



Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

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



# Annual Water Quality Report

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

▶ *Published June 2022*

**EVMWD.COM**





# LETTER FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

Here at Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), we are mission-driven in all that we do. Our team delivers total water management that powers the health and vibrancy of our communities so that life can flourish. We know that a safe water supply is essential to the health of our customers, economy, and environment – and we’re here to make that happen.

Our vision is clear. We aim to be Southern California’s most innovative, diverse and trusted public utility partner. In order to succeed and reach our goal as an organization, our team holds true to upholding values of:



## Professionalism

Perseverance, Productivity, Reliability, Poise, Quality Work, Competence



## Enthusiasm

Learning, Innovation, Compassion, Sense of Humor, Humility, Excitement, Mindfulness



## Integrity

Loyalty, Courage, Insight, Transparency, Openness



## Inclusiveness

Communication, Appreciation, Diversity, Teamwork, Respect



## Stewardship

Fiscal Responsibility, Environmental Responsibility, Customer Service, Resource Management, Safety Consciousness

Our mission, vision and values shape our approach to key issues, such as the current drought and water quality. As we strive for continued success in our total water management, our top priority is maintaining exceptional water quality. Through this report, we invite you to learn more about the many steps we take to provide you with 24/7 access to safe, reliable drinking water.



**Greg Thomas**

**General Manager  
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District**



# EVMWD SNAPSHOT

Providing our customers with high-quality and reliable water service is a hallmark of our District. Maintaining underground pipelines, managing pump stations, and carefully testing our water are just a few of the many ways we ensure that your water is there when you need it.



**21,867**

Test Results  
Per Year



**159,000**

Residential Customers  
Served



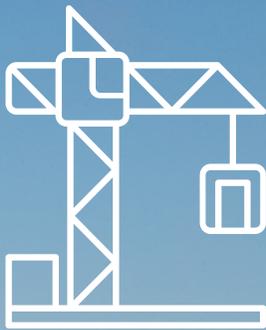
**\$254M**

Grants and Low-Interest  
Loans Received



**7.3B**

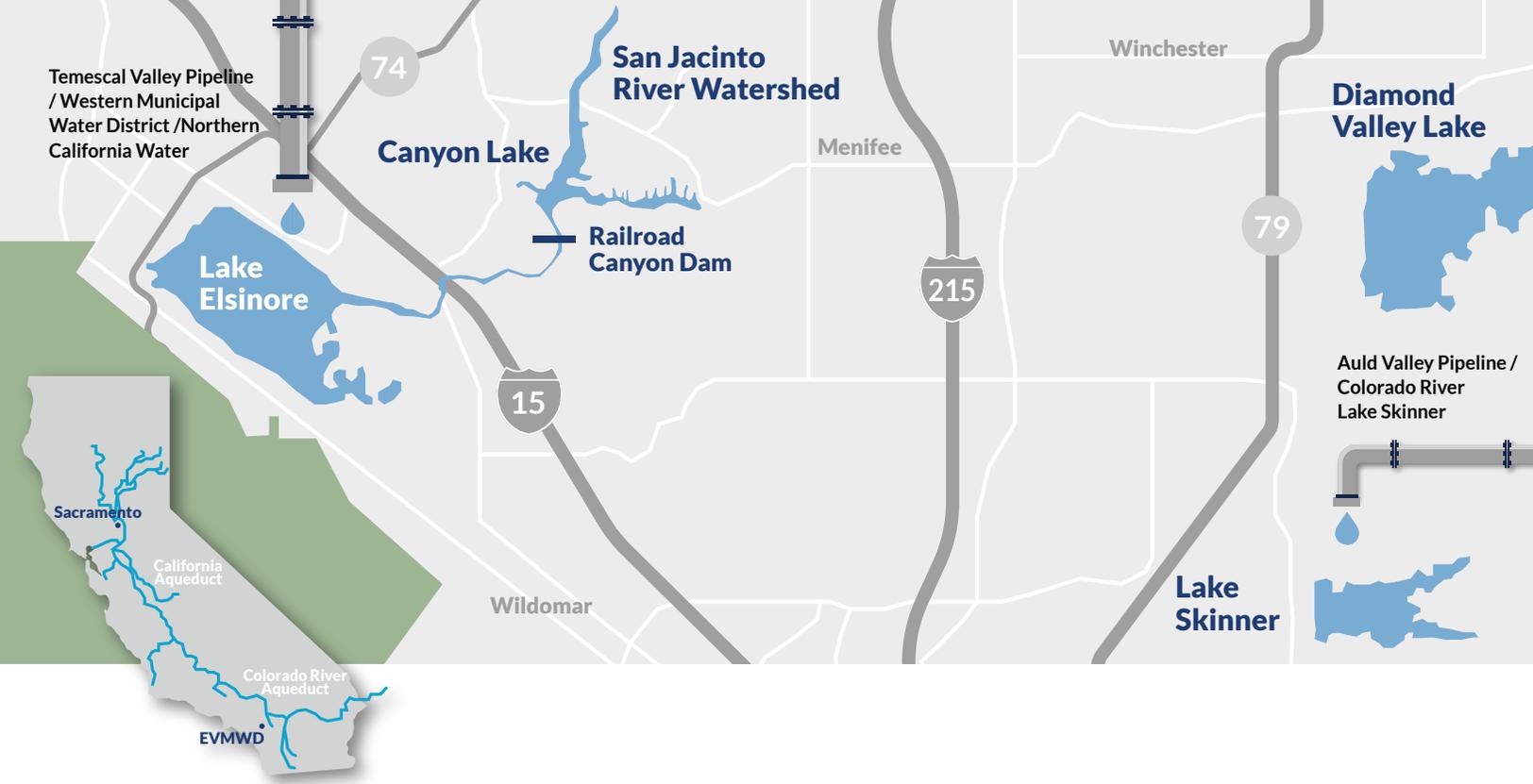
Gallons Delivered  
Annually



## Projects and programs that are improving water quality, resiliency, sustainability

- **Expanded Dry Year Storage:** Optimizing groundwater storage in the Elsinore Basin.
- **Regional Resilience Project:** Collaborating with other agencies on regional solutions.
- **Indirect Potable Reuse Project:** 70,000 acre-feet per year of local storage by 2045.
- **Canyon Lake Treatment Plant Pilot Project:** Considering numerous options to upgrade treatment plant, bringing back this valuable local supply.

[ON TO THE REPORT](#)



# YOUR WATER SOURCES

65%  
IMPORTED WATER

EVMWD is proud to 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. EVMWD’s supply is a mix of local groundwater, surface water and imported water.

35%  
LOCAL WATER

## IMPORTED WATER

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

## LOCAL WATER

Our local water comes from precipitation that naturally seeps down through the soil and sits in underground basins called aquifers. EVMWD has 14 active groundwater wells that provide high-quality drinking and irrigation water. In addition, Canyon Lake serves as a source of surface water (though the plant is offline at this time).

# EVMWD WATERSHEDS

Watersheds are highly important to water quality. As water travels downstream, it can seep into the ground or end up in a reservoir, impacting our local sources of drinking water.

Water that flows into a non-drinking water lake, like Lake Elsinore, creates an ecosystem for aquatic life. Keeping the water in our watershed clean is critical for human, animal and plant life.

## How can you protect our watershed?



**Clean up after your pet**



**Don't wash your car with harsh soaps**

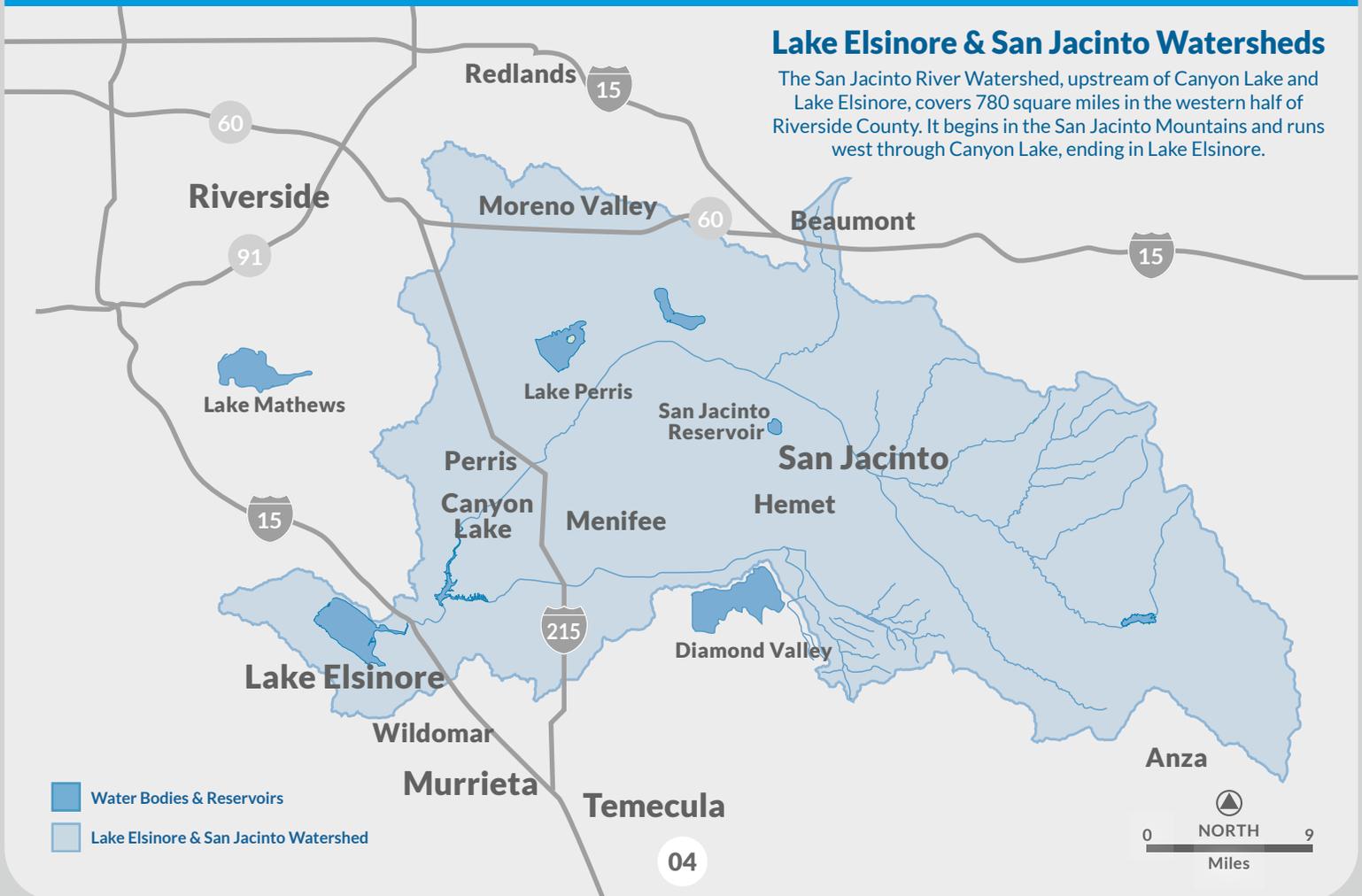
(NOT ENVIRO-FRIENDLY SOAPS)



**Put your trash in a trash can**



**Limit the use of fertilizers**





# MANAGING PFAS IN OUR DRINKING WATER

EVMWD recently received \$780,000 in Federal Relief Funds for a Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant pilot project. These funds were secured by Congressman Ken Calvert under the “Community Project Funding” portion of the 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

The pilot project will assist EVMWD in determining upgrades to the treatment plant so it can best treat water affected by per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and once again resume operation. Currently, the treatment plant is offline until upgrades are made to meet rigorous compliance measures set by the state.

PFAS substances are a group of man-made chemicals that have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries worldwide. These substances are found in thousands of products that are used daily, including shampoo, clothing, cleaning products, firefighting foam and non-stick cookware. Like many communities throughout the nation, small amounts of PFAS are found in EVMWD’s water supply. Water districts, like EVMWD, did not put these chemicals in the water, but over time they have entered the waterways through manufacturing, landfills and wastewater effluent.

## BEHIND THE TAP

Your water quality is not just about projects, it’s also about people. Our team is made up of dedicated, skilled individuals who are passionate about providing you with safe drinking water.



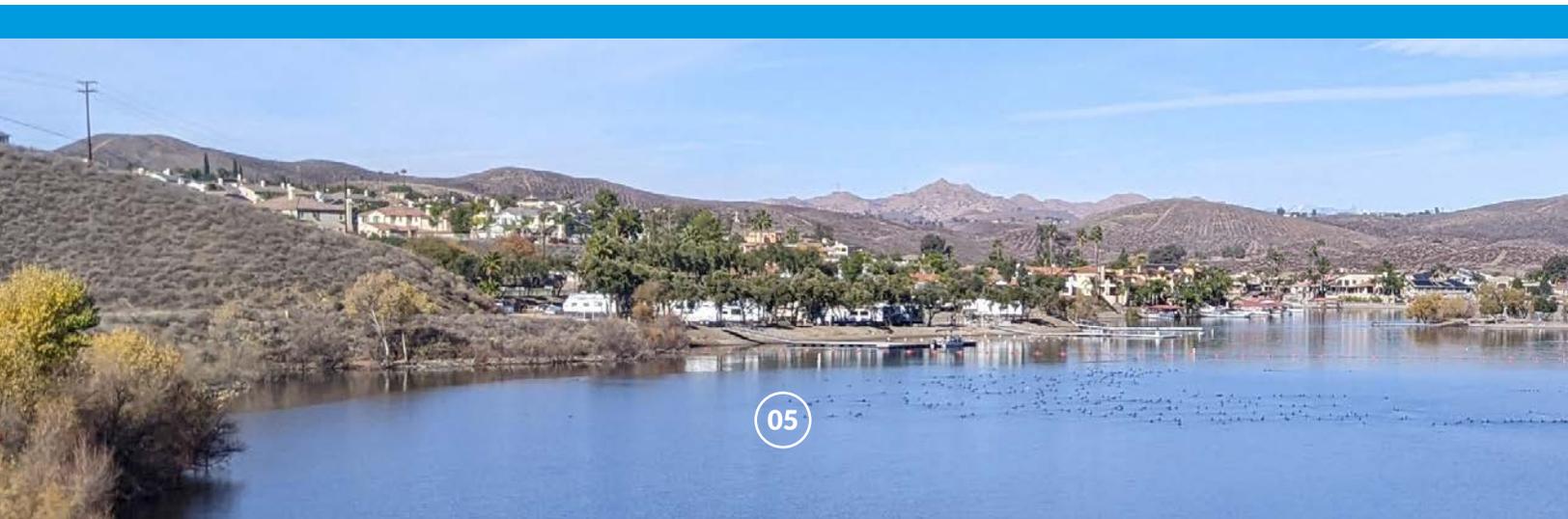
### How we ensure your drinking water is safe:

**Partnerships** - We work with experts and scientists from the state to sample water at the source (called a Source Water Assessment). This water is tested for naturally occurring and man-made pollutants before moving on to our treatment plants.

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

**High Standards** - Our highly trained team works around the clock to perform more than 21,867 tests a year, ensuring that our water meets some of the most rigorous standards in the world and that our water systems function properly before water reaches your tap.

**Communication** - Explaining our supply sources, water monitoring processes and water quality are top priorities for our District. The information throughout this Water Quality Report explains all of these important topics, as well as data on what we test for in your water. Have questions about this report? Reach out to Mike Ali, Water Quality Administrator, at (951)674-3146 x8256 or [hali@evmwd.net](mailto:hali@evmwd.net).



# THE VALUE OF TAP WATER

Not only is tap water a much better value than bottled water, but it's also more regulated and monitored. Spending more on bottled water doesn't guarantee better quality. Unlike bottled water manufacturers, water agencies like EVMWD are required to test and monitor tap water daily.



## TAP WATER

- TESTED DAILY.
- REGULATED BY LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES.
- REQUIRED TO REPORT FINDINGS.
- 1 GALLON OF WATER COSTS LESS THAN 1 CENT.

VS.

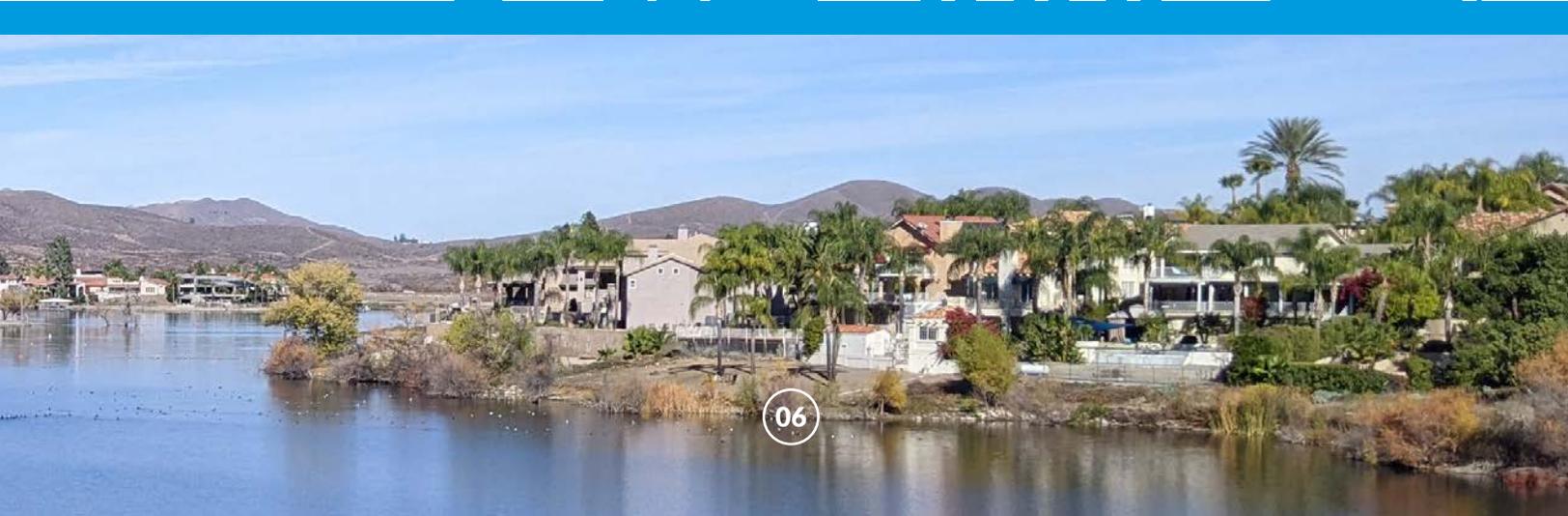


## BOTTLED WATER

- NOT CERTIFIED BY THE FDA AND THE EPA.
- INFREQUENT MONITORING, TESTING OR REGULATION.
- INCONSISTENT INSPECTIONS.
- WATER QUALITY CAN BE UNRELIABLE.
- ONE GALLON COSTS **\$2.50** (AVG.).

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

WATER DISTRIBUTION  
PROCESS EXPLAINED ▶



# About Your Water Quality Report

Enclosed for your review is our accumulation of 2021 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 2021 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 of 5.1 ppt in Station 71 Well, Flagler 2A Well, Flagler 3A Well, Summerly Well

**PFOS:** Above NL of 6.5 ppt in Flagler 2A Well, Flagler 3A Well, Summerly Well

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

**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)

## Important Facts from the U.S. EPA About Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

### Contaminants that may be present in untreated sources may include:

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



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



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



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



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



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

*In order to ensure water is safe to drink, the 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.

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

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

**PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR):** Helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

# Important Info from the EPA on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA's web site at [www.epa.gov](http://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](http://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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## ▶ SALT

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

## ▶ RADON

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

## Revised Total Coliform Rule

This water quality report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. This rule is in place to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of our drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). An additional benefit to this 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. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

# Consumer Confidence Report 2021

The 2021 water quality summary tables are compiled using 21,867 water test results obtained from 2,553 water samples collected during the year in accordance with State requirements. As per SWRCB-DDW guidelines, the tables include only those contaminants that were detected during 2021 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 2021 compliance period.

## 2021 EVMWD Drinking Water Distribution System Water Quality Summary

### DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections & (%)	No. of months in violation	MCL	PHG, MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	1.5%	0	More than 5% samples in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	0%	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli	0%	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	Human and animal fecal waste

### DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Year	Highest LRAA* Avg.	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCL, MRDL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (ppb)*	2021	32.4	0-44	80	NA	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5 (ppb)*	2021	10.4	0-18	60	NA	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Free Chlorine (ppm)	2021	1.10	0-4.1	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2021	2.22	0-4.4	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	No	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)	2019	76	ND	0	15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	76	0.25	0	1.3	0.3	0.05	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
Alkalinity total (ppm)	2021	126	76-170	NA	NA	
Color (Pt-Co)	2021	1.2	0-32	(15)	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Conductivity (@ 25°C UMHOS/CM)	2021	823.0	359-1022	(1600)	NA	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (MPN/mL)	2021	21.8	0-738	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Odor (TON)	2021	0.0	0-1	NA	NA	
pH	2021	7.9	6.88-8.68	NA	NA	
Temperature (°C)	2021	22.1	9.9-34.2	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	Soil Runoff

### Federal UCMR 4 Analyte detections

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

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 SWRCB

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: picoCuries per Liter

PHG: Public Health Goal

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

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

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

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

RAA: Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages

calculated as average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period

Range: Results based on minimum and maximum values collected within a 12-month period

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

# PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent (Units)	Units	MCL	NL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Attribute	Elsonore Groundwater Blended	MWD-MGL (TVP) & Flagler WTF Blended	MWD-Skin-ner (AVP) Turnout	Temescal Ground-water Blended	MCL Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>CLARITY</b>												
TURBIDITY (Treatment Plant Effluent)	NTU	TT=1			0.1	Highest % less than 0.3		0.06	0.09		No	Soil runoff
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>												
DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)	ppb	0.2		0.003	0.01	Range Average	ND ND	ND-0.01 ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Runoff/leaching of nematocide present in soils
<b>VOLATILE INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS</b>												
ALUMINUM	ppb	1000		600	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND-85 ND	ND-200 1.19	ND ND	No	Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
ARSENIC	ppb	10		0.004	2	Range Average	ND-9.0 3.1	ND-3.7 ND	ND ND	ND-2.4 ND	No	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	ppb	1000		2000	100	Range Average	ND-130.0 ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
COPPER	ppb	1000		300	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND-840.0 ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	
FLUORIDE	ppm	2		1	0.1	Range Average	0.15-0.65 0.46	0.29-0.9 0.71	0.54-0.9 0.62	0.3-0.31 0.31	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-5.8 1.24	ND-6.5 0.98	ND ND	2.0-2.6 2.44	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
PERCHLORATE	ppb	6		1	2	Range Average	ND ND	ND-2.4 ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
SELENIUM	ppb	50		30	5	Range Average	ND-19.0 ND	ND-5.7 ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
<b>RADIOLOGICALS</b>												
GROSS ALPHA	pCi/L	15		(0)	3	Range Average	ND-11.3 3.48	ND-10.1 ND	ND-3.0 ND	8.03-18.6 12.79	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA	pCi/L	50		(0)	4	Range Average	ND ND	ND-7.41 ND	ND-7.0 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	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
STRONTIUM-90	pCi/L	8		0.35	2	Range Average	ND ND	ND-2.0 ND	ND ND		No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
URANIUM	pCi/L	20		0.43	1	Range Average	ND-5.35 1.76	ND-8.3 1.11	ND-2.0 2	3.89-10.5 7.75	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS</b>												
BROMATE	ppb	10		0.1	5	Range Average	ND ND	ND-8.6 ND	ND ND		No	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACID (HAA5)	ppb	60				Range Average	ND ND	ND-4.2 ND	ND-10 7.4		No	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	ppm	TT			0.3	Range Average	ND-1.8 ND	1.3-2.4 1.55	1.3-2.7 2.38	ND-0.45 0.34	NA	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
TOTAL THRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ppb	80				Range Average	ND-23 14.41	9.8-37 15.92	8.3-40 18	ND ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS</b>												
ALUMINUM	ppb	200		600	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND-85.0 ND	ND-200 1.19	ND ND	No	Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
CHLORIDE	ppm	500				Range Average	52.0-190.0 97.68	12.0-93.0 74.88	92-97 94	45-47 46.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
COLOR	Units	15				Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	1 1	0 0	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
COPPER	ppb	1000		300	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND-840.0 ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	
IRON	ppb	300			100	Range Average	ND-270.0 ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
MANGANESE	ppb	50	500		20	Range Average	ND-42.0 ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND-83.0 ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
ODOR THRESHOLD	TON	3			1	Range Average	ND-1.0 ND	ND-1.64 ND	ND-2.0 ND	ND ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	US	1600				Range Average	439-1134 747.83	370-768 599.06	624-991 937.25	644-737 715.67	No	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
SULFATE	ppm	500			0.5	Range Average	56-310 148.99	8-75 62.3	197-221 209	110 110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)	ppm	1000				Range Average	254-782 442	220-446 339.37	342-616 577	420-500 455.85	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
TURBIDITY (Entry Point to Distribution System)	NTU	5			0.1	Range Average	ND-3.01 0.33	0.26-0.97 0.27	ND-0.38 0.13	0.2-1.32 0.53	No	Soil runoff
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS</b>												
<b>GENERAL MINERALS</b>												
ALKALINITY (TOTAL) AS CaCO3	ppm					Range Average	55-195 98.12	79-160 117.32	79-127 120.77	141-149 144.7	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
CALCIUM	ppm					Range Average	7.4-140 40.53	24-70 31.98	62-64 63	68-69 68.5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CALCIUM CARBONATE PRECIPITATION POTENTIAL (CCPP) (As CaCO3)	ppm					Range Average	ND ND	1.4-2.6 1.56				
HARDNESS (TOTAL) AS CaCO3	ppm					Range Average	8-490 112.96	109-220 177.07	185-285 262.58	256-399 306.25	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
MAGNESIUM	ppm					Range Average	ND-28 9.47	5.6-14 12.35	23-25 24	15-16 15.5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
POTASSIUM	ppm					Range Average	ND-3.2 1.55	1-3.5 3.17	4.3-4.7 4.5	1.7-2 1.82	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
SODIUM	ppm					Range Average	42-140 87.86	23-76 63.09	92-95 94	37-44 40.5	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>												
BORON	ppb		1000		100	Range Average	ND-130 ND	155.8-220 160	140 140	ND ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CHLORATE	ppb		800		20	Range Average	ND-430 307.19	ND-32 29	49 49	ND ND	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
CHROMIUM-6	ppb			0.02		Range Average	ND ND	ND-3.9 ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
VANADIUM	ppb		50		3	Range Average	3.9-61 17.98	ND-5.7 ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
<b>PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)</b>												
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	ppt		500			Range Average	ND ND	ND-3.2 ND	ND 2.08	ND-2.7 ND	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
PERFLUOROOCANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ppt		6.5			Range Average	ND-6.3 ND	ND-5.9 ND	ND ND	ND-2.8 ND	NA	
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	ppt		5.1			Range Average	ND-3.8 ND	ND-4.7 ND	ND ND	ND-7.8 ND	NA	
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA)	ppt					Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND-3 ND	NA	
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	ppt					Range Average	ND-6.1 ND	ND-4.2 ND	ND ND	ND-4.9 ND	NA	
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA)	ppt					Range Average	1.39 ND-1.8 ND	0.38 2.2-5.1	ND ND	3.02 ND-6.2 ND	NA	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>												
CORROSIVITY (As Aggressive Index)	AGGR					Range Average	9.5-12.1 11.1	10.9-12.2 11.2	11.8-12.43 12.3	11.54-12.05 11.7	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
CORROSIVITY (As Saturation Index)	LANG					Range Average	0.46-1.2 0.8	0.25-0.34 0.3	0.61-0.62 0.6	0.89 0.9	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
pH	pH					Range Average	6.82-9.14 7.8	7-10 8	7.33-8.33 8.1	7.21-7.69 7.5	NA	Not applicable
RADON	pCi/L				100	Range Average	206-1710 505	819-954 ND	ND ND	1660-2370 2015	NA	Gas produced by the decay of naturally-occurring uranium in soil and water
<b>NITROSAMINE COMPOUNDS</b>												
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE (NDMA)	ppt		10	3		Range Average	ND ND	3.77 ND	ND 0		NA	Byproduct of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes

PFOS: Exposure resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals. PFOA: Exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals. Vanadium: Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

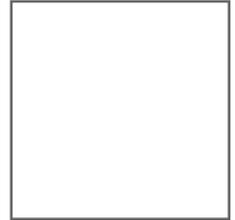
# Annual Water Quality Report

▶ Published June 2022



Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

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El Informe de Calidad del Agua está ahora disponible en español.

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