

Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con Rancho California Water District a 42135 Winchester Rd., Temecula, CA 92590, 951-296-6900 para asistirlo en español.

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Consumer Confidence Report 2023

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RANCHO WATER'S TAP WATER SUPPLY

MET AND EXCEEDED ALL 2023 U.S. EPA AND STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Reliable, high-quality water. This is the mission of Rancho California Water District (Rancho Water/District) and a top priority of every one of our employees. And we're proud to say that our dedication to the mission makes a difference. Based on the water quality monitoring data collected in 2023, the District's tap water met and exceeded all state and federal drinking water standards.

This annual water quality document, the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), is mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water to inform customers about their drinking water supply for the previous year. This CCR contains information about Rancho Water's water supply and how it meets regulatory drinking water standards.

Inside, you'll find data, facts, and water efficiency tools to give you a better idea of your water quality.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

Rancho Water remains steadfast in its dedication to delivering a dependable water supply while prioritizing public health and safety. Our unwavering commitment to high-quality, reliable water is underscored by proactive investments in our water infrastructure, strategic planning initiatives, and diligent water resource management practices. Rancho Water takes immense pride in meeting or surpassing the stringent water quality criteria established by regulatory bodies such as the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Within this Consumer Confidence Report, you will discover a comprehensive overview of the water quality and monitoring data from the preceding year, alongside detailed data tables showing any constituents detected in your drinking water.

At Rancho Water, providing high-quality, reliable drinking water is not just a goal, but a paramount responsibility. We rigorously test our water supply more than 2,000 times annually, drawing samples from various points across our distribution network. These samples are meticulously analyzed by an independent laboratory to guarantee compliance with all pertinent state and federal drinking water standards. Our commitment to excellence extends beyond mere compliance; it encompasses a proactive approach to safeguarding the health and well-being of our community members.

Achieving and maintaining water quality standards is a multifaceted endeavor that demands constant vigilance and expertise. Should you have any inquiries or require further clarification regarding our water quality assurance processes, we encourage you to reach out to Rancho Water at 951-296-6900. We stand ready to address any concerns and remain dedicated to upholding the highest standards of water quality and service delivery for our valued customers.

Sincerely,

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Robert S. Grantham General Manager, Rancho California Water District



VISIT

Rancho California Water District | RanchoWater.com

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) | mwdh2o.com

CA Division of Drinking Water | waterboards.ca.gov

U.S. EPA | water.epa.gov/drink

Be Water Wise | bewaterwise.com

CONTACT

Customer Service 951-296-6900

Water Quality Joseph Perreira 951-296-6978

Public Information publicinfo@ranchowater.com

ENGAGE WITH US

- RanchoWater.com
- 👔 @RanchoWater
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- @RanchoWaterDistrict
- @TheRanchoCAWater

FROM PEAKS TO PIPES

YOUR WATER'S JOURNEY TO YOUR HOME



Rancho Water provides both water and wastewater services to meet the diverse needs of those that live, work, and play in the cities of Temecula and Murrieta and the surrounding areas. The District supplies its customers with three sources of water: groundwater, imported water, and recycled water.

Groundwater

Groundwater is precipitation that naturally seeps down through the soil and sits in underground basins called aquifers. Rancho Water has one of the largest natural underground water sources in Southern California. To help replenish this groundwater supply, surface water runoff is captured in Vail Lake during the winter and released to our underground aquifers when available. The District also purchases untreated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for groundwater replenishment. The Temecula area aquifers supply the District with approximately 35% of its water.

Imported Water

The Colorado River Aqueduct and State Water Project in Northern California provide almost half of Southern California's water supply and about 60% of Rancho Water's supply. Rancho Water imports treated, disinfected water from these sources via MWD.

Recycled Water

Recycled water (highly treated, filtered, and disinfected wastewater) is used for some landscaping, parks, and golf courses within the District's service area, and accounts for about 5% of the District's water supply.

THE U.S. EPA WOULD LIKE YOU TO KNOW

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.
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROT Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

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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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. EPA/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).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

Source water assessments are required by the U.S. EPA, which contain information about potential contaminant sources and the potential for drinking water systems to be impacted by these sources. A complete assessment of Rancho Water's groundwater sources was completed in December 2002. Additional assessments have been completed as warranted as new sources of supply have been identified. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to, but have not been impacted by, the following activities: crop irrigation, dry cleaners, electrical manufacturing, grazing, gas stations, mining, photo processing, septic systems, and sewer collection systems.

Also in December 2002, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. These assessments were updated in 2015 for the Colorado River and in 2016 for the State Water Project. Source waters used by MWD each have different water quality challenges. Both are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality.

You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Rancho Water. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (800) 225-5693.

2023 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Primary Drinking Water Standards - Health-Related Standards

Microbiological														
Contaminants	Units	Units		state (Federal) MCL		G G)	Distribution System-Wide Results		Major: in Drink	Sources ing Water				
Total Coliform	% Posit	ive	5.0		0		ND		Naturally present	in the environment				
	Monthly Sa	onthly Samples		(TT)		-								
Hetertrophic Plate Count (HPC) Bacteria			CFU/m	CFU/mL		T	NA		1	.5 (average)	Naturally present	in the environment		
Contaminants Detected	Unit	State [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG	Water [6] Range	Water Average	ed Well r Water ge Range A		Well Water Average	Sample Date		Major Sources in Drinking Water			
Inorganic Chemicals														
Aluminum	μg/L	1000	600	ND - 110	113	ND	0 - 50	ND	202	1 - 2023	Erosion of natura treatment proces	Il deposits; residual from sses	some surface water	
Arsenic 2	μg/L	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND	0 - 18	3.3	202	1 - 2023	Natural deposits erosion, glass, and electronics production wastes			
Barium	μg/L	1000	2000	116	ND	ND - 190		60	202	1 - 2023	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
Chromium	μg/L	50	100	ND	ND	ND	0 - 13	1.4	202	1 - 2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion on natural deposits			
Fluoride 3	mg/L	2	1	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	ND	- 3.0	0.54	202	1 - 2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories			
Nitrate as N 🍳	mg/L	10	10	ND	ND	ND	- 6.6	2.45	202	1 - 2023	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits			
Selenium	μg/L	50	30	ND	ND	ND	- 9.6	0.6	202	1 - 2023	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots			
Radionuclides														
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND - 4	ND	ND	- 9.6	4.43	201	5 - 2023	Erosion of natural deposits			
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50*	(0)	ND - 8	ND	NC		NA	201	5 - 2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits			
Radium-226	pCi/L	NA	.05	ND	ND	ND - 1.03		ND	201	2015 - 2023 Erosion of natura		l deposits		
Radium-228	pCi/L	NA	0.019	ND	ND	ND - 1.03		ND	201	5 - 2023	Erosion of natural deposits			
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND - 3	2	ND - 4.81		ND	201	5 - 2023	3 Erosion of natural deposits			
Disinfection B	yproduc	ts, Disinf	fectant	Residuals,	and Disinf	ection	1 Byprod	duct Prec	:urs	ors				
Total	μg/L	80	NA	21 - 37	31	ND) - 55	22 💈	2	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection			
Haloacetic	μg/L	60	NA	1.7 - 26	15	ND - 33		4.6 <mark>5</mark>	2	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection			
Bromate	μg/L	10	0.1	ND - 2.6	ND	NC		NA	2	2023	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation			
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	[4]	[4]	0.4 - 2.9	2.5	0.21 - 3.3		1.2	2	2023	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		tment	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	TT	NA	2.3 - 3.0	2.6	NC		NA	2	2023	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for formation of disinfection byproducts			
Clarity														
Turbidity				Units			State MCL		PHG			Result		
Effluent Turbid		NTU			TT			NA	Highest Result	0.07				
					%			95			NA %<=0.3 100		100	
Lead and Copper Survey														
Contaminants Detected	Unit	State AL	PHG	Number of Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Sam Dat	ple Nur tł Ad	mber of S hat Excee ction Leve	ites d el	Ma		r Sources in Drinking W	/ater	
Lead 6	μg/L	15	0.2	50	1.8	202	2	0		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits				
Copper	μg/L	1300	0.3	50	200	202	2	0		Internal deposit	ternal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural eposits; leaching from wood preservatives			

*Rancho Water completed testing at our public schools in 2018 for the presence of lead. None of the samples exceeded the lead action level and there were not any requests for additional sampling in 2023.

Rancho Water's Tap Water Supply Met All U.S. EPA and State Drinking Water Standards The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants frequently change. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Aesthetic Standards

Contaminants Detected	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Impo Wa Rar	rted ter ige	Importeo Water Average	d Well Water Range	Well Water Averag	Sample Date		Major Sources in Drinking Water		
Aluminum	µg/L	200	600	ND -	110	113	ND - 50	ND	2021 - 2023	Erosion of nati treatment pro	ural deposits; residual from some surface water cesses		
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	72 -	110	91	41 - 210	98	2021 - 2023	Runoff/leachir	ng from natural deposits		
Color	Unit	15	NA	1		1	ND - 5	ND	2021 - 2023	Naturally-occu	ırring organic materials		
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	µg/L	500	NA	N	D	ND	ND - 80	ND	2021 - 2023	Municipal and	industrial waste discharges		
Iron	µg/L	300	NA	N	D	ND	ND - 160	3.5	2021 - 2023	Leaching from	natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Manganese	µg/L	50	NL=500	N	D	ND	ND - 20	0.67	2021 - 2023	Leaching from	natural deposits		
Odor	TON	3	NA	2		2	ND	ND	2021 - 2023	Naturally-occu	irring organic materials		
Specific Conductance	μS/cm	1600	NA	664 -	1040	852	390 - 1100	777	2021 - 2023	Substances th	at form ions when in water		
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	113 -	236	230	4.7 - 230	108	2021 - 2023	Runoff/leachir	ng from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NA	401 -	670	536	200 - 1090	466	2021 - 2023	Runoff/leachir	ng from natural deposits		
Turbidity ᄀ	NTU	5	5	N	D	ND	ND - 0.87	0.11	2021 - 2023	Soil runoff			
Additional Parameters													
Alkalinity	mg/L	NA	NA	92 -	125	108	80 - 220	146	2021 - 2023	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits			
Boron	µg/L	NL= 1000	NA	13	0	130	ND-1700	350	2021 - 2023	Runoff/leachir	ng of natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Chlorate	μg/L	NL = 800	NA	1	7	17	NC	NA	2023	Byproduct of c	Irinking water chlorination; industrial processes		
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	39 -	72	56	1.3-110	45.4	2021 - 2023	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits			
Hardness	mg/L	NA	NA	165 -	291 228		3.6 - 340	162	2021 - 2023	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; generally magnesium and calcium present in water			
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	15 -	- 27 21		ND - 29	11.7	2021 - 2023	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits			
рН	Unit	NA	NA	8.2 -	8.5 8.4		7.3 - 9.1	8.2	2021 - 2023	pH is a physical measure of water acidity			
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	3.6 -	4.8 4.2		ND - 5.7	2.81	2021 - 2023	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring			
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	69 -	- 103 86		65 - 180	104	2021 - 2023	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring			
Unregulated (Contami	nant Res	ults ⁸					<u> </u>		· .			
Contaminants Detected				Unit	Noti L	fication evel	Distribution E Point Rang	intry ^D ge	istribution Ent Point Average Range	try Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water		
Perfluorobutane	5)	ng/L	500		ND - 7.3		ND	2023					
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)				ng/L	NA		ND - 3.9		ND	2023			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)			(S)	ng/L	3		ND - 6.7		ND	2023			
Perfluorononoic Acis (PFNA)				ng/L	NA		ND		ND	2023			
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Sulfonate (PFOS)			(PFOS)	ng/L	6.5		ND - 16		ND	2023	Industrial chemical factory discharge; used in fire- retarding foams and various industrial processes 9		
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)				ng/L	5.1		ND - 14		ND	2023			
Perflurobutanoic Acid (PFBA)				ng/L	NA		ND - 7.8		ND	2023			
Perfluoropentanoic (PFPeA)				ng/L		NA	ND - 7.7		ND	2023			
Perfluorohexanoic (PFHxA)				ng/L		NA	ND - 6.6		ND	2023			
Lithium				µg/L		NA	ND - 44		ND	2023	Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceutic		

MEASUREMENT TERMS

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. EPA.

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 CA EPA.

Notificational Levels:

Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels. When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.

Regulatory Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ABBREVIATIONS

mg/L: Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million (ppm) (Equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days)

NA: Not Applicable

NC: Not Collected

ND: Not Detected

NL: Notification Level

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (Suspended Material)

pCi/L: Pico Curies per Liter

uS/cm: Microseimen per Centimeter

ppt: Parts per Trillion (Equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years) μg/L: Micrograms per Liter or Parts per Billion (ppb) (Equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years)

MONITORING/SAMPLING FREQUENCY

Groundwater

Bacteriological: Monthly to quarterly Synthetic Organic Chemicals: Once every three years Volatile Organic Chemicals: Once every three years Turbidity: Once every three years Color: Once every three years Inorganic Chemicals: Once every three years Radionuclides: Once every three to nine years

Distribution System

Color: Monthly Bacteriological: Weekly Trihalomethanes: Quarterly Odor: Monthly Turbidity: Monthly

Footnotes

- * The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- 1 Total Coliform MCL: No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on distribution system samples.
- 2 While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low 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 circulatory problems. RCWD has detected arsenic above the MCL in three (3) of its 39 active wells. The water from these wells is blended with water from other wells to reduce the level of arsenic to acceptable levels.
- 3 RCWD has detected fluoride above the MCL in two (2) of its 39 active wells. The water from these wells is blended with water from other wells to reduce the level of fluoride to acceptable levels.
- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women adn those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
- S Compliance is determined based on a locational running annual average (LRAA). The average result displayed is of the highest individual LRAA collected from the distribution system. The range displayed is a result of all individual samples collected.
- 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. Rancho Water 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 can way 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 www.epa.gov/lead.
- 🤊 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.
- 8 Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
- 9 Health effects associated with long-term exposure include harmful effects to a developing fetus or infant, the immune system, thyroid and liver, and cancer.

SAFEGUARDING PUBLIC HEALTH WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT PFAS

What is PFAS?

Per-and-poly-fluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS, are a family of over 12,000 man-made chemicals that are sometimes referred to as "forever chemicals". PFAS are resistant to fire, water, and oil. Because of these qualities, they have historically been used in a vast array of products including non-stick cookware, food packaging, household cleaning products, makeup/cosmetics, clothing, and firefighting foam. PFAS have been used in manufacturing worldwide since the 1940s, however, many PFAS chemicals have been phased out from their use in commercial products and several laws have been passed in California to ban these chemicals entirely from most products including cleaning products, firefighting foam, textiles, and make-up.



Monitoring PFAS Levels

On April 10, 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a rule for regulating PFAS in drinking water of 4 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS. For context, 4 ppt is equivalent to 4 grains of sand in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools. Prior to this proposed rulemaking, the United States Environmental Protection Agency required

water agencies to notify their customers if PFAS was detected at levels over 70 parts per trillion. Research is still ongoing to better understand the potential health effects of PFAS exposure over long periods of time.



How Rancho Water is Addressing PFAS

Rancho Water maintains a strict testing regime for our water and our primary purpose is to provide a reliable water supply while protecting public health and safety. In line with our commitment to public health, we test our water over 2,000 times per year to ensure that the District meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. This year, four out of our forty-three groundwater wells tested positive for low concentrations of PFAS. Out of an abundance of caution, Rancho Water promptly took these wells out of service and we are preparing to install state-of-the-art filtration technology in order to remove PFAS from the three wells, ensuring that our water is always up to our highest standard.

For more information about per-and-poly-fluoroalkyl substances, visit RanchoWater.com/PFAS.

EFFICIENCY TOOLS AND REBATES

Start Using **MyWaterTracker** in Three Easy Steps



STEP 3

Sign in to your Rancho Water account

STEP 1

STEP 2

elect "Hourly Reads" tab View, track, monitor, and adjust

SAVE WATER AND MONEY

Rancho Water offers a number of programs and rebates, in conjunction with MWD. Customers of all types can benefit from these financial incentives and water-saving devices.

Residential Rebates

- Turf Replacement
- Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers
- Rotating Nozzles
- Rain Barrel/Cisterns
- Soil Moisture Sensor System
- Premium HE Toilets
- Clothes Washers

Commercial Rebates

- Turf Replacement
- Plumbing Fixtures
- Landscape Equipment
- Food Equipment
- Medical and Dental Equipment

For more information, visit RanchoWater.com/rebates or socalwatersmart.com

EXTERIOR WATER-USE EVALUATION

Rancho Water offers free home consultations regarding your water use. To sign-up for a complimentary water-use evaluation, visit RanchoWater.com/eval.

REGIONAL CROPSWAP & AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

Regional CropSWAP

Receive financial incentives (up to \$22,500 per acre) for upgrading crops, improving irrigation systems, and adopting best management practices. Build a sustainable and profitable future for your farm.

Agricultural Irrigation Efficiency Program

FREE irrigation evaluations to determine the necessary irrigation improvements. Growers will receive an itemized list of recommended upgrades and a shared cost estimate.

For more information: RanchoWater.com/agcustomers



WATER USE EFFICIENCY

Rancho Water depends on both local groundwater and imported water supplies from Northern California and the Colorado River. Though the rainfall may have helped our local reservoirs for now, we can expect that the drought will return. As California's climate becomes hotter and drier, it is necessary to adopt a culture of conservation, saving water where we can every day. Now is the time to bank water to ensure a reliable water supply for years to come. We're doing our part by working on projects such as the Groundwater Optimization Program, a leak detection program with NASA, and the development of inline hydroelectric facilities. We're also encouraging you to do your part to be an everyday water hero by checking for leaks, switching out appliances for lower water use types, and transforming your landscape to California-native plants.



Customers can visit RanchoWater.com/WUE for more tips on how to be water wise.

RANCHO WATER'S EFFICIENCY MISSION IS TO ...



Conserve water, thereby increasing supply reliability and keeping water rates stable for all of the District's customers.

 Minimize water waste through proper irrigation techniques, sensible plant material choices, and vigilant maintenance to reduce system leakage.



Provide customers with useful information and technical assistance that encourages efficient water use.



STAY ON TOP OF YOUR OUTDOOR WATER USE!







SELEC A WATERSENSE LABELED IRRIGATION CONTROLLER AND WATER WISELY



Take Your Landscape from Thirsty to Thriving with RancholnBloom.com

Let inspiration, creativity, and innovation be your guide as you design your new, water-efficient garden.



42135 Winchester Road, Temecula, CA 92590

TALK TO US RanchoWater.com Office: (951) 296-6900



HOURS:

7:30 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M. - MONDAY - THURSDAY AND 8:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M. FRIDAY