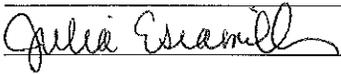


**Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form**  
*(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

Water System Name: Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District

Water System Number: ID-A, PWS# 3710044

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/30/16 (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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Julia Escamilla  
Signature:   
Title: Public Services Info Officer  
Phone Number: (760) 745-5522 X503 Date: 06/30/16

*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).
- 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).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR at the following URL: [www.rinconwater.org/images/Rincon/2016CCR.pdf](http://www.rinconwater.org/images/Rincon/2016CCR.pdf)
  - 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)
  - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission





Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District  
 1920 N. Iris Lane, Escondido, CA 92026  
 Monday - Friday: 8:00 am - 4:30 pm  
 Phone (24 hours): (760) 745-5522  
 www.rinconwater.org



RINCON DEL DIABLO MWD  
 1920 IRIS LANE  
 ESCONDIDO, CA 92026-1318

Account Number	AMOUNT DUE
01-0400-01	\$114.65
<b>Due Date</b>	<b>After Due Date Pay</b>
7/25/2016	AUTO PAY
<b>Billing Date</b>	<b>Delinquency Date</b>
6/29/2016	7/26/2016
<b>Service From</b>	<b>Service To</b>
5/19/2016	6/20/2016
<b>Service Address</b>	
1920 N IRIS LN	

PREVIOUS BALANCE	\$120.46
PAYMENTS	(\$120.46)
DELINQUENT CHARGE	\$0.00
ADJUSTMENTS	\$0.00
<b>PAST DUE AMOUNT</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
WATER USAGE	11.62
TIER 1	11.62
SDCWA IAC CHARGE	18.96
SYSTEM OPERATIONS	84.07
<b>CURRENT BILL</b>	<b>\$114.65</b>
<b>AMOUNT DUE</b>	<b>\$114.65</b>
	AUTO PAY

**Meter Readings**

Previous	Current	Units
142	144	2

**Water Usage History (Units)**

Use your NEW ACCOUNT NUMBER to ensure payment is credited to your account. Please note payments received without the remittance stub or with incorrect account numbers may be returned to sender. The 2015 Water Quality Report (CCR) is available now at [www.rinconwater.org/images/Rincon/2016CCR.pdf](http://www.rinconwater.org/images/Rincon/2016CCR.pdf).

**CUSTOMER ACCOUNT INFORMATION - RETAIN FOR YOUR RECORDS**



There will be a charge on all returned checks.  
 Please return this portion with your payment.  
 When paying in person, please bring both portions of this bill.

Account Number	AMOUNT DUE
01-0400-01	\$114.65
<b>Due Date</b>	<b>After Due Date Pay</b>
7/25/2016	PAID BY DRAFT
<b>Account Name</b>	
RINCON DEL DIABLO MWD	
<b>Service Address</b>	
1920 N IRIS LN	
<b>Amount Enclosed</b>	

Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District  
 PO Box 506748  
 San Diego, CA 92150-6748

0194000000000011465000000114653



WaterSmart Program  
1920 North Iris Lane  
Escondido, CA 92026

# YOUR HOME WATER REPORT

THIS IS AN INFORMATIONAL REPORT AND NOT A BILL.

SERVICE ADDRESS: 1920 NORTH IRIS LANE  
ACCOUNT NUMBER: 123-4567-89

GO PAPERLESS. SEE ALL INFO & PRODUCTS AT:  
[rincon.watersmart.com](http://rincon.watersmart.com)

A 0032 25779 V004 000013675 00004659

Julia Escamilla, Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water  
1920 North Iris Lane  
Escondido, CA 92026-1318



760-317-4673 conservation@rinconwater.org

## Your WaterScore

APR 22 TO MAY 19, 2016



Way to go, WaterSaver!  
You ranked in the top 20%.

Gallons Per Day (GPD)  
2 UNITS = 71 GPD



Your water use is compared to homes in Rincon Del Diablo's service area with 3 occupants and a similar yard size.

## ! Your Drinking Water Report

To ensure the highest quality water, we routinely sample our water distribution system.

View the testing results, available July 1, for chlorine, temperature, pH, contaminants and more at [rinconwater.org/water-quality-ccr](http://rinconwater.org/water-quality-ccr).

## 📱 Sign up for text leak alerts

"We just fixed a leaky outside faucet. I wouldn't have realized how much water we were wasting without the leak alert text message."

-Tina W.

Protect your property and avoid water waste by signing up for notifications at [rincon.watersmart.com](http://rincon.watersmart.com) today.

## Water-saving actions just for you

Selected based on your household characteristics, yard size, and historical water use.

[Log on to update your profile](#)

Potential annual savings if you:

	Upgrade to a low-flow toilet		Install faucet aerators		Fill bath 1/3 of the way
	<b>31</b> GALLONS PER DAY		<b>19</b> GALLONS PER DAY		<b>5</b> GALLONS PER DAY
	<b>\$71</b> DOLLARS PER YEAR		<b>\$66</b> DOLLARS PER YEAR		<b>\$19</b> DOLLARS PER YEAR

## Log on

Get your full list of recommended actions, and see:

- Where you're using the most
- Your progress over time
- Efficient products for purchase

[rincon.watersmart.com](http://rincon.watersmart.com)

A free service offered by your water utility and powered by WaterSmart Software®



# 2016 Consumer Confidence Report



Data for January through December 2015

Rincon Water is proud to present the 2016 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality (CCR). Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District (Rincon Water) has been serving the community for over 62 years and is pleased to announce that your tap water, once again, meets and exceeds all federal and state drinking standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

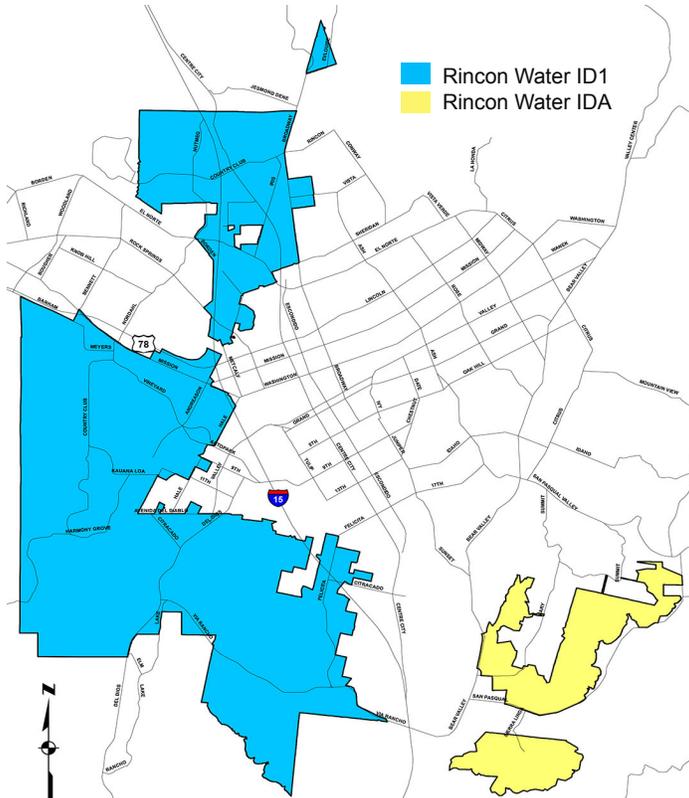


Figure 1 - Map of Rincon Water's Improvement District (ID) 1 & A.

Rincon Water has confidence in the quality of our water and we want to share that with you. This report contains important information about your water, where it comes from and its specific qualities. Rincon Water regularly tests your water to ensure compliance with federal and state guidelines. As a customer and consumer, you have the right - and should know, the consistency of your water. Please take a moment to read through this report.

As California continues to be challenged by the ongoing drought, Rincon Water is planning locally and regionally to bring much-needed local water supply to our customers and reduce dependency on imported water. Through innovation, conservation, and education, Rincon Water will continue to provide a safe, reliable water supply for generations to come.

We welcome your comments, questions, and participation. For more information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Clint Baze, Director of Engineering and Operations at (760) 745-5522. Public comments are also welcome at Rincon Water's monthly Board Meeting held every second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm at its District offices located at 1920 North Iris Lane, Escondido. Please visit our website for more information.

## Board of Directors

David Drake  
President

Diana Towne  
Vice President

James Murtland  
Treasurer

Dr. Gregory Quist  
Director

Erin Lump  
Director

## This report is required under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and provides information on:

Where Your Water Comes From . . . . .	2
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# Where your Water Comes From

Due to geographical placement, Rincon Water currently has two sources of potable water that are provided to our customers. These sources are delineated by Improvement District 1 (ID1) and Improvement District A (IDA). In most cases, you can determine which is your source water by using the first two digits of your account number and/or refer to Figure 1 on page 1.

**ID 1**  
Accounts beginning with:  
**01 - 48, 94, 96, and 97**

**IDA**  
Accounts beginning with:  
**75 - 85, 92, and 95**

*Note: The Abbreviations Key, Source Key and Foot Notes are located on Page 6 of this report.*

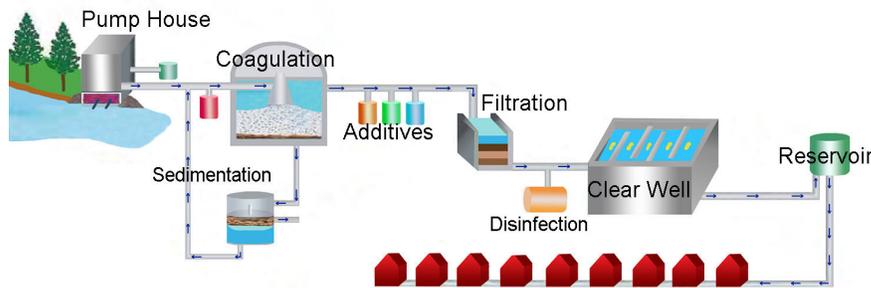
As a desert, San Diego County has very few local sources of potable water. In order to meet the needs of the people within the service area, Rincon Water purchases your water from the San Diego County Water Authority, which in turn, purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD imports water from two sources: a 242 mile-long aqueduct which transports Colorado River water from Lake Havasu and a 444 mile-long aqueduct that transports water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in Northern California. The water is treated at the Robert A. Skinner Treatment Plant, located in Riverside County, before it is delivered into Rincon Water's distribution system.

Rincon Water purchases your water from the City of Escondido. This supplier has two sources of water. The first source is purchased from the San Diego County Water Authority, which purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD imports water from two sources: a 242 mile-long aqueduct which transports Colorado River water from Lake Havasu and a 444 mile-long aqueduct that transports water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in Northern California. The second source is local water which originates 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.

## Water Treatment

When our water suppliers take untreated water from surface sources such as a river or open reservoir, it often contains dirt, tiny pieces of leaves, and other organic and inorganic matter, as well as trace amounts of certain contaminants. When it gets to the treatment plant, the water is analyzed and treated, resulting in drinking water that is safe for human consumption. Today, the most common steps in water treatment include coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

Disinfection, the final step in water treatment, deactivates and destroys pathogenic microorganisms and/or microbiological contaminants which may be present in the source water. Disinfection is accomplished 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 reliability of drinking water produced from surface water, such as the Colorado River, the Sacramento Bay Delta, and Lake Henshaw.



The EPA establishes standards for water treatment and disinfection by-products, or secondary products resulting from this action, in order to safeguard public health. As such, our wholesalers have identified the following disinfection byproducts, residuals, and precursors resulting from the water treatment process:

Parameter <sup>(a)</sup>	Scale	State			ID 1		ID A		Source (See Page 6 for Key)
		MCL MRDL	PHG MRDLG	DLR	Range	Average	Range	Average	
<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b> <sup>(d)</sup> Highest LRAA	ug/L	80	NA	NA	17.0 - 24.0	20.5 22.0	26.0 - 54.0	40.0 37.0	1, 2
<b>Haloacetic Acids</b> <sup>(e)</sup> Highest LRAA	ug/L	60	NA	NA	4.6 - 16.0	10.3 12.0	14.0 - 48.0	31.0 30.0	1, 2
<b>Total Chlorine Residual</b>	mg/L	4	4	NA	1.53 - 2.45	1.84	1.84 - 2.35	2.14	
<b>Bromate</b>	ug/L	10	0.1	1	1.1 - 9.9	4.3	ND	ND	
<b>Chlorite</b>	mg/L	1	0.05	0.02	ND	ND	0.48-0.70	0.59	1
<b>Chlorate</b>	ug/L	NL=800	NA	20	97 - 97	97	170-440	270	1

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

# Water Contaminants

A contaminant is any impurity found in source water. The sources of these 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 chart below.

- **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 are contaminants which have no established parameters at this time.

Water treatment processes remove contaminants from your water and can be quite costly to operate 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 following contaminants were identified in your drinking water by our wholesaler:

Parameter <sup>(a)</sup>	Scale	State			ID 1		ID A		Source (See Page 6 for Key)
		MCL MRDL*	PHG MCLG*	DLR	Range	Average	Range	Average	
<b>Clarity</b> <sup>(b)</sup>									
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	-	ND - ND	ND	0.04 - 0.10	0.05	4, 15
<b>Microbiological</b> <sup>(c) (d)</sup>									
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5	0*	-	ND - 0.20	ND	ND - 0.65	0.15	4
<b>Primary Inorganic</b>									
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.1	0.5 - 0.9	0.7	0.75 - 0.84	0.80	5, 17
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.10	0.12 - 0.12	0.12	ND - 0.12	0.10	5, 6
<b>Secondary Inorganic</b>									
Chloride	mg/L	500	NS	NS	102 - 105	104	88 - 110	98	5, 9
Color	units	15	NS	NS	1 - 1	1	1-2	1	5, 10
Corrosivity	sl	NA	NS	-	0.63 - 0.74	0.69	0.27 - 0.58	0.45	
pH	units	NA	NA	NA	8.1 - 8.2	8.1	7.8 - 8.2	8.0	
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	NS	NA	1000-1050	1020	882-1062	993	9, 11
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NS	0.5	237 - 249	243	180 - 250	220	5, 6
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NS	NS	639 - 655	647	550 - 790	640	4, 5
<b>Unregulated</b>									
Bicarbonate	mg/L	NS	NS	-	ND	ND	150 - 190	160	5
Boron	mg/L	NL=1*	NS	.10	0.13 - 0.13	0.13	0.13 - 0.21	0.17	5, 6
Calcium	mg/L	NS	NS	NS	75 - 78	77	51 - 75	63	5
Hardness	mg/L	NS	NS	NS	290 - 307	299	210 - 300	255	5
HPC	CFU/ml	TT	NS	NS	ND - 1	ND	<1 - 87	1	
Magnesium	mg/L	NS	NS	NS	25 - 27	26	20 - 27	24	5
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NS	1	2 - 2	2	ND	ND	4
Potassium	mg/L	NS	NS	NS	4.7 - 5.1	4.9	4.6 - 5.5	4.9	5
Silica	mg/L	NS	NS	-	ND	ND	6.7 - 7.6	7.3	
Sodium	mg/L	NS	NS	NS	96 - 103	100	92 - 110	103	5
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	NS	NS	NS	125 - 130	128	120 - 160	130	5
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT	NS	0.3	2.0 - 2.6	2.3	2.2 - 4.3	2.6	12

\*\*All levels of these constituents were within the EPA and State limitations.\*\*

## Water and Health

In elementary school, we learned that each molecule of water is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. After reading this report, you will find that potable water is made up of more than three atoms. 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 we are meeting these high standards.

In reality however, 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**.

## Pharmaceuticals in the Water

During the mid 1980s, the alarm was sounded on pharmaceuticals found in source water. Aspirin, caffeine, nicotine, by-products of soaps, shampoos and other personal care products, hormones, and medications were showing up in rivers downstream from waste water treatment plants.

With the use of highly sophisticated test equipment, these contaminants were detected at very low levels (parts per trillion). These levels were well below prescription dosages. Drinking water treatment plants can remove some chemicals, but the technologies to effectively monitor and treat pharmaceuticals are not common.

Prevention is simply the best strategy for minimizing contamination. The overuse or misuse of drugs is a threat to our water. Please return unused medications to pharmacies, instead of dumping them down the drain. As we develop new treatments to protect our water, your actions today will ultimately protect you and your family tomorrow.

## Contaminants in the News

As testing becomes more precise and health implications refined, a particular contaminant may receive media attention. Those contaminants are typically identified as having potential significant impact on your health and/or the environment. Over the years, perchlorate, lead, copper, radionuclides, MTBE, and arsenic were on that list. For your information, here are those contaminants and associated results for 2015:

Parameter <sup>(a)</sup>	Scale	State			ID 1		ID A		Source (See Page 6 for Key)
		MCL MRDL	PHG MCLG*	DLR	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Arsenic	ug/L	10	.004	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	14
MTBE	ug/L	5	13	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	13
Perchlorate	ug/L	6	6	4	ND	ND	ND	ND	6
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	0*	3	ND - 5.0	ND	ND - 7.8	3.8	5
Gross Beta Activity	pCi/L	50	0*	4	5.0 - 5.0	5.0	ND	ND	14
Combined Radium <sup>(h)</sup>	pCi/L	5	0*	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	5
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	1.0 - 2.0	2.0	2.4 - 2.4	2.4	5
					90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile of 30 Samples	# of Sites > AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile of 11 Samples	# of Sites > AL	
Copper <sup>(f)(g)</sup>	mg/L	AL=1.3	0.30	0.05	0.53	0	.45	0	
Lead <sup>(f)</sup>	ug/L	AL=15	0.20	5	ND	1	ND	0	5, 10

\*\*All levels of these constituents were within the EPA and State limitations.\*\*

### Drinking Water and Weakened Immune Systems

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.

# Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3, an amendment to the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act, requires that once every five years, the Environmental Protection Agency issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This monitoring is to serve as a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

In compliance with Monitoring Rule 3, sampling is conducted on a quarterly basis within a single year, during the five year cycle established by the EPA. The EPA requires that Monitoring Rule 3 contaminants, at or above the Detection Limit Reporting level (DLR), be listed in a table for reporting purposes. The DLRs in this table are not indicative of any known health concerns. The results for the current five year cycle for both ID1 and IDA are displayed in the table below.

	Scale	DLR	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
<b>ID 1 - Sample Point: 3710018001 00001</b>			3/20/13	6/18-25/13	9/10/13	12/10/13
Chlorate	ug/L	20.0	23.0	49.0	60.0	35.0
Hexavalent Chromium	ug/L	0.030	0.048	0.060	0.058	0.048
Molybdenum	ug/L	1.0	2.80	3.70	3.80	3.80
Strantium	ug/L	.30	560	870	890	850
Vanadium	ug/L	0.20	-	-	-	-
<b>ID 1 - Sample Point: 3710018991 99001</b>						
Chlorate	ug/L	20.0	ND	63.0	46.0	37.0
Hexavalent Chromium	ug/L	0.030	0.049	0.081	0.065	0.058
Molybdenum	ug/L	1.0	2.60	4.00	3.70	3.70
Strantium	ug/L	.30	500	930	880	820
Vanadium	ug/L	0.20	-	-	-	-
<b>ID A - Sample Point: EP001</b>			3/12/14	6/11/14	9/17/14 - 11/19/14	12/8/14
Chlorate	ug/L	20.0	39.0	192.0	64.7	58.2
Hexavalent Chromium	ug/L	0.030	0.036	0.030	0.057	ND
Molybdenum	ug/L	1.0	3.40	3.72	3.46	4.16
Strantium	ug/L	.30	770	833	717	1100
Vanadium	ug/L	0.20	ND	0.224	0.247	ND
<b>ID A - Sample Point: MR001</b>						
Chlorate	ug/L	20.0	31.0	210.0	257.0	53.8
Hexavalent Chromium	ug/L	0.030	0.038	0.033	0.054	ND
Molybdenum	ug/L	1.0	3.60	3.71	3.38	4.31
Strantium	ug/L	.30	790	831	711	1140
Vanadium	ug/L	0.200	ND	0.210	0.254	ND

## About Our Watersheds

A watershed is an area of land that water flows through as it moves toward a common body of water, such as a stream, river, lake, or coast. Within a watershed, there are fish, birds, reptiles, mammals, and people that are dependent upon the water flow. As such, a “drought” can be a combination of climatic, ecological, economical, and judicial issues that can occur at any given time. Although San Diego County contains twelve, these watersheds provide very little drinking water for the people that live here.

**ID 1** - In 2012, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California updated its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater while water supplies from northern California are most vulnerable to contamination due to urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater impacts.

**ID A** - In 2011, the City of Escondido updated their Sanitary Survey of the local watershed. While the survey identifies a number of activities that have the potential to adversely affect the water quality, including residential septic facilities, urban runoff, and agricultural and recreational activities, no contaminants from these activities were detected in the local water supply.

A copy of either source water assessment is available by calling Julia Escamilla at Rincon Water at 760-745-5522 X503.

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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## Abbreviations Key

AL	<b>Regulatory Action Level:</b> The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
CFU	<b>Colony-Forming Units</b>
DLR	<b>Detection Limit for Reporting:</b> A detected contaminant is any contaminant detected at or above its detection level for purposes of reporting.
DSYS	<b>Distribution System</b>
LRAA	<b>Locational Running Annual Average</b>
MCL	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level:</b> 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	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:</b> 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	<b>Milligrams Per Liter:</b> Parts per million (ppm). This is equivalent to one packet of artificial sweetener added to 250 gallons of iced tea.
NA	<b>Not Applicable</b>
ND	<b>None Detected:</b> Parameters for detection limits available upon request.
NL	<b>Notification Level</b>
NS	<b>No Standard</b>
MRDL	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:</b> The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
MRDLG	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:</b> 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	<b>Nephelometric Turbidity Units:</b> A measure of the cloudiness in water. It is a good indicator of effectiveness of the WTP and DSYS.
pCi/L	<b>PicoCuries Per Liter:</b> A measure of radioactivity.
PHG	<b>Public Health Goal:</b> 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.
SI	<b>Saturation Index</b> (langelier)
TON	<b>Threshold Odor Number</b>
TT	<b>Treatment Technique:</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ug/L	<b>Micrograms Per Liter:</b> Parts per billion (ppb). This is equivalent to one packet of artificial sweetener added to an Olympic size swimming pool.
umho/cm	<b>Micromhos Per Centimeter:</b> A measure of a substance's ability to convey electricity.

## 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. Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use 8. Septic tank and sewage 9. Seawater influence 10. Corrosion of household plumbing systems 11. Substances that form ions when in water 12. Various natural and man-made sources 13. Gasoline discharge from boats 14. Decay of natural and man-made deposits 15. Soil runoff 16. By-product of drinking water ozonation 17. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.

## 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. (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.

### NOTICE

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 human activity. The following contaminants may be present in source water:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources like 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, and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### 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 2014, this organism was not detected in either source water.