

ATTACHMENT 7

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



(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx>)

Water System Name: RAMONA WATER CO.
Water System Number: 3301529

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5.6.2014 (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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: LOUIS DEMARTINO
Signature: [Signature]
Title: DIRECTOR
Phone Number: 951 970 7809 Date: 5.7.2014

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

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at 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)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. _____

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Ramona Water Co. 3301529 Report Date: 4/24/2014

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, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

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

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1- Ranch Well, Not in Service / #2 – Redshank Road / #3 Burnt Valley Road, , Not in Service / #4 – Reynolds Way / #5 – Everett Road / #6 Top of Road Everett Rd, Not in Service / #7 Anzanita Road & Everett Road / Well on Patterson Property, Temporary use .

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Riverside Co. Dept. of Environmental Health – (760) 863- 7570
47-950 Arabia St. , Indio CA 92201 or Merl Johnson, PO Box 391655, Anza CA 92539

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

For more information, contact: Merl Johnson – Contract Water Operator Phone: (951)337 7417

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 of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Variations and Exemptions: Department 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)

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 California 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.

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 Department 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	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	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)	3/18/13	5	8.5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	3/18/13	5	.54	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
Sodium (ppm)	5/18/11	37.7	22-52	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/18/11	144.3	130-210	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually

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
*Nitrate as No3 (ppm) Well #5	2013	44.75	35-56	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks/ sewage. Erosion of Natural Deposits
*Nitrate as No3 (ppm) Well #2	2013	49.25	48-51	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks/ sewage. Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate as No3 (ppm) Well # 4	2013	32.25	27-42	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks/ sewage. Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate as No3 (ppm) Well # 7	2013	27.25	14-41	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks/ sewage. Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate as No3 (ppm) Well # 3 & 6	2013	offline	n/a	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks/ sewage. Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate as No3 (ppm) Patterson Well	2013	18	18	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks/ sewage. Erosion of Natural Deposits
*1,1 Dichloroethylene (ppb) Well #4 (Distribution shared with Well #3)	2013	7.67	N/D-10	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	5/18/12	0.20	0.15-0.27	2.0	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Wells #3, #4 #5, #6	11/17/11	8.8	7.7-1.2	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L) Wells #3, #4, #5, #6	11/17/11	9.6	6-14	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well #2	2011 2012	15	12-18	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L) Well #2	2011 2012	15	14-16	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well #7	2011 2012	12	12	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L) Well #7	2011 2012	12.5	11-14	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Patterson Well	2012	8.5	6-11	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L) Patterson Well	2012	9.5	9-10	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	5/18/11	305	280-330	300		Leaching of natural deposits: Industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	5/18/11	9.2	5.6-12	500		Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits. Industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	5/18/11	0.21	0.12-0.39	5.0		Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits. Industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	5/18/11	43	29-61	500		Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits. Sea water influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	5/18/11	527	390-660	1600		Substances that form ions when in water. Sea water influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	5/18/11	314	230-400	1000		Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits
Odor – Threshold (units)	5/18/11	1.1	1-2	3		Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	5/18/11	1.1	1.1	5		Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	5/18/11	0.13	0.11-0.17	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppb)	2/17/11	3.7	3.0-4.0	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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

Additional General Information on 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

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 Company 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>

NITRATE – Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

NITRATE – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infants blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or if you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

NITRATE - Wells # 2 & #5 – Exceeds the nitrate MCL at all times. Consumers on both of those wells are given Tier 1 notices every 3 months to explain the hazards of consuming the water and the levels that are monitored for that quarter year.

LEAD – If present, elevated levels 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 Co. 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 cooking or for drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize your exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Restrictions placed by the California Public Utilities Commission in 1987 are still in place at this time. NO water use except household needs at this time. NO Gardens, Lawns, car washing or swimming pools of any kind at this time

Well # 6 is offline due to insufficient water. Water is being supplied by Patterson Well from adjoining property owner at this time.

Well # 3 is offline due to pump failure and sampling will be caught up after repairs are made.
Well #4 is offline due to pump failure and sampling will be caught up after repairs are made.

Due to water system deterioration and at times vandalism, Ramona Water System is subject to periodic outages and lack of pressure in the water system. As shown in this report Ramona water Company also has a problem with Wells 2 & 5 by exceeding the Nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level.

Western Water Conservation has applied for assistance with the California Dept. of Public Health for infrastructure assistance funding for help to make improvements on the Ramona Water Company water system.

**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 2013 And Well#5 At times during the year of 2013	Until problem is corrected.	Tier 1 Notification of Public until correction of problem	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women
Dichloroethylene 1.1	Levels exceeded the MCL of 6 ppb on Well #4 Throughout the year of 2013	Until problem is corrected	Well #4 is offline at the time of 2013 CCR printing. Tier 2 Notification of public when Well #4 is returned to service	Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.