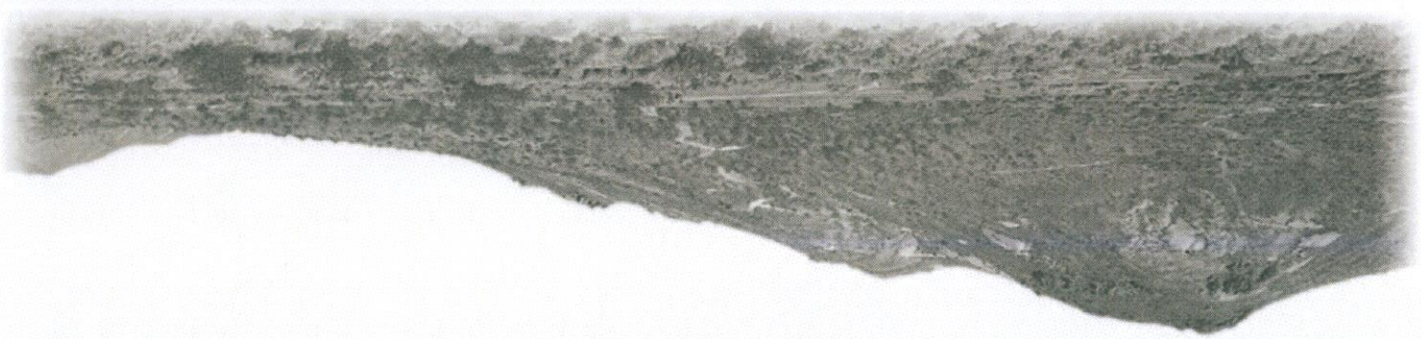

ROSAMOND COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
3179 35th Street West
Rosamond, CA 93560

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
WILLIAM FISHER MEMORIAL WATER SYSTEM

For the reporting period of January1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

WHAT IS THIS REPORT?

On December 30, 2005, Rosamond Community Service District was named the court appointed receiver to conduct the required monitoring and to bring the William Fisher Memorial Water System back into compliance. This Annual Water Quality Report shows the source of water, lists the results of our tests, and contains important information about water and health.

WHERE DOES THE WATER COME FROM?

The William Fisher Memorial Water System provides water from a well located on 70th and Dobbs Street and is distributed through the distribution system to your homes. The original well was replaced and Well #2 was completed on November 15, 2007.

WHAT SHOULD BE IN MY WATER?

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from activity.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

WHAT ABOUT RADON?

There is no Federal Regulation for radon levels in drinking water at this time. Radon is found throughout the U.S. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Radon can move up through the ground, through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water via showers, faucets, etc. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. If you are concerned about radon in your home and would like additional information on how to test your home, contact the EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

WHAT ABOUT ARSENIC?

The EPA has been reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of concerns that it may not be stringent enough. In January 2001, the EPA set the new arsenic MCL at 10 ppb. By January 2006 all water systems were required to meet the new arsenic MCL.

While the district strives to meet the current standard for arsenic, it does contain high levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of high levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and other circulatory problems.

WHAT RCSD IS DOING TO LOWER THE ARSENIC LEVEL

RCSD has applied for both federal and state funding which will include drilling a test well and evaluating installation of arsenic treatment at the well and/or Point of Entry (POE) or Point of Use (POU) to achieve compliance.

HOW TO READ YOUR WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

Our water is tested regularly for many contaminants. The results of tests performed in 2011 are presented here.

The Public Health goal or PHG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below the MCL which there are no known or a health risk. PHGs are set by California Environmental Protection Agency. If the number in this column is in parentheses, it is the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG. This is 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 Contaminant Level or **MCL** is 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.

Average and Range shows the results observed in our water during the most recent round of testing. AVERAGE is the average of values detected for each contaminant. RANGE is the range of all tested levels from low to high during the testing period.

Source of Contaminants provides an explanation of the typical natural or man-made origins of the contaminant.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminants in drinking water.

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

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MIGHT BE IN THE WATER?

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes 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 provides the same protection for public health.

Rosamond Community Services District welcomes any questions or comments. The Board of Directors of the Rosamond Community Services District has regular board meetings on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month at 6:00 p.m. at the Rosamond Community Services District offices, 3179 35th Street, Rosamond, CA 93560.

We can be contacted at 661-256-3411 and additional information about the District can be obtained on our website at www.rosamondcsd.com

If you have questions about this report or drinking water quality call Steve A. Perez, General Manager with Rosamond Community Services District: (661) 256-3411 or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

Rosamond Community Services District is a member of:

American Water Works Association
Association of California Water Agencies
California Rural Water Association
California Special Districts Association
Water Reuse Association

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted consume. Para mas informacion puede llamar al 661-256-3411.

2011 SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY DATA
WILLIAM FISHER MEMORIAL WATER SYSTEM

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	TEST DATE	UNIT	PHG	MCL	AVERAGE	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Total Coliform Bacteria	2011		0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS* **	**TEST DATE**	**UNIT**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**AVERAGE**	**VIOLATION**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS**
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2011	ppb	n/a	80	N/D	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2011	ppb	n/a	60	N/D	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	**TEST DATE**	**UNIT**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**AVERAGE**	**VIOLATION**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS**
Nitrate	2011	ppm	45	45	3.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic *	2011	ppb	n/a	10	16.7	Yes	Erosion of natural deposit; runoff form orchards; glass and electronics productions wastes
Fluoride	2009	ppm	.15	2	0.18	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Turbidity[1]	2009	NTU	n/a	TT(5.0)	0.1	No	Soil runoff
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	**TEST DATE**	**UNIT**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**AVERAGE**	**VIOLATION**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS**
Alkalinity	2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	110	No	
Calcium	2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	33	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2009	ppm	n/a	(600)	15	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness	2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	100	No	Naturally-occurring polyvalent action present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium
Sodium	2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	48	No	Naturally-occurring salt; seawater influence
Specific conductance	2009	umhos/cm	na	1600	410	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total dissolved solids	2009	ppm	n/a	1000	260	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Metals - (LEAD & COPPER Monitoring)	**TEST DATE**	**UNIT**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**AVERAGE**	**VIOLATION**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS**
Copper	2009	ppm	0.17	AL = n/a* 1000	ND	n/a	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2009	ppb	2	AL = n/a*	ND	n/a	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems: discharges from industrial manufacturers

KEY TO TABLE

AL= Regulatory Action Level * n/d = none detected * PHG = Public Health Goal * MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units * SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level * MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal * pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) * TT = Treatment Technique * n/a = not applicable ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter * ppm = parts per million, or micrograms per liter * umhos/cm = units of specific conductance

*** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.**