



2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)



City of Rialto, California

Este informe contiene información muy importante acerca del Agua Potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

CITY COUNCIL AND ELECTED OFFICIALS

Deborah Robertson, Mayor
Andy Carrizales, Mayor Pro Tem
Rafael Trujillo, Councilmember
Ed Scott, Councilmember
Joe Baca Sr., Councilmember
Edward Carrillo, City Treasurer
Barbara McGee, City Clerk
City Council meetings are generally held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 6:30 pm. Council Chambers are located at 150 S. Palm Ave., Rialto, CA 92376

UTILITIES COMMISSION

Barbara Rickman, Chair
June Hayes, Vice-Chair
Kevin Kobbe, Commissioner
Richard Chitwood, Commissioner
James Shields, Commissioner

CITY EXECUTIVE STAFF

G. Michael Milhiser, Interim City Manager
Tanya Williams, Assistant City Manager



437 N. Riverside Ave
Rialto, CA 92376
(909) 820-0400



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Annual Drinking Water Report

The purpose of this report is to provide information about the quality of the water delivered to customers this past year of 2023. This report is mandated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and we believe it is your right to know where your water comes from and what it contains. We are happy to report that we have consistently delivered water that has met or exceeded the standards set by State and Federal Law. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1(800) 426-4791. For information regarding this Consumer Confidence Report please contact David Terry, Project Manager —Veolia. (909) 820-0400.

About Rialto Water Services

The City of Rialto and Rialto Utility Authority (RUA), in partnership with Rialto Water Services (RWS) formed a public-private partnership to execute a 30 year water and wastewater concession. RWS is a partnership between Table Rock Capital and the Union Labor Life Insurance Company (Ullico). RWS contracts with Veolia North America to operate the water and wastewater systems.

Under the Concession Agreement, the City retains full ownership of the water and wastewater systems, retains all water rights and supply, and possesses the rate-setting authority associated with the facilities. RWS provides financial backing, oversight and concession services while Veolia delivers all water and wastewater services, including billing and customer service, and oversees a \$41 million capital improvement program to upgrade aging facilities.

OUR MISSION:

Rialto Water Services, operated by Veolia, is committed to the long-term performance, safety, customer and community satisfaction, and lasting cost and energy efficiencies of Rialto's water and wastewater systems, on behalf of the City's residents.

Customer Service: (909) 820-2546

Emergency After Hours: (909) 820-0400

On the Web: www.rialtowater.com

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

FACTS ABOUT OUR WATER SYSTEM

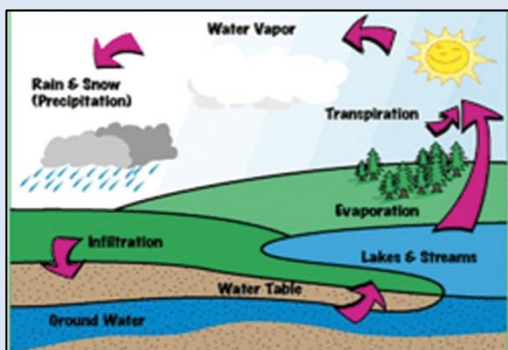
- In 2023, 74% of our total potable drinking water was sourced from our ground water basins, 16% from the Baseline Feeder (BLF) and 10% was surface water.
- Number of Water Service Connections = 12,080
- Miles of Water Main = 186.5
- Number of Producing Wells = 7
- Total Reservoir Capacity = 28 million gallons
- Maximum Daily Production = 16.054 million gallons
- Minimum Daily Production = 1.458 million gallons
- Average Daily Production = 8.749 million gallons
- ***Total Annual Production = 3.978 billion gallons***

What is surface water?

It is any water that travels or is stored on top of the ground. This would be the water that is in rivers, lakes, streams, oceans--even though we can't drink salt water. Sometimes surface water sinks into the ground and becomes ground water. Surface water is treated before it becomes drinking water.

What is ground water?

Any water that is under ground is ground water. In the water cycle, some of the precipitation sinks into the ground and goes into watersheds, aquifers and springs. Ground water flows through layers of sand, clay, rock, and gravel which cleans the water. Ground water stays cleaner than water on the surface and does not need as much treatment as surface water.



Perchlorate Information

Rialto has a zero tolerance policy regarding water that contains detectable levels of perchlorate.

We currently have wellhead treatment on two of our wells for the removal of perchlorate. This wellhead treatment removes the perchlorate to a non-detection level. The other wells affected by perchlorate contamination have been out of service and have not been used since the detection occurred. These responses, especially the installation of ion exchange water treatment systems, have produced a measure of success that has allowed the City to reliably deliver potable water to all of its customers.

The City of Rialto urges all of its residents to continue conserving water and to look for new ways to reduce the demand in our system. The City of Rialto continues to work with those responsible for the contamination to remediate perchlorate contamination in the water supply.

Contaminants That May be Present in Source Water:

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, which 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, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants Expected in 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 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).

People Most Vulnerable To Contaminants

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune 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).

Contaminant Information

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. The City of Rialto 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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>.

CITY OF RIALTO WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2023

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

PRIMARY STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH -RELATED STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range Average	Water Source				Major Sources in Drinking Water
					City of Rialto	West Valley Water District (WVWD)	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (BLF)	City of San Bernardino Encanto via BLF	

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) 2023	Present/Absent (P/A)	Presence of Coliform Bacteria in 5% of Monthly Samples	(0)	0-6	1	1	0	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (Total Coliform Rule) 2023	Present/Absent (P/A)	Presence of Total Coliform or E. Coli in a repeat sample	(0)	0	0	0	0	N/A	Human and animal feces

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Gross Alpha 2023	(pCi/L)	15	(0)	Range Average	1.68-4.06 2.78	1.18 1.18	3.09 3.09	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium 2017	(pCi/L)	20	0.43	Range Average	1.45-4.56 2.46	NR 17	1.8-3.2 2.5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 2017	(pCi/L)	5	(0)	Range Average	ND-0.145 0.072	0.60-1.8 1.3	NR 2.4	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Arsenic 2023	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	ND-9.7 6.7	ND ND	ND ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium 2023	mg/L	1	2	Range Average	0.013-0.053 0.027	0.015 0.015	0.057 0.057	N/A	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride 2023	mg/L	2	1	Range Average	0.20-0.26 0.23	0.33 0.33	0.34 0.34	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium 2013	µg/L	N/A	0.02	Range Average	* *	ND ND	ND ND	N/A	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (Total) 2023	µg/L	50	(100)	Range Average	ND-3.0 1.05	ND	1.3	N/A	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N) 2023	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	1.4-6.0 3.03	0.5 0.5	3.8 3.8	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate 2023	µg/L	6	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	N/A	Perchlorate is an organic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium 2023	mg/L	50	30	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	N/A	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) 2023	µg/L	0.005	0.0007	Range	ND	ND	ND	N/A	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
				Average	ND				

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) 2021	µg/L	5	0.06	Range	*	*	0.69-0.82	N/A	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
				Average	*	*	0.73		
Trichloroethylene (TCE) 2013	µg/L	5	1.7	Range	ND-0.72	ND	ND	N/A	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
				Average	.36	ND	ND		
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFOS) 2023	ng/L	6.5	N/A	Range	ND	*	*	N/A	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
				Average	ND	*	*		
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) 2023**	ng/L	5.1	N/A	Range	ND-6.1	*	*	N/A	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
				Average	2.85**	*	*		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Parameter Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range Average	Water Source				Major Sources in Drinking Water
					City of Rialto	West Valley Water District (WVWD)	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (BLF)	City of San Bernardino Encantovia BLF	

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Aluminum 2023	µg/L	200	0.6	Range	ND-83	61	80	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
				Average	28.57	61	80		
Chloride 2023	mg/L	500	N/A	Range	3.7-10	1.5-56	9.4-18	N/A	Run off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	6.73	22.5	12		
Foaming Agents (MBAS) 2023	µg/L	500	N/A	Range	ND	ND	ND	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
				Average	ND	ND	ND		
Manganese 2023	mg/L	50	N/A	Range	ND	ND	ND	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	ND		
Odor Threshold 2023	TON	3	N/A	Range	ND	ND	ND	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	ND	ND		
Specific Conductance 2023	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range	300-500	330-520	480-540	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	382	434	520		
Sulfate 2023	mg/L	500	N/A	Range	17-51	22-43	36-53	N/A	Run off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	25	33	48		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) 2023	mg/L	1,000	N/A	Range	160-370	160-200	275-345	N/A	Run off/leaching from natural deposits
				Average	223	180	318		
Turbidity 2023	Units	5	N/A	Range	ND-0.5	ND	ND	N/A	Soil runoff
				Average	0.07	ND	ND		

UNREGULATED Contaminants with no MCLs

HEALTH EFFECTS

Boron 2013	mg/L	N/A	NL=1	Range	*	0-0.082%	*	N/A	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
				Average	*	0.028	*		
Vanadium 2013	ug/L	N/A	NL=50	Range	*	ND-6.0	3.8-4.4	N/A	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
				Average	*	4.3	4.1		

OTHER PARAMETERS

Alkalinity 2023	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Range	150-220	97-200	170-200	N/A	Naturally-occurring.
				Average	182	148	190		
Bicarbonate 2023	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Range	150-220	*	*	N/A	Biochemical role in PH buffering.
				Average	182	*	*		
Calcium 2023	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Range	41-70	31-78	60-78	N/A	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
				Average	54	52	72		
Hardness 2023	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Range	130-220	97-170	190-250	N/A	Minerals dissolved from soil and rock.
				Average	163	134	230		
Magnesium 2023	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Range	4.8-12	4.1-13	11-14	N/A	Erosion of soil and rock.
				Average	7.1	7.8	13		
pH 2023	pH Units	N/A	N/A	Range	7.9-8.1	7.7	7.5-7.8	N/A	Characteristics of water.
				Average	8.0	7.7	7.6		
Potassium 2017	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Range	1.7-3.2	1.9-3.5	*	N/A	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
				Average	2.1	2.4	*		
Sodium 2023	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Range	10-25	7.9-52	15-30	N/A	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
				Average	14	30	20		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING¹

FOURTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR4)

Haloacetic Acids 2020	ug/L	60	N/A	Range	ND-1.7	ND-33	*	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
				Average	0.77	9	*		
HAA6Br ² 2020	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Range	ND-2.2	ND-30	*	N/A	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.
				Average	2.46	12	*		
HAA9 ³ 2020	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Range	ND-2.2	ND-53	*	N/A	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.
				Average	0.77	18	*		
Manganese 2020	ug/L	50	N/A	Range	ND-70	ND-1.8	1.6-6.9	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
				Average	9.5	1.0	4.3		

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS PRECURSORS

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range Average	Water Source				Major Sources in Drinking Water
					City of Rialto	West Valley Water District (WVWD)	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (BLF)	City of San Bernardino Encanto via BLF	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 2023	µg/L	LRAA=80	N/A	Range	ND-17	6.1-38	ND-1.4	*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Average	5	18.37	0.65		
Haloacetic Acids 2023	µg/L	LRAA=60	N/A	Range	ND	ND-4.7	ND	*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Average	ND	4.1	ND		
Chlorine 2023	mg/L	MRDL=4.0 (asCl ₂)	MRDL=4.0 (asCl ₂)	Range	0.7-1.18	1.0-1.2	0.71-1.53	*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Average	.99	1.10	1.10		

CITY OF RIALTO LEAD AND COPPER

Lead 2021	µg/L	15	0.2	# of Lead Sampling	30	ND	*	*	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system
						ND	*		
Lead - School Testing 2019	µg/L	15	0.2	# of Schools Lead Sampling	8	ND-12	*	*	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper 2021	mg/L	1.3	0.3	# of Copper Sampling	30	90 th % 0.13	*	*	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system

VVWD LEAD AND COPPER

Lead 2021	µg/L	15	0.2	# of Lead Sampling	30	ND	*	*	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system
						ND	*		
Lead - School Testing 2019	µg/L	15	0.2	# of Schools Lead Sampling	1	ND	*	*	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper 2021	mg/L	1.3	0.3	# of Copper Sampling	30	90 th %	*	*	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system
						0.17	*		

* Constituent not sampled for in 2023

**Well with PFOA detection is severed from the water distribution system and is used for monitoring purposes only.

Terms Used in This Report

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

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.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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:

Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a TT under certain conditions.

NR: no range

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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

(pCi/L): parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter

µs/cm: microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

¹ 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.

² HAA6Br: Sum of Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dibromochloroacetic, monobromoacetic acid, and tribromoacetic.

³ HAA9: Sum of Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid and trichloroacetic acid

Units	Units	Equivalence
mg/L=milligrams per liter	ppm per million	1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L = micrograms per liter	ppb = parts per billion	1 second in nearly 32 years
ng/L = nanograms per liter	ppt = parts per trillion	1 second in nearly 32,000 years
pg/L = pictograms per liter	ppq = parts per quadrillion	1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

Water and Employee Quality

Rialto Water Services is proud to inform residents that the Water Division has passed another annual water quality checkup. City of Rialto Water has met all the Clean Water Standards set forth by the State and Federal Governments in 2004. Part of meeting these requirements is having California Water Resources Control Board and American Water Works Association (AWWA) certified employees in water distribution, treatment and cross connection/ backflow protection. Certifications are obtained by taking college level courses in water science and engineering. We have entered into a collective bargaining agreement that has placed even higher standards on operators and certification levels. In addition, staff continues to upgrade certifications as a part of our continuing education program. State and federal certifications allow us to operate and maintain the public water system for the City of Rialto. This is just one of the many committed efforts we put towards producing clean drinking water for our customers.



Help Us Conserve This Precious Resource

- 2023 was a wetter year than previous years, but there is still a need to conserve this precious resource. Surface water levels are not back to normal and groundwater basins, where much of Rialto's water comes from, are still depleted from the continuing drought. We all play an important role in meeting conservation targets set by the state, whether at home or work. Please review these simple water conservation tips and help us conserve this, our most precious natural resource.
- Fill washing machines and dishwashers before running them. Partial loads use the same amount of water as full loads. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Little leaks add up in a hurry. A dripping faucet or a toilet leak can add up to hundreds of gallons of wasted water.
- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth. You can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Be sure to use low-flow showerheads and install aerators on your kitchen and bathroom faucets. They restrict the flow without compromising water pressure. You can save up to 750 gallons a month.
- Do not use a hose outside to clean sidewalks and driveways; instead use a broom.
- Follow the Stage 2 Water Alert restrictions issued by the City.
- Be waterwise and think before you turn on the tap.

The City of Rialto offers rebate programs to help you purchase high-efficiency toilets and washing machines, smart irrigation timers, high-efficiency and automatic shut off nozzles, and turf replacement. Please visit the utility's website at www.rialtowater.com and look for the rebate application or email conservation@rialtoca.gov for more information.

For more conservation tips and other drought-related information, please visit www.rialtowaterservices.com.

STAGE 2 WATER ALERT

Rialto Water Services is requiring customers to:



Reduce water use by 20 percent.

Limit outdoor watering to **four days per week between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.**; 10 minutes per station maximum. (Unless using drip irrigation or a weather-based irrigation controller.)



Repair leaks within 72 hours of notification by the City.



Refrain from watering during or within 48 hours of measurable rainfall, and on windy days.



Prevent water waste from runoff, overspray, breaks and leaks.



Avoid hosing off sidewalks, driveways and patios.



Use a hose with an automatic shutoff nozzle when washing vehicles.



Use a recirculating pump in fountains and water features.



Hotels and motels must provide guests with the option of not laundering sheets and towels daily.



Restaurants may serve water only on request.

For more information about these restrictions and other ways you can help conserve water, visit www.yourrialto.com, www.rialtowater.com and www.iEfficient.com.

ETAPA 2 ALERTA DE AGUA

Rialto Water Services está requiriendo a los clientes:



Reducir el consumo de agua por 20 por ciento.

Limitar el riego del exterior a **cuatro días por semana entre las 8 p.m. y las 6 a.m.**; 10 minutos máximos por estación. (A menos que usen riego por goteo o un controlador de riego basado en el clima.)



Repare las fugas dentro 72 horas de notificación de la Ciudad.



Abstenerse del riego durante o dentro de las 48 horas de lluvia medible, y días ventosos.



Evite el desperdicio de agua de escorrentía, exceso de rociado, roturas y fugas.



Evita el lavado de banquetas, entradas y patios.



Use una manguera con boquilla de cierre automático para lavar vehículos.



Use una pompa de recirculación en fuentes y elementos acuáticos.



Hoteles y moteles deben ofrecer a los huéspedes la opción de no lavar las sábanas y toallas diario.



Los restaurantes pueden servir agua solamente bajo petición.

Más información sobre estas restricciones y otras formas que pueda ayudar ahorrar agua, visite www.yourrialto.com, www.rialtowater.com and www.iEfficient.com.