

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT



PUBLISHED BY
JULY 2026

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PUBLIC MEETINGS

EMWD's Board of Directors meetings are generally held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month beginning at 9:00 a.m.

If you wish to attend a meeting, please call the Board Secretary during normal business hours at 951-928-3777, extension 4235 to confirm meeting dates or check the Board Meeting Calendar online at www.emwd.org/BoardMeetings.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS REPORT, CONTACT:

Water Quality
(951) 928-3777,
extension 3327
or visit
[www.emwd.org/
WaterQuality](http://www.emwd.org/WaterQuality).



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EMWD's Main Office
on Trumble Road in
Perris.

OUR COMMITMENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS

At Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD), our guiding principles as an organization are rooted in public trust.

For 76 years, we have proudly served the community and done so with transparency, accountability, and safety at the forefront of our decisions as an organization. That commitment is reaffirmed every time you turn on your tap and a safe, clean, and reliable water supply is delivered to you and your family.

That is why we are pleased to present our annual water quality report, which details the high-quality drinking water we delivered throughout 2025. This annual report shows how EMWD continues to meet all drinking water quality standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

EMWD uses state-of-the-art water treatment processes to provide a safe and highly

reliable water supply while protecting public health. By efficiently maintaining and operating our facilities, along with conducting rigorous monitoring and testing, EMWD consistently delivers high-quality tap water service. Water samples are collected throughout the year from EMWD's 36 drinking water sources to carefully test for 382 water quality constituents. In 2025, EMWD collected 8,074 water samples and performed 47,350 tests to monitor and ensure quality.

Our region has proactively invested in one of the state's most diverse water supply portfolios. This includes surface water imported from the Colorado River and State Water Project systems, local groundwater, and desalinated groundwater. We continue to advance projects and programs designed to provide our growing communities with a high-quality and sustainable water supply. This is accomplished through long-range planning that addresses both quantity and quality of our source waters. Our state-of-the-art treatment facilities utilize proven technologies to remove impurities from our water supplies.

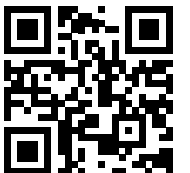
EMWD supports science-based standards that provide health benefits to the public in an economically balanced manner. While groundwater or surface waters can have

trace contaminants, EMWD protects your health and safety by treating the water we deliver—ensuring your water meets or surpasses all regulated drinking water standards.

The State Water Board requires that EMWD customers receive an annual copy of this report, which summarizes the results of water quality tests and provides specific details about sources and quality of the water served in your community. The guidelines for distributing this report allow for electronic delivery, instead of a paper copy in the mail. By delivering this report electronically, we reduce costs and eliminate paper waste associated with printing and mailing the report to our more than 178,000 accounts. We will be happy to provide you with a paper copy of this

report upon request through our website at emwd.org/CCR or by calling us at 951-928-3777, extension 3430. Please note that you may change your delivery preference at any time.

We strongly encourage you to read this report and if you have any water quality questions, please feel free to contact any of our Water Quality staff at 951-928-3777, extension 3327. We also encourage you to get the latest news and information from EMWD through our website at emwd.org.



Thank you for being part of the EMWD family and for trusting us to provide for you and your family with a safe and reliable water supply.



EMWD's Trumble Road
Recycled Water Storage Pond
at its Headquarters in Perris.

WHY
YOU
SHOULD
READ
THIS
REPORT

This year's drinking water quality report...

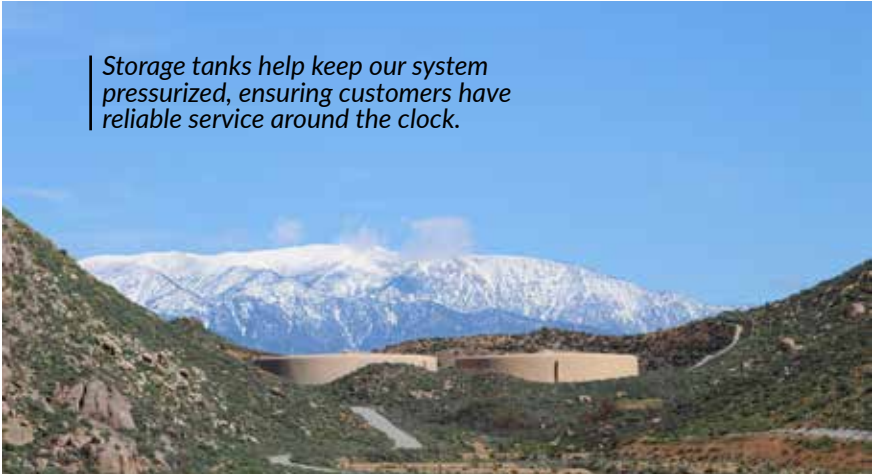
Examines how EMWD ensures your drinking water is safe, high quality, and reliable.

Provides science-based data and facts about the sources, quality, and safety of your drinking water.

Explains how customers can always choose how they wish to receive future water quality reports.



EMWD's Groundwater Desalination Complex provides water for approximately 30,000 homes annually.



Storage tanks help keep our system pressurized, ensuring customers have reliable service around the clock.

PROTECTING YOUR
DRINKING WATER



EMWD receives imported water from the Colorado River Aqueduct after it passes through the Hoover Dam.

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.



> The 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. The land that the water comes into contact with is called the watershed; everything that happens to or in the watershed can affect the quality of your drinking water supply.

EMWD uses several sources of water to serve its customers, including surface water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project (SWP), as well as local groundwater.

Assessments of all watersheds have been

completed, including both surface and groundwater. The Colorado River, a surface water source, was reassessed in 2022 and found to be most vulnerable to recreational activities, urban and storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater.

Water from the SWP, also a surface water source, was reassessed in 2021 and found to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreational activities, and wastewater.

An assessment of all EMWD wells was completed in 2013. Two sources were considered vulnerable to airports and airplane maintenance associated with a contaminant detected in the water supply. In addition, other EMWD wells were considered most vulnerable to the following due to

proximity (not associated with any contaminants): commercial and industrial activities, residential activities, agriculture, and other activities such as recreation and transportation.

You can view vulnerability assessments online at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html. You can also call 951-928-3777, ext. 3327 for a copy of EMWD's vulnerability assessments.

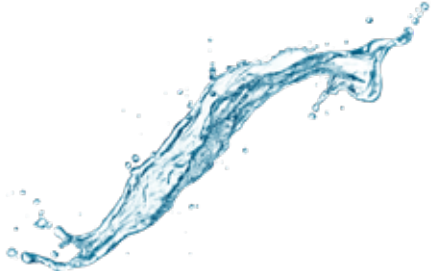


Protecting the sources of drinking water helps protect our health. It's everyone's responsibility, and here are a few ways you can help:

Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

Pick up after your pets.

Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.



This annual water quality report contains important and useful information about the source and the tests used to ensure the quality and safety of your drinking water. It also describes how EMWD meets all drinking water standards as set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

ABOUT REGULATIONS

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

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- **MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, and wildlife.
- **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals may be by-products of industrial processes or petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS** can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



EMWD receives imported water from the State Water Project, which includes Lake Perris. The water is filtered at treatment facilities before entering the distribution system.



EMWD staff test water quality throughout the treatment process.

“ In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA and Centers for Disease Control and 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 (800) 426-4791.

ABOUT NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) 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 an 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 ppm 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. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

ABOUT ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, some of our sources do contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.





UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and copper are rarely found in source waters; however, both of these metals can enter drinking water by leaching from household plumbing and fixtures. Water that sits in your pipes for long periods of time may dissolve tiny amounts of lead and/or copper (parts per billion levels) into household water.

The USEPA has developed the Lead and Copper Rule to protect public health by establishing an action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 1300 ppb for copper.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. EMWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. If you



are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact EMWD Water Quality staff at 951-928-3777, extension 3327.

In 2024, EMWD conducted an inventory of water service lines required by U.S. EPA’s Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. EMWD determined through historical records, information provided directly by customers, and information acquired during physical field inspections that the water system contains no lead service lines or galvanized service lines requiring replacement in its distribution system. For more information or to access the inventory, visit <https://www.emwd.org/lead-service-line-inventory>.



PFAS (PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES)

PFAS are chemicals that are resistant to heat, water and oil and have been used for decades in hundreds of consumer products and industrial applications. As a result, these chemicals are often found in the environment.

Although PFAS compounds such as perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are no longer manufactured in the United States, many products that contain the chemicals still exist, such as cosmetics, food packaging, clothing and furniture fabrics. In addition, other countries still make products containing these chemicals, which may be imported into the United

States. PFAS have been monitored by water agencies and reported based on United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Board regulations. Information on PFAS in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.



HOW TO READ YOUR REPORT

ABBREVIATIONS

AL Action Level	NA Not Applicable: no state or federal standards are established
CCRD Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels	ND Non-Detected: sample was taken and chemical was not detected
CFU/mL Colony-Forming Units per milliliter	NL Notification Level
DLR Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting	NR No Range: all result(s) were the same value
grains/gallon Grains per gallon	NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units
HPC Heterotrophic Plate Count	pCi/L PicoCuries per Liter
LRAA Locational Running Annual Average	PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level	PHG Public Health Goal
MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ppb Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	ppm Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	ppt Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
MRL Minimum Reporting Level: set by EPA for unregulated contaminant monitoring	RAA Running Annual Average
	RL Reporting Limit

TDS Total Dissolved Solids
TON Threshold Odor Number
TT Treatment Technique
µS/cm MicroSiemens per centimeter; or micromhos per centimeter (µmho/cm)
— Samples not required
= Equal
> Greater than
< Less than
≤ Less than or equal to
Number
% Percent



Residential water meter box with a smart meter device.

DEFINITIONS

90th Percentile: The value in a data set in which 90 percent of the set is less than or equal to this value.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting (DLR): State-determined level that a test can detect the chemical.

Disinfection By-Product: Compounds which are formed from mixing of organic or mineral precursors in the water with ozone, chlorine or chloramine. Bromate, Total Trihalomethanes, and Haloacetic Acids are disinfection by-products.

Grains per Gallon (grains/gallons): A measure of water hardness. One grain/gallon equals 17.1 ppm or mg/L

Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC): a bacteriological test that counts the number of bacteria per milliliter of sample.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The Running Annual Average (RAA) at one sample location.

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 (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (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 USEPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that 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): Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques 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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The yearly average which is calculated using the previous 12 months' data.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (Secondary Standard): MCLs for contaminants that do not affect health but are used to monitor the aesthetics of the water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water..

THE COMMUNITIES WE SERVE...

MILLS SERVICE AREA

Water for this service area comes from a combination of sources:

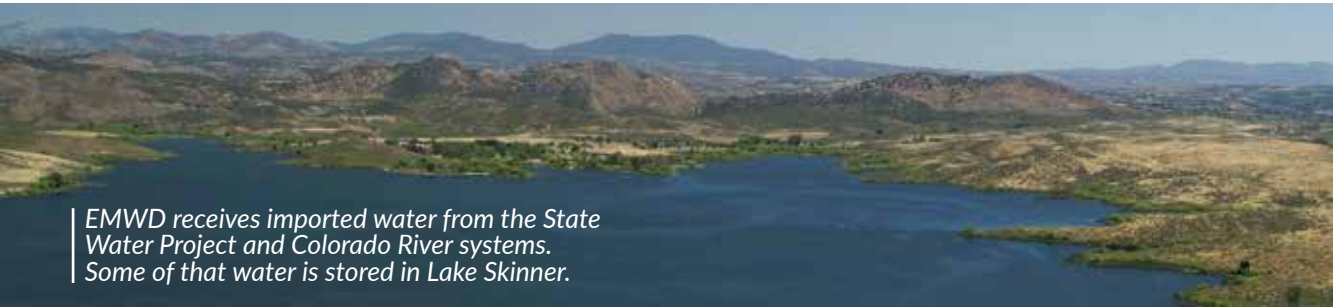
- The Henry J. Mills Filtration Plant* treats imported surface water supplied solely from northern California through the State Water Project (SWP). The Mills Filtration Plant adjusts the fluoride levels in the water to an optimal level recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for oral health, and uses chloramine for final disinfection.

Water from the Mills Filtration Plant is blended with several other EMWD water sources:

- One Perris Valley Well serves a limited area of Perris – along Perris Boulevard north and south of the Ramona Expressway.
- Four North Perris Wells serve the northeast area of Perris.
- The Perris Water Filtration Plant (PWFP) treats both Colorado River and SWP waters. This plant uses the latest ultrafiltration technology to remove particulate contaminants to produce quality, potable water. The PWFP serves Lakeview, Nuevo, Romoland, Homeland, and Juniper Flats. This plant uses chloramine for final disinfection.
- The Desalination Complex (Menifee and Perris I Desalters, and Perris II Desalter) convert salty groundwater into potable water using a reverse osmosis process. Menifee, North Canyon Lake, and Quail Valley are communities within the Mills Service Area to receive blended water from this desalination plant. The Desalination Complex uses chloramine for final disinfection.

COMMUNITIES SERVED

- Good Hope
- Homeland
- Juniper Flats
- Lakeview
- Mead Valley
- Menifee**
- Moreno Valley
- North Canyon Lake
- Nuevo
- Perris
- Quail Valley
- Romoland
- Wildomar



EAST VALLEY SERVICE AREA

This service area is split into two regions:

West of State Street:

- The Hemet Water Filtration Plant (HWFP) treats both Colorado River and SWP waters. This plant uses the latest ultrafiltration technology to remove particulate contaminants and produce quality drinking water. This treatment plant uses chloramine for final disinfection. Local groundwater also supplies this area.

East of State Street:

- A system of deep groundwater wells serves these communities. These wells are treated by adding free chlorine for final disinfection.

COMMUNITIES SERVED

West of State Street

- Diamond Valley
- Green Acres
- Hemet
- San Jacinto
- Winchester***

East of State Street

- Hemet
- San Jacinto
- Soboba Hot Springs
- Valle Vista

SKINNER SERVICE AREA

Water for this service area comes from:

- The Robert A. Skinner Filtration Plant* treats water from the Colorado River and from the SWP. The Skinner Plant adjusts the fluoride levels in the water to an optimal level recommended by the CDC for oral health, and uses chloramine for final disinfection.

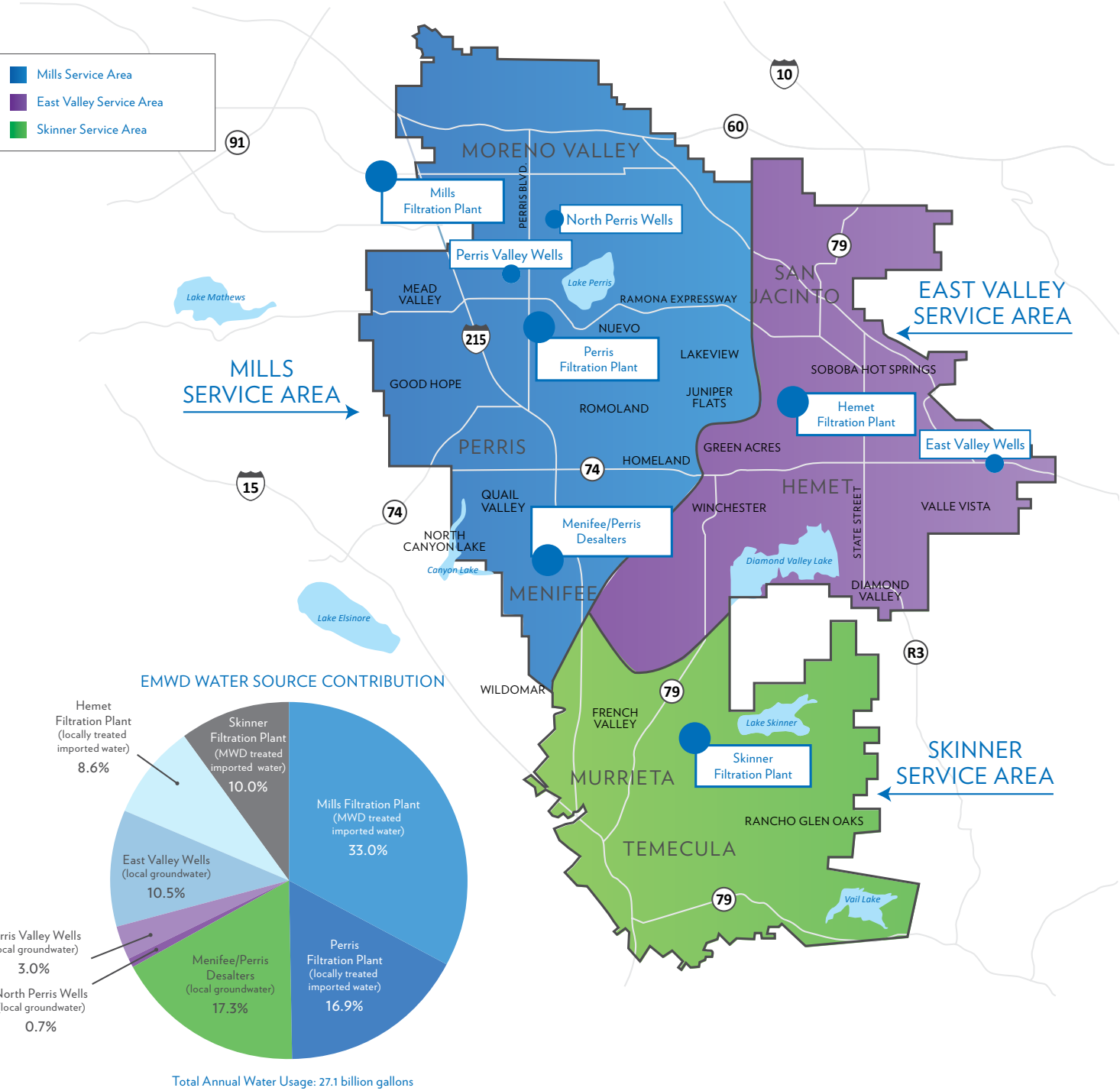
COMMUNITIES SERVED

- French Valley
- Menifee**
- Murrieta
- Rancho Glen Oaks****
- Temecula
- Winchester***

* The Mills and Skinner Filtration Plants are owned and operated by The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.
** Typically served by the Mills Filtration Plant and occasionally served by the Skinner Filtration Plant.
*** Typically served by the Hemet Water Filtration Plant and occasionally served by the Skinner Filtration Plant.
**** This area is served water produced by Rancho California Water District (RCWD). You may view RCWD's Consumer Confidence Report on their website at www.ranchowater.com.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR TAP WATER...

To help you find specific details about your tap water, we have organized this report according to the communities we serve.



FACTS ABOUT TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Water agencies test for the presence of coliform bacteria as an indicator of drinking water quality.



Coliform bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are generally not harmful. Coliform bacteria may occur in soil, vegetation, animal waste, sewage, and surface waters.

All water systems are required to comply with the state Revised Total Coliform Rule. All water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the

drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e. total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. 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.

Eastern Municipal Water District routinely tests for the presence of coliform bacteria as an indicator of the sanitary quality of drinking water. EMWD analyzed 3,486 coliform samples in 2025, eleven of which were total coliform positive. The maximum allowed by USEPA for coliforms is no more than 5 percent in any month. The highest monthly coliform result in 2025 was 1.0 percent, which complies with this standard. EMWD also tests for E. coli bacteria, which indicate fecal or sewage contamination. Zero samples tested positive for E. coli in 2025.

A positive coliform test result does not necessarily mean a maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been exceeded, or that there is a problem in the water system.

More information and general guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791** or at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.



PERRIS NORTH GROUNDWATER PROGRAM



The Perris North Groundwater Treatment Facility includes two groundwater wells and a centralized facility that uses Granular Activated Carbon to treat water from the six production well sites.

This year, Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is completing a series of projects that will help it provide a high-quality, local water supply to its communities for future generations.

EMWD’s Perris North Groundwater Remediation Program will help address longstanding groundwater

quality concerns in the Moreno Valley area that have previously prevented EMWD from using groundwater from that portion of its service area.

The program is one of the most ambitious water quality projects in EMWD’s history. It includes six production wells, 14 wells to monitor groundwater levels,

32,000 feet of pipeline, and a centralized treatment facility to remove impurities from the groundwater.

The State Water Resources Control Board provided \$62 million in grant funding – the single-largest grant in EMWD’s history at the time. The grant funding will offset approximately 40 percent of the project costs.

The treatment facility will remove iron, manganese, nitrates, perchlorates, and volatile organic compounds from the groundwater. Many of those contaminants are the result of historical land use activities in the Moreno Valley area.

As California continues to face uncertainty with its imported water supplies, investments in local water projects have never been more important. The Perris North project will help reduce reliance on the State Water Project and Colorado River systems, which are facing historic challenges due to overallocation, a changing climate, and aging infrastructure.



EMWD has advanced a wide range of projects and programs that are designed to address groundwater quality and maximize our local water supplies – all while making sure we are focused on the long-term management of our groundwater basins.

Those groundwater quality projects include:

- EMWD’s nationally-recognized groundwater desalination program, which removes salts and

other impurities from the groundwater basin in the Perris, Menifee, Lakeview, and Nuevo areas, making clean drinking water from otherwise unusable groundwater.

- A PFAS removal facility, allowing EMWD to remove the “forever chemicals” in one well impacted by this constituent.
- EMWD’s planned Pure Water project will improve the quality

and quantity of the groundwater basin by replenishing the aquifer with high-quality water supplies, including purified water, high-quality recycled water, and imported water from the State Water Project.

EMWD is proud to invest in projects that protect and improve groundwater quality to help further our mission of providing a safe and reliable water supply to our region.



UNDERSTANDING TRACE CHEMICALS IN WATER

Trace chemicals in water are typically measured in parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb), which help us understand very small concentrations. They can also be measured in parts per trillion (ppt).

One part per million (ppm) (mg/L) is like:

- 1 second in 11.5 days
- 1 teaspoon in 1,302 gallons
- 1 drop in 13.6 gallons



One part per billion (ppb) (mg/L) is like:

- 1 second in nearly 32 years
- 1 teaspoon in 1.3 million gallons
- 1 drop in 13,563 gallons



One part per trillion (ppt) (ng/L) is like:

- 1 second in nearly 32,000 years
- 1 teaspoon in 1.3 billion gallons
- 1 drop in 13,563,368 gallons



MONITORING FREQUENCY

The State allows EMWD to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Data presented is from sampling completed in 2025, unless otherwise indicated. Some of EMWD's data, though representative, are more than one year old.

MONITORING STANDARDS

EMWD supports science-based standards that provide health benefits to the public in an economically balanced manner. Should more stringent standards be set, EMWD will meet them. EMWD's water has met and will continue to meet all regulations.

MONITORING UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the State Water Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.



NAVIGATING THE DATA TABLES

Your annual Consumer Confidence Report is presented in a format that meets regulatory requirements and is intended to be easy to understand.

Here are some tips on how to navigate the data tables over the coming pages so that you may have a complete understanding of your drinking water quality.

You should first locate your drinking water source. You may refer to the map on Page 16 to determine which water service area you are in.

					SERVICE AREA	
Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)	Facility Name	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Range	Average
SECTION NAME						---
CATEGORY NAME						
Contaminant Name	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.5 - 0.6	0.5
						Soil runoff

When reviewing the table, here are what each category means:

THE PARAMETER is the name of the contaminant that we test for. EMWD tests for 382 different constituents.

THE STATE OR FEDERAL MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL is the legal limit allowed by regulatory agencies. When state and federal standards differ – which is very common – the lower of the two shall be published.

THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL is the level at which the contaminant presents no known or expected public health risk.

STATE DETECTION LIMIT FOR REPORTING: This is the level that a test can detect the contaminant.

RANGE: The highest and lowest levels detected across all of EMWD's tests during the calendar year.

AVERAGE: The average result of all tests.

MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER: This category explains where the contaminant is most likely to originate from.

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

DISTRIBUTION DATA FOR 2025

2019-2020 Data

2023 Data

2024 Data

							SERVICE AREA		
Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)	Range / Average	EMWD's Entire Distribution System	Mills	East Valley	Skinner
PRIMARY STANDARDS – MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	# Positive coliforms	A	MCLG = 0	NA	# positives in 2025	11	3	7	1
					Highest monthly %	1.0	---	---	---
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (<i>E. coli</i>)	# positive <i>E. coli</i>	B	MCLG = 0	NA	# positives in 2025	0	0	0	0
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	# HPCs > 500 CFU/mL	C	NA	NA	# HPC>500 in 2025	11	5	1	5
					Lowest monthly %	98.7	---	---	---
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Bromate (Mills & Skinner plants only) D	ppb	RAA = 10	0.1	1	Range	---	ND - 5.6	---	ND - 8.3
					Highest RAA	---	3.0	---	1.8
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5s) E	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	E	Range	ND - 19	ND - 19	ND - 18	2.0 - 19
					Highest LRAA	17	16	16	17
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) F	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	Range	2.8 - 67	2.8 - 67	3.2 - 60	21 - 54
					Highest LRAA	53	53	48	46
Total Chlorine Residual Chlorine and Chloramines G	ppm	MRDL = 4.0 as Cl ₂	MRDLG = 4 as Cl ₂	NA	Range	ND - 3.9	ND - 3.9	ND - 3.9	ND - 3.4
					Average	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
METALS AS A BY-PRODUCT OF CORROSION OF CONSUMERS' PLUMBING H									
Copper	ppb	AL = 1300	300	50	NA	NA	90th percentile of 50 samples: 218 ppb Zero samples exceeded the AL I		
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	5	NA	NA	90th percentile of 50 samples: 2.8 ppb One sample exceeded the AL I		
SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS									
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS									
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	NR	NR	NR	NR
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	1 - 2	NR	NR	1 - 2
					Average	1	1	1	1
pH	pH unit	6.5 - 8.5	NA	NA	Range	6.6 - 8.8	6.6 - 8.8	7.4 - 8.4	7.2 - 8.3
					Average	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	ND - 1.5	ND - 1.5	ND - 0.9	ND - 0.5
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 WATER QUALITY TABLE

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
Percent of total water delivered by EMWD	%	---	---	---
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS				
CLARITY				
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU and %	K	NA	K
INORGANIC CHEMICALS				
Aluminum	ppm	1 L 0.2	0.6	0.05
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1
Fluoride M	ppm	2.0	1	0.1
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	0.1
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	2
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5

MILLS SERVICE AREA					
Desalination Complex J		Mills Filtration Plant		Perris Filtration Plant	
17.3%		33.0%		16.9%	
Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
		Highest NTU	% ≤ 0.3	Highest NTU	% ≤ 0.1
---	---	0.07	100	0.34	99
NR	ND	ND - 0.096	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	2.0
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	0.6 - 0.9	0.7	ND - 0.3	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND
1.4 - 2.7	1.9	NR	0.8	ND - 0.7	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Soil runoff
Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Natural deposits erosion; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; natural deposits erosion
Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive to promote strong teeth
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Naturally-occurring in arid regions; industrial waste discharge
Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS				
RADIOLOGICALS				
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4
Radium - 226	pCi/L	5 N	0.05	1
Radium - 228	pCi/L	5 N	0.019	1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS				
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA
Color	units	15	NA	2.5
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	NA
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100
Manganese O	ppb	50	500 O	20
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA
Turbidity, Laboratory P	NTU	5	NA	0.1

MILLS SERVICE AREA					
Desalination Complex		Mills Filtration Plant		Perris Filtration Plant	
Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	4.6
NR	14	NR	ND	NR	16.6
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	ND - 1	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	1.2
95 - 154	121	55 - 59	57	47 - 120	81
NR	ND	NR	1	ND - 5	ND
428 - 676	547	386 - 422	404	329 - 972	555
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND	ND - 155	ND
16 - 27	22	25 - 38	32	19 - 193	56
249 - 461	334	214 - 241	228	200 - 617	324
ND - 0.3	0.2	NR	ND	ND - 0.2	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Erosion of natural deposits
Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Naturally-occurring organic materials
Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Leaching from natural deposits
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Soil runoff

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
OTHER PARAMETERS				
Alkalinity Total (CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	100
Calcium	ppb	NA	NA	NA
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate 	grains/gallon	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NA	0.3
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING				
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	9

MILLS SERVICE AREA					
Desalination Complex		Mills Filtration Plant		Perris Filtration Plant	
Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
29 - 60	42	68 - 71	72	66 - 129	86
153 - 545	433	NR	120	ND - 169	100
21 - 45	32	16 - 20	18	18 - 74	30
4.1 - 8.9	6.3	4.8 - 5.5	5.1	4.7 - 16	7.5
4.5 - 12	7.0	9.7 - 11	10	8.6 - 24	13
1.1 - 3.5	1.5	2.3 - 2.5	2.4	2.1 - 4.8	3.3
49 - 74	61	45 - 47	46	35 - 97	61
NR	ND	1.5 - 2.5	2.2	1.6 - 3.0	2.2
NR	ND	NR	ND	ND - 9.1	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Naturally-occurring carbonates; measures water's ability to neutralize acid
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Naturally-occurring mineral
Naturally-occurring; the sum of calcium and magnesium in the water
Naturally-occurring mineral
Naturally-occurring mineral
Various natural and man-made sources
Naturally-occurring mineral; is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells; batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) R				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) S	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	4.0	NA	2.0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	4.0	NA	2.0
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0

MILLS SERVICE AREA					
Desalination Complex		Mills Filtration Plant		Perris Filtration Plant	
Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
NR	ND	NR	ND	ND - 2.2	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND
ND - 2.8	2.1	NR	ND	NR	ND
ND - 2.4	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND
ND - 2.8	2.2	NR	ND	NR	ND
ND - 2.6	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff or leaching from landfills; used in fire-retardant foams and various industrial processes

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
Percent of total water delivered by EMWD	%	---	---	---
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS				
INORGANIC CHEMICALS				
Aluminum	ppm	1 L 0.2	0.6	0.05
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1
Fluoride M	ppm	2.0	1	0.1
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	0.1
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	2
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5

MILLS SERVICE AREA			
North Perris Wells		Perris Valley Wells T	
0.7%		3.0%	
Range	Average	Range	Average
NR	ND	NR	ND
ND - 2.6	2.0	NR	2.1
0.13 - 0.14	0.14	NR	0.22
0.5 - 0.6	0.5	NR	0.4
ND - 0.2	ND	NR	1.2
ND - 0.85	ND	0.7 - 6.0	4.0
NR	ND	NR	2.1
NR	ND	NR	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Natural deposits erosion; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; natural deposits erosion
Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive to promote strong teeth
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Naturally-occurring in arid regions; industrial waste discharge
Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS				
RADIOLOGICALS				
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4
Radium - 226	pCi/L	5 N	0.05	1
Radium - 228	pCi/L	5 N	0.019	1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS				
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA
Color	units	15	NA	2.5
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	NA
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100
Manganese O	ppb	50	500 O	20
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA
Turbidity, Laboratory P	NTU	5	NA	0.1

MILLS SERVICE AREA			
North Perris Wells		Perris Valley Wells	
Range	Average	Range	Average
ND - 3.9	ND	NR	5.2
---	---	NR	9.6
NR	ND	NR	ND
ND - 1.2	ND	NR	ND
1 - 2	1.4	NR	1.8
86 - 99	92	NR	239
NR	ND	NR	ND
605 - 654	622	NR	1150
NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
21 - 34	28	NR	56
381 - 410	393	760 - 800	780
ND - 0.6	0.2	NR	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Erosion of natural deposits
Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Naturally-occurring organic materials
Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Leaching from natural deposits
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Soil runoff

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
OTHER PARAMETERS				
Alkalinity Total (CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	100
Calcium	ppb	NA	NA	NA
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate 	grains/gallon	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NA	0.3
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING				
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	9

MILLS SERVICE AREA			
North Perris Wells		Perris Valley Wells	
Range	Average	Range	Average
120 - 139	132	NR	112
131 - 178	151	NR	395
41 - 47	43	NR	87
9.1 - 11	9.8	NR	19
13 - 16	14	NR	25
3.2 - 4.0	3.6	NR	2.8
55 - 59	57	NR	94
0.5 - 0.7	0.6	NR	0.4
NR	ND	NR	10

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Naturally-occurring carbonates; measures water's ability to neutralize acid
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Naturally-occurring mineral
Naturally-occurring; the sum of calcium and magnesium in the water
Naturally-occurring mineral
Naturally-occurring mineral
Various natural and man-made sources
Naturally-occurring mineral; is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells; batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) R				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) S	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	4.0	NA	2.0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	4.0	NA	2.0
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0

MILLS SERVICE AREA			
North Perris Wells		Perris Valley Wells U	
Range	Average	Range	Average
NR	ND	ND - 10	ND
NR	ND	ND - 34	19
NR	ND	ND - 2.1	ND
NR	ND	ND - 66	14
ND - 3.0	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	ND - 110	39

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff or leaching from landfills; used in fire-retardant foams and various industrial processes

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
Percent of total water delivered by EMWD	%	---	---	---
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS				
CLARITY				
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU and %	K	NA	K
INORGANIC CHEMICALS				
Aluminum	ppm	1 L 0.2	0.6	0.05
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1
Fluoride M	ppm	2.0	1	0.1
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	0.1
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	2
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5

EAST VALLEY SERVICE AREA			
East Valley Wells		Hemet Filtration Plant	
10.5%		8.6%	
Range	Average	Range	Average
		Highest NTU	% ≤ 0.1
---	---	0.09	100
NR	ND	NR	ND
ND - 5.2	2.6	NR	2.0
ND - 0.14	ND	NR	ND
0.1 - 0.4	0.2	NR	ND
0.2 - 0.4	0.3	NR	ND
ND - 4.8	1.2	ND - 0.7	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
ND - 16	ND	NR	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Soil runoff
Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Natural deposits erosion; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; natural deposits erosion
Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive to promote strong teeth
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Naturally-occurring in arid regions; industrial waste discharge
Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots

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PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS				
RADIOLOGICALS				
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4
Radium - 226	pCi/L	5 	0.05	1
Radium - 228	pCi/L	5 	0.019	1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS				
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA
Color	units	15	NA	2.5
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	NA
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100
Manganese 	ppb	50	500 	20
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA
Turbidity, Laboratory 	NTU	5	NA	0.1

EAST VALLEY SERVICE AREA			
East Valley Wells		Hemet Filtration Plant	
Range	Average	Range	Average
ND - 10.6	3.5	NR	ND
ND - 20	8.5	NR	12.0
NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
ND - 6.6	2.4	NR	ND
10 - 102	36	39 - 115	71
ND - 10	ND	ND - 7.5	ND
304 - 903	510	291 - 578	447
ND - 689	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
11 - 184	64	16 - 44	29
176 - 594	309	154 - 313	248
ND - 1.6	0.4	ND - 0.14	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Erosion of natural deposits
Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Naturally-occurring organic materials
Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Leaching from natural deposits
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Soil runoff

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
OTHER PARAMETERS				
Alkalinity Total (CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	100
Calcium	ppb	NA	NA	NA
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate 	grains/gallon	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NA	0.3
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING				
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	9

EAST VALLEY SERVICE AREA			
East Valley Wells		Hemet Filtration Plant	
Range	Average	Range	Average
101 - 158	126	62 - 102	75
ND - 233	ND	ND - 165	114
33 - 79	55	14 - 28	20
5.4 - 15	9.5	3.9 - 7.2	5.4
2.2 - 15	6.1	7.7 - 13	11
2.4 - 7.5	4.3	1.9 - 3.8	2.9
23 - 93	44	31 - 72	52
ND - 1.4	0.5	2.0 - 3.1	2.5
NR	ND	NR	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Naturally-occurring carbonates; measures water's ability to neutralize acid
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Naturally-occurring mineral
Naturally-occurring; the sum of calcium and magnesium in the water
Naturally-occurring mineral
Naturally-occurring mineral
Various natural and man-made sources
Naturally-occurring mineral; is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells; batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) R				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) S	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	4.0	NA	2.0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	4.0	NA	2.0
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0

EAST VALLEY SERVICE AREA			
East Valley Wells		Hemet Filtration Plant	
Range	Average	Range	Average
NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND
NR	ND	NR	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff or leaching from landfills; used in fire-retardant foams and various industrial processes

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 WATER QUALITY TABLE

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results are an indicator that your drinking water meets health standards.

2019-2020 Data

2023 Data

2024 Data

Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
Percent of total water delivered by EMWD	%	---	---	---
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS				
CLARITY				
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU and %	K	NA	K
INORGANIC CHEMICALS				
Aluminum	ppm	1 L 0.2	0.6	0.05
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1
Fluoride M	ppm	2.0	1	0.1
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	0.1
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	2
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5

SKINNER SERVICE AREA	
Skinner Filtration Plant	
10.0%	
Range	Average
Highest NTU	% ≤ 0.3
0.07	100
ND - 0.12	0.057
NR	ND
NR	0.12
0.6 - 0.8	0.7
NR	ND
NR	ND
NR	ND
NR	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Soil runoff
Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Natural deposits erosion; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; natural deposits erosion
Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive to promote strong teeth
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Naturally-occurring in arid regions; industrial waste discharge
Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 WATER QUALITY TABLE

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results are an indicator that your drinking water meets health standards.

2019-2020 Data

2023 Data

2024 Data

Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS				
RADIOLOGICALS				
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4
Radium - 226	pCi/L	5 N	0.05	1
Radium - 228	pCi/L	5 N	0.019	1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS				
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA
Color	units	15	NA	2.5
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	NA
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100
Manganese O	ppb	50	500 O	20
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA
Turbidity, Laboratory P	NTU	5	NA	0.1

SKINNER SERVICE AREA	
Skinner Filtration Plant	
Range	Average
ND - 4	ND
ND - 5	ND
NR	ND
NR	ND
ND - 3	2
87 - 91	89
NR	1
824 - 847	836
NR	ND
NR	ND
164 - 171	168
501 - 513	507
NR	ND

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Erosion of natural deposits
Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Naturally-occurring organic materials
Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Leaching from natural deposits
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Soil runoff

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 WATER QUALITY TABLE

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results are an indicator that your drinking water meets health standards.

2019-2020 Data

2023 Data

2024 Data

Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)
OTHER PARAMETERS				
Alkalinity Total (CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	100
Calcium	ppb	NA	NA	NA
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate 	grains/gallon	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NA	0.3
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING				
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	9

SKINNER SERVICE AREA	
Skinner Filtration Plant	
Range	Average
105 - 108	106
NR	130
54 - 55	54
13.3 - 13.6	13.4
21	21
4.2 - 4.4	4.3
83 - 87	85
2.3 - 3.0	2.6
26 - 30	28

Major Sources in Drinking Water

Naturally-occurring carbonates; measures water's ability to neutralize acid
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Naturally-occurring mineral
Naturally-occurring; the sum of calcium and magnesium in the water
Naturally-occurring mineral
Naturally-occurring mineral
Various natural and man-made sources
Naturally-occurring mineral; is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells; batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 WATER QUALITY TABLE

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results are an indicator that your drinking water meets health standards.

2019-2020 Data

2023 Data

2024 Data

					SKINNER SERVICE AREA		Major Sources in Drinking Water
Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)	Skinner Filtration Plant		
					Range	Average	
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) R							
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) S	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	NR	ND	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff or leaching from landfills; used in fire-retardant foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	NR	ND	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	NR	ND	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	NR	ND	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	4.0	NA	2.0	NR	ND	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	4.0	NA	2.0	NR	ND	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	NR	ND	

FOOTNOTES

- A** Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on distribution system samples. The MCL was not violated in 2025.

B Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: An MCL violation is the occurrence of two (2) consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform or E. coli. There were zero detected fecal coliforms. The MCL was not violated in 2025.

C HPCs were tested only in distribution system samples, which had no detectable chlorine residual. No less than 95% of all distribution
- system samples in one month may have no detectable chlorine residual and an HPC greater than 500 colony forming units per mL. The HPC results were no less than 98.7% in any month in 2025.

D Bromate is a disinfection by-product resulting from the use of ozone. Currently, the Mills and Skinner Filtration plants use ozone. Values above the MCL may be acceptable so long as the RAA complies with the MCL.

E DLR = 1.0 ppb for each Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5) analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic

acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0 ppb. Locational running annual averages and ranges are calculated from 12 samples sites collected quarterly throughout the distribution system. HAA5s are a by-product of drinking water chlorination.

- F** Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) are the sum of the following analytes: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane. Locational Running Annual Averages (LRAA) and ranges are calculated from 12 sample sites collected quarterly throughout the distribution system. TTHMs are a by-product of drinking water chlorination. Values above the MCL may be acceptable so long as the LRAA complies with the MCL.

- G** Compliance is determined by the average, however all samples are reviewed and any values outside

the compliance range are noted and corrected if possible. Values above the MRDL or MCL may be acceptable so long as the average complies with the MCL.

- H** Lead and Copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule, which requires EMWD to take 50 water samples at the consumers' tap every three years. Results are from 2025. Neither lead nor copper are typically found in the source waters but can get into water by way of internal corrosion of household plumbing.
- I** EMWD is in compliance with EPA regulations for the Lead and Copper Rule. 90% of lead and copper samples were below the action level.
- J** Data is representative of the Menifee and Perris I Desalters, and Perris II Desalter, also known as the Desalination Complex.

- K** The turbidity level of the combined filter effluent at the Mills and Skinner Filtration plants shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. For the Perris and

Hemet Filtration plants, the turbidity level of the combined filter effluent shall be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is regulated as a treatment technique (TT) and is an indicator of treatment performance.

- L** Aluminum has both primary (1 ppm) and secondary (0.2 ppm) standards (MCLs).
- M** Metropolitan began fluoride treatment of water at Mills and Skinner Filtration plants in 2007.
- N** The MCL is 5 pCi/L for combined radium (radium-226 + radium-228)
- O** Compliance is determined by the average, however all samples are reviewed and any values outside the compliance range are noted and corrected if possible. Values above the MRDL or MCL may be acceptable so long as the average complies with the MCL. There is no PHG for manganese, the NL is 500 ppb.
- P** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We

monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Secondary standards were based either on the treatment plant effluent or raw well water.

- Q** Water hardness, measured in grains per gallon as calcium carbonate, is characterized by the following scale: 0 - 4.4 is soft, 4.4 - 8.8 is moderately hard, 8.8 - 17.5 is hard and greater than 17.5 is very hard.
- R** A total of 29 PFAS compounds were analyzed. Detected compounds are presented in the report, all other PFAS compounds were non-detected.

- S** The State NL and RL is 500 ppt and 5,000 ppt, respectively. Compliance is determined by a PFAS mixture containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. The calculated co-occurring levels shall not exceed a Hazard Index of 1 (unitless).

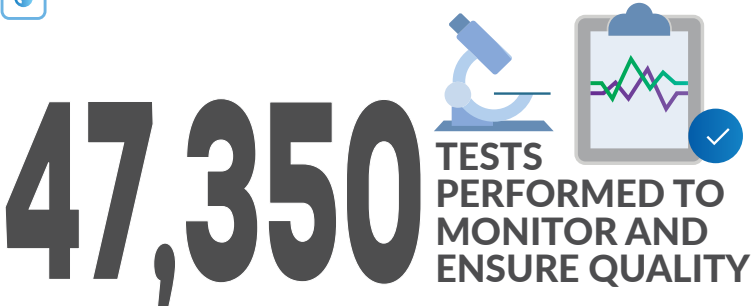
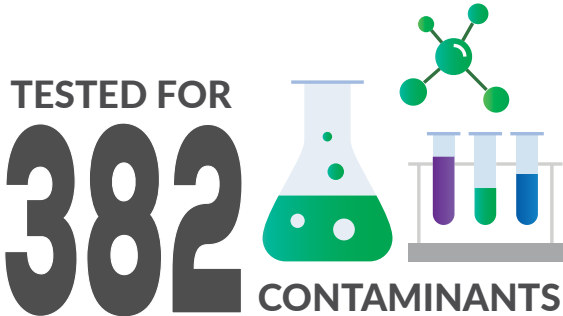
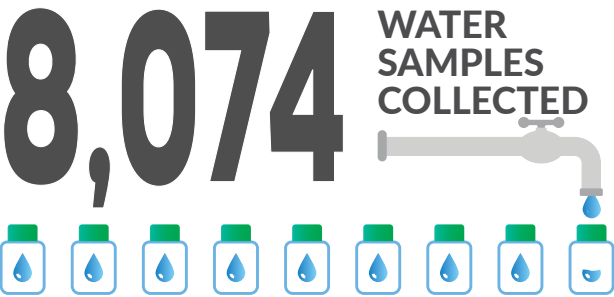
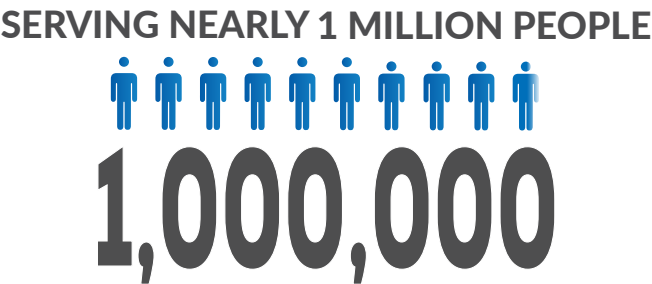
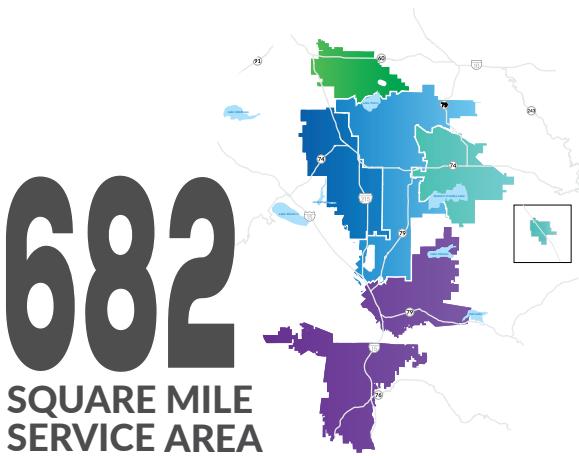
- T** Values are from Well 59 after granular activated carbon treatment.

- U** PFAS data from compliance point, after treatment.



Staff at the Hemet Water Filtration plant treat water imported from the State Water Project system.

QUALITY YOU CAN COUNT ON 24/7/365



OUR MISSION

To deliver value to our diverse customers and the communities we serve by providing safe, reliable, economical and environmentally sustainable water, wastewater and recycled water services.

OUR VISION

To be recognized as a leading organization in performance, technology, and advocacy; advancing innovative solutions that provide an exceptional level of customer and community service.

EMWD wants you, our valued customer, to be confident that your drinking water is safe.

OUR CONTINUING COMMITMENT TO YOU

EMWD and its trained, certified water quality professionals are committed to...

- Providing high quality, safe drinking water at the lowest price possible.
- Monitoring and testing the water we serve to optimize quality and ensure it is always safe to drink.
- Finding and developing new water supply sources to ensure continued reliability for our customers.
- Providing educated staff to answer any questions from our customers.

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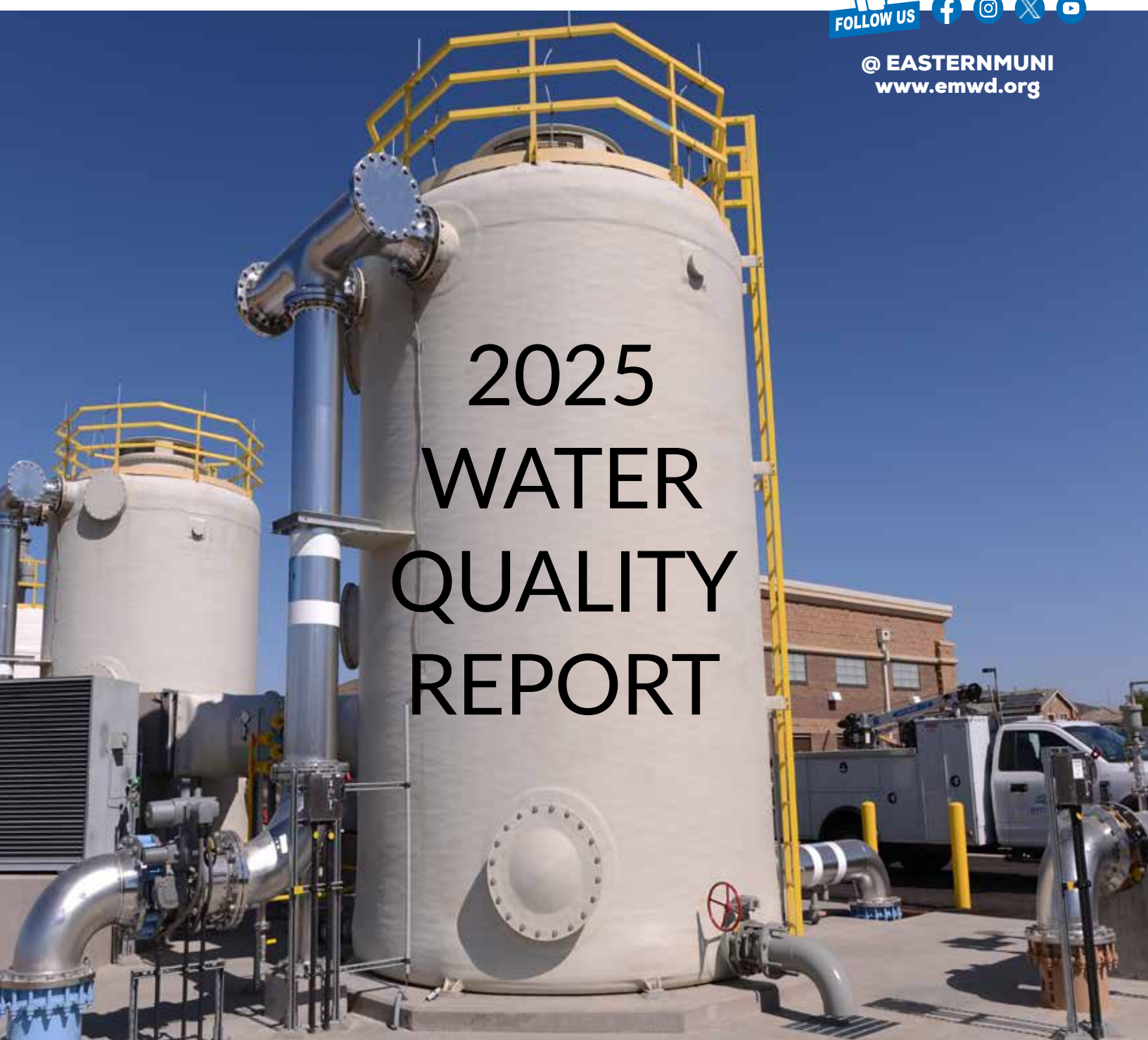


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The background of the lower half of the page is a photograph of a large, cylindrical, light-colored water storage tank at a water treatment facility. The tank has yellow safety railings on top and various pipes and valves. Another similar tank is visible in the background to the left. A white utility truck is parked to the right of the main tank. The sky is clear and blue.

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT