year, the District and other water providers are required to prepare and distribute a CCR to all water customers.

This CCR includes a comparison of the District's water to water quality standards set by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the US Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of the report is to let you – our customer – know the quality of your water. **Property owners, please share this information with your tenants.**

In the past, it was necessary to list all of the analytes tested by the District. We *still* test for them on a regular basis. However, only those analytes that are detected are required to appear on the water quality chart.

Questions or Want to Get Involved?

If you want to learn more about the District, visit our web site at ranchomurieta.csd.com or attend our Board meetings, held at the District Office. If you have questions about this report, please contact Paul Siebensohn at (916) 354-3700. ***Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.***

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The data represents the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. Many tests were conducted, however only those constituents detected or required are listed in this report. Due to the low risk of contamination in our area and previous testing, not all constituents are required to be tested annually by the State. For example, Lead & Copper was last tested in 2008, with all results below the action levels. 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. Complete reports are available at our District Office. Of note, VOCs (volatile organic chemicals), hexavalent chromium & perchlorate were tested this past December with all results non-detect. Additional references are on the California Department of Health Services Drinking Water Program website at:
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Regulations.aspx>

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION from California Department of Public Health California Source Water Quality

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- 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).

- 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.

Constituent	Major Sources	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Results
Turbidity (See below *)	Suspended matter present in water that creates cloudiness	N/A	TT ≤0.3 NTU	0.04 NTU (av) (0.028 – 0.12) range
Specific conductance (EC)	Substance which create ions when in water	N/A	1600 umhos	100 umhos
Bacteria-Coliform (Total Coliform Rule)	A group of organisms that are used as indicators of possible water pollution.	Zero	<5% of tests	None Detected
Hardness	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits.	N/A	None est.	41 mg/L
Total Dissolved solids (TDS)	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A.	1000 mg/L	63 mg/L
Sodium	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	500 mg/L	4.5 mg/L
Chloride	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	250 mg/L	500 mg/L	2.7 mg/L
Chromium 6	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	0.02 ppb	None est.	None Detected
Total Trihalomethanes	Disinfection byproduct	0.8 ppb	80 ppb	056 RAA (25-71)
Total Haloacetic Acids	Disinfection byproduct	N/A	60 ppb	0.0416 RAA (20.8-49.5)
Calcium	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	None est.	8.8 mg/L
Magnesium	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	None est.	4.7 mg/L
Alkalinity	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	None est.	41 mg/L
Sulfate	Runoff or leaching of natural Deposits	250 mg/L	500 mg/L	3.7 mg/L
Chlorine	Required Disinfectant	<4	4	0.813 mg/L (av) (0.70 –1.10 range)
Total Organic Carbon **	Various Natural & manmade sources	N/A	TT=RAL<2	2.07 mg/L (av)** (1.5 - 2.9 range)
Lead & Copper, 20 sites (2008 results)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing & natural deposits	0.002 lead 0.3 copper	0.015 1.3	90 th % result = 0 90 th % result = 0.16

Water Quality Measurement Units

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water's clarity. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per million (ppm) or (mg/L): A measurement of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to one drop in 42 gallons or one penny in \$10,000.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

RAA= Running Annual Average

Important Definitions

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.

Public Health Goals (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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal(MRDLG): 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.

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

Regulatory Action Level (RAL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

** TT violation as only 31% removal has been achieved and 35% removal is required. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs), which have tested below the MCLs, noted above. If formed, drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the 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. The District has been performing enhanced coagulation achieving better results in TOC removal.

- **AND WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW...**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, 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)

- 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 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>.