



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLISHED JUNE 2023
EVMWD.COM



**ELSINORE
VALLEY**

MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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.

Letter from the GENERAL MANAGER

At Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), we take our mission to deliver total water management that powers the health and vibrancy of our communities so that life can flourish seriously. Clean, affordable, and available water is necessary for a sustainable future. We understand that our community relies on the water services that we provide.

As a water agency with more than 47,000 water and wastewater connections, we know that the future vitality of our region lies in EVMWD's commitment to the following:



WATER QUALITY

A dedication to meeting and exceeding state and federal regulations relating to water quality. Transparency to communicate the efforts we take to ensure we are meeting water quality targets by compiling over 34,711 water test results obtained from 3,039 water samples collected throughout the year in accordance with State requirements.



SUSTAINABILITY

EVMWD's ongoing commitment to sustainable supplies for our region means having a diverse portfolio of water resources, including local groundwater, surface water and imported water for drinking; and recycled water supplies to support irrigation throughout our community.



PLANNING FOR FUTURE

Through ongoing planning, collaboration and innovation, we are dedicated to ensuring reliable resources for the future. Long term planning and expert guidance helps us prepare for future changing weather conditions, growth, and replacing infrastructure.

We always keep our mission, vision, and values at the forefront of all that we do to ensure quality for our customers. As we continue to look into the future, our water management solutions and commitment to water quality will remain a top priority. As you review this 2022 water quality report, we encourage you to learn more about how EVMWD provides you with clean and reliable drinking water everyday for everyone.




GREG THOMAS

General Manager
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

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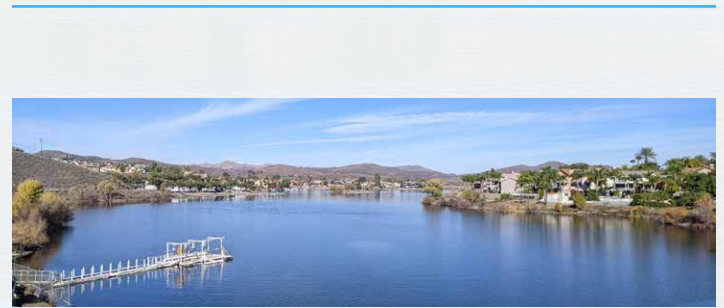
INTEGRATED RESOURCES PLAN

Investing in our future through resource planning

In 2017, EVMWD's Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) was established as the basis for water supply reliability and resilience planning. Over the past five years, various factors such as population growth, climate change impacts on imported water, and the rising cost of imported water have prompted EVMWD to revise the plan.

Currently, EVMWD is reviewing its IRP so we can achieve critical goals to ensure our customers receive reliable, high-quality water and continue to thrive. We invite the public to take part in this process by tuning into presentations about the IRP at upcoming EVMWD board meetings.

Learn more at www.evmwd.com.



PFAS: Upgrades to Canyon Lake Treatment Plant

At Elsinore Valley and other communities across California, low levels of widely understood per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS – PFOA, PFHxS, and PFOS) – have been recently detected in local water supplies. These “forever chemicals” enter our water sources through runoff, landfills, and manufacturing.

In 2019, elevated levels of PFAS were detected at the Canyon Lake Treatment plant, and the facility was taken offline. EVMWD secured \$3.7 million in federal relief funds to help upgrade the treatment plant, a critical local water source. Once the upgrade project is completed, the plant will again provide a safe and consistent supply of local drinking water for our community.

As these levels are better understood, EVMWD will continue to be on the forefront of water treatment technologies and ensure our drinking water continues to meet all federal and state standards for PFAS.



ELSINORE VALLEY

MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Phone: (951) 674-3146

Mon.-Thurs. 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

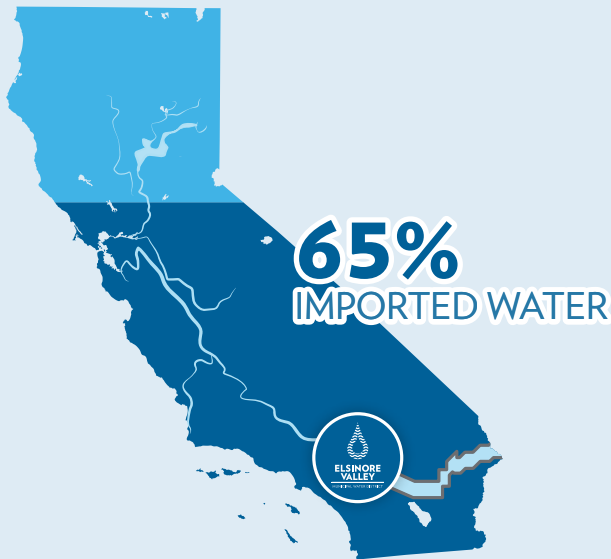
Fri. 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

STAY CONNECTED EVMWD.COM



EVMWD WATER SOURCES

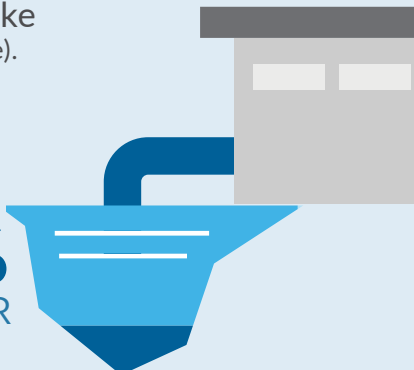
Where does EVMWD water come from?



Our imported water comes from the State Water Project in Northern California and the Colorado River Aqueduct. This water travels through pipes and canals to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and on through to our facilities at Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

Our local water is pumped from groundwater wells and from surface water reserves in Canyon Lake (currently offline).

35%
LOCAL WATER



California's **SHIFT** in **WEATHER** Patterns

Thanks to record winter storms that brought increased rainfall, most of California has escaped the clutches of a long and harsh drought. Our reservoirs and groundwater basins are filling up as a much-needed result, which will be essential to supporting our communities and businesses throughout the rest of this year. Despite this exciting short-term success, it is clear we are in need of a much longer-term answer to our state's growing water crisis.

The irregular weather patterns we've been seeing – long periods of drought and heavy rains that result in flooding – create uncertainty for our water systems. We can safely anticipate that California is going to continue experiencing unpredictable weather like this well into the future.

We commend our community for embracing water efficiency as a way of life in every season. Together, we can continue working to improve our local water situation by optimizing our current resources and investing in future solutions.

We are doing our part, too. EVMWD actively seeks funds from State and Federal sources for storage and infrastructure development. We've secured over \$7,000,000 towards crucial water quality projects, like Canyon Lake Treatment Plant upgrade and Lee Lake Wells PFAS treatment upgrade.

Participation in regional initiatives, like the 'Solve the Water Crisis' effort, is another key contribution by EVMWD. This initiative aims at addressing state level storage and supply issues while advocating for broad infrastructure investments, ensuring reliable water supplies for communities.

Despite the latest drought crisis and in the face of increasingly frequent climatic changes, EVMWD's commitment to water sustainability and resiliency remains steadfast. The efforts will continue as EVMWD embarks on its next phases securing water for the future of our community.



FACES BEHIND EVMWD WATER

Water quality is our top priority. Did you know that the EVMWD team works 24/7 to ensure that you always have clean, reliable water every time you turn on the tap? From our operations administrative group team, to water quality, to our operations crew, we work around the clock to serve our customers every day and every hour.



ANIVEY CASANADA

Administrative Assistant,
Water Resources and Operations

Customers calling EVMWD with a water emergency, such as a burst hydrant or a water main break, will likely speak with Anivey. She dispatches a crew as quickly as possible to stop water waste and ensure that the area remains safe for pedestrians and cars. She completes valuable outreach regarding annual backflow compliance testing and backflow device theft prevention measures to ensure the community is safe and has access to a reliable water supply.

“When I receive water emergency phone calls, I am always aware of the time-sensitive nature of the situation. Effective and reliable communication both internally and externally is critical to prevent the major loss of water.”

- Anivey



LENAI HUNTER

Regulatory Compliance Specialist

Serving as a Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Lenai ensures that water quality always meets or exceeds federal, state, and local regulations by analyzing sample data, monitoring permits, and performing inspections. Lenai is a vital part of the team, working to protect local water resources, public health and the surrounding environment.

“I take pride in serving the community by providing oversight of the permits and ensuring that water quality goals are achieved. I believe it is incredibly important to people, including myself and my family, that when they turn on the tap they can trust and have confidence they are receiving high quality water.”

- Lenai



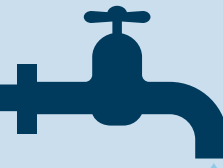
RAYMOND MCCULLOUGH

Field Maintenance Worker III,
Preventative Maintenance

Raymond loves his job at EVMWD. His team has the important role of maintaining EVMWD's critical infrastructure for reliable water supply to the community. Having worked with EVMWD 13 years, he enjoys mentoring the newer employees that are entering the field to ensure the local community has infrastructure that they can depend on. He has been an important part of building resiliency in the face of constant climate and environmental challenges.

“I enjoy the genuine camaraderie that has been built in my team because we know we have the common purpose of making sure our infrastructure can serve the people in our community. We work hard to test and service our infrastructure in order to prevent any issues.”

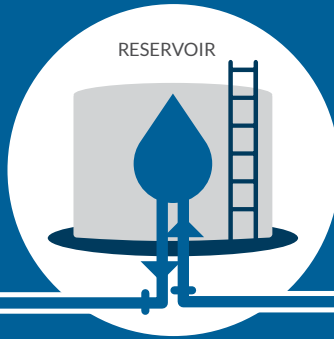
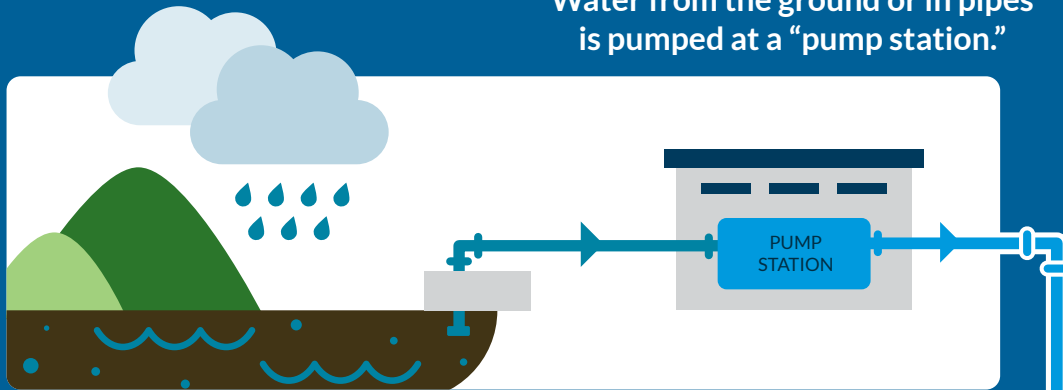
- Raymond



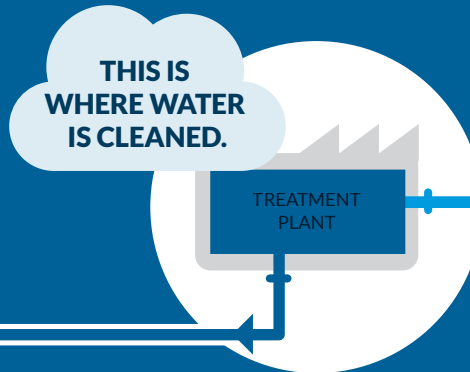
How WATER is Delivered to YOUR HOME

We provide our customers with high-quality water service. We work hard to secure water from a variety of sources – ensuring a reliable supply to your home.

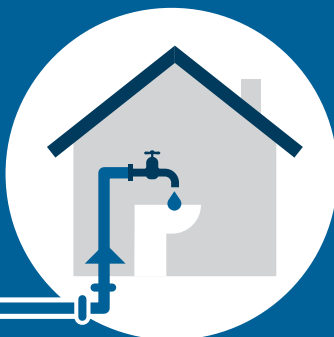
Water from the ground or in pipes is pumped at a “pump station.”



It then gets stored in large tanks called, “reservoirs.”



It travels to the EVMWD water treated plant.



When you turn on the faucet, the washing machine, the shower, or the hose, water travels from the reservoir into your home.



How to Read Your Water Quality Report

Reading this Water Quality Report doesn't have to be complicated.

This report is produced in 2023 but contains information from over 34,711 water tests collected in 2022. Each year the State of California requires that water agencies report water quality reports from June 30th for the previous year.

What does DLR mean?

DLR stands for Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting. This is the result from water quality sampling that is shown in this report.

TIP: Compare the DLR (detected results) to the MCLs and the PHGs. Remember that MCL are required limits and PHG are recommendations.

What does ND mean?

ND means the constituent being tested was non detectable.

What is the 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.



152 Drinking Water System sampling sites tested throughout the service area



3,039 Water Samples collected



34,711 Tests Performed to ensure water quality

FOR PERSPECTIVE



Part Per **MILLION** or Milligrams/Liter
= 1 DROP IN
13.6 GALLONS



Part Per **BILLION** or Milligrams/Liter
= 1 DROP IN
13,563 GALLONS



Part Per **TRILLION** or Milligrams/Liter
= 1 DROP IN
13,563,368 GALLONS

ABOUT YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

Enclosed for your review is our accumulation of 2022 water quality testing.

Testing frequency and water quality levels are set by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW). 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 SWRCB-DDW. Copies of source assessments are available at EVMWD. Per State guidelines, some EVMWD wells are considered vulnerable to activities including: airports, gravel mining, machine shops, maintenance yards, septic systems, sewer collections systems, and transportation corridors, which can each contribute to Nitrate and PFAS detections. The below wells had detections in their raw waters during 2022 and underwent blending and/or treatment as per State Permits. Water deliveries to the distribution system met all State drinking water quality standards.

PFOA: Above RL (Response Level) of 10 ppt in Station 71 Well, Flagler 2A Well, Flagler 3A Well, Summerly Well and Above NL of 5.1 ppt in Diamond Well, MWD-Mills TVP & Flagler Wells Blend, and Temescal System Blend
PFOS: Above NL of 6.5 ppt in Flagler 2A Well, Flagler 3A Well, Summerly Well and Diamond Well

Vanadium: Above NL of 50 ppb in Cereal 3 Well, Cereal 4 Well (naturally occurring)

PFHxS: Above NL of 3 ppt in Flagler 2A & 3A Wells, Station 71 Well, Corydon Well, Diamond Well, Cereal 1 Well, Cereal 4 Well, and CLWTP (Off during 2022); and Above RL of 10 ppt in Summerly Well (Off during 2022).

Nitrate: Below MCL of 10 ppm but above AL in Flagler 2A Well and Terra Cotta Well

Arsenic: Above MCL of 10 ppb in Cereal 3 Well, Cereal 4 Well, Joy Well (naturally occurring)

HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE:

PFOA: Exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.

PFOS: Exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

PFHxS: Exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies

Vanadium: Exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

Important facts from the US 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.



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



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



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 U.S. EPA and the 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.

RESPONSE LEVEL (RL): Are 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, 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 that 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.

Federal and State regulations have been updated with new guidelines for identifying service pipe materials for the customer owned portions (from the water meter to the dwelling unit), installed before 1986. We invite you to participate in the required data collection effort. Visit www.evmwd.com/CLTest to learn more about these requirements.

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-SOSRADON), or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



Revised Total Coliform Rule

This water quality report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements effective since July 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. We continually ensure the integrity of our drinking water distribution system via ongoing testing for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2022

As per SWRCB-DDW guidelines, the tables include only those contaminants that were detected during 2022 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 2022 compliance period.

2022 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	TT (Treatment Technique)	PHG, MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Coliform Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations	1.8%	0	More than 5% samples in a month with a detection	NA	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations	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

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Year	Highest LRAA* Avg.	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCL, MRDL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (ppb)*	2022	24.5	0-39	80	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5 (ppb)*	2022	7.9	0-11	60	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Free Chlorine (ppm)	2022	1.60	0-3.6	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2022	2.00	0-4.9	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER RULE

Lead and Copper Rule (and reporting units)	Sample Year	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	DLR	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2022	80	ND	0	15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2022	80	0.22	0	1.3	0.3	0.05	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)	2022	36.8	0-507	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (Distribution System), NTU	2022	0.3	0.1-2.8	(5)	NA	Soil Runoff
Color	2022	1.0	0-46	(15)	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	2022	8.1	7.15-9	NA	NA	
Temperature	2022	23.2	9.9-34.4	NA	NA	
Alkalinity total (ppm)	2022	126	83-180	NA	NA	
Odor (Threshold Order Number)	2022	0	0-2	NA	NA	
Total Dissolved Solids / TDS (ppm)	2021	479.1	290-620	NA	NA	
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	0.28	0.06-4.22	(5)	NA	

Federal UCMR 4 Analyte detections

Units

Elsinore System

	Units	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

AI: Aggressiveness Index

AL: Action Level Blending: Regulated mixing of higher-quality water with lower quality water to a calculated ratio to meet or exceed approved standards before delivery to customers at the Entry Point to Distribution System (EPTDS)

AVP: Auld Valley Pipeline (MWD Skinner Water Treatment Plant) treated water supply

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

MGL: Mills Gravity Line operated by WMWD

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

MRL: Method Reporting Level

MWD: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

NA: Not Analyzed/Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected above State DLR

NL: Notification Level to Governing Bodies

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units pCi/L: picoCuries per Liter

PHG: Public Health Goal

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/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 collected within a 12-month period

RL: Response Level

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

TVP: Temescal Valley Pipeline (MWD Mills Water Treatment Plant) and WMWD treated water supply delivered via WMWD's MGL.

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

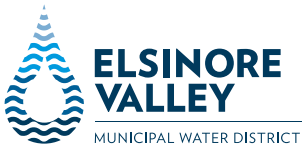
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule is used to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act

WMWD: Western Municipal Water District

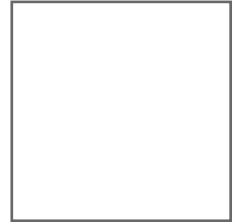
Data Source: UCMR Data.xlsx

ABBREVIATIONS

Analyte Name	Units of Measure	MCL	NL	PHG	DLR	Attribute	PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS				MCL Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
							Elsinore Groundwater BLEND	TVP (MWD Mills, WMWD) & Temescal Wells BLEND	AVP (MWD-Skinner & EMWD) TURNOUT	Temescal Groundwater BLEND		
CLARITY												
TURBIDITY (Treatment Plant Combined Filter Effluent)	NTU	TT=1			0.1	HIGHEST % LESS THAN 0.3		0.06 100%	0.05 100%		No	Soil Runoff
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS												
DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE [DBCP]	ppt	200		3	10	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-10 ND	ND-4.1 ND	ND ND	No	Runoff/leaching of nematocide present in soils
INORGANIC CHEMICALS												
ALUMINUM	ppb	1000		600	50	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-150.0 ND	ND-230.0 110.39	ND ND	No	Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
ARSENIC	ppb	10		0.004	2	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-9.5 5.55	ND-4.4 ND	ND-4.1 ND	ND-2.2 ND	No	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	ppb	1000		2000	100	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-150.0 ND	ND ND	ND-156.0 ND	ND ND	No	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
FLUORIDE	ppm	2		1	0.1	RANGE AVERAGE	0.12-0.74 0.49	0.29-0.8 0.53	ND-0.8 0.62	0.29-0.31 0.3	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
NITRATE (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10		10	0.4	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-5.6 0.77	ND-7.5 1.3	ND-4.2 ND	2.0-2.4 2.25	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
PERCHLORATE	ppb	6		1	2	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-2.9 ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
SELENIUM	ppb	50		30	5	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-17.0 6.93	ND-6.9 ND	ND-14.0 ND	ND ND	No	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
RADIOLOGICALS												
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	PCI/L	15		0	3	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-12.9 ND	ND-19.8 ND	ND-7.1 ND	ND-19.8 10.42	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	PCI/L	50		0	4	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-6.0 ND	ND-8.0 6.68	ND ND	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM-228	PCI/L			0.019	1	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND ND	ND-1.0 ND	ND ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	PCI/L	20		0.43	1	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-5.4 1.29	8.05-11.4 2.5	ND-5.8 1.92	8.05-11.4 9.03	No	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS												
BROMATE	ppb	10		0.1	5	RANGE AVERAGE		ND-14.0 5.5			No	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE (NDMA)	ppt		10	3		RANGE AVERAGE		ND-4.0 3.0	ND 4.4			Byproduct of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
SECONDARY STANDARDS- Aesthetic Standards												
ALUMINUM	ppb	200		600	50	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-150 ND	ND-230 110	ND ND	No	Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
CHLORIDE	ppm	500		4		RANGE AVERAGE	53-220 116	12-77 69	9.5-124 106	24-51 38	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
COLOR	UNITS	15				RANGE AVERAGE	ND 0	ND-3 0.3	ND-2 0	ND-3 0.4	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
COPPER	ppb	1000		300	50	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND ND	ND-101.0 ND	ND ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
IRON	ppb	300			100	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-220.0 ND	ND ND	ND-220.0 ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
MANGANESE	ppb	50	500		20	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-26.0 ND	ND-20.0 ND	ND-36.0 ND	ND-20.0 ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
ODOR	TON	3			1	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-2.0 ND	ND ND	ND-1.0 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
CONDUCTIVITY	US	1600				RANGE AVERAGE	548-1015 732	320-761 554	306-997 958	705-761 739	No	Dissolved salts and other inorganic materials
SULFATE	ppm	500			0.5	RANGE AVERAGE	62-280 102	7-130 65	9-230 214	79-130 104	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000				RANGE AVERAGE	324-670 420	170-510 314	193-690 596	420-510 476	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, organic and inorganic materials
TURBIDITY (at Entry Points to Distribution System)	NTU	5			0.1	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-1.01 0.29	ND-0.87 0.28	ND-0.54 0.12	0.19-0.87 0.41	No	Soil Runoff
GENERAL MINERALS												
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	ppm					RANGE AVERAGE	75-200 102	72-200 116	34-174 126	169-200 185	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
CALCIUM	ppm					RANGE AVERAGE	9-110 34	25-83 38	24-90 66	78-83 80	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	ppm					RANGE AVERAGE	24-350 100	110-290 149	95-294 262	270-290 278	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, magnesium and calcium present in the water
MAGNESIUM	ppm					RANGE AVERAGE	1-18 5.6	5.5-20 12.2	2.4-26 23.9	18-20 18.8	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
POTASSIUM	ppm					RANGE AVERAGE	ND-3.2 1.1	1.0-3.8 3.3	1.1-7.7 4.6	1.8-1.9 1.9	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
SODIUM	ppm					RANGE AVERAGE	45-140 111	22-61 56	27-103 99	41-45 43	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS												
BORON	ppb		1000		100	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-130 ND	ND-160 103	ND-454 137	ND ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CHLORATE	ppb		800		20	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-430 243	ND-200 173	ND 75	ND ND	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
CHROMIUM-6	ppb			0.02	1	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-4 ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
VANADIUM	ppb		50		3	RANGE AVERAGE	8.9-83 38	ND-6.9 ND	ND ND	ND-3.9 ND	NA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
MISCELLANEOUS												
PH						RANGE AVERAGE	6.99-8.99 8.4	7.01-9.9 8.0	7.1-8.5 8.2	7.35-8.0 7.6	NA	Naturally Occuring, Treatment of Drinking water
CORROSIVITY (As Aggressive Index)						RANGE AVERAGE	11.5-12.6 12.0	11.7-12.6 12.1	11.2-12.9 12.5	12.1-12.6 12.4	NA	corrosive tendency of water
CORROSIVITY (As Saturation Index)						RANGE AVERAGE	-0.46-0.77 0.17	-0.07-0.81 0.27		0.05-0.81 0.54	NA	corrosive tendency of water
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO3)	ppm					RANGE AVERAGE		1.4-3.1 2.2			NA	potential for corrosion and lime scaling in drinking water systems
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	ppm				0.3	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-1.0 ND	ND-2.2 1.4	ND-4.1 1.5	ND-1.6 0.5	NA	Various natural and man-made sources. TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
RADON	PCI/L				100	RANGE AVERAGE	117-1710 380	1660-1680 222	ND ND	1660-1680 1670	NA	Gas produced by the decay of naturally-occurring uranium in soil and water
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)												
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ppt		6.5		4	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-4.9 ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	ppt		5.1		4	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-7.7 ND	ND ND	6.7-7.7 7.27	NA	
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHXS)	ppt		3		3	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-5.7 ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA	
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHXA)	ppt				3	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-6.5 ND	ND ND	4.5-5.8 5.2	NA	
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	ppt		500		3	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND-3.0 ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA	
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA)	ppt				3	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA	



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



Annual Water Quality Report

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