

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Ramona Water Co.**

Report Date: 6/30/23

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Wells

Name & general location of source(s): #2 Redshank Rd. / #3 Burnt Valley Rd. / #4 Reynolds Way. / #5 Everett Rd.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

A source water assessment was conducted for the Ramona Water Company in June of 2002. The sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer collection system and septic systems-low density. A detailed copy of the assessment is available at Riverside County Department of Environmental Health, Riverside County Dept. of Environmental Health -

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Louis DeMartino - Director

Phone: (951)970 7809

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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.

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

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (In a mo.)	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (In the year)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5/14/22	5	4.5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5/14/22	5	0.027	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
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Sodium (ppm)	5/10/22	well 3	37.7	22 -52	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/10/22	well 3	144.3	130 -210	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
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Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2022	37	35-56	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tank, and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2022	49.5	48-51	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tank, and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2022	35	27-42	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tank, and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2022	16	116	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tank, and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2022	229	14-40	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tank, and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2022	offline	n/a	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tank, and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2022	37	35-56	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tank, and erosion of natural deposits
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Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2022	229	14-40	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tank, and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2022	offline	n/a	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tank, and erosion of natural deposits
1,1 Dichloroethylene (pph) Well 4 (distribution shared with well 3 & 7)	2022	offline	n/a	0	10	Dicharge from industrial chemicals
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well 2	2022	18	12-22	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) Well 2	2022	13	14-16	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Ramona Water/WCC 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. 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).

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant	Year	Concentration (pCi/L)	Location	Source	Notes	Remarks
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2022	16	12-18	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Well 7	2022	16	12-18	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	9.8	6-14	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Well 3,4,5,6	2022	0.15				Erosion of natural deposits: discharge from refineries and factories
Fluoride (well 3)	2022					
Odor	2022	1				
Well #3	2022					
Chloride	2022	58				
Well #3	2022					
Sulfate	2022	9.8				
Well 3	2022					
Total filterable residue	2022	330				
Well 3						

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Nitrate	Levels exceeded the MCL of 45 ppm on Well #2 throughout the year of 2022 and well 5 at times Failed to sample for Nitrate	2 nd and 3 rd quarter	Until problem is corrected	Infants below 6 months, who drink water with nitrate in excess of the MCL may become seriously ill and if untreated may die. It can interfere with the bloods ability to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of skin. It can also affect pregnant women ability to carry oxygen.
1,1 Dichloroethylene	Levels exceeded the MCL of 6 ppl on Well 4 throughout the year of 2022	Until problem is corrected	Tier 2 Notification of public	Some people who use water containing 1,1dichloroethylene for many years may experience liver problems

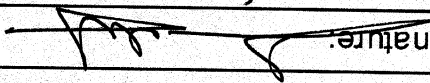
APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
 (To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	WESTERN WATER CONSERVATION/RANDOLPH
Water System Number:	3301529

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on Aug. 12, 2023 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Louis DeMartino	Title: Director/Operations
Signature: 	Date: 10/19/23
Phone number: (951) 970 2809	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)