31315 Chaney St. Lake Elsinore, CA 92531 Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District



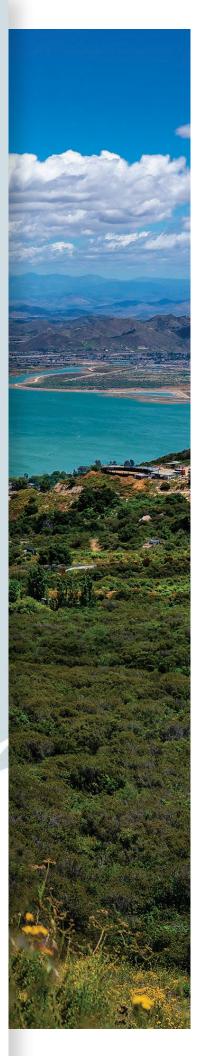


Annual Water Quality Report

WWW.EVMWD.COM

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.





EVMWD is Here for You

We are facing undeniable challenges and uncertainty as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Through this difficult time, EVMWD's team continues to deliver water with the highest level of customer service.

Providing our customers with a clean, safe and reliable water supply is the hallmark of EVMWD. Our top priority is you - our valued customer - and our knowledgeable, helpful EVMWD team for years has been planning and preparing to ensure that we can continue to provide this service now and in the future.

Here is our promise to you:



Water Quality and Delivery – Our team works 24/7, performing more than 17,000 tests a year, to ensure our water systems function properly and meet all state and federal standards before reaching your tap.



Customer Service - From our operations staff out in the field to our customer service staff who answer the phone, we are here to provide you with the information you need on our water, projects and programs.

Water Reliability Projects - We continue to move forward with several water reliability projects - including replacing aging pipelines and improving treatment plants - to enhance our overall distribution system.

Access to clean water is vital to the public health of our community, and for our customers suffering financial hardship, we offer rate assistance and payment plans. For additional details on this program, see back page of this report.

I invite you to read our 2019 Water Quality Report to learn more about our programs and projects as well as learn more about the quality of EVMWD's water. We are thankful to serve our community, and we're here for you.



Greg Thomas

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General Manager Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

EVMWD at a Glance

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





Water Tests per Year

97 Square Miles of

Service Area

52 **Active Potable Booster Stations**

Active Potable Reservoirs

70



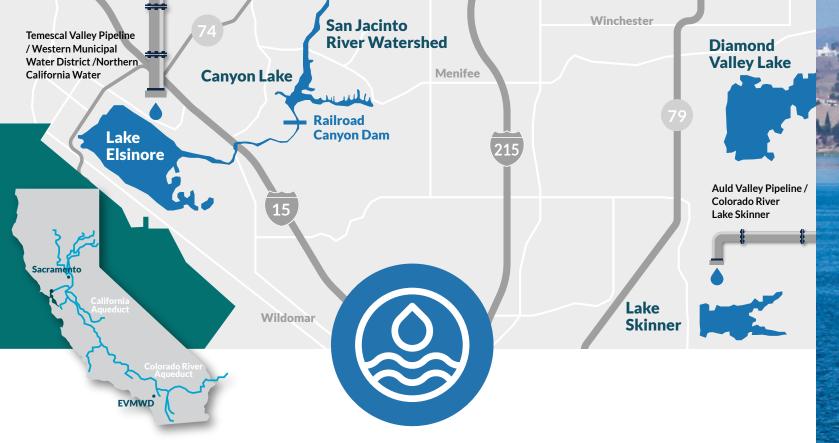












Where Your Water Comes From

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 and imported water.



IMPORTED WATER

LOCAL 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.

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.





⁴⁴ My Team and I are dedicated to ensuring a safe and healthy drinking water supply for homes and businesses throughout our communities. We take water quality and its protection very seriously. I am extremely proud of our experts at EVMWD's Water Quality Lab and Water Protection sections that make this possible every day.

- Mike Ali, P.E. Water Quality Administrator



EVMWD has been a progressive pioneer when it comes to being water-wise-so much so that the District reached the state's 20 percent by 2020 conservation mandate several years ago.

This mandate does not apply to individual homeowners or businesses but rather water providers, like EVMWD. The good news for our customers is that they are already allowed 55 gallons of water per person, per day as part of our existing tiered water rate structure.

Even though we have met the state's 2020 goal thanks to proactive planning, we all need to continue to do our part to make sure that conserving water is a way of life in the Golden State.

Water-Wise Tips

- customers to monitor their personal water use from their computer.
- rain barrels, clothes washers, toilets and more at www.evmwd.com/rebates
- more are offered throughout the year.

Transform Your Yard from Drab to Fab

Elsinore Eddie's demonstration garden and online resources will help you transform your landscape. Our dry, arid climate makes California-friendly landscapes a perfect option for a yard redesign. Water-efficient landscaping can be a low-maintenance option and may even save you money. Learn more at www.evmwd.com/conservation

Free Landscape Designs

- Easy DIY ideas
- Locally available California-friendly plants
- Runoff reduction
- Rainwater capture

Make Water Conservation a California Way of Life

• View your use and set up water usage alerts – EVMWD's Aquahawk system allows

 Check out our water rebates and incentives – EVMWD offers indoor/outdoor residential and commercial rebates and incentive programs, including turf replacement, pool covers,

• Attend a workshop – Free workshops on water-wise landscape design, turf removal and

• Get water-wise tips and tools — Visit www.evmwd.com/conservation to learn more about our tips, tools and water conservation programs to keep you conserving all year long.

Turf Replacement Rebate Program

- Helps cover the costs of removing grass
- Replace turf with low-water plants
- Update to a water efficient irrigation system



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 experts throughout the country continue to grapple with what levels are acceptable in drinking water.

How is EVMWD tackling PFAS in our drinking water?



Testing: EVMWD regularly and proactively monitors the quality of 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.

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 www.evmwd.com/pfas to learn more.

Did You Know

Spending more on bottled water doesn't guarantee better quality.

Tap water is more heavily tested and regulated than bottled water.

Tap water providers in the United States are required to test and monitor tap water daily. Spending more on bottled water doesn't guarantee better quality. Don't be fooled by the cost of bottled watertap water is a much better value.

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

Bottled Water

- Infrequent monitoring or regulation
- Inconsistent Inspections
- Water quality can be unreliable
- Costs an average of \$2.50 per gallon



" To me water quality means the importance of delivering clean, sanitary water for the health and the wellbeing of our customers. Water quality is also important to me because I am an EVMWD customer and rely on our quality water for cooking, cleaning and bathing. [#]

Ruben Murillo,

(05)

- Evaluates water supplies available to the District
- Manages groundwater supplies using data and modeling
- Produces current water budget estimates
- Prevents spread of groundwater contamination

- Maximizes opportunities to recharge high-use groundwater basins







" My section and I are responsible for the production, treatment, and delivery of safe and reliable potable drinking water. I am proud to have this responsibility and strive daily to ensure our water meets all state and federal guidelines. Providing high quality water is one way I can serve members of my community, and the customers' health and safety is always my primary concern. It's important to me that families like mine have safe, reliable drinking water they trust. "

- Shawn Gray, Water Production Superintendent



Grant-funded Groundwater Sustainability Plan Strengthening Efforts to Sustainably Manage the Elsinore Valley Subbasin.

- Preserves our drinking water supply and storage
- Potential to enhance local water supply reliability

About Your Water Quality Report

Enclosed for your review is our accumulation of 2019 water guality testing. Testing frequency and water guality 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 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.

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.



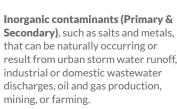
(Primary). such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.



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.

Radioactive contaminants (Primary),

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Request a Summary

of the Assessment

Contact Mike Ali, Water

Quality Administrator, at

(951) 674-3146 x8256 or

hali@evmwd.net

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

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.

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

and water treatment requirements.

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

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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. 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

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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. Learn more at www.evmwd.com/salt.

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).

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Consumer Confidence Report 2019

January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water Distirct 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.

2019	9 EV	/MW	/D D	rinki	ng W	/atei	r Dis	tribut	tior	ו Sy	stem	Wate	er Quality S	Summ	ary			
				DISTR	IBUTIO	ON SYS	STEM	RESULTS	5 FOF		IFORM	BACTE	RIA					
Microbiological Contaminants		lighest l etection		mo	lo. of onths in plation					M	1CL			PHG, MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria			
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)		0.7%	6		0	More	than 5%	samples in a	a mont	h with a	detection			0	Naturally present in the environment			
E. coli (state Total Coliform Rule)		0%			0			ole and a rep oliform or E		mple de	etect total o	coliform ar	nd either sample also	0	0 Human and animal fecal wast			
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)		0%			0	or syst	em fails		eat san	nples fo	llowing E. c	oli-positiv	ther is E. coli-positive re routine sample or for E. coli.	0 Human and animal fecal wast				
DISTRIBUTION SYS	STEM	IRESUL	TS FO		IFECT/	NT RE	SIDU	ALS AND	DIS	INFEC	CTION B	YPRO	DUCTS		ATE NOTIFICATION:			
Chemical or Constituent Sample (and reporting units) Year						ections MC		PHG (MCLG)	,	Typical Source of C			ontaminant	concentrations in some UCMR samples Id above State Notification Level of 800 of Environmental Sources of Chlorate gricultural defoliant or desiccant,				
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (pp	ob) 2	2018-20	019 4	0.1	0-48		80	NA	Ву	produ	ct of drinl	king wate	g water chlorination disinfection byproduct, and use in product chlorine dioxide. Health Effects of chlor					
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5 (ppb)	2	2018-20	019 1	0.0	0-16		60	NA	By	produ	ct of drinl	king wate	er chlorination	published	in USEPA 815-B-11-001 (Jan-2012)			
			[DISTRIE	UTIO	N SYSI		ESULTS I	FOR	LEAD	AND C	OPPER	RULE					
Lead and Copper Rule (and reporting units)		-	ample Year	No. c sampl collect	les (90th per- centile leve detected			No. sites exceeding AL		PHG	DLR Typ		pical Source of Contaminant				
Lead (ppb)		20)19	76	N	D		0		15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household water pl from industrial manufacturers; erosion o					
Copper (ppm)	oper (ppm) 20			76	0.	.25		0		1.3	0.3	0.05	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives					
				DISTR	IBUTI	ON SY	STEM	RESULT	S FO	R OTH	HER PAF	RAMET	ERS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) Sample Year Average Level Detected							ange of tections		CL or PHG Typical				Source of Contaminant					
Free Chlorine (ppm)			2019		1.97		0.0	6-4	4.0		4.0	Drinking	inking water disinfectant added for treatment					
Total Chlorine (ppm)			2019		1.95		0-5	5.3	4.0		4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment						
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)			2019		18.67		0-6	523	TT		NA	Naturall	Naturally present in the environment					
Turbidity (Distribution System), NTU	J (a.1)		2019		0.27			5-5.27	(5)		NA	Soil Rune						
Color			2019		1.56		0-6		(15)		NA	Naturall	Ily occuring organic materials					
pH			2019		7.91			3-9.09	NA		NA							
Temperature			2019		21.58 1.09		0-2	.4-31.7	NA NA		NA							
Odor (Tons)			2019		1.09		0-2	4						Elsino	re System			
Unregulated Contamina	nts -	Feder	al UC	MR-3:	2013-	2014	U	nits	HAL = F NL =	ederal He State No	L, NL ealth Advisor	ry Level,	Range	EISIIIO	Average			
romochloromethane (Halon 1011	L)						ŗ	opb			90		ND-0.31		0.1			
Chlorate								opb		8	300		ND-2500)	307			
Chromium (total)								ppb			50		ND-0.76		0.30			
Chromium-6							ŀ	ppb			NA		ND-0.77	,	0.26			
lolybdenum							k	opb	ob 40				ND-33		9.5			
erfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)								ppt	NA				ND-14		3.7			
erfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)								ppt	70				ND-41		10.8			
trontium /anadium							k	opb	400 ND- 50 ND-						436			
								1				1			4.3			

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS												
	SURFACE WATER GROUNDW. (TREATED) (TREATED)							DWATER				
	Year	MCL,		State		MWD (Mills	MWD	Elsinore Surface Wa-	Elsinore	Temescal	Viola-	
Constituent (Units)	Tested	SMCL, TT, RL, NL, AL	PHG	DLR	Attribute	WTP) TVP	(Skinner WTP) AVP	ter (Canyon Lake)	Ground- water	Ground- water	tion	Source
Turbidity (SW=Surface Water, GW=Ground-		TT=1			Range	CL/ 0.06	ARITY 0.07	0.017 - 0.266	ND-3.77	ND-3.77		
water)	2019	SW MCL=0.3 GW MCL=5	NA	NA	SW% +0.3,<br GW Average	100%	100%	100%	0.4	0.5	No	Soil runoff
		_			Range	RGANIC (ND	ND-7	ND	ND		Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories;
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE (ppt)	2018-2019	5	0.7	5	Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	leaching from hazardous waste sites
ALUMINUM (ppb)	2019	MCL=1000 SMCL=200	600	50	Range Average	ND - 94 ND	ND - 94 51	ND ND	ND-200 ND	ND ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
ARSENIC (ppb)	2019	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND-5.9 ND	ND ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and elec- tronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppb)	2019	1000	2000	100	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-150	ND	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion
					Average	ND 0.1 - 0.9	ND 0.3 - 0.8	ND	ND 0.12-1.2	ND 0.27-0.34		of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (F) (NATURAL-SOURCE) (ppm)	2019	2	1	0.1	Range Average	0.1-0.9	0.3 - 0.8	0.14	0.12-1.2	0.27-0.34	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (AS N) (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.4	Range	0.6	ND	ND	ND-7.9	2.1-3.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	2010		- 1	4	Average Range	0.6 ND	ND ND	ND ND	3.3 ND-6.6	2.9 ND-6.6		Environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other in-
PERCHLORATE (ppb)	2019	6	1	4	Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	dustrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
SELENIUM (ppb)	2019	50	30	5	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-19	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufactur- ers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
					Average RAD		ND CONST	ND ITUENTS	ND	ND		ers, runor nom nvestock lots (reeu auditive)
GROSS ALPHA (pCi/L)	2018-2019	15	0	3	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 4 ND	4.3 4.3	ND-18.6 6.3	8.03-18.6 12.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA (pCi/L)	2013-2019	50	0	4	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 5 ND	4.45 4.5	ND-7.41 ND		No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
URANIUM (PCI/L)	2018-2019	20	0.43	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND-3 ND	ND ND	ND-10.5 2.8	3.89-10.5 7.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS												
CHLORIDE (ppm)	2019	SMCL=500	NA	NA	Range Average	38 - 44 41	68 - 78 73	88-110 99.0	50-190 100.0	50-70 60.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
COLOR (units)	2019	SMC=15	1	NA	Range Average	ND - 1 ND	ND - 2	0-0	0-5	0-5	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
COPPER (ppm)	2019	SMCL=1	0.3	0.05	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND-0.2 ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
IRON (ppb)	2019	SMCL = 300	NA	100	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND-610 ND	ND-260 168.0	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
MAGANESE (ppb)	2019	SMCL=50 NL=500	NA	20	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND-78 ND	ND-33 ND	ND-33 ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
FOAMING AGENTS (MBAS) (ppb)	2019	SMCL=500	NA	NA	Range	ND ND	ND	0-0	0-90	0	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (uS/cm)	2016-2019	SMCL=1600	NA	NA	Range Average	299 - 343 321	576-644	600 600.0	480-1500 901.5	750-780	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
SULFATE (ppm)	2019	SMCL=500	NA	0.5	Range Average	24 - 39 32	90 - 108 99	120-140 130.0	46-290 151.1	88-140 119.7	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (ppm)	2019	SMCL=1000	NA	NA	Range Average	163 - 196 180	330 - 379 354		300-1010 617.3		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					OTHER	PARAM	ETERS - O	CHEMICAL				
ALKALINITY (TOTAL) AS CACO3 (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	54-59 56	84 - 87 86	43-66	71-290 168.7	128-150 139.6	NA	Naturally occurring
CALCIUM (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	14 - 16 15	33 - 39 36	41-52 46.5	5.8-160 77.8	62-81 71.3	NA	Naturally occurring
HARDNESS (TOTAL) AS CACO3 (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	66-76 71	139 - 164 152	150-228 204.7	17-600 299.1	190-280 232.3	NA	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	8.0 - 8.5 8.2	14 - 16 15	12-18 15.0	0-47 18.1	14-18 15.8	NA	Naturally occurring
POTASSIUM (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	1.8 - 2.2 2.0	3.3 - 3.6 3.4	6-7.6 6.8	0-3.4 2.0	1.7-2 1.8	NA	Naturally occurring
SODIUM (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	33 - 40 36	62 - 69 66	49-65 57.0	43-160 82.5	43-53 49.7	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
BORON (ppb)	2016-2019	NL=1000	NA	100	Range Average	120 120	120 120	ND ND	ND-210 ND	ND ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CHROMIUM, HEXAVALENT (ppb)	2016-2019	NA	0.02	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND-1.2 ND	ND ND	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
VANADIUM (ppb)	2016-2019	NL=50	NA	3	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND-31 ND	ND ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CHLORATE (ppb)	2019	NL=800	NA	20	Range Average	28 28	35 35	420 420.0			NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination, industrial processes
AGGRESSIVE INDEX (CORROSIVITY) (AL)	2019	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	11.9 - 12.0 12.0	12.0 12.0	10.4-10.7 10.5	11-12.8 11.6	11-11.5 11.3	NA	Elemental balance in water
pH (units)	2019	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	8.6 8.6	8.1-8.2 8.1	6.5-7.1 6.9	7.09-8.5 7.7	7.35-7.9 7.6	NA	
RADON 222 (pCi/L)	2019	NA	NA	100	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND		179-2370 749.4	2015.0	NA	Natural Sources
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC) (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	0.3	Range Average	1.5 - 3.0 2.2	2.0 - 2.7 2.4	2.5 2.5	ND-1.9 ND	ND-1.9 0.3	NA	Various natural and manmade sources
	0040				EM Range	ERGING C		UENTS 7.9-15	ND-18	ND-3.2		Discharges from industrial and firefighting; leaching from hazardous
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS) (ppt)	2019	NA	NA	2	Average Range	ND ND	ND ND	11.3 4.6-5.8	5.0 ND	2.5 ND	NA	waste sites Discharges from industrial and firefighting; leaching from hazardous
PERFLUORODECANOIC ACID (PFDA) (ppt)	2019	NA	NA	2	Average Range	ND ND	ND ND	5.2 6.1-6.4	ND ND-7.7	ND ND-2.8	NA	waste sites Discharges from industrial and firefighting; leaching from hazardous
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA) (ppt)	2019	NA	NA	2	Average Range	ND ND	ND ND	6.3 6.1-7.1	2.2 ND-11	ND ND-3.2	NA	waste sites Discharges from industrial and firefighting; leaching from hazardous
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS) (ppt)	2019	NA	NA	2	Average Range	ND 2.7 - 3.0	ND 2.2 - 2.4	6.6 11-13	3.0 ND-16	2.6 ND-4.4	NA	waste sites Discharges from industrial and firefighting; leaching from hazardous
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA) (ppt)	2019	NA	NA	2	Average Range	2.9 ND	2.3 ND	12.0 3.5-4.3	4.7 ND	2.1 ND	NA	waste sites Discharges from industrial and firefighting; leaching from hazardous
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA) (ppt) PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (ppt)	2019	NA NL=6.5	NA		Average Range	ND ND	ND ND	3.9 12-14	ND ND-10	ND ND-4.3	NA	waste sites Discharges from industrial and firefighting; leaching from hazardous
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (ppt) PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) (ppt)	2019 2019	RL=40 NL=5.1	NA NA	2	Average Range	ND ND	ND ND	13.0 19-20	2.6 ND-26	ND ND-11	NA NA	waste sites Discharges from industrial and firefighting; leaching from hazardous
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) (ppt)	2019	RL=10	NA		Average	ND	ND	19.3	7.5	4.7		waste sites

PFOS exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge. PFOA exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.

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 Reporti 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 DLR: Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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)

 MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
 ppg: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
 TON: Threshold Odor Number

 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 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)

The Water Quality Report

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

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 **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 **EVMWD.com**

Rate Assistance for Residents of Elsinore Valley (RARE)

Qualifying customers can receive 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.

Stay connected with us at *evmwd.com* and through social media.

