Consumer Confidence Report
2015

Quality Counts...

50 YEARS – EST. 1965
RANCHO CALIFORNIA WATER DISTRICT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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At Rancho California Water District...Quality Counts!

For over 50 years, Rancho Water has invested in and maintained your drinking water system to ensure public health and safety. These efforts enable us to meet stringent requirements from the State Water Resources Control Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

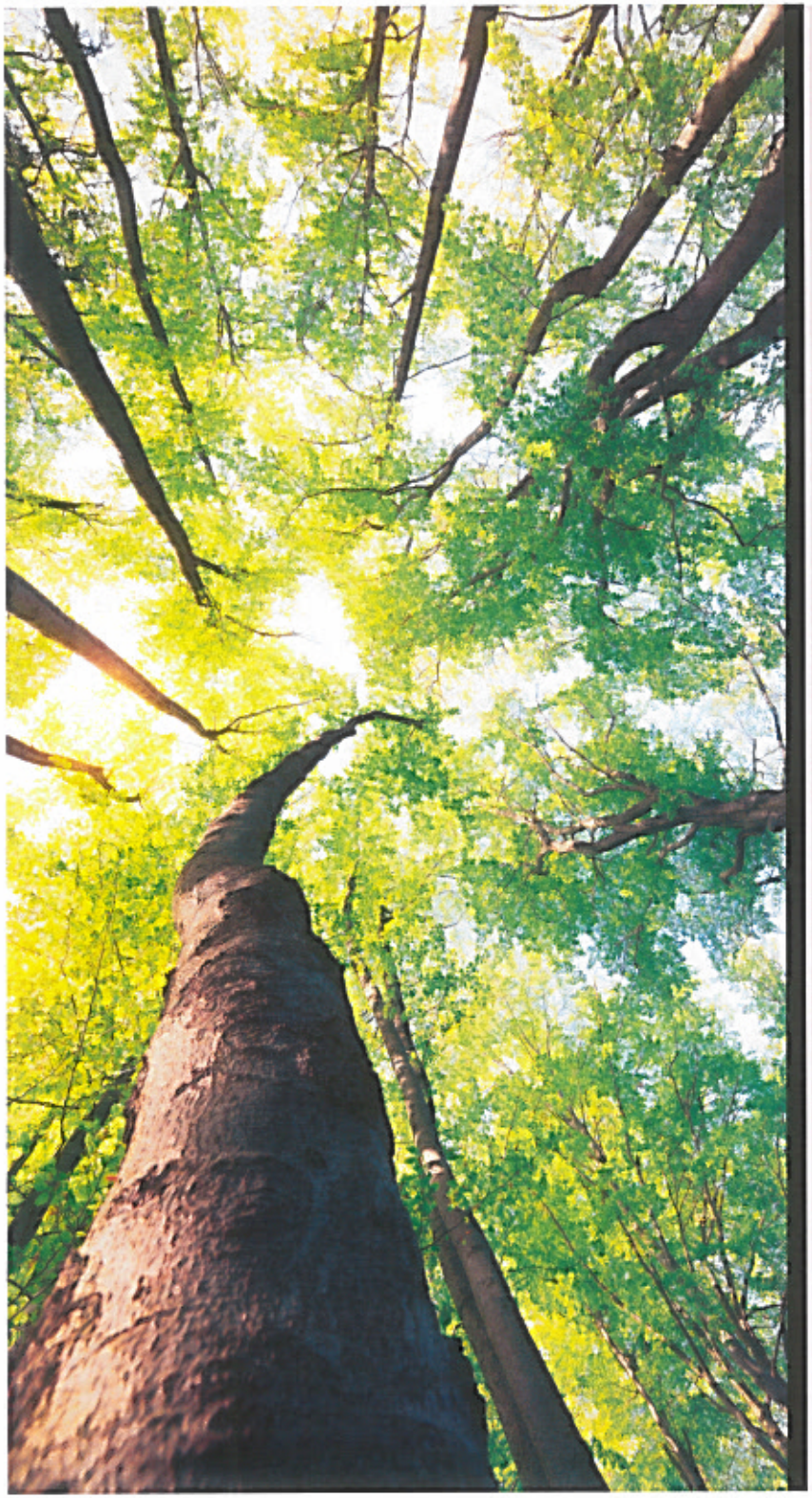
At Rancho Water, we have two primary sources of water: imported water and groundwater. Our imported water comes from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. We also pump groundwater from right here in the Temecula Valley. Each water source has different characteristics and requires different levels of treatment to ensure consistent quality.

To ensure the water remains clean and the highest quality possible, Rancho Water samples the water over 2,000 times a year!

Water samples are taken from throughout the system and sent to an independent lab that verifies the test results. The lab tests for a variety of constituents that might be present in the water. Many constituents that we test for are naturally occurring, but could potentially cause health concerns.

This Consumer Confidence Report includes data tables that show what we test for, if there was a detection, and if so, at what level. **It's important to remember that if there is a detection, that doesn't mean the water is not safe to drink.** Many naturally occurring elements found in water are detected at low levels, but are only known to have a health affect at very high levels and over a long period of time.

Ensuring water quality is a complex process. While much of the information included in this report is required by law, whenever possible we have tried to put it in terms you can understand. If you have questions about this report, or have a concern about water quality, please visit our website at ranchowater.com or call us at (951) 296-6900.



Message from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water meets all Federal and State parameters, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/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).

2015 Test Results

-Constituents Detected-

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Clarity	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Result
Effluent Turbidity of Imported Water	NTU	0.3		Highest Result	0.1
	%	95(a)	NA	% < 0.3	100
Effluent Turbidity of GWUI Water	NTU	0.3		Highest Result	0.21
	%	95(a)	NA	% < 0.3	100

Inorganic Chemicals

Constituents Detected	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	ND	ND*	ND-24	3.3	2013-2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Barium	ug/L	1000	2000	124	124*	ND-0.27	ND	2013-2015	Drilling wastes, smelting of copper
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	10	0.02	ND	ND*	ND-4.1	1.7	2013-2015	Industrial waste discharge
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	.06-1.0	0.7	0.1-6.4	0.7	2013-2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate	mg/L	45	45	ND	ND*	ND-26	8.3	2013-2015	Ag runoff leaching, human or animal waste
Selenium	µg/L	50	30	ND	ND*	ND-0.005	ND	2013-2015	Leaching from natural deposits

**Average is determined by the highest annual average*

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. Rancho California Water District closely monitors the levels of arsenic in each of its wells and reduces the levels, where necessary, to ensure the water delivered to homes meets the standards. Although arsenic is considered a carcinogen, the health risk of arsenic at levels below the state and federal standards is considered low.

Fluoride: The District has detected fluoride above the MCL in two (2) of its 41 active wells. The water from these wells is blended with water from other wells to reduce the level of fluoride to acceptable levels.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radionuclides

Constituents Detected	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND-5	ND	ND-8.2	2.6	2007-2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	(0)	5	5	ND	ND	2007-2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Radium-228	pCi/L	5	0.019	ND	ND	ND-0.26	0.08	2007-2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0-2.0	2	0.9-7.4	3.0	2007-2015	Leaching from natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

	Unit	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Distribution System Range	Distribution System Average	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	NA	6.5-63	20	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid	µg/L	60	NA	ND-50	7.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	[4]	[4]	0.2-2.40	0.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper Survey

	Unit	State AL	PHG	Number of Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Sample Date	Number of Sites That Exceed Action Level	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	µg/L	15	0.2	50	ND	2013	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing: erosion of natural deposits
Copper	µg/L	1300	0.3	50	130	2013	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing: erosion of natural deposits

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Rancho California Water District 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.

Manganese: The District has detected Manganese levels above the secondary MCL in two (2) of its 41 active wells. A secondary standard is meant to control taste or odor issues and is not related to health effects. Manganese is a naturally occurring substance found in many of types of rock and soil. It is ubiquitous in the environment and found in ground water. Manganese at low levels is nutritionally essential to humans. The District treats the ground water to reduce Manganese to acceptable levels at these wells.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	102-105	104	38-240	115	2013-2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	15	NA	1-2	1	ND-5	0.6	2013-2015	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	µg/L	300	NA	ND	ND	ND-110	5.5	2013-2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	µg/L	50	NL=500	ND	ND	ND-180	14	2013-2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	TON	3	NA	1	1	ND	ND	2013-2015	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	1000-1050	1020	370-1200	817	2013-2015	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	237-249	243	3.8-230	115	2013-2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NA	639-655	647	110-950	473	2013-2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	5	ND	ND	ND-1.1	0.07	2013-2015	Soil runoff

Unregulated Constituents

Constituents Analyzed	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Boron	µg/L		NA	130	130	ND-1.6	0.3	2012-2014	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Vanadium	µg/L	NA	NL=50	ND	ND	ND-18	0.4	2005-2013	Naturally occuring, industrial waste discharge

Federal Unregulated Constituents (UCMR3)

Constituents Analyzed	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Chemical Uses
Vanadium	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	< 0.2 -84	29	2015	Vanadium is a natural element
Molybdenum	ug/L	NA	NA	4.4	4.4	1.1-19	5.2	2015	Molybdenum is a natural element
Strontium	ug/L	NA	NA	1100	1100	26-910	473.5	2015	Strontium is a natural element
Chromium (total)	ug/L	NA	NA	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2 -3.6	1.3	2015	Chromium is an inorganic element
Chromium-6	ug/L	10	0.02	0.053	0.053	< 0.03 -4.1	1	2015	The primary sources of chromium entering the aquatic environment are from tanneries, cooling towers, steel, nonferrous foundries.
Chlorate	ug/L	NA	NA	48	48	< 20 -180	68.2	2015	Chlorate is a byproduct of disinfection

Additional Parameters

Constituents Analyzed	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	mg/L	NA	NA	125-130	127	58-220	141	2013-2015	Naturally occuring
Bromate	µg/L	10	0.1	1.1-9.9	4.3	NC	NA	2012	Disinfection by-product of Ozonation
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	75-78	77	1.3-110	50	2013-2015	Calcium is the fifth most abundant natural element
Chlorate	µg/L	NL=800	NA	91-147	97	NC	NA	2015	Disinfection by-product of chlorination
Hardness	mg/L	NA	NA	290-307	299	3.5-370	182	2013-2015	Water hardness is an aesthetic parameter of water quality
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	25-27	26	ND-27	14	2013-2015	Magnesium is an inorganic element
pH	Unit	NA	NA	8.1-8.2	8.1	6.8-9.2	8	2013-2015	pH is a physical measure of water acidity
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	4.7-5.1	4.9	ND-6.2	2.9	2013-2015	Potassium is a mineral found in almost all foods
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	96-103	100	60-170	98	2013-2015	Some water softeners may add sodium to water
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT	NA	2.0-2.6	2.3	NC	NA	2013-2015	Various natural and man-made sources

List of Acronyms

DLR: Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting	NL: Notification Level (Prev. known as Action Level)
GWUI: Ground Water Under the Influence of Surface Water	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (Suspended Material)
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level	pCi/L: Pico Curies per Liter
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ppt: Parts per Trillion (Equivalent to 1 drop of water in an Olympic-size swimming pool)
mg/L: Milligrams per Liter or Parts Per Million (PPM) (Equivalent to 1 drop of water in 10 gallons)	Sequestration: Phosphates Used in Water Treatment to Control Metal Releases
NA: Not Applicable	TT: Treatment Technique
NC: Not Collected	µg/L: Micrograms per Liter or Parts Per Billion (PPB) (Equivalent to 1 drop of water in a 10,000 gallon pool)
ND: Not Detected	uS/cm: MicroSeimen per Centimeter

Monitoring & Sampling Frequency

Distribution System	
Bacteriological	Weekly
Trihalomethanes	Quarterly
Color	Monthly
Odor	Monthly
Turbidity	Monthly

Well Water	
Bacteriological	Monthly to Quarterly
Inorganic Chemicals	Once Every 3 Years
Color	Once Every 3 Years
Turbidity	Once Every 3 Years
VOCs	Once Every 3 Years

2015 Test Results

-Constituents Not Detected-

Water Quality Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Inorganic Chemicals

Constituents Analyzed	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date
Aluminum	µg/L	200	600	ND	ND*	ND	ND	2013-2015
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	6	ND	ND*	ND	ND	2013-2015

**Average is determined by the highest annual average*

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date
Aluminum	µg/L	200	600	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013-2015
Foaming Agents	µg/L	500	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013-2015

Federal Unregulated Constituents (UCMR3)

Constituents Analyzed	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water Range	Imported Water Average	Well Water Range	Well Water Average	Sample Date
1,2,3-trichloropropane	ug/L	NA	0.0007	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
1,3-butadiene	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Chloromethane (methyl dichloride)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
1,1-dichloroethane	mg/l	NA	0.003	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Bromomethane (methyl bromide)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Bromochloromethane (halon 1011)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
1,4-dioxane	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Cobalt	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Perfluorooctanesulfonate acid (PFOS)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
17-beta-estradiol	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
17-alpha-ethynylestradiol (ethinyl estradiol)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
16-alpha-hydroxyestradiol (estriol)	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Equilin	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Estrone	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
Testosterone	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015
4-anderostene-3,17-dione	ug/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015

Where Your Water Comes From...

RCWD provides water and sewer services to meet the diverse needs of the people who live and work in the Temecula and Murrieta Valleys.

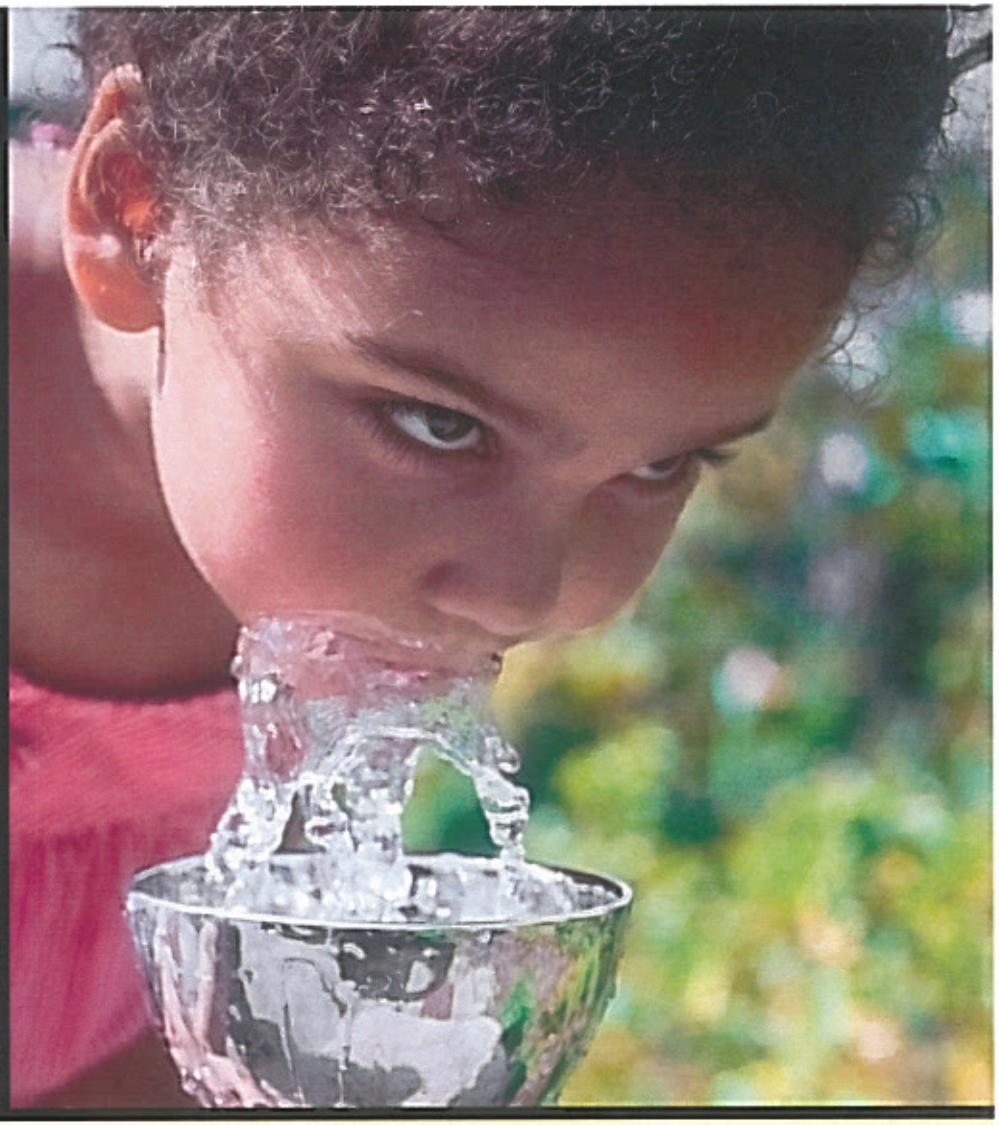
RCWD is fortunate to have three local sources of water. Surface water runoff into Vail Lake is captured during the winter and released to replenish our local underground aquifers when available. Native groundwater supplies are pumped from the large underground basins that underlie portions of the District. The District also purchases untreated imported water for additional groundwater basin recharge. Recycled water (highly treated, filtered, and disinfected wastewater) is used on some landscaping, parks, and golf courses within the District (5%).

In addition to local sources, RCWD purchases imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The two primary sources of MWD water are the Colorado River and Northern California.

An assessment of the drinking water sources was completed in December 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to, but have not been impacted by, the following activities: crop irrigation, dry cleaners, electrical manufacturing, grazing, gas stations, mining, photo processing, septic systems, and sewer collection systems. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the District.

Also in December 2002, MWD completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be optained by contacting MWD at (800) 225-5693.

To speak with someone about RCWD's Consumer Confidence Report, please call Water Quality Supervisor, Randy Hagan, at (951) 296-6900.



Rancho California Water District

Getting the Most from Every Resource

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8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Fri.

Watch our new video to learn more about your water supply and RCWD's efforts to ensure water reliability...

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Rancho CA Water District

Water System Number: 3310038

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 23, 2015 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by:
Name: Randy Hagan
Signature:
Title: Water Quality Supervisor
Phone Number: (951) 296-6900 Date: 7/27/2016

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- X CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- X "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - X Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.ranchowater.com/ccr
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - X Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- X *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.ranchowater.com/ccr
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

X Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.ranchowater.com/ccr

X Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.ranchowater.com/ccr

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior CDPH review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Notification of the electronic delivery was mailed to all customers with a link to the website. Also, an e-mail "blast" was performed. A post was made on twitter and facebook with a direct link to the CCR. The CCR is available on line and can be mailed to customers upon request.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.