Rincon del Diablo Water

Consumer Confidence Report

2025

Improvement District 1 (ID1)

Supplying clean, safe, and reliable water supplies to the Greater Escondido Valley since 1954.

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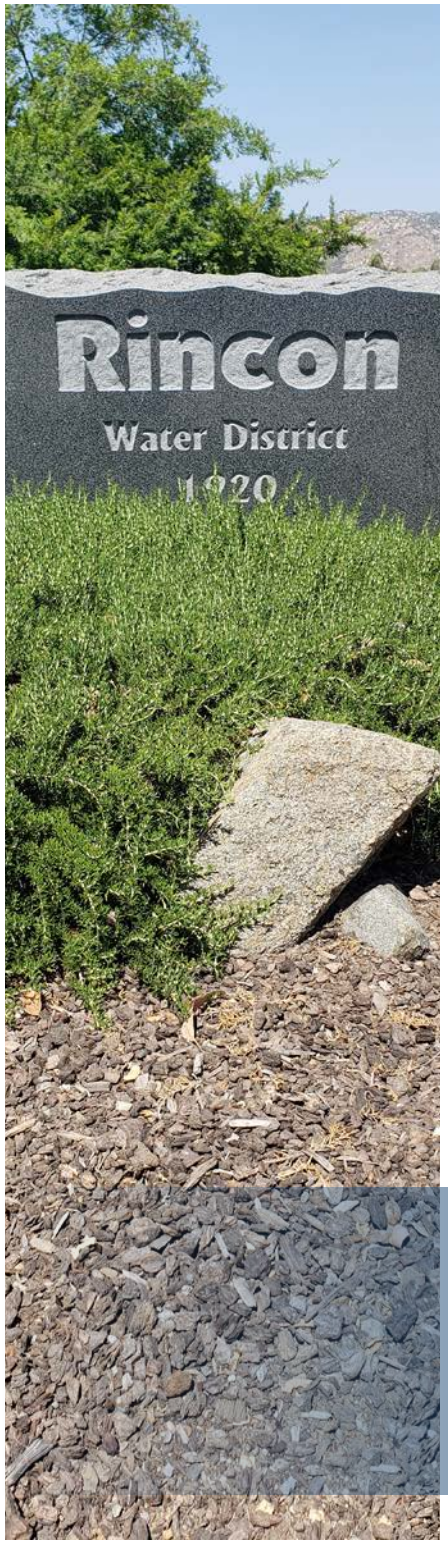
Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District
1920 North Iris Lane, Escondido, 92026
760-745-5522
rinconwater.org



About Rincon Water

Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District (Rincon Water) was born from the need to import water to the greater Escondido Valley due to urbanization, drought, and a growing population. Organized and incorporated in 1954 under the provisions of the Municipal Water Act of 1911, Rincon Water is a not-for-profit government utility, funded chiefly through the sale of water to our customers.

We encourage public interest and participation in decisions affecting drinking water. Rincon Water's Board of Directors meets at 5:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month, unless noticed differently on our website. The meetings are held at 1920 North Iris Lane, Escondido, CA 92026 and are open to the public. An opportunity for public comment is made available at every meeting.

David Drake
President

Inki Welch
Vice President

Evan Wahl
Treasurer

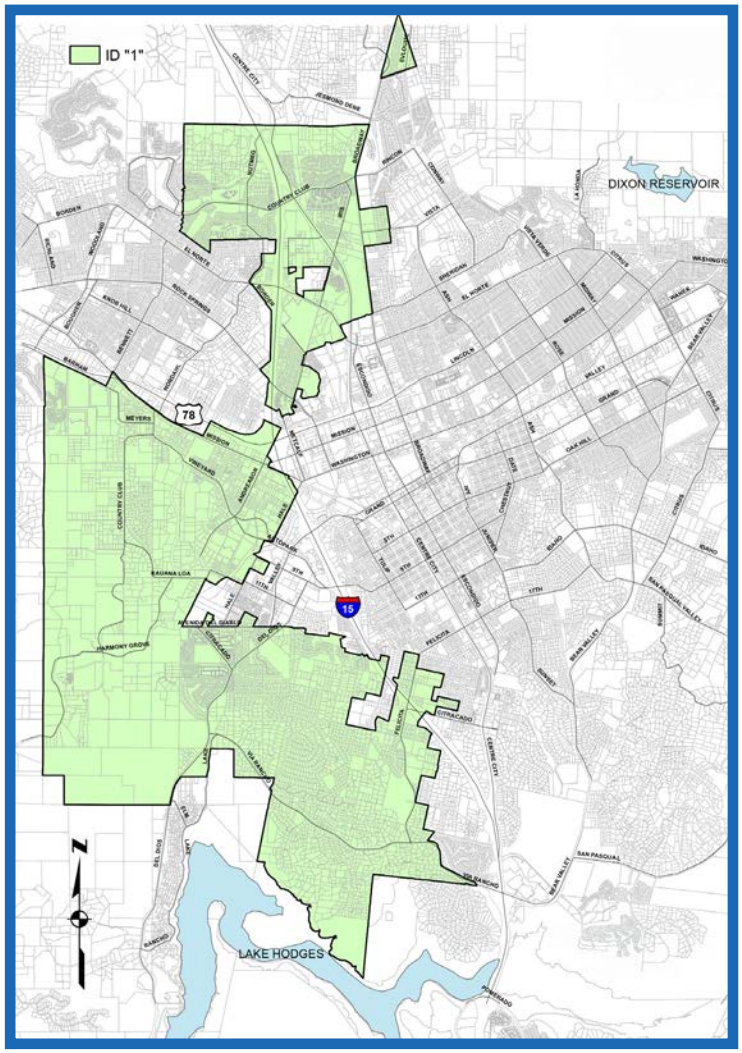
James Murtland
Director

Tom Kennedy
Director

Clint Baze
General Manager

The District is a public agency governed by a five-member Board of Directors, each representing a geographic area within the District. Directors are elected by the voters within their divisions for four-year staggered terms.

Learn how we work together for our community
rinconwater.org/governance/special-districts/



About This Report

Rincon Water is pleased to present its 2025 Consumer Confidence Report which is also known as a Drinking Water Quality Report.

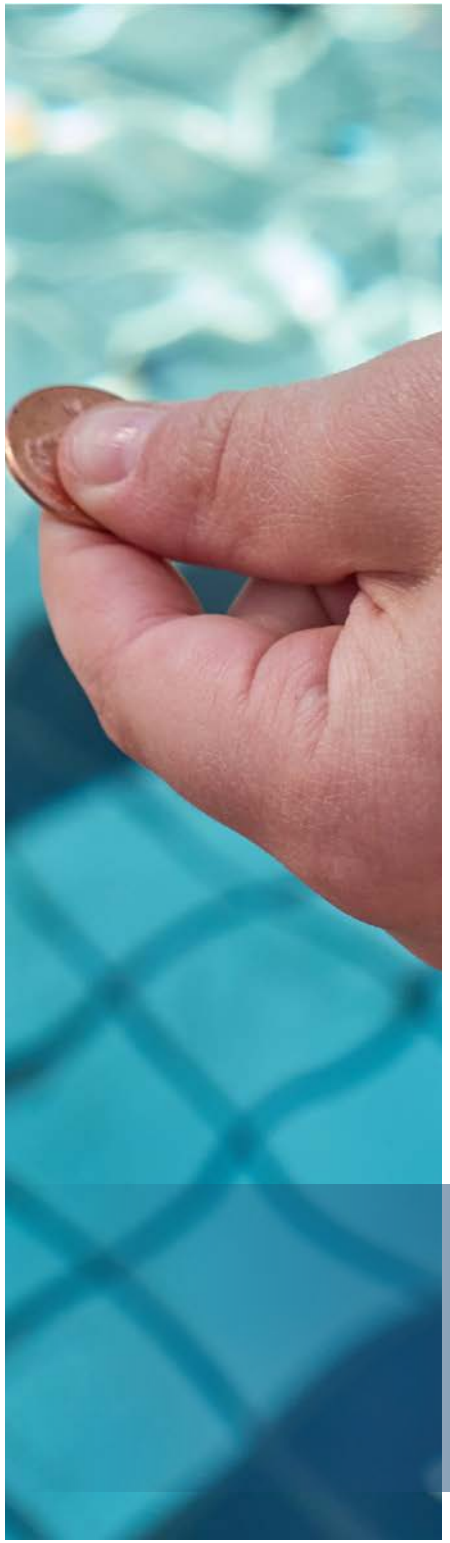
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water require by law, that all public water systems provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report to their customers in order to provide information about the quality of your water.

This report is specific to our customers who reside or have businesses in the west and northwest portion of Rincon Water's service area, which is known as Improvement District 1 (ID1). If your property is in the shaded green area of the map, this report applies to you. If your property is not located within this area, please refer to the IDA Consumer Confidence Report, or call our office for further assistance.

Continue reading to learn more about your source of drinking water, how it is treated, what it contains, and how it compares to federal and state standards.

For more information about this report, or water quality in general, please contact Esaud Lagunas, Operations Manager at elagunas@rinconwater.org.

¿Necesita Ayuda? Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Treduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si tiene preguntas favor de llamar al numero: (760) 745-5522.



Providing You With Value

Rincon Water considers it an honor and privilege to provide our customers with high-quality drinking water, 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Water is vital to our health and well-being, economy, and way of life. We are pleased to report that in 2024, the water we provided to our customers met or was better than all state and federal drinking water health standards. Public health and safety are top priorities and Rincon Water is committed to providing clean and reliable water supplies.

Rincon Water personnel work hard to ensure the quality of your drinking water while ensuring our water is the best deal in town! When you take just a moment to think about it, one gallon of water still costs you less than one penny. So, the next time you reach for a glass of water, you can feel confident in its quality as well as its cost.

Check out our Budget and Financial Statements

rinconwater.org/departments/finance

Where Your Water Comes From

In previous years, ID 1's water delivery system consisted only of 100% imported water purchased from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), which in turn, purchased this water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD water is imported from two sources: Colorado River water from Lake Havasu and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water from Northern California (State Water Project). The water is blended and treated at the Robert A. Skinner Treatment Plant, located in Riverside County, before being delivered into Rincon Water's distribution system.

Since 2016, ID1 customers receive this imported water, augmented with water originating from the Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant (TOVWTP). TOVWTP water is a blend of treated SDCWA and desalinated sea water from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant (Lewis Desal Plant). Taken from the Carlsbad Agua Hedionda Lagoon, the desalinated water is a superior quality water - free of salt as well as biological and organic compounds.

For more information about California water supplies, visit
https://www.watereducation.org/all-california-water-sources

Understanding Water Quality

The origin sources of your drinking water include rivers (surface water) and seawater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve 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 storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining, or farming.

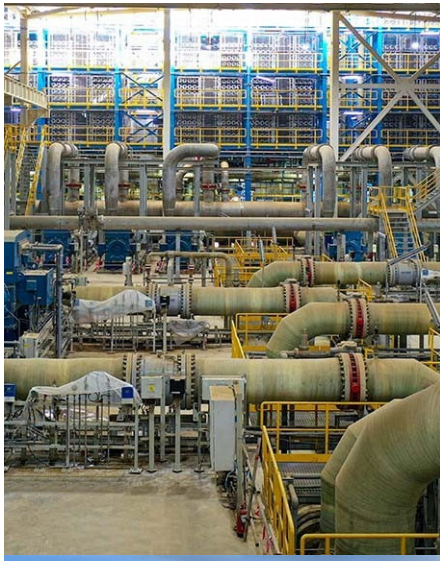
Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organics that are by-products of industrial processes, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

For more information about drinking water regulations, visit
www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations



Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Water

At the surface water treatment plant, the water is analyzed and treated, resulting in drinking water that is safe for human consumption. The most common steps in water treatment include coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

Disinfection is the final step to deactivate and destroy pathogenic microorganisms and/or microbiological contaminants which may be present. This is accomplished primarily by the addition of chemical disinfectants to the water.

All disinfectants have benefits and drawbacks. Chlorine is the most widely used disinfectant since it is readily available and relatively inexpensive. Moreover, it contributes to the safety of drinking water produced from surface sources.

At the seawater desalination plant, after the conventional process, water flows through progressively finer filters to remove any remaining matter. Highly filtered seawater is then forced at high pressure through 2,000 pressure vessels and 16,000 reverse osmosis (RO) membranes to separate and remove salt and other impurities.

Once chemicals have been added to stabilize the desalinated seawater, it is then remineralized and disinfected with chlorine before being blended and distributed for consumption.

Rincon Water purchases 100% imported water. This means the water was cleaned, disinfected, and blended by our wholesalers, within the wholesalers' facilities, prior to delivery into our system.

The EPA establishes standards for water treatment and disinfection by-products, or secondary products resulting from a disinfection action, in order to safeguard public health.

EPA Water Quality Standards

epa.gov/wqs-tech

EPA

Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Water (continued)

Our wholesalers have identified the following disinfection byproducts, residuals, and precursors resulting from the water treatment process:

Parameter (a)	Scale	State MCL MRDL	PHG MRDLG	DLR	*Rincon Water System* Range	*Rincon Water System* Average	*TOVWTP* Range	*TOVWTP* Average	*Lewis Desal Plant* Range	*Lewis Desal Plant* Average	Source (See Page 7 for Key)
Total Trihalomethanes (d) Highest LRAA	ug/L	80	NA	-	12.0 - 29.0 23.0	20.5					1, 2
Haloacetic Acids (e) Highest LRAA	ug/L	60	NA	-	0.0 - 6.3 3.2	5.0	Testing performed within the Rincon Water System				1, 2
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	4	4	-	1.10 - 1.83	1.38					3

Compliance with the MCL for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) is based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) which is the average of the quarterly results at each sampling location of the previous 12 months.

Testing performed at treatment plant effluent:					*Lake Skinner* Range	*Lake Skinner* Average	*TOVWTP* Range	*TOVWTP* Average	*Lewis Desal Plant* Range	*Lewis Desal Plant* Average	Source
Bromate	ug/L	10	0.1	1	ND - 6.0	1.5	ND - 8.5	1.7	NA	NA	1
Chlorate	ug/L	NL=800	NA	20	80	SS	220 - 380	291	NA	NA	1
Nitrosodimethylamine	ng/L	NL=10	3	2	2.5	SS	ND	ND	NA	NA	1

Note: MRDL and MRDLG parameters appear in corresponding red print in all tables.

For information on MWDs Robert A Skinner Water Treatment Plant, please visit: **mwdh2o.com/your-water/water-quality-and-treatment/**

For information on SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant or the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, please contact Chris Castaing with SDCWA at 760-233-3279, ccastaing@sdcwa.org, or visit: **www.sdcwa.org/water-quality.**

Water and Health

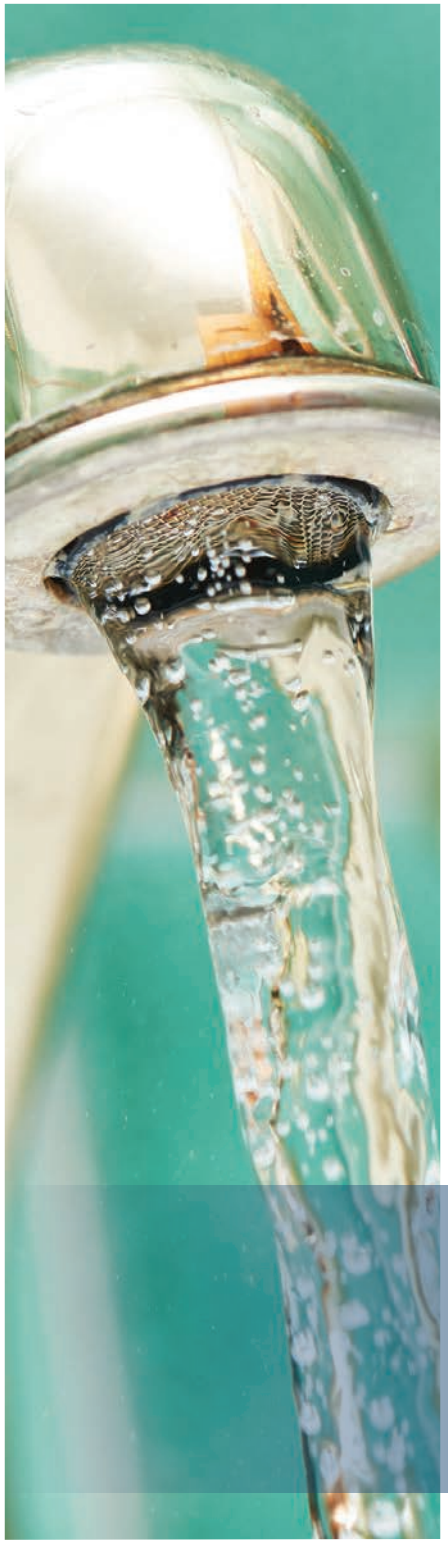
As surface water travels to its destination, it picks up impurities along its journey, due to natural and man-made processes. As such, water typically requires additional chemical treatment to make it suitable for human use and consumption. Because drinking water is essential for good health, we want our customers to be aware of how we are providing safe, reliable, and high-quality water. Federal and State regulations require that we publish our annual testing results to ensure you that these high standards are being met.

It is important to note that all drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons 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 from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium or other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791



Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

Lead, along with copper, can enter drinking water when private residential and commercial plumbing systems containing these metals begin to corrode.

Although California's drinking water is generally at a low risk for lead contamination, lead can sometimes be found in some individual, privately owned plumbing systems, where pipes may have been joined with lead solder - before this practice was banned by the Federal Safe Water Drinking Act in 1986. (The use of copper is still applicable in current building and plumbing codes.)

In 2016, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board, Rincon Water tested for the presence of lead in water over the course of a month, at the campuses of North Broadway, Miller, and Bernardo elementary schools, and the Calvin Christian School.

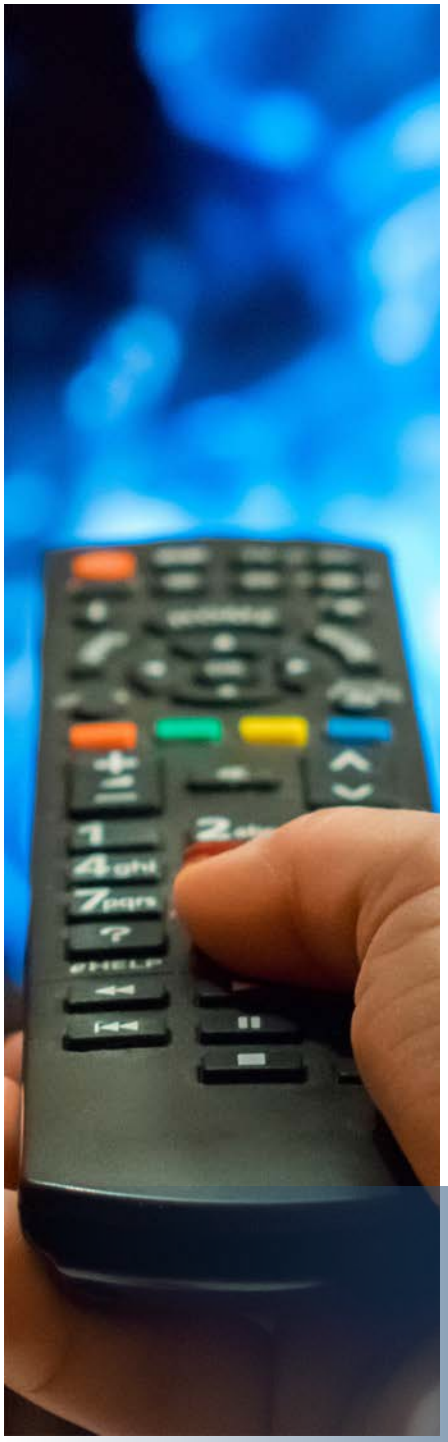
Samples were taken at five points within each school's privately owned system, which included drinking fountains and food service fixtures. The tests, paid for by Rincon Water, covered the costs of collecting samples, conducting analysis, and reporting the results to the State of California as well as to the schools. No lead was detected at the school sites.

Rincon Water also inspected all customer service lines by the end of 2024. A service line inventory was prepared and all service lines were verified as nonlead. A copy of this inventory can be obtained by email: elagunas@rinconwater.org.

In 2022, Rincon Water conducted lead and copper testing for 30 residential private water systems located within its ID1 water distribution system. The table below shows the results.

Parameter [a]	Scale	State MCL	PHG MRDL	PHG MRDLG	DLR	*Rincon Water System (2022)* 90th Percentile of 30 Samples	*Rincon Water System (2022)* # of Sites > AL	*TOVWTP* Range	*TOVWTP* Average	*Lewis Desal Plant* Range	*Lewis Desal Plant* Average	Source See Page 7 for Key
Lead [f]	ug/L	AL=15	0.20	5		ND	0	Testing performed within the Rincon Water System				5, 8
Copper [f] [g]	mg/L	AL=1.3	0.30	0.05		.34	0					5, 8

Note: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney or nervous system problems.



Contaminants in the News

As water testing becomes more precise and health implications are refined, a particular contaminant may receive media attention. Those contaminants are typically identified as having potential significant impact on human health and/or the environment. Over the years, perchlorate, radionuclides, MTBE, and arsenic have been on that list. The table below shows the results for these contaminants as detected. It is important to note that all of these contaminants were within EPA and State limitations:

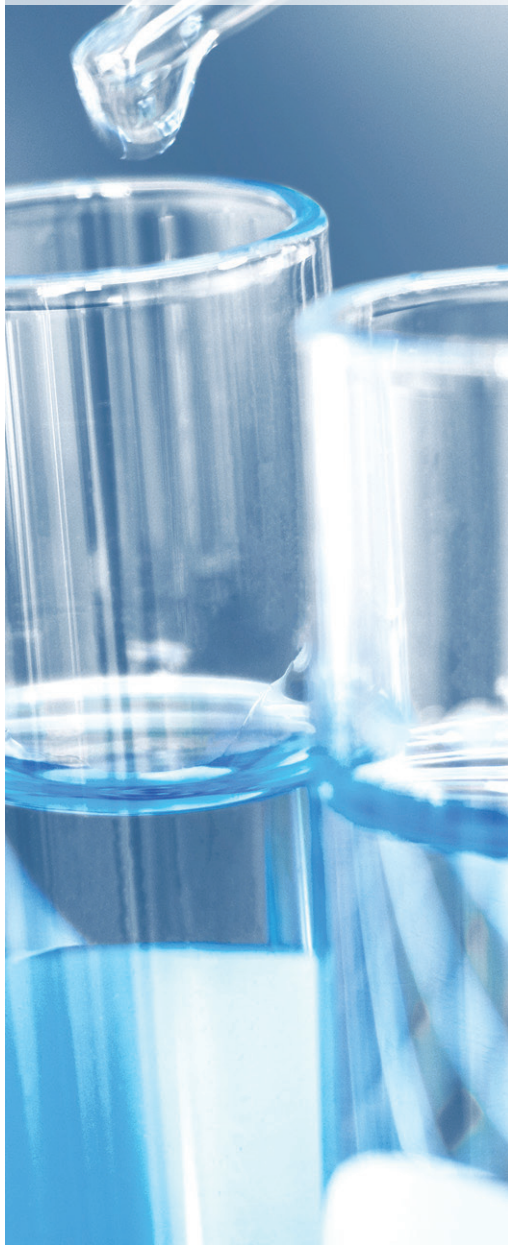
Parameter [a]	Scale	State MCL / MRDL	State PHG / MCLG	State DLR / RL	*Lake Skinner* Range	*Lake Skinner* Average	*TOVWTP* Range	*TOVWTP* Average	*Lewis Desal Plant* Range	*Lewis Desal Plant* Average	Source (See Page 7 for Key)
Gross Alpha Activity [i]	pCi/L	15	0	3	ND - 4.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5
Gross Beta Activity [i]	pCi/L	50	0	4	ND - 5.0	4.0	4.2	SS	ND	ND	11
Combined Radium [h] [i]	pCi/L	5	0	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.29 - 0.93	0.49	5
Potassium 40 [i]	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 - 33.89	7.50	23
Radium 228 [i]	pCi/L	NA	0.019	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5
Uranium [i]	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	ND - 3.0	2.0	1.7 - 2.8	2.3	ND	ND	5

EPA's Drinking Water Emergency Response
https://www.epa.gov/waterutilityresponse

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

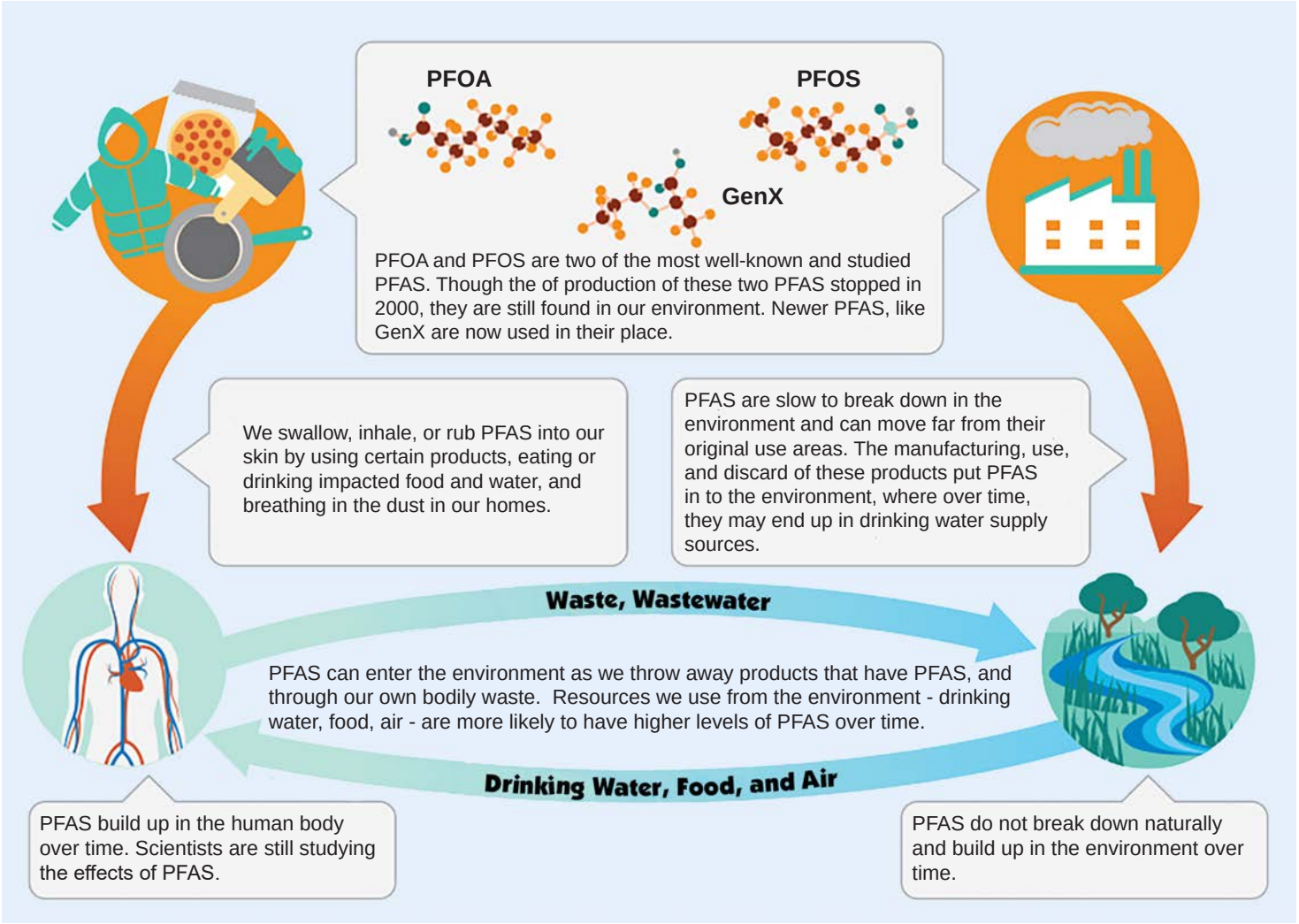
PFAS and Drinking Water

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a concern for all communities, even here in Escondido. Rincon Water would like to help our customers understand the facts about PFAs.



PFAS are man-made compounds that have been widely used in manufacturing of clothing, sealants and stains, furniture, Teflon-coated products, food packaging, and other materials since the 1940s. They are also used in firefighting foam, carpet manufacturing, and other industrial processes.

PFAS do not originate in drinking water supplies. When products containing PFAS are used and discarded, they can release PFAS into the environment, including drinking water sources.



Source: Water Research Foundation

Common PFAS Sources

- Candy Wrappers
- Cleaning Products
- Dental Floss
- Eye Makeup
- Fast Food Packaging
- Fire Fighting Foam
- Microwave Popcorn Bags
- Nail Polish
- Non-Stick Cookwater
- Paints, Stains, & Varnishes
- Pesticides
- Photography Products
- Pizza Boxes
- Shampoo
- Stain Resistant Products
- Sun Screen
- Textiles
- Water Resistant Clothing

PFAS and Drinking Water (continued)

The EPA continually studies unregulated contaminants, including PFAS, under its Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR). The study collects data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water but do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

It can be a lengthy process to set drinking water regulations, but it is important that the EPA completes a thorough, scientific process to fully understand the potential health impacts, maximum contaminant levels, analytical methods, and treatment methods to provide public utilities with proven, consistent standards.

Rincon Water was required to participate in the EPA's nationwide UCMR 4 study, in which Rincon Water tested its treated drinking water for specific unregulated contaminants. The results from this effort are shown on Page 13. The fifth UCMR (UCMR 5) requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants, including PFAS, between 2023 and 2025. The ID1 UCMR 5 sampling is required to begin in March 2025 with results to be published in the ID1 CCR in 2026.

PFAS exposure can vary depending on your local environment, but you can take steps to reduce your exposure. You can identify PFAS in products by looking at the ingredient list for "fluoro" or "perfluoro." Choosing products that do not contain PFAS may require some research, but it is an effective way to reduce your exposure. It may also mean giving up some products, such as those that have features such as "non-stick", "water-resistant", or "stain-resistant". Consider replacing older and worn-out products with these features.

For more information on UCMR 4, please visit:
https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

EPA

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) - #4

AM	Sample Location	Contaminant	Analyte	2020 Results (ppb)			
				03/09/2020	06/08/2020	09/08/2020	12/07/2020
1	Entry Point	Metals	germanium	ND	ND	ND	ND
			manganese	3.0	6.1	7.1	1.9
		Pesticides	a-BAC	ND	ND	ND	ND
			chlorpyrifos	ND	ND	ND	ND
			dimethipin	ND	ND	ND	ND
			ethoprop	ND	ND	ND	ND
			oxyfluorfen	ND	ND	ND	ND
			permethrin	ND	ND	ND	ND
			profenofos t	ND	ND	ND	ND
			tebuconazole	ND	ND	ND	ND
			tribufos	ND	ND	ND	ND
		Alcohols	1-butanol	ND	ND	ND	ND
			2-methoxyethanol	ND	ND	ND	ND
			2-propen-1-ol	ND	ND	ND	ND
		SVOCs	butylated hydroxyanisole	ND	ND	ND	ND
			o-toluidine	ND	ND	ND	ND
			quinoline	ND	ND	ND	ND
2	Hillside & Sunflower	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5	8.08	14.65	10.25	10.00
			HAA6Br	10.38	11.85	6.47	8.20
			HAA9	14.78	22.75	14.77	17.00
	Hamilton Lane	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5	8.43	14.59	7.50	11.40
			HAA6Br	11.03	9.80	5.82	9.70
			HAA9	15.83	21.10	12.02	19.70
	Laurashawn Lane	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5	9.36	13.99	10.50	8.60
			HAA6Br	12.76	10.59	6.70	6.70
			HAA9	18.56	21.59	15.30	14.20
	Stoneridge Circle	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5	7.94	14.34	7.60	11.71
			HAA6 Br	10.14	9.71	5.95	9.91
			HAA9	14.64	20.81	12.15	19.91

				2020 Results (ppb)							
				March		April		May		June	
				9th	23rd	13th	27th	11th	26th	8th	22nd
3	Entry Point	Cyanotoxins	clinfrospermosin	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
			anatoxin-2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
			total micocystin	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

The 1996 Safe Water Drinking Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issues a new list of no more that 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. The fourth unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. UCMR requires monitoring for 30 chemical contaminants between 2018 and 2020 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. Monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

Definitions for UCMR 4

AM - Assessment Monitoring
HAA - haloacetic acid
HAA5 - monobromoacetic acid dibromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid
HAA6Br - monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, and bromodichloroacetic acid
ND - nondetect
SVOCs - semivolatile organic chemicals

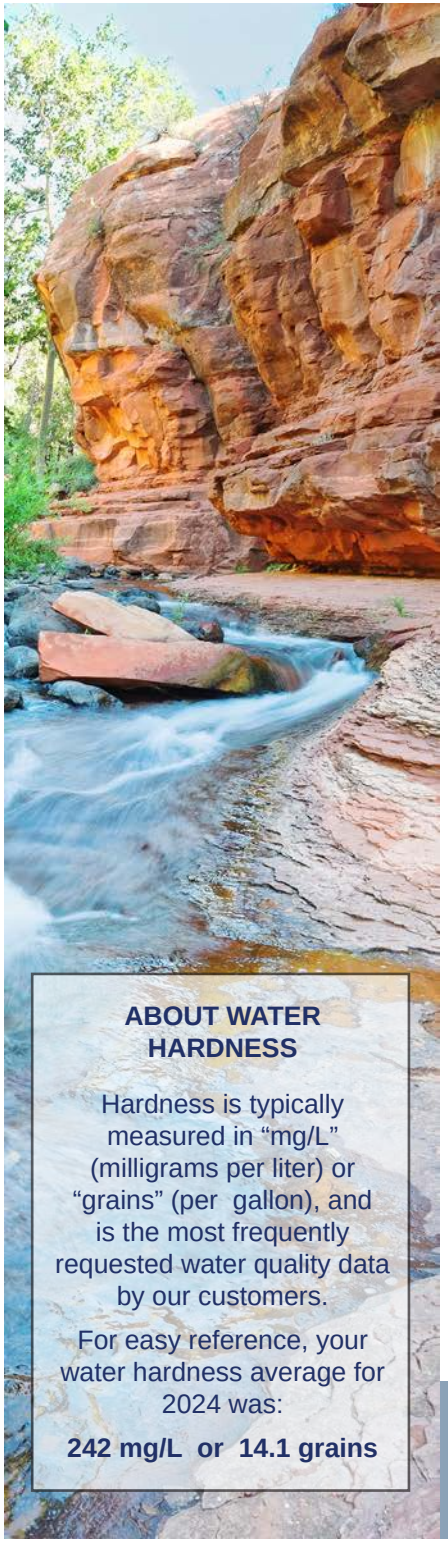
Other Water Contaminants

A contaminant is any impurity found in source water. These impurities may be physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substances or matter. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. Some contaminants pose no heath risks while others may be harmful if consumed above certain levels. The sources of contaminants range from being naturally present in the environment to those introduced by land users and/or industrial waste discharges into our water supply system. There are five primary categories of contaminants listed in the table on page 15.

- **Clarity,** or the lack thereof, does not necessarily represent contaminants with direct health risks. There is however, a relationship between clarity and the ability of chlorine to work effectively during the disinfection process. Water with poor clarity can hide or mask those contaminants which can be harmful to your health.
- **Microbiological** contaminants, when ingested at certain levels, may cause gastrointestinal health-related problems.
- **Primary Inorganic** contaminants, when present at excessive levels, may have adverse effect on human health.
- **Secondary Inorganic** contaminants can make the taste or appearance of water less appealing.
- **Unregulated** contaminants have no established parameters at this time.

Water treatment processes remove contaminants from your water and can be quite costly when specific contaminants are present. It is less expensive to protect water at the source, which is why Rincon Water supports watershed protection programs. The table shown on page 15 lists the contaminants which were identified in your drinking water. All results were within EPA and State limitations.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2023. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The US EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defect exists. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.



ABOUT WATER HARDNESS

Hardness is typically measured in “mg/L” (milligrams per liter) or “grains” (per gallon), and is the most frequently requested water quality data by our customers.

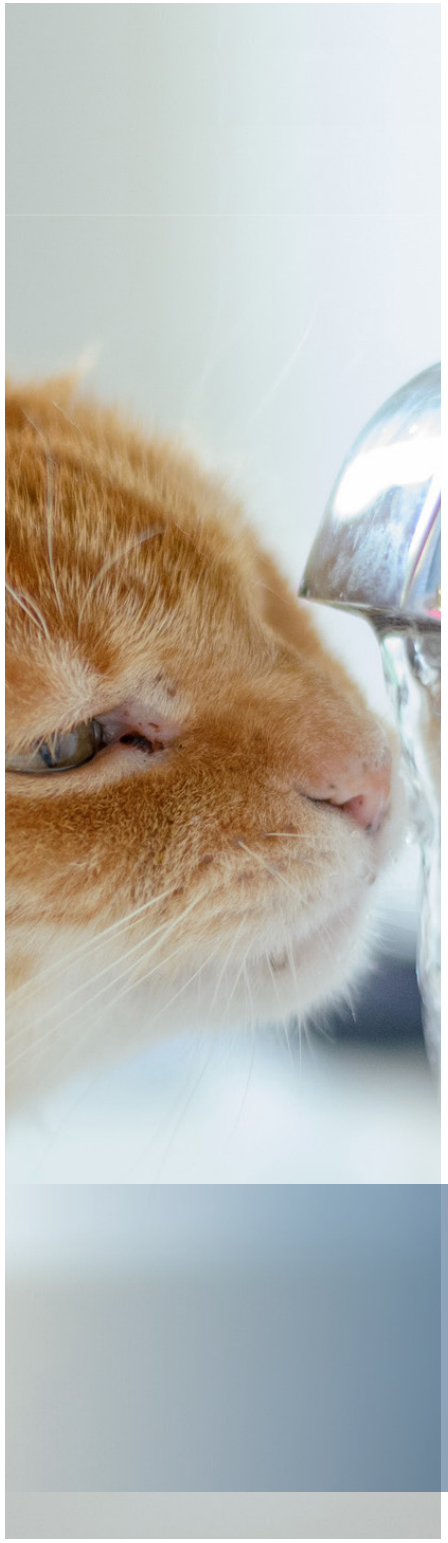
For easy reference, your water hardness average for 2024 was:

242 mg/L or 14.1 grains

Other Contaminants (continued)

Parameter [a]	Scale	State MCL / MRDL	PHG / MRDLG	DLR / RL	*Lake Skinner* Range	*Lake Skinner* Average	*TOVWTP* Range	*TOVWTP* Average	*Lewis Desal Plant* Range	*Lewis Desal Plant* Average	Source (See Page 17 for Key)
Clarity [b]											
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1	NA	NA	0.070	-	0.020 - 0.087	0.030	.08	-	12
	%	95%(<0.3)			100% ≤ .3		100% ≤ .1	-	100% ≤.1	-	
Microbiological [c,d]											
Total Coliform Bacteria	Lake Skinner Effluent %	5	0	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	4
Total Coliform Bacteria	Testing performed in Rincon Water system				0.00	0.00	Blended into Lake Skinner Water		Blended into Lake Skinner Water		4
Heterotrophic Plate Count	CFU/ml	TT	NA	1	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	4
Primary Inorganic											
Aluminum	ug/L	1000	600	50	ND - 160	74	ND - 160	50	ND	ND	1, 5,
Barium	ug/L	1,000	2,000	100	ND	ND	95 - 122	113	ND	ND	5, 15
Chromium VI	ug/L	NA	0.02	NA	ND	ND	ND - 0.32	0.03	ND	ND	5, 6
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.1	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	0.6 - 1.2	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	5, 13, 16
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	0.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5, 14, 20
Secondary Inorganic											
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	NA	92 - 100	96	NA	NA	48 - 110	80	5, 7
Color	units	15	NA	1	1 - 2	2	ND - 1	ND	ND	ND	9
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	1	SS	ND	SS	ND	ND	9
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	NA	NA	903 - 917	910	827	SS	242 - 551	431	7, 18
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	0.5	195 - 203	199	152 - 217	191	12 - 17	15	5, 6
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NA	2	560 - 572	566	474 - 614	545	149 - 311	240	5
Unregulated											
Boron	ug/L	NL =1000	NA	100	130	SS	NA	NA	440 - 920	650	4, 5, 6
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	0.1	61 - 62	62	NA	NA	20 - 60	23	5
Corrosivity	SI	non-corrosive	NA	NA	0.46 - 0.57	0.52	NA	NA	NA	NA	19
Hardness	mg/L	NA	NA	1	242 - 243	242	NA	NA	60 - 75	68	5
Lithium	ug/L	NA	NA	10	24 - 32	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	4, 22
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	0.1	22.0 - 23.0	22.0	NA	NA	1.2 - 1.5	1.4	5
pH	units	NA	NA	NA	8.1	SS	7.5 - 8.7	8.4	8.3 - 8.8	8.5	
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	0.2	4.6 - 4.9	4.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	5
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	1	91 - 95	93	NA	NA	55 - 62	57	5
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	NA	NA	1	103 - 107	105	99 - 120	112	47 - 88	66	5
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT	NA	.3	2.3 - 3.0	2.6	2.0 - 2.4	2.2	NA	NA	10

For more information about the State Water Resources Control Board’s Drinking Water Program, visit: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/



Abbreviations Used in This Report

AL	**Regulatory Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
CFU	**Colony-Forming Units**
DLR	**Detection Limit for Reporting:** A detected contaminant is any contaminant detected at or above its detection level for purposes of reporting.
DSYS	**Distribution System**
LRAA	**Locational Running Annual Average**
MCL	**Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to PHGs, MRDLGs, and maximum contaminant level goals as economically or technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
MCLG	**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
mg/L	**Milligrams Per Liter:** Parts per million (ppm). This is equivalent to one packet of artificial sweetener added to 250 gallons of iced tea.
NA	**Not Applicable**
ND	**None Detected:** Parameters for detection limits available upon request.
ng/L	**Nanograms Per Liter:** Parts per trillion (ppt). This is equivalent to one drop of water in 500,000 barrels of water.
NL	**Notification Level**
NS	**No Standard**
MRDL	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
MRDLG	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the USEPA.
NTU	**Nephelometric Turbidity Units:** A measure of the cloudiness in water. It is a good indicator of effectiveness of the WTP and DSYS.
pCi/L	**PicoCuries Per Liter:** A measure of radioactivity.
PHG	**Public Health Goal:** 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.
RL	**Reporting Limit**
SI	**Saturation Index** (langelier)
SS	**Single Sample**
TON	**Threshold Odor Number**
TT	**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ug/L	**Micrograms Per Liter:** Parts per billion (ppb). This is equivalent to one packet of artificial sweetener added to an Olympic size swimming pool.
umho/cm	**Micromhos Per Centimeter:** A measure of a substance's ability to convey electricity.
WTP	**Water Treatment Plant**

To access your WaterSmart portal:

rincon.waterinsight.com

SoCal WaterSmart

Referenced Information

Source Key

1. By-product of drinking water chlorination
2. Sampled quarterly
3. Addition of chlorine & ammonia as combined disinfectant, chloramine
4. Naturally present in the environment
5. Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
6. Industrial waste discharge
7. Seawater influence
8. Corrosion of household plumbing systems
9. Naturally occurring organic materials
10. Various natural and man-made sources
11. Decay of natural and man-made deposits
12. Soil runoff
13. Water additive that promotes strong teeth
14. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use.
15. Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
16. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Runoff from orchards
18. Substances that form ions when in water
19. Elemental balance, affected by temperature and other factors.
20. Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
21. Manmade products
22. Used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic synthesis and pharmaceuticals
23. Naturally occurring radioactive isotope
24. Fire retarding foams and various industrial processes

Foot Notes

(a) Data shown are annual averages and ranges.
(b) Tests are performed on drinking water turbidity (clarity) at the Water Treatment Plant and in the distribution system. The turbidity tests are done continuously at the WTP. In addition, samples are taken each week at various points in the distribution system. This table reflects the clarity or turbidity produced at the WTP and in the distribution system.
(c) Total coliform MCLs - No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.
(d) Calculated from the average of quarterly samples.
(e) Calculated from the average of quarterly samples.
(f) This table shows the levels of copper and lead found in the homes of selected customers. 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. Rincon Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.
(g) The Federal and State standards for lead and copper are treatment techniques requiring agencies to optimize corrosion control treatment. Average of the highest value is the 90th percentile value.
(h) Standards are for Radium-226 and Radium-228 combined.

About Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium (“crypto”) is a microscopic organism found in rivers and streams and comes from animal waste in the watershed. When ingested by humans, it may result in a variety of gastrointestinal symptoms including diarrhea, nausea, and fever. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the City of Escondido have tested for crypto in their treated water supplies for years. In 2023, this organism was not detected in either source water.

Daily Water Use Ethic

Although the water agencies in San Diego County have hardened their water supplies and diversified their water portfolios, a drought or water supply shortage in far-away location can affect us all because, the less water we use – the more there is to share. For this reason, Rincon Water's Board of Directors adopted a Daily Water Conservation Ethic (DWCE) in 2015. The DWCE is always in effect – regardless of our State's drought status. This means as a Rincon Water customer, you are required to implement specific water waste prevention activities contained within the DWCE – every single day. It makes good sense to use water efficiently every day of the year, not only to safeguard our environment, but to better contain the cost of your monthly water bill.

Here are several water wasting activities that are prohibited each and every day:

- No application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff to flow onto an adjacent property, private or public walkways, roadways, or other structures.
- No irrigation of landscape during and within 48 hours of rainfall.
- No irrigating between the hours of 9:00 am to 8:00 pm
- No washing down paved surfaces, unless it is necessary to alleviate safety or health concerns.

Check Out the WaterSmart Portal

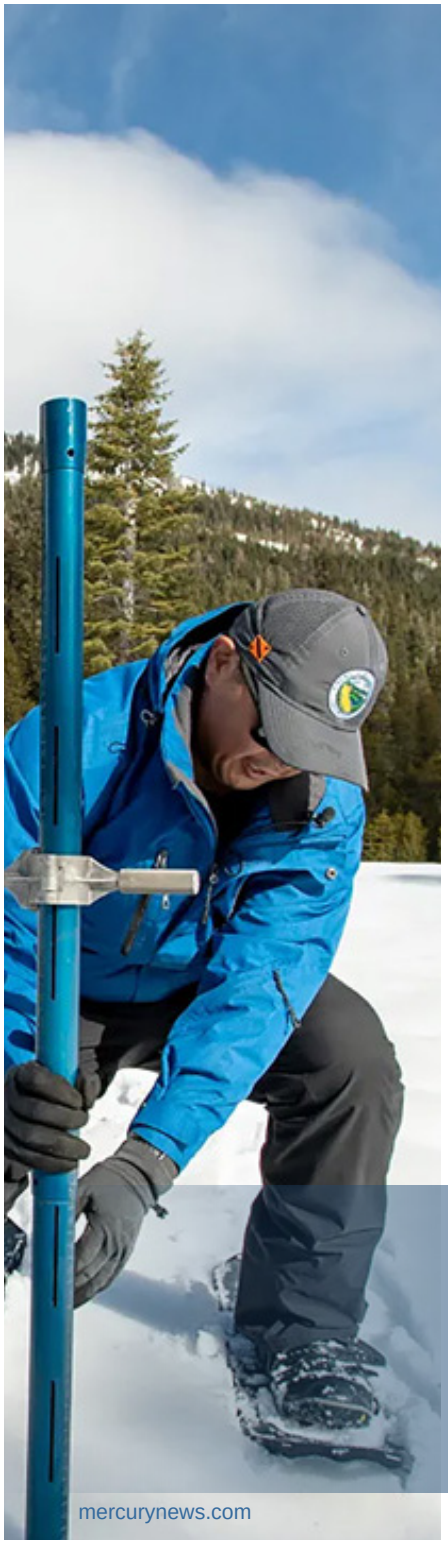
Water Smart Portal

Log on to your WaterSmart portal to track water use, view historical usage, learn to locate leaks, set personal water use and billing thresholds, and review leak notifications, chat with a Rincon Water water conservationist, check out the latest water conservation rebates/incentives, and much more. This is the best tool ever to keep your water use in check! To log on, go to www.rinconwater.org and click on the Water Smart Portal icon on our home page.

To apply for water conservation incentives please visit:

socalwatersmart.com

SoCal WaterSmart



Source Water Protection

Source water protection is an important issue for all of California. Large water utilities are required by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water, to conduct an initial source water assessment, which is then updated through watershed sanitary surveys every five years. Watershed sanitary surveys examine possible sources of drinking water contamination and recommend actions to better protect these source waters. The most recent surveys for Metropolitan's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2015 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2017 Update. Source waters used by Metropolitan — the Colorado River and State Water Project — 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. Treatment to remove specific contaminants can be more expensive than measures to protect water at the source, which is why Metropolitan and other water agencies invest resources to support improved watershed protection programs. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increased urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

A copy of the **California State Water Watershed Sanitary Survey** can be accessed by calling the **State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water at 1-619-525-4159**. A copy of the Colorado River Sanitary Survey can be accessed by calling the **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Water Hotline at 1-800-354-4420**.

Thank you for reading our 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.
We are proud to serve the greater Escondido Valley.

Rincon del Diablo Water