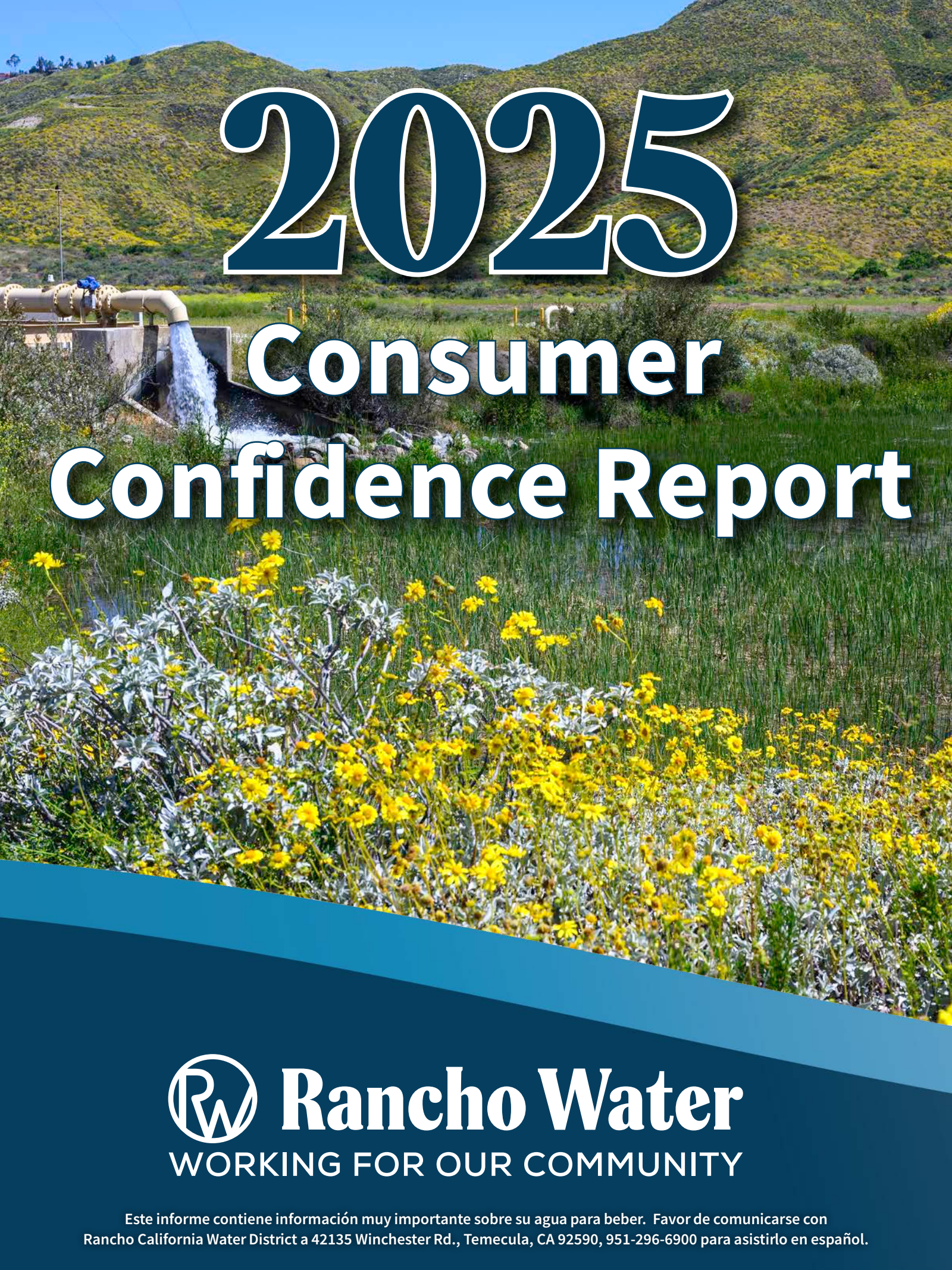




2025

Consumer Confidence Report



Rancho Water
WORKING FOR OUR COMMUNITY

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.



RANCHO WATER'S TAP WATER SUPPLY

MET OR EXCEEDED ALL 2025 U.S. EPA AND STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Providing safe, dependable drinking water is at the heart of Rancho California Water District's (Rancho Water/District) mission, and it guides the work we do every day. In 2025, Rancho Water continued its strong commitment to water quality protection through rigorous monitoring, advanced treatment practices, and system maintenance. We are proud to share that drinking water samples collected throughout 2025 **met or surpassed all state and federal drinking water standards**.

This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is prepared in accordance with requirements from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). Its purpose is to provide customers with transparent, easy-to-understand information about the quality of their tap water and the systems that deliver it.

Within this report, you will find a summary of 2025 water quality testing results, details on Rancho Water's diverse water supply sources, and an overview of how we continue to meet strict regulatory requirements. You will also find practical information and resources designed to help you use water wisely and support long-term conservation efforts across our community.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

Rancho Water is proud to report that all drinking water met or exceeded state and federal standards set by the EPA and the State Water Board.

This year continued the District's focus on strengthening water reliability and investing in long-term resilience. Rancho Water advanced key infrastructure projects, including groundwater banking expansion, systemwide pump station and well upgrades, and continued construction at Valle de Los Caballos to improve storage and drought preparedness. In addition, we continue to collaborate with regional partners and policymakers, while also expanding outreach and education efforts that promote water efficiency and informed water use across our community.

This Consumer Confidence Report summarizes 2025 water quality testing results, including all detected constituents in your drinking water. Rancho Water conducts more than 2,000 tests annually, with all samples analyzed by independent, certified laboratories to ensure accuracy and transparency.

We remain committed to delivering water our customers can trust and to building a resilient water future for Temecula, Murrieta, and the surrounding communities we serve. If you have any questions about this report or would like more information on our water quality practices, please contact Rancho Water at 951-296-6900.

Rancho Water is honored to be your trusted water utility.

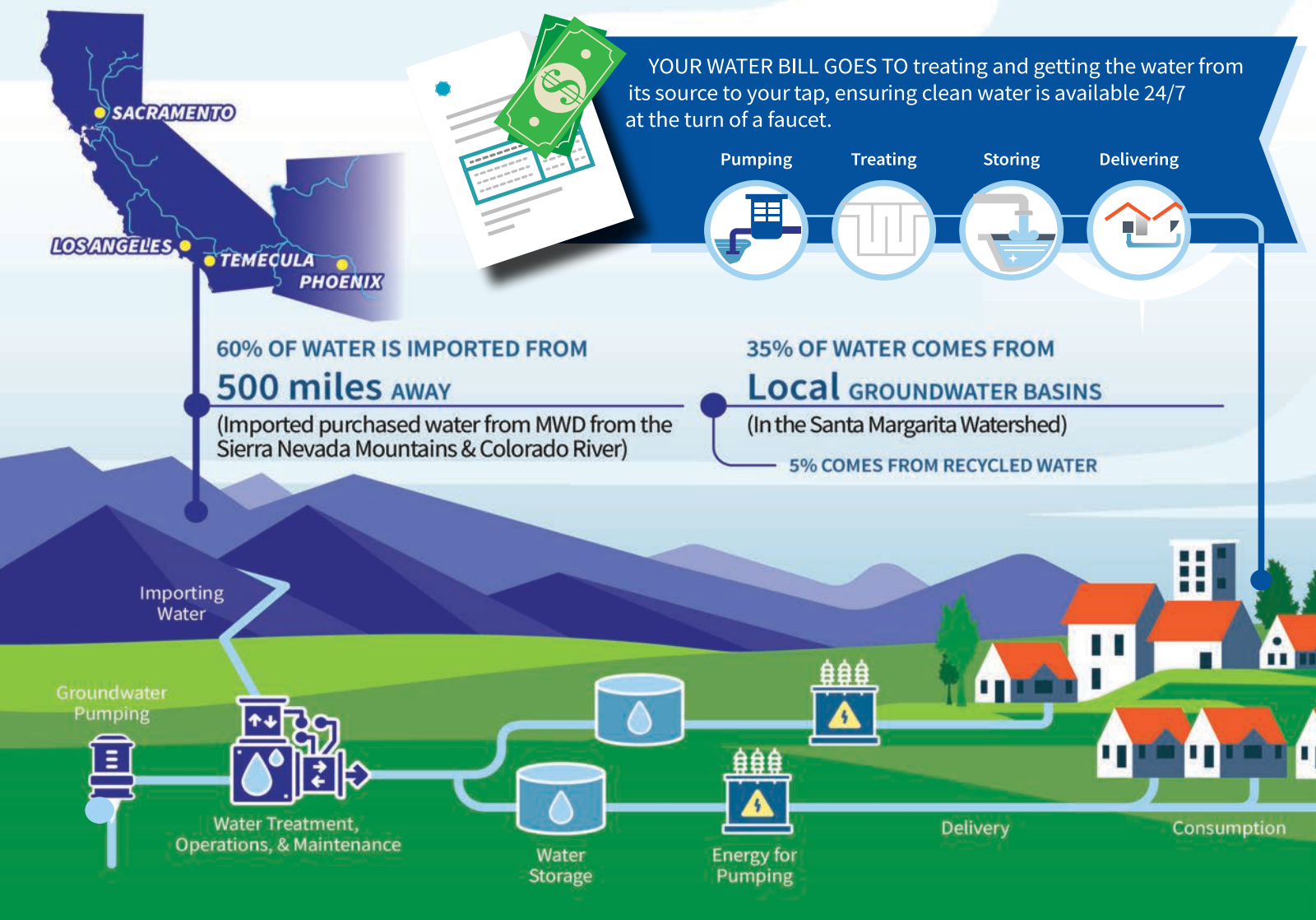
Sincerely,



Jason Martin
General Manager, Rancho California Water District



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 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 one-third of its water.

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

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.
-  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.
-  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. The most recent surveys for Metropolitan's source waters are the Colorado River watershed sanitary survey 2022 update and the California State Water Project watershed sanitary survey 2021 update. 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.



2025 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Primary Drinking Water Standards: Health-Related 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.

Microbiological

Contaminants Detected	Unit	State (Federal)MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Distribution System-Wide Results	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria ①	% Positive Monthly Samples	5 (TT)	0	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) Bacteria	CFU/mL	TT	NA	1.9 (average)	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Chemicals

Contaminants Detected	Unit	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	600	ND - 120	57	ND - 84	ND	2023 - 2025	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic ②	µg/L	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND - 18.8	3.5	2023 - 2025	Natural deposits erosion, glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium	µg/L	1000	2000	ND	ND	18 - 160	60	2023 - 2025	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	µg/L	50	100	ND	ND	ND - 13	1.3	2023 - 2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI	µg/L	10	0.02	ND	ND	ND - 4.4	0.7	2024-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile
Fluoride ③	mg/L	2	1	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	ND - 3.3	0.56	2023 - 2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N ④	mg/L	10	10	ND	ND	ND - 6.3	2.58	2023 - 2025	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	µg/L	50	30	ND	ND	ND - 9.8	ND	2023 - 2025	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots

RANCHO WATER'S TAP WATER SUPPLY

Met All U.S. EPA and State Drinking Water Standards

Radionuclides									
Contaminants Detected	Unit	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND - 4	ND	ND - 8.57	2.23	2017 - 2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50*	(0)	ND - 5	ND	NC	NA	2017 - 2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-226	pCi/L	NA	.05	ND	ND	ND - 1.03	ND	2017 - 2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	pCi/L	NA	0.019	ND	ND	ND	ND	2017 - 2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND - 3	2	ND - 5.9	2.48	2017 - 2025	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors									
Contaminants Detected	Unit	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	NA	13 - 46	30	12 - 60	48.8 🟡	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60	NA	1.4 - 18	9.4	ND - 18	10.9 🟡	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	µg/L	10	0.1	ND - 8.3	1.8	NC	NA	2025	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	[4]	[4]	1.1 - 3.1	2.6	0.2 - 3.3	1.1	2025	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	TT	NA	2.0 - 2.8	2.6	NC	NA	2025	Various natural and manmade sources; TOC is a precursor for formation of disinfection byproducts

Clarity					
Turbidity	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Result
Effluent Turbidity of Imported Water	NTU	TT	NA	Highest Result	0.07
	%	95	NA	% < =0.3	100

Lead and Copper Survey								
Contaminants Detected	Units	State AL	PHG	Number of Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Sample Date	Number of Sites that Exceed Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead 🟡	µg/L	15	0.2	51	ND	2025	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	µg/L	1,300	0.3	51	150	2025	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; 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 no requests for additional sampling in 2025.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards: Aesthetic Standards

Contaminants Detected	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum	µg/L	200	600	ND - 120	57	ND - 84	ND	2023 - 2025	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	87 - 91	89	47 - 200	99	2023 - 2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	15	NA	1	1	ND	ND	2023 - 2025	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	µg/L	500	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023 - 2025	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	µg/L	300	NA	ND	ND	ND - 85	ND	2023 - 2025	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	µg/L	50	NL=500	ND	ND	ND - 11	ND	2023 - 2025	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	TON	3	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023 - 2025	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	824 - 847	836	390 - 1,300	784	2023 - 2025	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	164 - 171	168	10 - 230	101	2023 - 2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	NA	501 - 513	507	200 - 730	464	2023 - 2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity ⓘ	NTU	5	5	ND	ND	ND - .36	0.05	2023 - 2025	Soil runoff

Additional Parameters

Contaminants Detected	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	mg/L	NA	NA	105 - 108	106	57 - 260	145	2023 - 2025	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Boron	µg/L	NL=1,000	NA	130	130	ND-1,400	330	2023 - 2025	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorate	µg/L	NL = 800	NA	ND	ND	NC	NA	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	54 - 55	54	1.8 -100	41.8	2023 - 2025	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	NA	NA	228 - 232	230	5 - 340	151	2023 - 2025	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; generally magnesium and calcium present in water
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	21	21	.11 - 30	11	2023 - 2025	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
pH	Unit	NA	NA	8.2	8.2	7.3 - 9.2	8.1	2023 - 2025	pH is a physical measure of water acidity
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	4.2 - 44	4.3	0.5 - 5.7	2.6	2023 - 2025	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	83 - 87	85	47 - 170	102	2023 - 2025	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring

Unregulated Contaminant Results ⓘ

Contaminants Detected	Unit	Notification Level	Distribution Entry Point Range	Distribution Entry Point Average	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Sulfonate (PFOS)	ng/L	2	2.7 - 4.5	3.6	2025	Industrial chemical factory discharge, used in fire retarding foams and various industrial processes ⓘ
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	2	ND - 3.0	2.4	2025	
Perfluoro-N-Butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	2	ND - 2.3	0.5	2025	

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 California EPA.

Notification 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):

Required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants 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 US EPA 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. Rancho Water has detected arsenic above the MCL in three 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 Rancho Water has detected fluoride above the MCL in two 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.
- ④ 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 and 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.
- ⑤ 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.
- ⑥ 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 two 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/lead>.
- ⑦ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Rancho Water monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- ⑧ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the US EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board 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

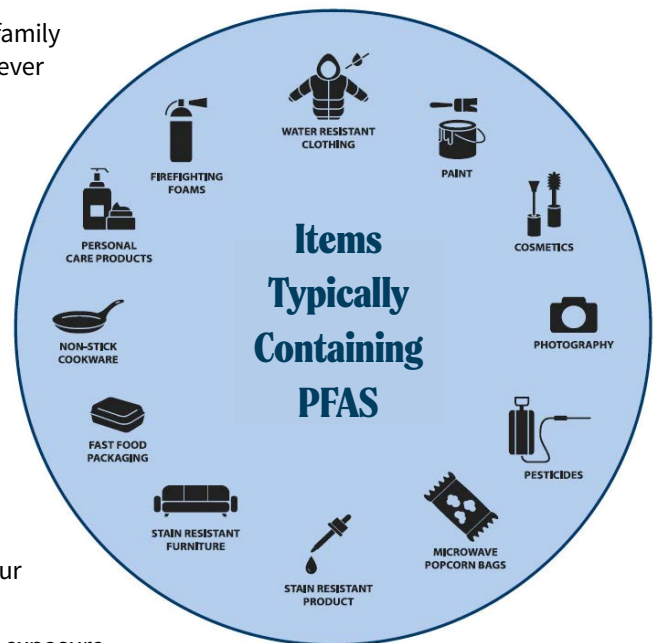
What to Know About PFAS

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 heat, water, and oil, and have been used for decades in hundreds of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, food packaging, cleaning products, makeup/cosmetics, clothing, and firefighting foam. Although PFAS compounds are no longer manufactured in the United States, many products that contain the chemicals still exist. In addition, other countries still make products containing these chemicals, which may be imported into the United States.

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.

We are preparing to install state-of-the-art filtration technology in order to remove PFAS from affected wells, ensuring that our water is always up to our highest standard.

Information on PFAS, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [EPA.gov/pfas](https://www.epa.gov/pfas) or [RanchoWater.com/pfas](https://www.RanchoWater.com/pfas).



More Information About Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Rancho Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Rancho Water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [EPA.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

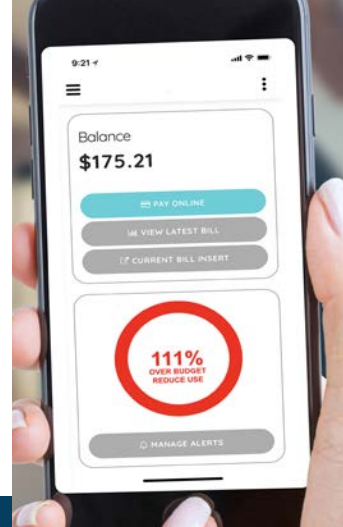
For an interactive map to view the results of this service line inventory, visit [RanchoWater.com/WaterQuality](https://www.RanchoWater.com/WaterQuality). Once in the map, locate the search icon in the bottom right corner and type in the service address.

For more information about these topics, visit [RanchoWater.com/WaterQuality](https://www.RanchoWater.com/WaterQuality).

SAVE WATER AND MONEY

Customers can use Rancho Water's MyWaterTracker digital platform to easily monitor daily household water use and ensure they are within their monthly budget. The technology is made possible by Rancho Water's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), which transmits hourly readings from the meter to the District over a secure network. Using this information, the District is able to detect non-stop, 24/7 water use and notify customers that they may have a plumbing or irrigation leak.

With leak alerts, customers have the opportunity to make repairs before receiving a higher-than-usual bill. Even small leaks can waste significant amounts of water. Accessing this valuable tool is easy and available on your MyAccount page. Visit RanchoWater.com and click on the blue MyWaterTracker button to get started.



Professional landscape design for **only \$300!** (\$2,400 value)

Participation Process

- Visit RanchoInBloom.com, click on Design Assistance, and fill out the interest form
- Schedule a consultation with a professional landscape designer (\$300 due at consultation)
- Designs include base, irrigation, planting plans, and materials list for easy installation
- Complete your landscape transformation through the Metropolitan Water District Turf Replacement program and Rancho Water will PAY YOU \$300!

Visit RanchoInBloom.com or scan the QR code for more information about this program



Rebates and Programs

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.

Free Landscape Evaluations for All Rancho Water Customers

No-cost evaluation and audit
Potential savings on your water bill
Understand your water use
Water saving suggestions

Rancho Water offers specialized irrigation evaluations to help improve efficiency and connect customers with available rebates and incentives. For more information or to schedule your free water use evaluation, visit RanchoWater.com/audit.



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 socalwatersmart.com or RanchoWater.com/rebates.



Rancho Water

WORKING FOR OUR COMMUNITY

42135 Winchester Road, Temecula, CA 92590

District Hours

Monday - Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

More Information

Rancho California Water District | RanchoWater.com

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) | mwdh2o.com

CA Division of Drinking Water | waterboards.ca.gov

US 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

RanchoWater.com



@RanchoWater



Rancho Water



@RanchoWater



@RanchoWaterDistrict



@TheRanchoCAWater



Public Participation

The public may participate in decisions which affect water quality by attending regularly scheduled Board meetings. Meeting details can be found at RanchoWater.com.