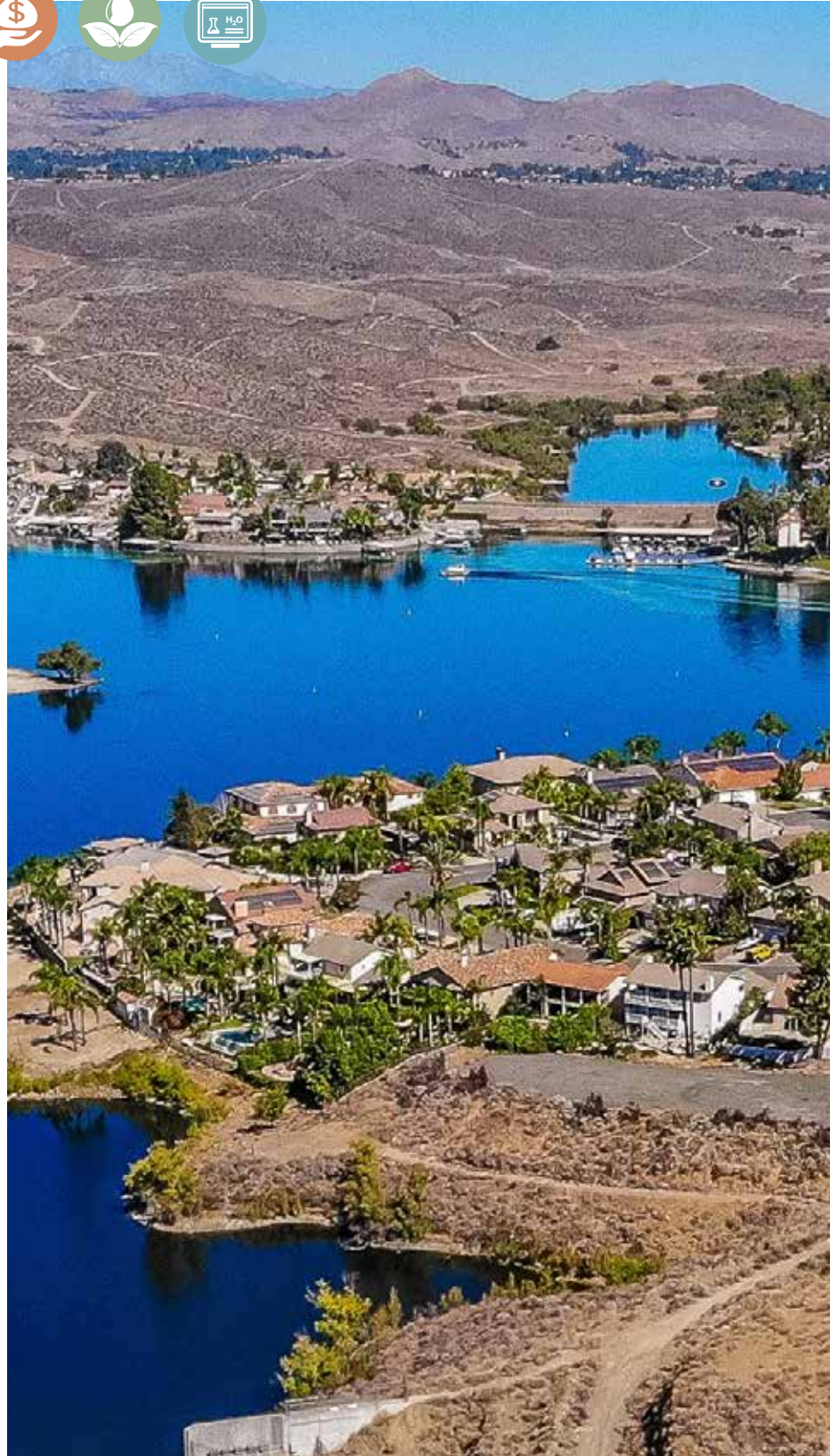


The Annual Water Quality Report



WELCOME

Message from the General Manager

EVMWD's Integrated Resources Plan

Salts & Water Softeners

Water Sources and Systems

Tap in to Quality Water

Aquahawk Technology

EVMWD's RARE Program

Important Information From U.S. EPA

2018 Water Quality Report

Tap Water Remains Remarkable Value

Rebates & Landscape Ideas

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Nuestros clients que hablan Espanol pueden contactarse con el distrito al telefono (951) 674-3146 para recibir una traduccion del informe.



Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

HOURS OF OPERATION:

M-Th 7:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

F 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Looking for more ways to stay connected? Visit EVMWD.com, like us on Facebook, or follow us on Twitter.



MESSAGE from the General Manager

AT EVMWD, WE TAKE PRIDE IN THE SAFETY, RELIABILITY AND VALUE OF OUR DRINKING WATER, AND THE SERVICE WE PROVIDE.



Every time you turn on your tap, clean water is available. Often times, customers don't realize the extensive process it takes to deliver that water to their homes and businesses. Before it even hits your tap, the water travels – sometimes hundreds of miles – through an elaborate pipe system and is extensively tested and treated before it finally arrives at its destination.

From its start at the water source all the way to your home or business, EVMWD is dedicated to ensuring the safety and reliability of the water we provide. As surface water travels, it can pick up contaminants that must be addressed before it is delivered to taps. To ensure public safety, the State of California and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency set strict standards for drinking water and EVMWD treats the water it delivers to meet those regulations. As part of this guarantee to our customers, we analyze our water via a stringent process that involves more than 17,000 tests per year.

Direct access to information is a District priority. In 2017, our highly qualified staff implemented a successful Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) program, improving efficiency and empowering customers to monitor water use on their computer and receive notifications via email, text or phone call.

We also work to maintain the pipes and mains that deliver water and the facilities that test and treat it. This past year, we completed the Flagler Wells project, which provides more than 1,500 acre-feet of local water to our water supplies. That's enough water for more than 3,000 families of four for one year. EVMWD continues its Integrated Resources Plan with another similar project in Wildomar, the Palomar Wells project. Local supply projects, including these, will bring an estimated 4,860 acre-feet of water a year to the EVMWD service area.

Our dedication to the future of our community's water supply goes beyond acquiring new sources, to promoting conservation, protection and preservation. EVMWD offers a wide variety of conservation resources including workshops, rebates and other tools to help our customers save water.

We continue to work to develop innovative ways to secure water supplies, promote water use efficiency and serve our growing population. Since 2015, EVMWD has been awarded nearly \$30 million in grants and low-interest loans to support facility improvements and enhance sustainability and efficiency.

EVMWD takes pride in the services we provide to ensure clean, reliable water is available 24 hours a day. I invite you to read the information provided in this 2018 Water Quality Report. We continuously strive to fulfill our mission of providing high-quality water and wastewater services to our growing community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "R. Hartwig". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a thin green horizontal line.

Robert Hartwig CPA, MBA
Interim General Manager, ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT



EVMWD's Integrated Resources Plan



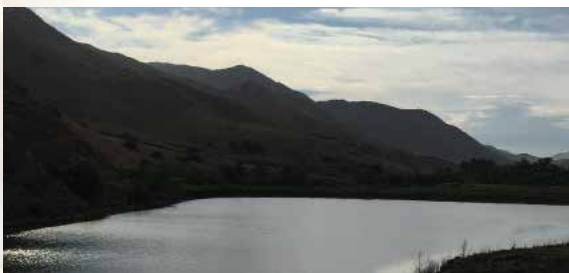
Over the past three decades, EVMWD has made significant strides in securing an adequate water supply to meet the needs of a growing population, including importing water, implementing conservation measures and increasing use of local resources. The Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) was developed to serve as the core of EVMWD's long-term strategy for providing reliable water supplies to the community. Recently, EVMWD implemented two local water supply projects, which will add over 2,000 acre-feet of water to local supplies each year.



■ **FLAGLER WELLS PROJECT** EVMWD celebrated the completion of the Flagler Wells project in November 2018, the first in a series of plans to expedite development of additional local drinking water supplies. This well adds 1,500 acre-feet of drinking water supplies to the EVMWD system, enough to serve about 3,000 households per year.



■ **PALOMAR WELLS PROJECT** The second project as part of the Integrated Resources Plan is expected to be completed in Summer of 2020 and will add 560 acre-feet of water to EVMWD's local supplies.



■ **LEE LAKE WELLS PROJECT** Currently in the planning stages, the Lee Lake Wells project will add an estimated 500 acre feet a year to local groundwater totals.

With the IRP program, EVMWD will continue to implement a multi-faceted approach that will optimize water supply and storage assets to reliably meet the future water demand.

SALTS & WATER SOFTENERS: What you need to know



Self-regenerating water softeners are one of the biggest contributors of salts to the water supply. The salty discharge they produce degrades water quality and is devastating to the watershed.

The release of chloride salts from these systems adversely affects rivers, streams and aquifers and can harm habitat, aquatic life and crops. Removing salt from the water supply and disposing of it is costly for EVMWD and other water suppliers.

Hard water does not pose a health hazard, but if soft water is essential for your family, consider using a portable exchange-type softener or service instead. Devices are available that provide the same benefits, except the water softening company discharges the salt to a permitted facility where it does not affect the water supply.

Learn more at www.evmwd.com/salt.

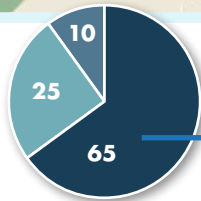
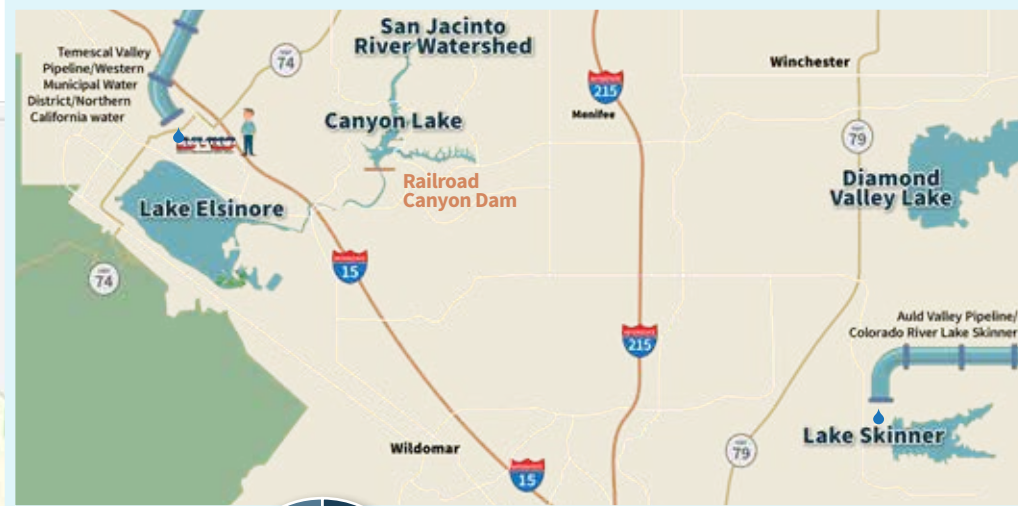


WATER SUPPLY: Securing and Sustaining our Sources and Systems

Where does my water come from?

EVMWD works hard to secure water from a variety of sources – ensuring a reliable supply to your home.

EVMWD's supply is a mix of local groundwater, surface water from Canyon Lake, and imported water.



WATER SUPPLY MIX On average, **65% imported**, **25% groundwater**, the rest from surface water.



LOCAL WATER

Local water supplies are made up of groundwater and surface water.

SURFACE WATER is found in rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, and reservoirs. EVMWD's surface water comes from Canyon Lake, which receives runoff from the **720-square-mile** San Jacinto River Watershed.

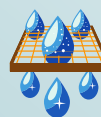
GROUNDWATER is precipitation that naturally seeps down through the soil and sits in underground basins called aquifers. EVMWD has **14 active** groundwater wells that provide high-quality drinking and irrigation water.



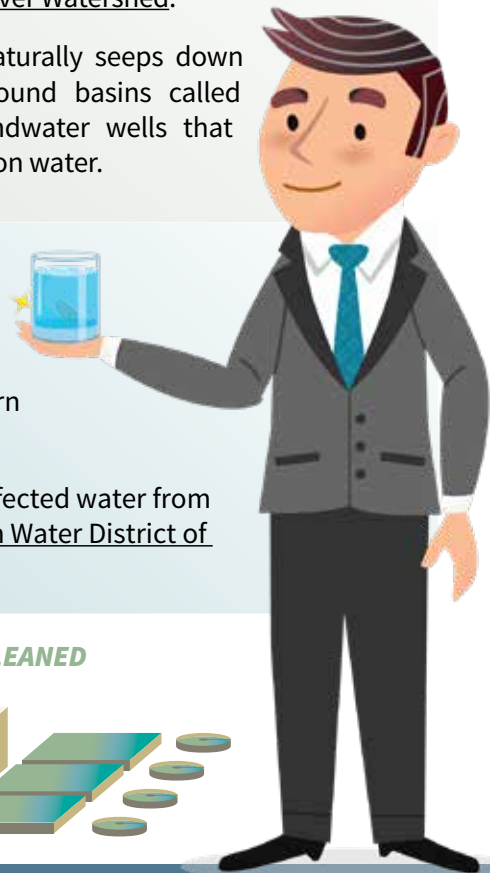
IMPORTED WATER

IMPORTED WATER

The Colorado River Aqueduct and State Water Project in Northern California provide almost half of Southern California's water supply.



EVMWD imports treated, disinfected water from these sources via Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

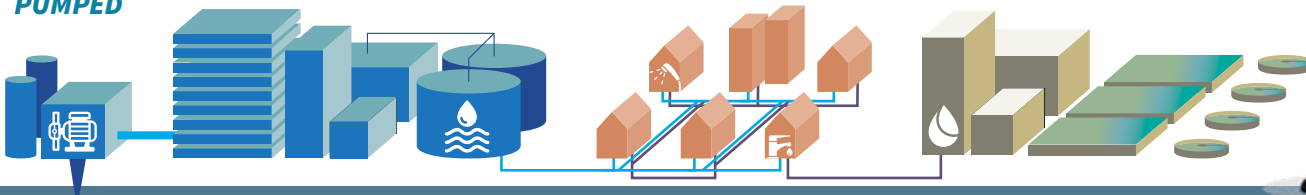


WATER IS PUMPED

TREATED & PURIFIED

DISTRIBUTED

CLEANED



TAP IN TO QUALITY WATER

A conversation with EVMWD's Water Quality Administrator, Mike Ali



Mike Ali is responsible for monitoring the quality of tap water that supports the businesses and residents in the Elsinore Valley.

Ali, who has worked at the District for 6 years, takes his job very seriously because he believes safe drinking water is a fundamental human need. "Each of us requires clean, safe water on a daily basis for drinking, cooking, and for keeping ourselves clean," he said.

Part of Ali's job is ensuring EVMWD conducts more than 17,000 water quality tests each year for more than 250 different compounds regulated by the State of California and the U.S. EPA. The tests are conducted to ensure drinking water meets all federal and state standards.

"I'm passionate about water because it is essential to survival of humanity, our bodies contain almost 70 percent water. Without safe drinking water, we cannot thrive as a community."

– Mike Ali, EVMWD Water Quality Administrator

Ali's passion for water quality extends out of the office and into his family life. When asked if he drinks tap water, Ali's response was not only about himself, but his family. He, his wife and his two children, drink tap water at home and everywhere it's publicly available. Ali said, "They drink it not only because they know Dad watches it like a hawk, but because they know our water is so heavily monitored and tested."

SETTING ALERTS

with EVMWD's Aquahawk Technology



EVMWD's Advanced Meters featuring **Aquahawk Alerting™** can be set to send you water use alerts. Alerts can be sent automatically when continuous water flow is detected, which may indicate a water leak. These alerts can be sent via email, phone or text message.

Log in now to www.onlinebiller.com/evmwd to access your Aquahawk Alerting™ dashboard and set your alert.

EVMWD's RARE Program



The **Rate Assistance for Residents of Elsinore Valley (RARE) Program** allows qualifying customers to be eligible for low-income rate assistance on their water bill at their primary residence. Customers must meet the income and water use criteria outlined in the application.

The EVMWD program is based on water use and is available on a first come, first serve basis until funding is exhausted. Apply online at www.evmwd.com/RAREprogram or call **(951) 674-3146** to have a copy of the application mailed to you.



About your Water Quality Report

Enclosed for your review is our accumulation of 2018 water quality testing. Testing frequency and water quality levels are set by the State Water Quality Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. The Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District's goals are to provide safe drinking water to its customers and follow the policies and procedures of the State of California and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). EVMWD maintains chlorine disinfectant residuals in the drinking water as mandated by the State and U.S. EPA.

Assessments of drinking water sources were completed in 2001-2008. The sources are most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: airports, gravel mining operations, machine shops, maintenance yards, septic systems, sewer collection systems, and transportation corridors. A copy of the complete assessment is available at EVMWD. You may also request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting **Mike Ali**, Water Quality Administrator, at (951) 674-3146 x8256.

Important facts from the U.S. EPA about drinking water

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 untreated sources include:



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



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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.



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



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



Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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

WATER QUALITY TERMS

AVERAGE: The average reported in the data is the combined result of multiple collection samples.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHG) (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 (EPA).

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.

NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL): A health-based advisory level established by the state for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL): 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.

TURBIDITY: Is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, and it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR): Helps the EPA and SWRCB to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

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

Important info from the EPA about drinking water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit the EPA's web site at www.epa.gov. Trace chemicals are measured in parts per million (ppm), which is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/L). Some constituents are measured in parts per billion (ppb).



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Those who may be particularly at risk include cancer patients, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, as well as some elderly individuals and infants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (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 at 1-800-426-4791 or visit water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

» **ARSENIC** — Your drinking water contains low levels of arsenic that fall within state and federal health-based standards and are below thresholds that would require corrective action. To protect public health, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets maximum levels for contaminants based on the best available treatment technology to remove them from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations that is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. In 2008, EVMWD completed construction on the \$8 million Back Basin Groundwater Treatment facility that removes arsenic and other naturally occurring contaminants that are often found in groundwater.

» **LEAD** — Since 2017, public schools have had the option of requesting local water agencies collect water samples to test for lead. New regulations now require local water agencies to test lead levels by July 1, 2019 at all K-12 schools constructed before 2010. 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. EVMWD 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 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, toll free at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

» **SALTS** — One of the most important issues facing water supplies throughout Southern California today is salinity. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), also known as salinity, is the concentration of dissolved mineral salts such as calcium, magnesium, sodium sulfate, and chloride. Local water supplies and recycled water have continued to show an increase in salt content. Though these salts are viewed as an aesthetic standard by the State Water Resources Control Board, too much salt can negatively impact our local water sources, agriculture, and our environment. EVMWD is currently exploring options on how to meet state mandated requirements to eliminate the overabundance of these salts. Learn more at www.evmwd.com/salt.

» **RADON** — Radon is a naturally occurring gas formed from the normal radioactive decay of uranium. In 2007 testing, radon was detected in our finished water supply. There are no regulatory limits prescribed for radon levels in drinking water – the pathway to radon exposure occurs primarily through its presence in the air. Exposure over a long period of time to air containing radon may cause adverse health effects. If you are concerned about radon in your home, testing is inexpensive and easy. For more information, call your state radon program (1-800-745-7236), the National Safe Council's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON), or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2018

From January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District conducted over 17,000 water quality tests from samples taken at various locations throughout the water system in accordance with state and federal laws. The following tables list only those contaminants that were detected. It is important to note that the presence of these contaminants, as detected in the water, does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONSTITUENT (units)	YEAR	MCL, SMCL, TT (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER (TREATED)			GROUNDWATER (TREATED)		VIOLATION	SOURCE
						MWD-MILLS STATE PROJECT	MWD-SKINNER COLORADO RIVER	ELSINORE CANYON LAKE	ELSINORE GROUNDWATER	TEMESCAL GROUNDWATER		
						CLARITY						
Turbidity – treated surface water (NTU)	2018	TT = 1 MCL <= 0.3 NTU	NA	0	Highest	0.08	0.1	0.24	NA	NA	No	Soil Runoff
					% ≤ 0.3	100%	100%	100.0%	NA	NA		
Turbidity – groundwater wells (NTU)	2016-2018	5		0.1	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND – 1.4	ND	No	
					Average	ND	ND	ND	0.3	ND		
INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS												
Aluminum (ppb)	2016-2018	1000 SMCL=200	600	50	Range	ND – 120	ND – 100	ND	ND	ND	No	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	58	51	ND	ND	ND		
Arsenic (ppb)	2017-2018	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND – 43	ND	No	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	ND	ND	3.9	ND		
Barium (ppb)	2016-2018	1000	2000	100	Range	ND	ND	50	ND – 190	76	No	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	ND	50	44	76		
Fluoride (ppm)	2016-2018	2	1	0.1	Range	0.6 – 0.9	0.6 – 0.9	0.2	0.1 – 1.4	0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3		
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	2017-2018	10	10	0.4	Range	0.6	ND	ND	ND – 8.4	3	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Average	0	ND	ND	2.74	3		
Selenium (ppb)	2016-2018	50	30	5	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND – 16	ND	No	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
					Average	ND	ND	ND	6.6	ND		
RADIOACTIVE CONSTITUENTS												
Gross Alpha Partical Activity (pCi/L)	2016-2018	15	(0)	3	Range	ND	ND – 4	1.7	ND – 4.1	7.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	1.7	1.9	7.6		
Gross Beta Partical Activity (pCi/L)	2013-2015	50	(0)	4	Range	ND	ND – 5	5.2	ND	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	5.2	ND	NA		
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	2015-2018	NA	0.019	1	Range	ND	ND	0	ND – 1.2	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	0	0.03	NA		
Uranium (pCi/L)	2015-2018	20	0.43	1	Range	ND	ND – 3	0	0 – 3.4	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	0	1.8	5		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chloride (ppm)	2017-2018	SMCL=500	NA	NA	Range	79 – 91	90 – 93	150	51 – 190	59	No	Runoff/leaching from natural A3:M89 seawater influence
					Average	85	92	150	102	59		
Color (units)	2016-2018	SMCL=15	NA	NA	Range	1	ND – 1	ND	ND – 13	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	0	ND	ND	1	ND		
Iron (ppb)	2017-2018	SMCL=300	NA	100	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND – 860	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	ND	ND	67	ND		
Manganese (ppb)	2017-2018	SMCL=50	NL=500	20	Range	ND	22	ND	ND – 26	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	0	ND	7.4	ND		
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	2017-2018	SMCL=500	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND – 100	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	14	ND		
Odor Threshold (TON)	2016-2018	SMCL=3	NA	1	Range	2	3	ND	ND – 2	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	0	0	ND	1	ND		
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2017-2018	SMCL=1600	NA	NA	Range	514 – 518	841 – 851	0	0 – 1399	0	No	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	516	846	0	685	0		
Sulfate (ppm)	2017-2018	SMCL=500	NA	0.5	Range	34-46	168 – 175	190	48 – 310	120	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	40	172	190	134	120		
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	2017-2018	SMCL=1000	NA	NA	Range	272 – 283	510 – 526	550 – 610	300 – 1100	440-490	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	278	518	590	536	463		

ABBREVIATIONS

AI: Aggressiveness Index

AL: Action Level

CaCO3: Calcium Carbonate

CFU: Colony-Forming Units

DBP: Disinfection Byproducts

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

DLR: Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting

GPG: Hardness conversion as grains per gallon - 1 GPG = 17.1 ppm as CaCO3

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average; highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all samples collected within a 12-month period

MBAS: Methylene Blue Active Substances

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

MRL: Method Reporting Level

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

NA: Not Analyzed/Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected above State DLR

NL: Notification Level to SWRCB

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: picoCuries per Liter

PHG: Public Health Goal

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

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

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

RAA: Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period

Range: Results based on minimum and maximum values

RTCR: Revised Total Coliform Rule

SCML: Secondary Contaminant Level (Aesthetic Standard)

SI: Saturation Index (Langelier)

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

TT: Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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

ADDITIONAL MONITORING PARAMETERS WITH NO MCLs

CONSTITUENT (units)	YEAR	MCL, SMCL, TT (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	STATE DLR	SURFACE WATER (TREATED)			GROUNDWATER (TREATED)		SOURCE	
					RANGE	MWD-MILLS STATE PROJECT	MWD-SKINNER COLORADO RIVER	ELSINORE CANYON LAKE	ELSINORE GROUNDWATER		TEMESCAL GROUNDWATER
Alkalinity [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2017-2018	NA	NA	NA	Range	66 – 74	104 – 109	96	7 – 320	130 – 160	
					Average	70	106	96	146	145	
Boron (ppb)	2016-2018	NL = 1000	NA	100	Range	160	120	180 – 180	ND – 240	62	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	0	0	180	93	62	
Calcium (ppm)	2017-2018	NA	NA	NA	Range	16 – 20	54 – 58	62	3 – 170	72	
					Average	18	56	62	64	72	
Chlorate (ppb)	MWD	NL = 800	NA	20	Range	ND	43	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	ND	0	NA	NA	NA	
Corrosivity [as Aggressiveness Index] (AI)	2015-2018	NA	NA	NA	Range	11.9 – 12.1	12.3 – 12.4	12 – 12	11.7 – 13	12	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	12	12.4	12	9.66	12	
Corrosivity [as Saturation Index] (SI)	2016	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.15 – 0.31	0.54 – 0.59	-0.16 – 0.84	0.03 – 0.56	-0.11	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	0.23	0.56	0.46	0.23	-0.11	
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2017-2018	NA	NA	NA	Range	86 – 98	218 – 238	250	9 – 620	240	
					Average	92	228	250	212	240	
Magnesium (ppm)	2017-2018	NA	NA	NA	Range	11 – 12	21 – 22	23	ND – 49	16	
					Average	12	22	23	14	16	
NDMA (ppt) N-Nitrosodimethylamine	MWD	NL = 10	3	2	Range	ND	4.1	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
					Average	ND	0	NA	NA	NA	
pH (units)	2017-2018	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.4 – 8.5	8.1 – 8.2	8.1 – 8.3	6.9 – 8.9	6.9 – 7.7	
					Average	8.5	8.2	8	7.8	7	
Potassium (ppm)	2017-2018	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.8 – 2.9	4.0 – 4.5	8.7	ND – 3.8	2 – 2	
					Average	2.8	4.2	9	1.9	2	
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	2017	NA	NA	100	Range	ND	ND	NA	240 – 1800	2300	
					Average	ND	ND	NA	743	2300	
Sodium (ppm)	2017-2018	NA	NA	NA	Range	62 – 63	85 – 92	100	44-130	56	
					Average	62	88	100	91	56	
TOC (ppm)	2011-2018	NA	NA	0.3	Range	4.3 – 5.9	4.9 – 8.9	5.4 – 6.2	ND – 0.7	ND – 0.52	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts
					Average	4.9	6.9	5.8	0.28	0.26	
Vanadium (ppb)	2016-2018	NL = 50	NA	3	Range	ND	ND	3	ND-25	ND	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	ND	ND	3	10	ND	

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	ELSINORE & TEMESCAL			PHG, MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF BACTERIA
	HIGHEST DETECTION	MCL	No. of months in violation		
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	1.2%	More than 5% samples in a month with a detection	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	0%	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0%	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

ADDITIONAL MONITORING FOR UCMR (2012 – 2014 Monitoring)

CONSTITUENT (units)	Units	PHG	Range	Average
Bromochloromethane [Halon 1011] (ppb)	µg/L	NA	ND-0.31	0.1
Chlorate (ppb)	µg/L	800	ND-1600	316.80
Chromium (total) (ppb)	µg/L	NA	ND-0.76	0.30
Chromium-6 (ppb)	µg/L	NA	ND-0.77	0.26
Molybdenum (ppb)	µg/L	NA	ND-33	9.49
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (ppb)	µg/L	NA	ND-0.014	0.00
Perfluorooctanoic acid (ppb)	µg/L	NA	ND-0.041	0.014
Strontium (ppb)	µg/L	NA	ND-820	455.3
Vanadium (ppb)	µg/L	50	ND-20	4.7

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (UNITS)	ELSINORE & TEMESCAL – SAMPLED 2017-2018		MCL	PHG, MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	HIGHEST LRAA*	Range of Detections			
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (ppb)	59.6	0.57 – 65	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halooacetic Acids-HAA5 (ppb)	12.9	2.4 – 16	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Chlorate Notification: Chlorate concentrations in 2 out of 15 UCMR samples were found above State Notification Level of 800 ppb. Use of Environmental Sources of Chlorate include agricultural defoliant or desiccant, disinfection byproduct, and use in production of chlorine dioxide. Health Effects of chlorate are published in USEPA 815-B-11-001 (Jan-2012).

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER

LEAD AND COPPER (AND REPORTING UNITS)	ELSINORE & TEMESCAL – SAMPLED 2016			AL	PHG	DLR	SCHOOLS LEAD TESTING COMPLETED IN 2018	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL					
Lead (ppb)	52	ND	0	15	0.2	5	27	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	52	0.22	0	1.3	0.3	0.05	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR OTHER PARAMETERS

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (UNITS)	ELSINORE & TEMESCAL			MCL (SMCL)	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	Sample Year	Average	Range			
Free Chlorine (ppm)	2018	0.99	0.01 – 3.3	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2018	1.93	0 – 4.2	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	2018	39.85	2 – 623	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2018	0.23	0.017 – 1.19	(5)	NA	Soil Runoff
Color	2018	1.72	0 – 22	(15)	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	2018	8.03	7.09 – 8.82	NA	NA	
Temperature	2018	22.82	13.7 – 34.5	NA	NA	
Odor (Tons)	2018	1.84	0 – 2	NA	NA	



EVMWD provides treatment to waters obtained from Canyon Lake and groundwater sources and performs monitoring of the treated water per State and Federal requirements. The available treated water quality data is presented in this Consumer Confidence Report in lieu of untreated (raw) source water quality data.

Tap Water Remains Remarkable Value



The recent droughts were a reminder of the essential role water plays in daily life, and also of the importance of managing water supplies in a sustainable manner. While California is currently experiencing drought relief, it's a challenge the state will continue to face in years ahead. EVMWD is committed to conservation, investing in local water supplies and responsibly managing our resources to prepare for future dry years.

But, much more than that goes into providing safe, reliable water. District staff is dedicated to maintaining large-scale delivery systems and advanced treatment facilities that provide clean water 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Before water arrives at homes and businesses, it travels through an extensive process. It may come from nearby Canyon Lake or local groundwater sources. Or, it may travel hundreds of miles through canals or pipelines via the Colorado River Aqueduct and State Water Project.

No matter how it gets to its destination, the water is filtered, cleaned, tested and distributed in a way that produces some of the highest quality drinking water in the nation and the world. EVMWD performs **17,000 TESTS A YEAR** to ensure water meets or exceeds all health and safety standards set by the state and federal governments. And tap water remains a value to customers, who pay just pennies per gallon.

Living a Water-Efficient Lifestyle



REBATES HELP CUSTOMERS SAVE MONEY & WATER

In California, water conservation has become a way of life. Year after year of droughts have made it second nature to rethink how water is used inside and outside of homes. One of many ways EVMWD encourages water efficiency is by offering rebates on landscaping and water-saving appliances and devices.



TURF REPLACEMENT

Removing turf grass and converting to a water-wise landscape could save up to **50 gallons** of water per day for every **1,000 square feet** of landscaping. Receive a rebate of **\$2.25 per square foot** for up to **5,000 square feet**.



HOT WATER RECIRCULATING SYSTEM

Hot water recirculating systems help save water and money by providing instant hot water from the tap. Rebates are available for up to **\$175 per property**, while funding lasts.



WATER-SAVING DEVICES

The following devices qualify for a rebate from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, an imported water supplier for EVMWD.



Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers
("Smart Timers") - starting at \$80

MP Rotator Sprinkler Nozzles - \$2 per nozzle
(minimum of 30)

Premium High-Efficiency Toilets - \$40
(1.1 gallons per flush or less)



High-Efficiency Clothes Washers - \$85

Soil Moisture Sensors - \$80

Rain Barrels (minimum 50 gallons) - \$35 per
barrel (2 barrels per household)

Cisterns (minimum 200 gallons) - starts at \$250
(one per household)

For information on additional rebate offers or to apply, visit www.evmwd.com/rebates.



STAY INFORMED: EVMWD Keeps Customers Educated and Engaged



EVMWD is committed to keeping customers and stakeholders informed through transparency and communication. For six years in a row, EVMWD was awarded a Certificate of Excellence for District Transparency by the Special District Leadership Foundation (SDLF). The SDLF is an independent, non-profit organization formed to promote good governance and best practices among California’s special districts.

The District was also recognized for its outstanding communication with two prestigious statewide honors at the 2019 California Association of Public Information Officials (CAPIO) Excellence in Public Information Communications Awards and recognition through the Public Relations Society of America Inland Empire Chapter with a Polaris Award of Excellence.

At CAPIO, EVMWD received the highest honor, the EPIC, for the re-launch of its Instagram platform, which focuses on water efficiency as a lifestyle, through simple and effective water-wise choices outdoors. EVMWD was also given an Award of Distinction for its Variable Sewer Outreach Plan, which effectively communicated the change in the sewer rate structure for EVMWD customers. CAPIO is an organization of public communication professionals across California working to keep the public informed and connected to government

EVMWD was honored by the Public Relations Society of America Inland Empire Chapter for its outreach campaign educating customers about advanced metering technology. The District received a Polaris Award for its exemplary public relations effort that successfully incorporated sound research, planning, implementation and evaluation.

**STAY UP-TO-DATE WITH EVMWD! FIND US ON FACEBOOK,
INSTAGRAM, TWITTER AND YOUTUBE.**



EVMWD actively encourages the public to get involved:



VISIT OUR HEADQUARTERS at 31315 Chaney Street, Lake Elsinore, CA, 92530

ATTEND BOARD MEETINGS at the District’s headquarters. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 4 p.m. and are open to the public.

Agendas are posted prior to the meeting in front of EVMWD headquarters and online at **www.evmwd.com**. Meetings are posted in accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act.

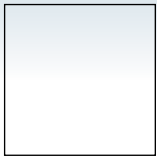
SEND A LETTER to P.O. Box 3000, Lake Elsinore, CA 92531

CALL US at (951) 674-3146



Additional award recognition

- Large Business of the Year Award from the Lake Elsinore Valley Chamber of Commerce
- ACWA/JPIA’s President’s Special Recognition Award
- 2019 Sustainability Award for Riverside County Board of Supervisors 1st District
- 2018 Progress Makers Award from global software leader Infor.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Darcy M. Burke, *Division 1*

Harvey R. Ryan, *Division 2*

Jared K. McBride, *Division 3*

Phil Williams, *Division 4*

Andy Morris, *Division 5*

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
31315 Chaney Street
P.O. Box 3000
Lake Elsinore, CA 92531-3000

Spanish Water Quality Report Now Available

The Water Quality Report is now available in Spanish. Please contact us for a copy to be mailed to your home or view electronically at

www.evmwd.com

El Informe de Calidad del Agua está ahora disponible en español

The Water Quality Report está ahora disponible en español. Por favor contáctenos para obtener una copia que te enviaremos por correo a tu domicilio o vela en forma electrónica en

www.evmwd.com



Elsinore Eddie's Efficient Gardens



NEW LANDSCAPE DESIGN IDEAS make saving water even easier!

Increasingly, homeowners are giving up on the green and transitioning to a water-wise landscape. Many people are realizing that California-friendly landscapes are easy to maintain, in addition to saving money and water.



EVMWD is here to help! EVMWD is proud to partner with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to offer a new Turf Replacement Rebate Program. The incentive helps cover the costs of removing grass and converting to a landscape that incorporates low-water plants and updated irrigation systems.

EVMWD has created two new landscape designs to assist you with envisioning a beautiful water efficient yard. These water-wise designs allow you to do it yourself and feature a wide variety of locally available California friendly plant options and a sustainable landscape approach to help with rain water capture and runoff reduction. These designs, along with other landscape resources, are available at www.EddieGardens.com.

