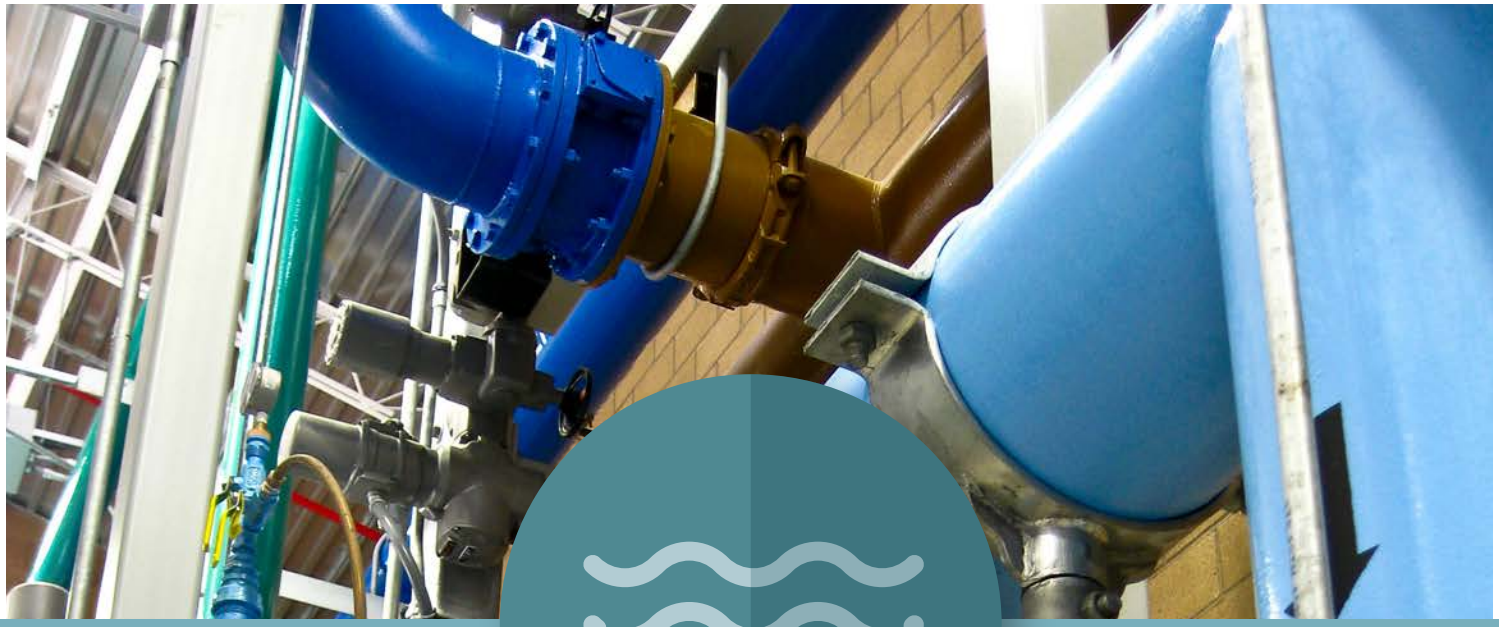

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
31315 Chaney St. Lake Elsinore, CA 92531
(951) 674-3146

Annual Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Nuestros clientes que hablan español pueden comunicarse con el Distrito al teléfono ***(951) 674-3146*** *para recibir una traducción del informe.*

E V M W D . C O M

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

WE'RE HERE FOR YOU

Committed to Exceeding Expectations

This year, our community has faced significant uncertainty as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. One thing that our customers can be certain of is that Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District's (EVMWD) team of essential workers continue to deliver safe water to our customers 24/7. EVMWD's water is rigorously monitored and tested, allowing our customers to consume it with confidence.

We're committed to exceeding your expectations when it comes to the high-quality water we deliver to your homes and businesses. We also strive to provide exceptional customer service, timely and transparent communications and dedication to developing a secure, reliable water supply for future generations.

Our commitment to exceed your expectations:

Water Quality & Delivery

Our highly trained team works 24/7 to perform more than 20,700 tests a year, ensuring that our water systems function properly and that our water meets some of the most rigorous standards in the world before it reaches your tap.

Customer Service

Our customers come first. Whether they are engaging with one of our field operations team members or our customer service representatives, customers will receive an exceptional level of service.

Communications

At EVMWD, we're proud to continuously provide timely and transparent information to the public – which has been especially critical during the pandemic – and to offer plentiful opportunities for customer engagement.

Water Reliability Projects

The challenges of the last year did not stop us from moving forward with several important water reliability projects that will maintain and improve our existing delivery system as we strategically meet our community's present and future water needs.

We also understand that your family may be facing financial difficulties as a result of COVID-19, and we invite you to visit our website or contact us to learn more about the numerous programs we have to help you during these uncertain times.

I invite you to read our 2020 Water Quality Report to learn more about our programs, our dedication to your water supplies, and how we carefully treat and monitor our water to ensure its safe.

We are thankful to serve our community, and we're here for you.

Greg Thomas

General Manager
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

EVMWD AT A GLANCE

Providing our customers with high-quality and reliable water service is a hallmark of our District. Maintaining underground pipelines, managing pump stations, and carefully testing our water are just a few of the many ways we ensure that water gets to your home 24/7.

20,700
Test Results Per Year

159,000
Residential Customers Served

$254 MIL.
Grants and Low-Interest Loans Received

7.3 BIL.
Gallons Delivered Annually

YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT SIMPLIFIED

Water quality may seem complicated, but we're here to simplify it. Here are some tips:

Part Per MILLION or Milligrams/Liter = 1 drop in a hot tub

Part Per BILLION or Micrograms/Liter = 1 drop in an Olympic size swimming pool

Part Per TRILLION or Nanogram/Liter = 1 drop in a 6-acre lake

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The MCL is the highest level that a contaminant can safely be present in drinking water. Review the report tables. Find the contaminant that you want to evaluate. Look at what the allowable MCL is. Next, see the level listed in the data chart.

TIP: Compare the MCLs for each contaminant to the levels noted in the data charts.

What does the PHG column mean? The PHG column represents the Public Health Goals set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. They represent the level at which a contaminant has no known or expected health risks.

TIP: Compare the PHGs for each contaminant to the levels noted in the data charts. Public Health Goals can differ from MCLs and not all PHGs have a maximum level stated.

YOUR WATER SOURCES

65% IMPORTED WATER

EVMWD is proud to provide our customers with high-quality water service. 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 and imported water.

35% LOCAL WATER

IMPORTED WATER

Sixty-five percent of EVMWD's water supply is imported. The Colorado River Aqueduct and State Water Project in Northern California provide almost half of Southern California's water supply. Water is imported and treated/disinfected via Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

LOCAL WATER

Our local water comes from 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. In addition, Canyon Lake serves as a source of surface water (though it was offline in 2020).

WATER DISTRIBUTION PROCESS EXPLAINED

TEAM MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

"I absolutely love my job. I've been a resident of beautiful Lake Elsinore for 26 years, and I take pride in working for the community that I live in and I deeply care for. Water quality is vital, and at EVMWD we ensure a trustworthy supply of water that's delivered to our customers year-round."

03

+ LULU DILL
Water Quality Technician

MAKING YOUR WATER SAFE

Believe it or not, most of the water found in nature is generally not safe to drink without testing and treating it first. Before this water reaches your home, we ensure Mother Nature's finest H20 is safe for you to drink by treating, monitoring and testing it thousands of times per year.

THE PROCESS

STEP 01

Protecting the Source

More than one-third of our water supply comes from local groundwater sources; the other two-thirds of our water come from imported supplies. Before this water reaches the tap, we work with experts and scientists from the state to sample water at the source (called a Source Water Assessment). This water is tested for naturally occurring and man-made pollutants before moving on to our treatment plants.

STEP 02

Cleaning the Water

Once water arrives at our water treatment facilities, our water quality experts rely on multiple processes that ensure our water is clean and safe.

STEP 03

Sampling and Testing

Our highly trained team works 24/7 to perform more that 20,700 tests a year, ensuring that our water meets some of the most rigorous standards in the world and that our water systems function properly before it reaches your tap.

STEP 04

Communicating

Explaining our supply sources, how water is monitored and how we keep it safe is a top priority for our District. The information throughout our 2020 Water Quality Report explains all of these important topics, as well as data on what we test for in your water.

TEAM MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

"Water quality is important for the health and safety of the community and provides them with access to clean drinking water. For the good of our community, and all the needs that exist from our homes to recreation to industrial/agricultural use, it is key to have commitment and dedication at the heart of what we do as water operators."

+ STEVEN GARCIA
Water Production Operator

04

MANAGING CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER

Providing clean, reliable drinking water to our customers is our top priority, and EVMWD is closely monitoring PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in our drinking water supply. Like many communities throughout the nation, very small amounts of PFAS have been found in our water.

Why is PFAS in drinking water?

EVMWD did not put PFAS in our water. Over time these chemicals enter our water supply through manufacturing, landfills and wastewater discharge – which are all potential sources for PFAS.

Are PFAS harmful?

Exposure at certain levels can cause health impacts, but the exact level is still unknown. Science is evolving and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) continue to assess and evaluate what levels are acceptable in drinking water.

How is EVMWD managing PFAS in our drinking water?

Testing: EVMWD regularly and proactively monitors the water from all of our sources to ensure it meets the state's regulations for PFAS, which are some of the most stringent in the nation. If PFAS are discovered at a reportable level, we take immediate and appropriate actions, including removing water sources from service, to ensure our water meets state and federal regulations.

Treating: Through a blend of cutting-edge strategies and proven treatment options, EVMWD is taking steps to address PFAS in our water sources. EVMWD will be installing and implementing Granulated Activated Carbon and Ion Exchange treatment processes at Canyon Lake over the next few years.

Communicating: We transparently communicate the latest updates on PFAS to our customers through multiple channels, including our website, e-newsletter, social media, direct mail and community meetings.

Visit ***evmwd.com/pfas*** to learn more.

PFOA, PFOS, VANADIUM: Your drinking water contains low levels of PFOA, PFOS, and Vanadium; all falling within the current State and EPA response levels, but above notification levels established by the State. The State and EPA continue to study human health effects of these constituents, as they are known to cause adverse effects on laboratory animals, including increased liver weight, developmental and reproductive effects, immune suppression and cancer. EVMWD is providing blending of sources to reduce PFOA, PFOS, and Vanadium levels and evaluating treatment options to remove them completely to ensure state and federal mandates are met or exceeded.

THE VALUE OF TAP WATER

Tap water is a much better value than bottled water. Spending more on bottled water doesn't guarantee better quality. Because tap water is more heavily regulated than bottled water in the United States, water agencies, like EVMWD, are required to test and monitor tap water daily.

TAP WATER

- TESTED DAILY
- REGULATED BY LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES
- REQUIRED TO REPORT FINDINGS
- 1 GALLON OF WATER COMES OUT TO **$0.006** (LESS THAN A PENNY!)

VS.

BOTTLED WATER

- THE FDA AND THE EPA DO NOT CERTIFY BOTTLED WATER
- INFREQUENT MONITORING, TESTING OR REGULATION
- INCONSISTENT INSPECTIONS
- WATER QUALITY CAN BE UNRELIABLE
- COSTS AN AVERAGE OF **$2.50** PER GALLON

Compared to tap water, bottled water is:

*According to the California Department of Public Health Water Quality Analyses Database

12.2x MORE WASTEFUL

2,000x MORE EXPENSIVE

4.4x MORE ENERGY INTENSIVE

3.2x MORE LIKELY TO VIOLATE HEALTH STANDARDS

KEY PROJECTS

COMING SOON

Investing in our pipelines, facilities and people ensures service reliability and fiscal stability for the future. Key projects coming soon to EVMWD include:

Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant, Phase I Improvements

Installing granulated activated carbon and ion exchange treatment processes at Canyon Lake to treat for PFAS/PFOS.

Temescal Wells Replacement Project

Replacing existing aged Mayhew Well to improve the water supply reliability within the Temescal Service Area.

Lakeshore Booster Pump Replenishment/Intertie

Construction of an interconnection between EVMWD and Eastern Municipal Water District at Goetz Rd. to provide an additional water source to the Canyon Lake and Canyon Hills Area.

About Your Water Quality Report

Enclosed for your review is our accumulation of 2020 water quality testing. Testing frequency and water quality levels are set by the State Water Quality Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW). 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 (SWRCB-DDW) and U.S. EPA.

Assessments of drinking water sources were completed as required by the State Water Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. 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.

Request a Summary of the Assessment

Contact Mike Ali, Water Quality Administrator, at **(951) 674-3146 x8256** or **hali@evmwd.net**

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 may include:

Primary Contaminants adversely affect public health. **Secondary Contaminants** may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

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

Inorganic contaminants (Primary & Secondary), 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 (Primary), which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

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

Organic chemical contaminants (Primary), including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board 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 on 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 visiting 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 required local water agencies to test lead levels by July 1, 2019, at all K-12 schools constructed before 2010. During 2018-19, EVMWD completed drinking water lead testing at all K-12 public schools in the service area. None of the schools exceeded the Action Level for Lead in tap waters. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SALT

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.

RADON

Radon is a naturally occurring gas formed from the normal radioactive decay of uranium. Radon has been 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 2020

In 2020, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District collected approximately 2,485 drinking water samples at various locations throughout the water system, yielding 20,700 test results that are summarized below. As per SWRCB-DDW guidelines, the tables include only those contaminants that were detected during 2020 or prior sampling years as applicable. 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. We are pleased to report that no drinking water violations occurred during the 2020 compliance period.

2020 EVMWD Drinking Water Distribution System Water Quality Summary

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections & (%)	No. of months in violation	MCL	PHG, MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	1.2%	0	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	0%	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0%	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	Human and animal fecal waste

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Highest LRAA*	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCL,MRDL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (ppb)	2020	38.2	20.1-52	80	NA	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5 (ppb)	2020	10.4	4.6-14	60	NA	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Free Chlorine (ppm)	2020	RAA=1.6	0.01-4.2	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2020	RAA=2	0-4.3	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

CHLORATE NOTIFICATION: Chlorate concentrations in some 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 RULE

Lead and Copper Rule (and reporting units)	Sample Year	No. of samples collected	90th per-centile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	DLR	Schools Lead Testing Year (# Schools)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	76	ND	0	15	0.2	5	2018-2019 (27), 2020 (No Requests)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	76	0.25	0	1.3	0.3	0.05	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR OTHER PARAMETERS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL or (SMCL)	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	2020	13.5	0-555	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (Distribution System), NTU (a.1)	2020	0.2	0.07-2.25	(5)	NA	Soil Runoff
Color	2020	1.4	0-25	(15)	NA	Naturally occuring organic materials
pH	2020	7.9	6.81-8.96	NA	NA	
Temperature	2020	22.4	11.9-41.3	NA	NA	
Alkalinity total (ppm)	2020	108	83-150	NA	NA	
Odor (Tons)	2020	0	0-3	NA	NA	

Federal UCMR 4 Analyte detections	Units	Elsinore System	
		Range	Average
Bromide	ug/L	130-310	211
Bromochloroacetic acid	ug/L	ND-4.3	2.1
Bromodichloroacetic acid	ug/L	ND-2.4	1.0
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ug/L	ND-2.1	0.7
Dibromoacetic acid	ug/L	ND-6.2	1.8
Dichloroacetic acid	ug/L	ND-5.7	2.5
Haloacetic acids 5 / HAA5	ug/L	ND-12	5.3
Haloacetic acids 6 / HAA6	ug/L	ND-19	6.1
Haloacetic acids 9 / HAA9	ug/L	ND-24	9.5
Manganese (total)	ug/L	ND-83	8.7
Monobromoacetic acid	ug/L	ND-1	0.1
Total Organic Carbon / TOC	mg/L	0.43-7.1	3.9
Tribromoacetic acid	ug/L	ND-4	0.4
Trichloroacetic acid	ug/L	ND-2.7	0.9

Data Source: UCMR Data.xlsx

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
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)
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule is used to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent (Units)	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	Range Average	SURFACE WATER & BLEND (TREATED) MWD-Mills TVP & Flagler Wells Blend	SURFACE WATER & BLEND (TREATED) MWD-Skinner/ Auld Valley Pipeline	GROUNDWATER (TREATED) Elsinore Ground-water	GROUNDWATER (TREATED) Temescal Ground-water	MCL Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY											
Turbidity (Treatment Plant Effluent)	NTU	TT=1	NA	NA	Highest	0.09	0.09	NA	NA		Soil runoff
					%<=0.3	100.0	100	NA	NA	No	
INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS											
ALUMINUM	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND-93	ND - 200	ND-200	ND		Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	108	ND	ND	No	
ARSENIC	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND-2.3	ND	ND-9.1	ND		Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	ND	5.2	ND	No	
BARIUM	ppm	1	2	0.1	Range	ND	ND	ND-0.15	ND		Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	
FLUORIDE	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range	0.1-0.9	0.6 - 0.9	0.15-0.56	0.3-0.31		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	No	
NITRATE (AS Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	1.7-2.5	ND	ND-3.2	1.6-2.5		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Average	2.0	ND	2.0	2.2	No	
PERCHLORATE	ppb	6	1	4	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-6.6		Industrial waste discharge
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	
SELENIUM	ppb	50	30	5	Range	ND-5.7	ND	ND-19	ND		Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
					Average	ND	ND	5.5	ND	No	
RADIOACTIVE CONSTITUENTS											
GROSS ALPHA	pCi/L	15	MCLG=0	3	Range	ND-10.1	ND - 3	ND-11.3	8.03-18.6		Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	3.0	ND	ND	12.8	No	
GROSS BETA	pCi/L	50	MCLG=0	4	Range	ND-7.41	ND - 5	ND			Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND		No	
URANIUM (PCI/L)	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	ND-3.55	ND - 2	ND-5.35	3.89-10.5		Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	2	1.6	7.8	No	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS											
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	14 - 22	13 - 24	NA	NA		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Average	18	23	NA	NA	No	
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	2.2 - 14	3.5 - 12	NA	NA		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Average	9.1	8.5	NA	NA	No	
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND - 12	ND - 5.6	NA	NA		Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
					Average	4.3	2.5	NA	NA	No	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	ND-3.1	1.9 - 2.6	ND-0.6	ND-4		Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
					Average	1.4	2.3	ND	1.0	NA	

SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Constituent (Units)	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	Range Average	SURFACE WATER & BLEND (TREATED) MWD-Mills TVP & Flagler Wells Blend	SURFACE WATER & BLEND (TREATED) MWD-Skinner/ Auld Valley Pipeline	GROUNDWATER (TREATED) Elsinore Ground-water	GROUNDWATER (TREATED) Temescal Ground-water	MCL Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
ALUMINUM	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND-93	ND - 200	ND-200	ND		Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	108	ND	ND	No	
CHLORIDE	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	60-70	96	54-150	45-47		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	65.5	96.0	91.0	46.0	No	
COLOR	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	0-3	1 - 2	0	0-0		Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	1.0	2	0.0	0.0	No	
Foaming Agents - Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	ppb	500	NA	NA	Range	0	ND	0-90	0-0		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Average	0.0	ND	11.3	0.0	No	
IRON	ppb	300	NA	100	Range	ND	ND	ND-610	ND		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	
MANGANESE	ppb	50	NL=500	20	Range	ND	ND	ND-23	ND-31		Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	
ODOR THRESHOLD	Units	3	NA	1	Range	ND-2	2	ND	ND		Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	2	ND	ND	No	
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	uS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	439-1400	796 - 956	480-1100	640-760		Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	899	876	799	717	No	
SULFATE	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	58-75	152 - 208	78-240	110-110		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	67	200	160	110	No	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS, Filterable (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	318-400	308-608	282-614	340-472		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	365	530	486	415	No	
TURBIDITY (Distribution System)	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	0.18-0.56	ND-0.38	0-0.5	0-2.09		Soil runoff
					Average	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	No	

OTHER PARAMETERS

Constituent (Units)	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	Range Average	SURFACE WATER & BLEND (TREATED) MWD-Mills TVP & Flagler Wells Blend	SURFACE WATER & BLEND (TREATED) MWD-Skinner/ Auld Valley Pipeline	GROUNDWATER (TREATED) Elsinore Ground-water	GROUNDWATER (TREATED) Temescal Ground-water	MCL Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
GENERAL MINERALS											
ALKALINITY (TOTAL) AS CACO3	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	74-293	78-126	76-164	138-198		Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
					Average	178	113	131	148	NA	
CALCIUM	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	32-45	52 - 72	28-85	62-68		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	39	68	68	65	NA	
HARDNESS (TOTAL) AS CACO3	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	64-622	211 - 273	33-284	198-317		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
					Average	303	242	224	231	NA	
MAGNESIUM	ppm	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	9.7-14	20 - 26	5.5-17	13-15		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	11.9	24	13	14	NA	
POTASSIUM	ppm	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	2.5-3.4	4.0 - 4.8	0-3.2	1.7-2		Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
					Average	2.8	4.4	2.0	1.8	NA	
SODIUM	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	51-56	76 - 98	50-120	37-44		Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
					Average	55	91	74	41	NA	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
BORON	ppb	NL=1000	NA	100	Range	180-210	130	ND	ND		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	188	130	ND	ND	NA	
CHLORATE	ppb	NL=800	NA	20	Range	27	34	110-1600	NA		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	27	34	422	NA	NA	
CHROMIUM VI	ppb	NA	0.02	1	Range	ND	ND	ND-1.2	ND		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	
VANADIUM	ppb	NL=50	NA	3	Range	ND	ND	8.9-71	ND		Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	ND	ND	27	ND	NA	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	3	(2)	Range	2.5	4.2	NA	NA		Byproduct of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
					Average	2.5	4.2	NA	NA	NA	
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)											
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	ppt	NL=5.1	NA	4	Range	2.3-6.9	ND	ND-6.9	4.1-9.1		Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
					Average	4.6	ND	ND	7.7	NA	
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ppt	NL=6.5	NA	4	Range	ND-3.6	ND	ND-8.6	ND-4		
					Average	2.6	ND	ND	3.2	NA	
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	ppt	NL=500	NA	4	Range	ND-5.2	ND	ND-2.6	2.3-3.5		
					Average	3.3	ND	ND	2.5	NA	
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA)	ppt	NA	NA	4	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-3.4		
					Average	ND	ND	ND	2.2	NA	
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	ppt	NA	NA	4	Range	ND-3.2	ND	ND-17	2.8-4.5		
					Average	2.1	ND	2.4	3.5	NA	
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA)	ppt	NA	NA	4	Range	3.7-6.2	2.4	ND-3.2	3.4-6.3		
					Average	5.0	2.4	ND	5.2	NA	
MISCELLANEOUS											
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.85 - 2.2	0.78 - 11	NA	NA		Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	1.6	6.4	NA	NA	NA	
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	A.I.	NA	NA	NA	Range	11.4-12.2	11.3-12.1	11.1-11.9	11.1-11.7		Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.4	NA	
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.27 - 0.28	0.39 - 0.73	NA	NA		Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	0.28	0.56	NA	NA	NA	
pH	pH units	NA	NA	NA	Range	6.97-8.5	7.36-8.15	6.84-8.91	6.77-7.58		Not applicable
					Average	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.2	NA	
RADON	pCi/L	NA	NA	100	Range	ND-954	ND	179-1710	1660-2370		Gas produced by the decay of naturally-occurring uranium in soil and water
					Average	450	ND	712	2015	NA	

PFOS Exposure resulted in immune supression and cancer in laboratory animals. **PFOA** Exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.

The Water Quality Report

Board of Directors

- **Darcy M. Burke,** *Division 1*
- **Harvey R. Ryan,** *Division 2*
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El Informe de Calidad del Agua está ahora disponible en español.

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

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