2017 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 exceeds both State and Federal drinking water requirements***. The results of the District's testing and monitoring for the calendar year 2017 are reported in this newsletter.

2017 Testing Results

Measurements reported in this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) were collected in the calendar year 2017 (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, pH, 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

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 the District's Calero, Chesbro, and Clementia Reservoirs for storage. Water for potable production is gravity fed or siphoned into Chesbro Reservoir from Calero Reservoir as needed for drinking water production. All water is treated at the District's water treatment facilities, below Chesbro Reservoir, fed via gravity. The treatment processes consist of either ultrafiltration through membranes or 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 through the distribution system. Treated water is then stored in one (1) of the two (2) above ground tanks before distribution.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the Cosumnes River as the community's surface water source was completed in 2016. 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 and raw water source. A copy of the assessment is available for public review on the District website of at the 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 for 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, 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 California State Water Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also established limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Units of Measurement & Terms	*Definition*
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: Nephelometeric 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.
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.

2017 TABLE OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	MAJOR SOURCES	PHG (MCLG) IN MG/L	MCL (MRDL) IN MG/L	RESULTS IN MG/L
DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS REGULATED TO PROTECT YOUR HEALTH				
LEAD AND COPPER, 20 SITES (2017 RESULTS)	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	90th % result = 0 90th % result = 0.31
BACTERIA-COLIFORM (TOTAL COLIFORM RULE)	Naturally present in the environment	(0)	<5%	ND
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	Disinfection byproduct	N/A	0.080	0.0646av. (0.042-0.081)range
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	Disinfection byproduct	N/A	0.060	0.0338 av. (0.019-0.042)range
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON **	Various natural and man-made sources	N/A	**TT % removal	6.4 (4.8-9.0) range
CHLORINE	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	<4	4	0.66
TURBIDITY	Suspended matter present in water that creates cloudiness; soil runoff	None	*TT = 1 NTU; 95% samples ≤0.3 NTU	0.0317 NTU average (0.023-0.139) range
DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS REGULATED FOR AESTHETIC QUALITIES				
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (EC) UMHOS	Substances that form ions in water	N/A	1,600	130
ALKALINITY	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	None established	35
SULFATE	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	500	12
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	1,000	69
CHLORIDE	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	250	4.9
DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS				
HARDNESS	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits of calcium and magnesium	N/A	None established	40
SODIUM	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	500	6.4
CALCIUM	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	None established	8.6
MAGNESIUM	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits	N/A	None established	4.4

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. This Consumer Confidence Report was made available on our website at www.rmcsd.com on or before July 1, 2018.

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.

Source Water Protection Tips:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers & pesticides
- Dispose of chemicals properly - Pick up pet waste

Water Conservation Rebates Available
See http://www.rmcsd.com
or call 354-3700 for more information
subject to availability

* Turbidity, measured in NTU, is a measure of the clarity of the water. It has no health effects. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity may hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants and may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms.

** 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). 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.