Rincon del Diablo Water

Consumer Confidence Report

2026

Improvement District A (IDA)
Public Water System ID: CA3710044

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 primarily through the sale of water to our customers.

We encourage public interest and participation in decisions affecting your drinking water. Rincon Water's Board of Directors meet 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

Tom Kennedy
Director

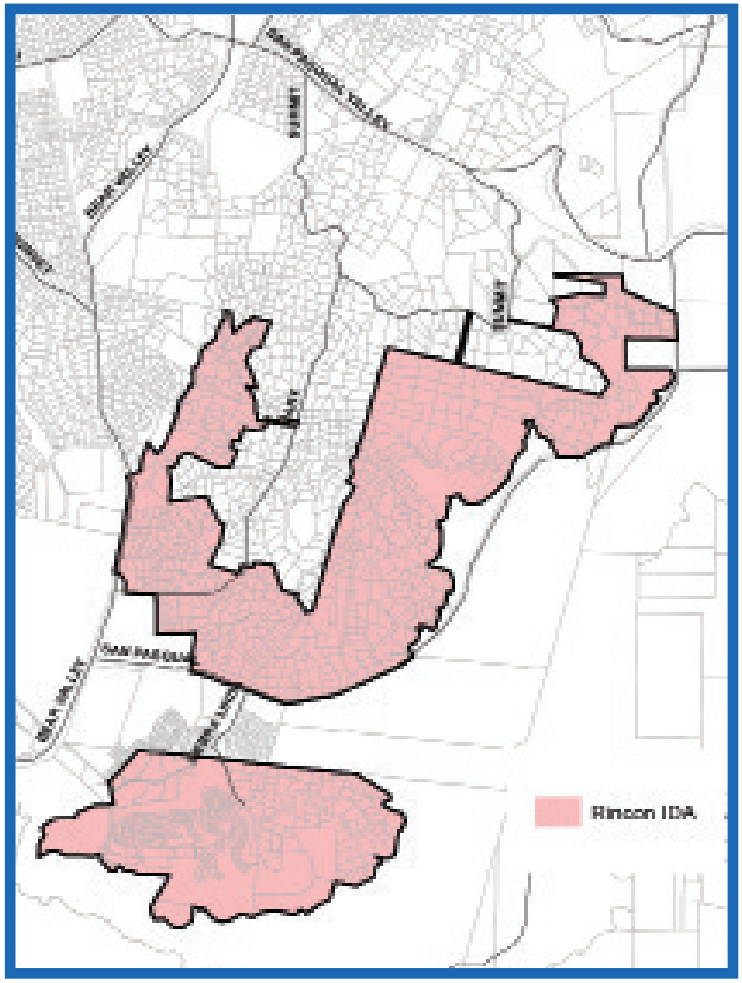
Ken Hoving
Director

Jeff Umbrasas
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/about-us/special-districts/



About This Report

Rincon Water is pleased to present its 2026 Consumer Confidence Report which is also known as a Drinking Water Quality Report.

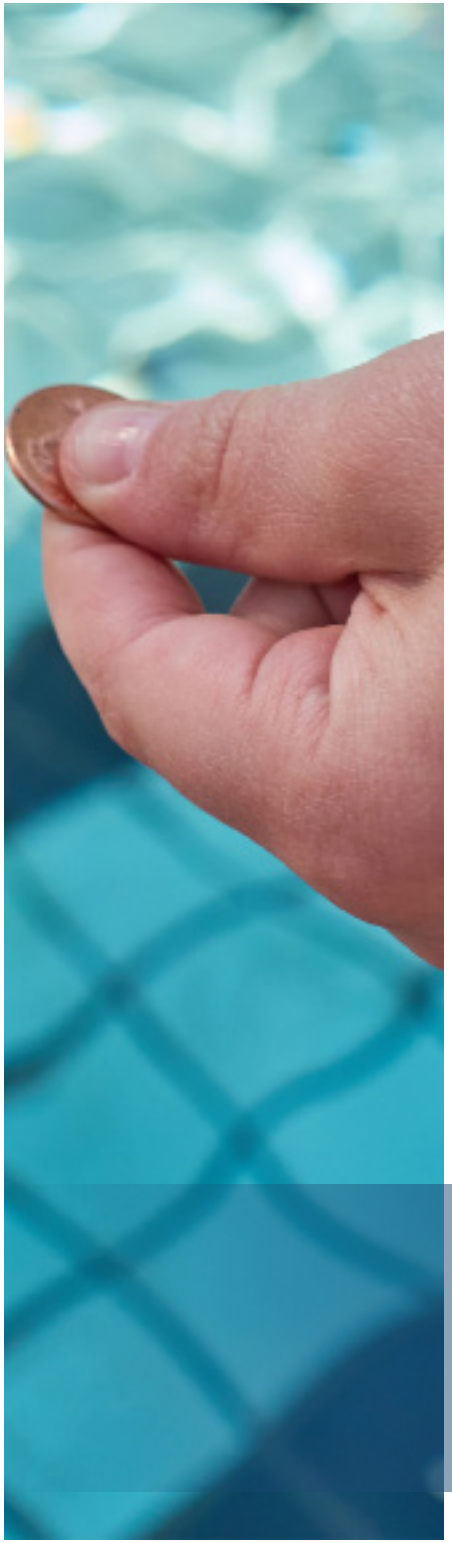
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water require by law, that all public water systems provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report to their customers in order to provide information about the quality of your 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 A (IDA). If your property is in the shaded pink area of the map, this report applies to you. If your property is not located within this area, please refer to the ID1 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. Traduzcalo 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 2025, 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 costs about 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

Rincon Water IDA water is treated at that Escondido Vista Water Treatment Plant and is comprised of several water sources:

- Water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through the San Diego County Water Authority. MWD imports water from two sources:
  - 242 mile-long aqueduct which transports Colorado River water from Lake Havasu
  - 444 mile-long aqueduct that transports water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in Northern California.
- Local surface water originating from Lake Henshaw in the San Luis Rey River Watershed.

Both sources of water are blended and treated at the Lake Dixon Water Treatment Plant (Treatment Plant) before being delivered to you.

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 is surface water. As this 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

Treating and Disinfecting Your Water

At the 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.

Due to its geographical location, IDA receives local raw and imported raw water which is blended, treated, and disinfected at the Escondido-Vista Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The WTP is jointly owned by the City of Escondido and the Vista Irrigation District and is located adjacent to Lake Dixon.

The WTP was constructed in 1976 and has capacity to produce 75 million gallons of potable (drinking) water per day. Water treatment at the plant includes mechanical and chemical removal of impurities, followed by inactivation of pathogens (e.g. viruses, bacteria, etc.) through disinfection.

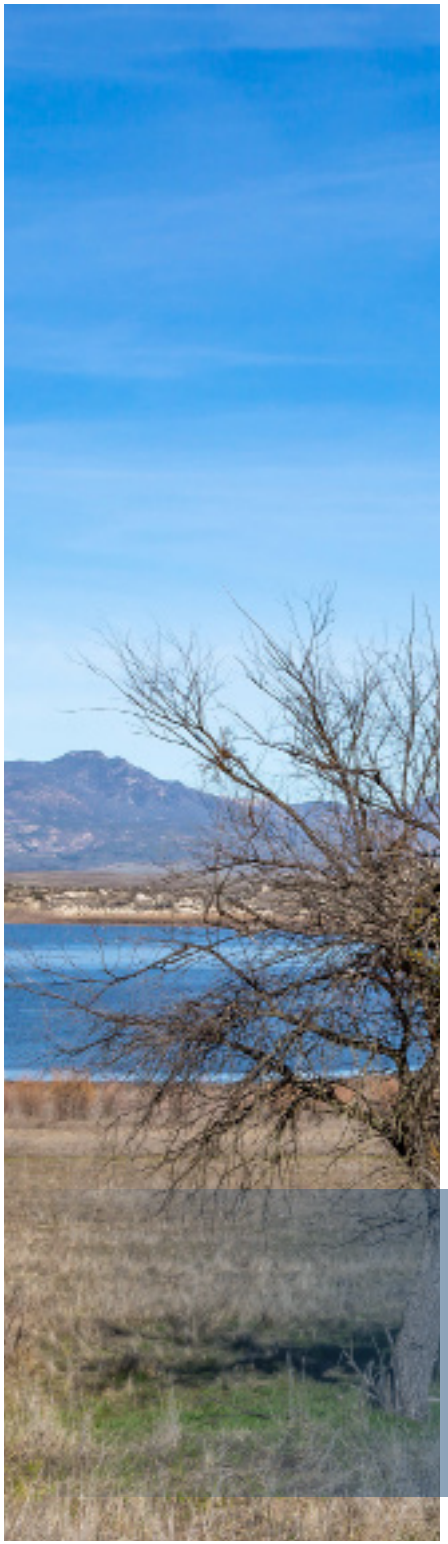
The result is safe and reliable water, that meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements. And, finally, the drinking water is then distributed to our customers.

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



Treating 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	Source See Page 16 for Key
Total Trihalomethanes [d] Highest LRAA	ug/L	80	NA	-	22.0 - 41.0 48.0	34.1	1, 2
Haloacetic Acids [e] Highest LRAA	ug/L	60	NA	-	ND - 12.0 13.0	6.0	1, 2
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	**4**	**4**	-	1.71 - 2.31	2.04	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:					*Escondido* Range	*Escondido* Average	Source
Chlorite	mg/L	1	0.05	0.02	0.17 - 0.59	0.34	1
Chlorate	ug/L	NL=800	NA	20	230 - 500	400	1

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

For information on the Escondido-Vista Water Treatment Plant, please visit:
https://www.vidwater.org/escondido-vista-water-treatment-plant

Water and Health

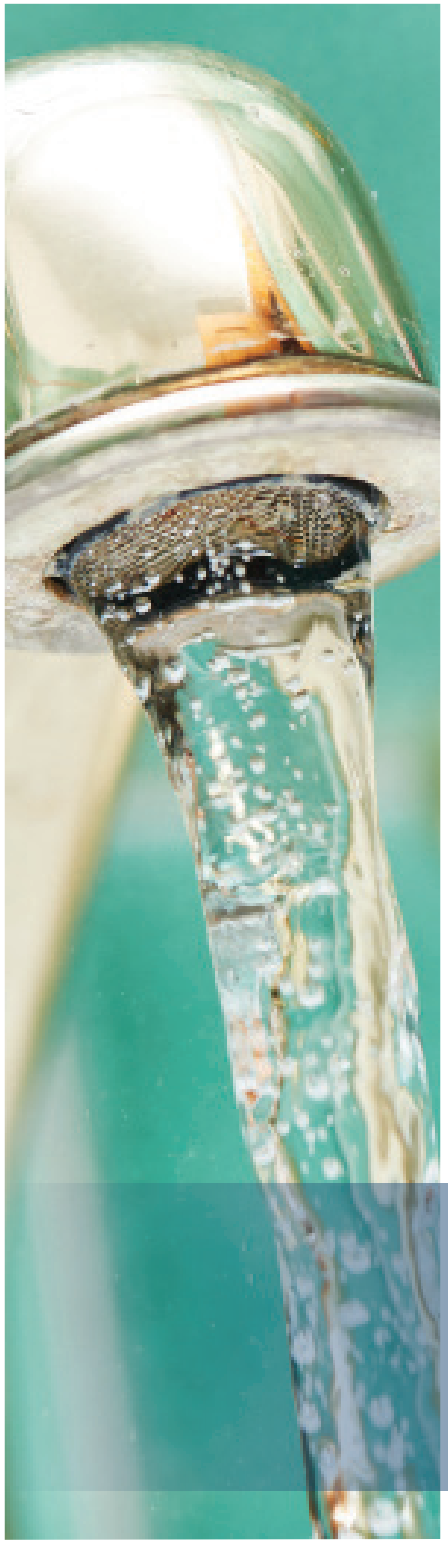
As surface water travels to its destination, it picks up impurities along its journey, due to natural and man-made processes. As such, water typically requires additional chemical treatment to make it suitable for human use and consumption. Because drinking water is essential for good health, we want 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 at schools 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 non-lead. A copy of this inventory can be obtained buy email: elagunas@rinconwater.org.

In 2024, Rincon Water conducted lead and copper testing for 20 private residential water systems located within its IDA water distribution system. The table below shows the results.

Parameter [(a)]	Scale	State MCL MRDL	PHG MRDLG	DLR	*Rincon Water System (2024)* 90th Percentile of 20 Samples	*Rincon Water System (2024)* # of Sites > AL	Source See Page 16 for Key
Lead [(f)]	ug/L	AL=15	0.20	5	6.0	0	5, 8
Copper [(f) (g)]	mg/L	AL=1.3	0.30	0.05	0.42	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:

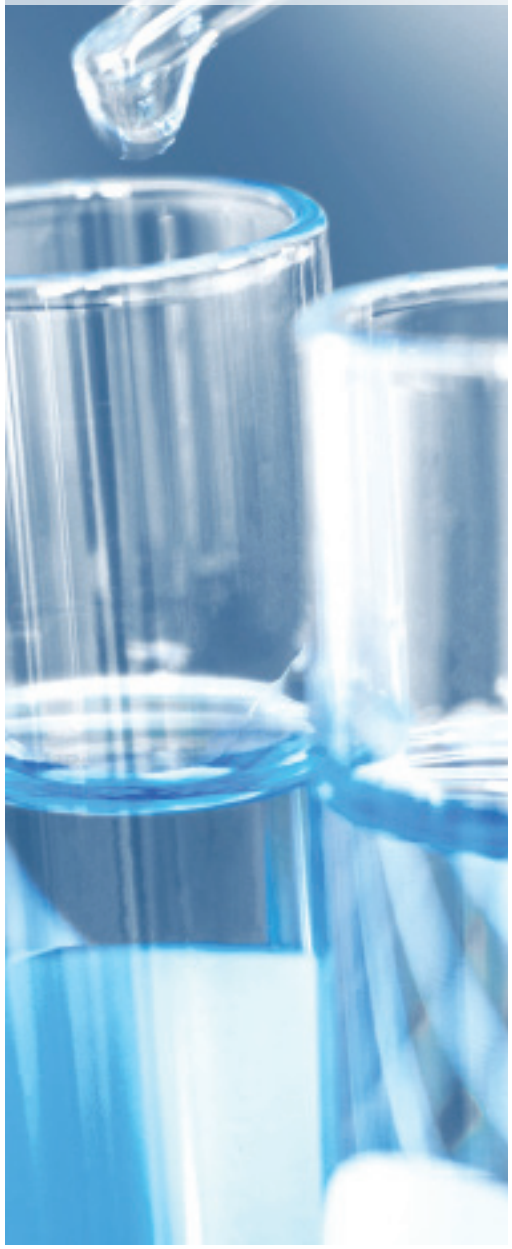
Parameter [(a)]	Scale	State MCL	State MRDL	State PHG / MCLG	State DLR	*Escondido* Range	*Escondido* Average	Source (See Page 16 for Key)
Arsenic	ug/L	10	.004	2	ND - 2.3	2.0	5, 6, 17
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	0	3	ND - 4.81	3.30	5
Gross Beta Activity	pCi/L	50	0	4	5.5 - 22.1	13.6	11
Perchlorate	ug/L	6	1	1	ND - 1.4	1.0	6
Selenium	ug/L	50	30	5	ND - 5.2	5.0	6,14

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

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

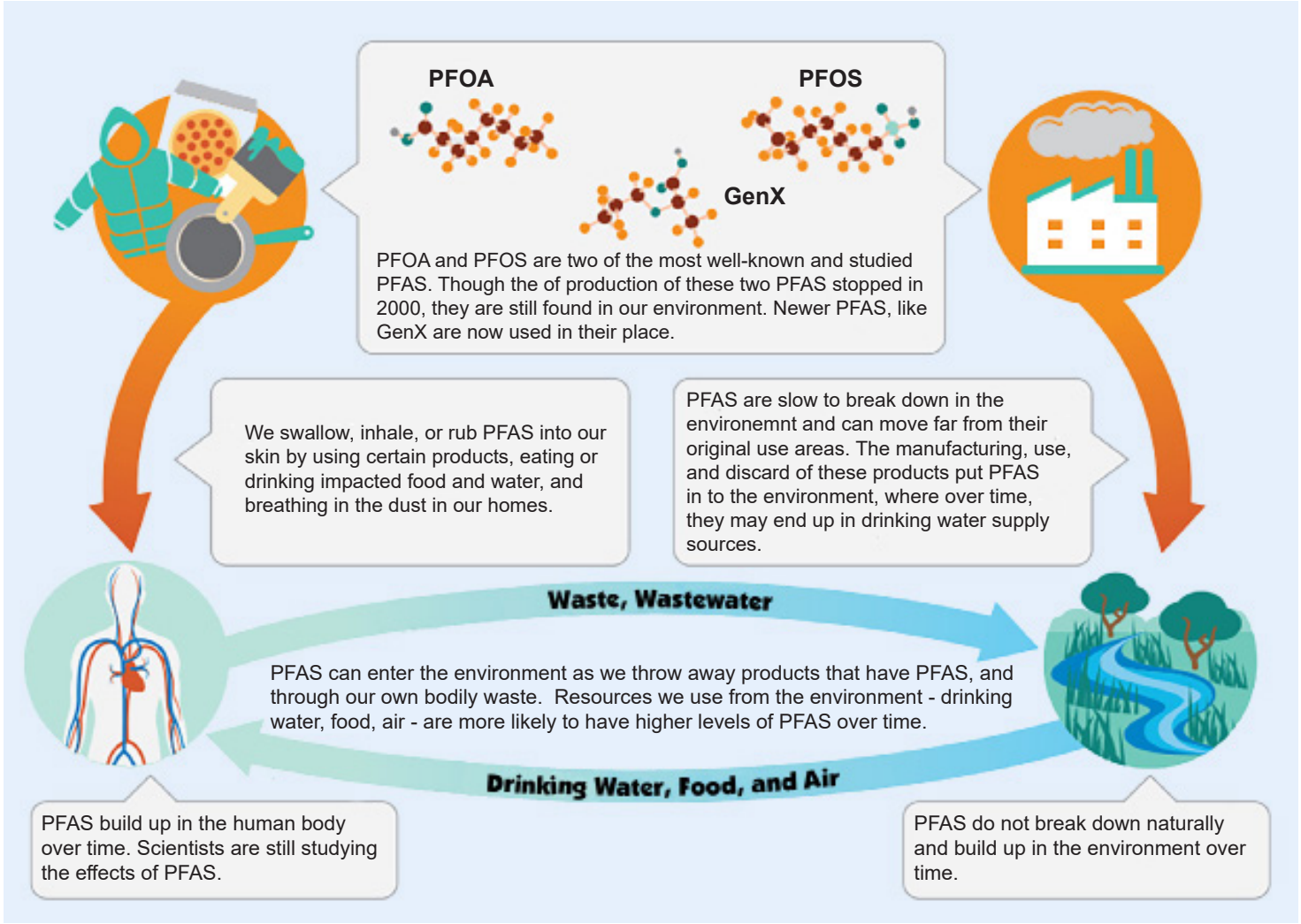
PFAS and Drinking Water

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

PFAS and Drinking Water (continued)

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

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 IDA was required to participate in the EPA's nationwide UCMR 3 study in 2014, which focused on testing the treated drinking water for specific unregualted contaminants. Currently, Rincon Water IDA has not been required to participate in any additional UCMR studies since participation in UCMR 3.

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 UCMRs, please visit:
https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

EPA

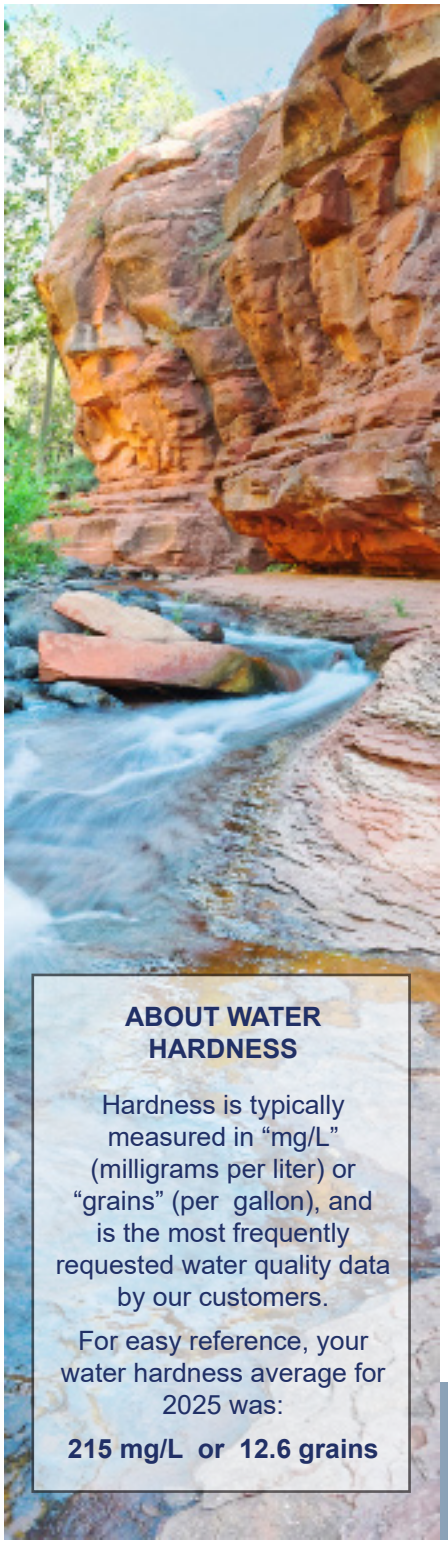
Other Water Contaminants

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 14 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 2025. 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.



Other Contaminants (continued)

Parameter (a)	Scale	State MCL MRDL	PHG MRDLG	DLR RL	Escondido Range	Escondido Average	Source See Page 16 for Key
Clarity (b)							
Turbidity	NTU	TT=1	NA	-	0.02 - 0.09	0.050	4,12
	%	95%(<0.3)			Highest NTU = 0.09 %(<0.3NTU) = 100%		
Microbiological (c,d)							
E. Coli - (Tested in Rincon's System)							
Monthly Positive#	Count	0	0	-	0 - 0	0.0	4
Total Coliform Bacteria (1)	%	5	NA	-	ND	ND	4
Heterotrophic Plate Count	CFU/ml	TT=500	NA	-	<1 - 14	<1	4
Primary Inorganic							
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.1	0.54 - 0.73	0.64	5, 13
Secondary Inorganic							
Aluminum	ug/L	200	NA	50	ND - 60	ND	1, 5
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	-	82 - 97	91	5, 7
Color	units	15	NA	-	1 - 1	1	5, 17
Corrosivity	SI	non-corrosive	NA	-	0.22 - 0.44	0.31	10
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA		N00-1	1	5
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	NA	-	788 - 994	853	7,9
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	0.5	160 - 190	173	5, 6
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NA	-	463 - 631	527	5, 6
Unregulated							
Bicarbonate	mg/L	NA	NA		121 - 171	140	5
Boron	mg/L	NL=1	NA	-	0.11 - 0.13	0.12	18
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	0.1	50 - 58	52	5
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	NA	NA	-	210 - 230	215	4, 5
Lithium	ug/L	NA	NA	-	15 - 30	23	4
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	9	19 - 21	20	5
Manganese	ug/L	50	NA	-	0.98 - 4.80	2.10	5, 14
pH	units	NA	NA	0.4	7.94 - 8.23	8.05	7, 9
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	-	4.2 - 5.4	4.8	5
Silica	mg/L	NA	NA	-	7.6 - 10.0	8.4	5
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	-	82 - 94	88	4, 5
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	NA	NA	-	99 - 140	115	5
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT	NA	-	1.4 - 4.0	2.3	10

Total Coliform Rule

All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule, and are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains protection for 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 U.S. 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 defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. More information about the Total Coliform Rule, and the Revised Total Coliform Rule, can be found at: www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/revised-total-coliform-rule- assessments -and corrective actions.

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

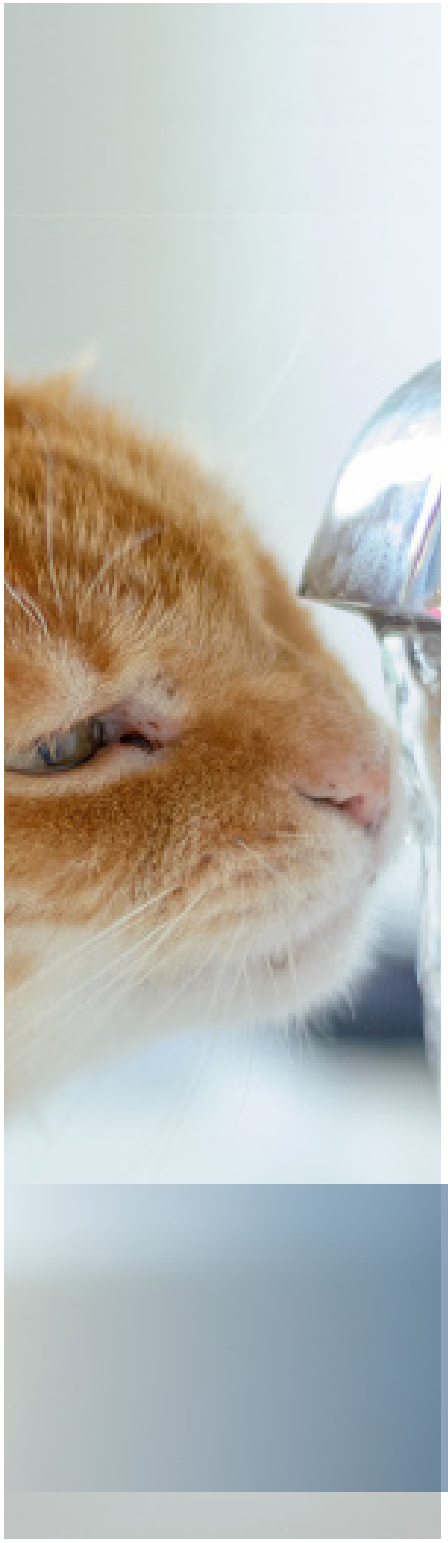
ABOUT WATER HARDNESS

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 2025 was:

215 mg/L or 12.6 grains

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.
CFU	**Colony-Forming Units :** Used to estimate the number of viable microorganisms in a water sample, based on their ability to form visible colonies when grown on a culture medium.
DLR	**Detection Limit for Reporting:** any contaminant measured at or above a specific level for the purpose of reporting.
LRAA	**Locational Running Annual Average:** An annual average of sample results taken at a single monitoring location
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 and are set by the US EPA.
mg/L	**Milligrams Per Liter:** Parts per million (ppm). The ration is like one packet of artificial sweetener added to 250 gallons of iced tea.
NA	**Not Applicable:** A contaminant not relevant to water source.
ND	**Not Detected:** A contaminant that was not detected.
ng/L	**Nanograms Per Liter:** Equivalent to parts per trillion.The ratio is like a barely visable speck in an entire Olympic-sized pool.
NL	**Notification Level:** A level at which regulating agencies and/or customers must be informed.
NS	**No Standard -** A standard has not been developed.
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 no known or expected risk to health as set by the US EPA.
NTU	**Nephelometric Turbidity Units:** A measure of the cloudiness in water. It is a good indicator of effectiveness of the WTP and the distribution system.
pCi/L	**PicoCuries Per Liter:** A measuring unit 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 EPA.
PDWS	**Primary Drinking Water Standards:** MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
RL	**Reporting Level:** Minimum reporting level if contaminant is detected.
SI	**Saturation Index (Landelier):** A calculated number used in water quality to indicate whether water will tend to form scale (calcium carbonate deposits) or be corrosive to pipes and infrastructure.
SS	**Single Sample -** Only one sample taken yearly.
TON	**Threshold Odor Number:** A measure of how strong the odor of water is, based on the degree of dilution required before the odor is no longer detectable.
TT	**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ug/L	**Micrograms Per Liter:** Equivalent to parts per billion. The ratio is like 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:** A facility that treats raw water from sources such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, groundwater wells, or imported water supplies to make it safe and suitable for drinking, industrial use, or other purposes.

To access your WaterSmart portal:

rincon.waterinsight.com

SoCal Water$mart

Referenced Information

Source Key

1. Residue of some surfacewater treatment processes
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.

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 2025, 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.

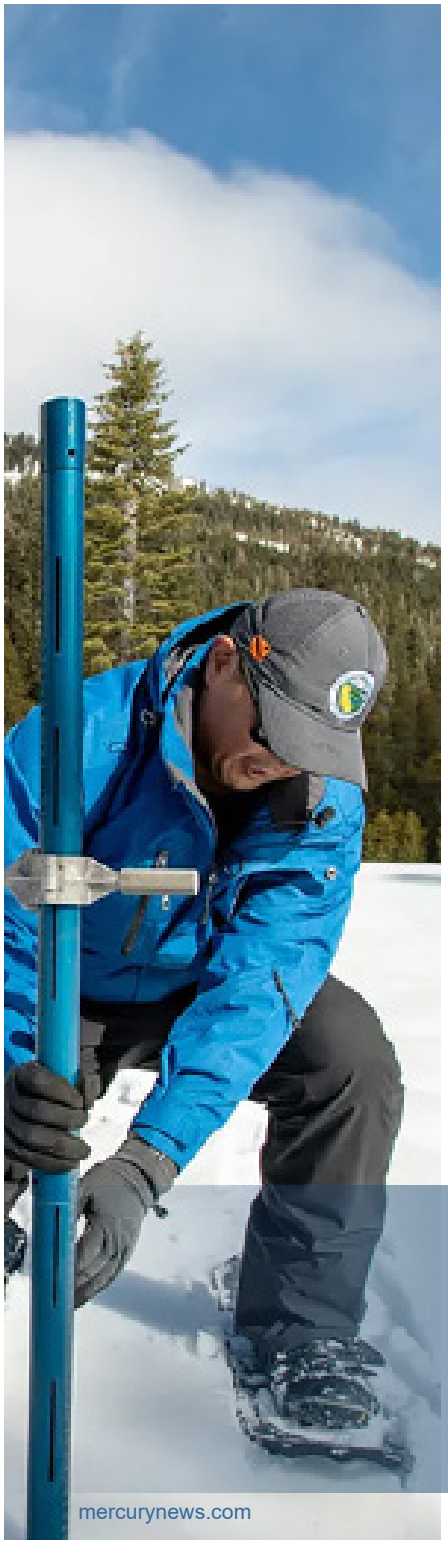
Check Out the WaterSmart Portal

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



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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. These 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. The City of Escondido's Sanitary Survey was updated in January 2022.

Source waters supplied by the Metropolitan Water District — 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.

The City of Escondido's Sanitary Survey identifies a number of activities that have the potential to adversely affect the water quality within its watersheds including residential septic facilities, urban runoff, agricultural operations, and recreational activities, however no contaminants from these activities were detected in the local water supply.

Thank you for reading our 2025 Consumer Confidence Report. We are proud to serve the greater Escondido Valley.

City of Escondido Sanitary Survey can be found at: https://www.escondido.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4442/Watershed-Sanitary-Survey-Update-2021-PDF?bidId=

The State Water Project Sanitary Survey can be accessed by calling the Water Resources Control Board at 619-525-4159.

The Colorado River Sanitary Survey can be accessed by calling the Metropolitan Water District at 800-354-4420.