ELSINORE VALLEY
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2023

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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Contents

Phone: 951-674-3146

Mon.-Thurs. 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Fri. 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

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LETTER FROM THE

General Manager

As General Manager, I proudly present you with the 2023 annual water quality report. I oversee the delivery of safe, clean drinking water to our community, prioritizing transparency and accountability. This report demonstrates our commitment to keeping you informed about the water quality from your tap.

Water quality ensures equity and access to high-quality water for all. We uphold the highest standards to serve every customer. Using diverse water sources and advanced treatment processes, we produce the cleanest and safest drinking water while prioritizing sustainability through conservation initiatives and long-term planning.

Our mission at Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) is to deliver total water management solutions that empower the health and vibrancy of our communities, so that life can flourish. This report is evidence of our dedication to fulfilling this mission.

Public health and reliability remain our top priorities. We monitor water quality regularly and respond promptly to maintain the integrity of our supply. The Safe Drinking Water Act, which is the main federal law ensuring the quality of Americans' drinking water, authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to set national health-based standards for drinking water. These standards protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water.

Looking ahead, we are committed to enhancing the value and resilience of our water system through ongoing investments in infrastructure and technology. Our focus on innovation and efficiency ensures our community continues to have access to the highest quality water 24/7.

Thank you for your trust in EVMWD.

“Public health and reliability remain our top priorities.”

GREG THOMAS
General Manager
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

KEY UPDATES

SAFEGUARDING YOUR WATER: EVMWD Acts Against PFAS Contamination

In the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) service area and throughout communities statewide, concerns are mounting over the presence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in local water supplies. In 2019, EVMWD responded proactively by temporarily shutting down the Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant (CLWTP) upon detecting PFAS in the source water, originating from the watershed, including runoff, and industrial activities. PFAS, notorious for their persistent environmental presence, pose significant challenges to maintaining water quality standards.

EVMWD is actively addressing PFAS contamination while ensuring fiscal responsibility and adherence to water quality standards. Recognizing the imperative of maintaining high standards, EVMWD allocated critical funding for CLWTP upgrades. Following a thorough 9-month pilot study in 2020, EVMWD identified an effective solution: a double-barrier approach utilizing granular activated carbon (GAC) and ion exchange to enhance water treatment capabilities.

Despite anticipated costs surpassing $80 million, EVMWD remains resolute in implementing CLWTP upgrades, scheduled to commence construction in late 2024 and conclude by 2027. This underscores EVMWD's steadfast commitment to delivering safe, dependable drinking water while responsibly managing resources.

Fortifying Local Resources: Lee Lake Wells

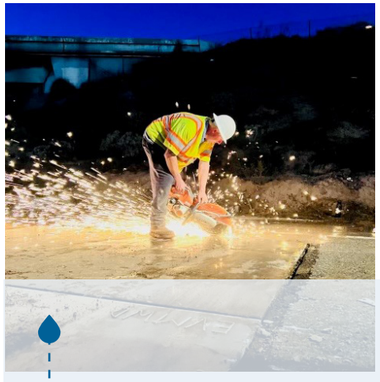
The Lee Lake Wells project aims to enhance the local water supply with an estimated cost of $11.6 million. The project involves installing two new wells, PFAS treatment infrastructure with advanced GAC technology, and a pump station. Benefiting from a regional grant cost share, this initiative will ensure the production of safe, reliable, and compliant water, strengthening local water resources' resilience.

SECURING TOMORROW'S WATER: EVMWD Revamps Its Integrated Resource Plan

EVMWD revised its 2017 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) to tackle future water supply challenges. These include threats to groundwater, fluctuations in imported water availability, regulatory mandates, and climate change impacts over the next three decades. Factors like rapid service area growth, rising costs, and concerns over contaminants prompted stakeholder engagement to define objectives. These focus on enhancing water supply reliability, ensuring quality, and promoting sustainability. Our Climate Adaptation Plan will further strengthen our efforts, ensuring our water systems are prepared to face the challenges posed by climate change. Through adaptive management, EVMWD aims to effectively implement the IRP, prioritizing investments in locally controlled water supplies to mitigate shortages and ecosystem impacts.

THE VALUE OF
EVMWD WATER SERVICES

Clean, safe water fuels our health, economy and daily lives. We recognize the critical need for dependable access to clean, safe water and dedicate ourselves to delivering it to our customers' homes and businesses without fail. Since 1950, EVMWD has supplied water continuously, providing reliable service. Sourcing, treating, and delivering water safely to your tap demands substantial resources, expertise, and funding. EVMWD consistently delivers exceptional value to our customers 24 hour per day, seven days a week.



Exceptional service

180 full time highly skilled employees deliver water and manage wastewater reliably, efficiently and safely.

Increasing local water supplies

Investing in partnerships and future supplies remains a top priority.

Investing in infrastructure

Planning ahead to build and invest in projects is a daily practice that underscores our dedication to anticipating and addressing the evolving needs of our community, ensuring sustainable growth and prosperity for generations to come.

Exceptional Value

More than half of our water originates from snowpack and rain hundreds of miles away. This water fills reservoirs or groundwater basins and travels through extensive pipelines before it arrives at your faucet. Successfully completing this journey requires energy, robust physical infrastructure, and human expertise. This comprehensive process ensures clean and safe water for your daily use.

Our Commitment to Our Customers

We invest in vital infrastructure, perform routine maintenance, and conduct water quality testing to guarantee that the water reaching your home or business is clean, safe, and dependable. EVMWD certifies and educates our staff to ensure top-tier water service quality.

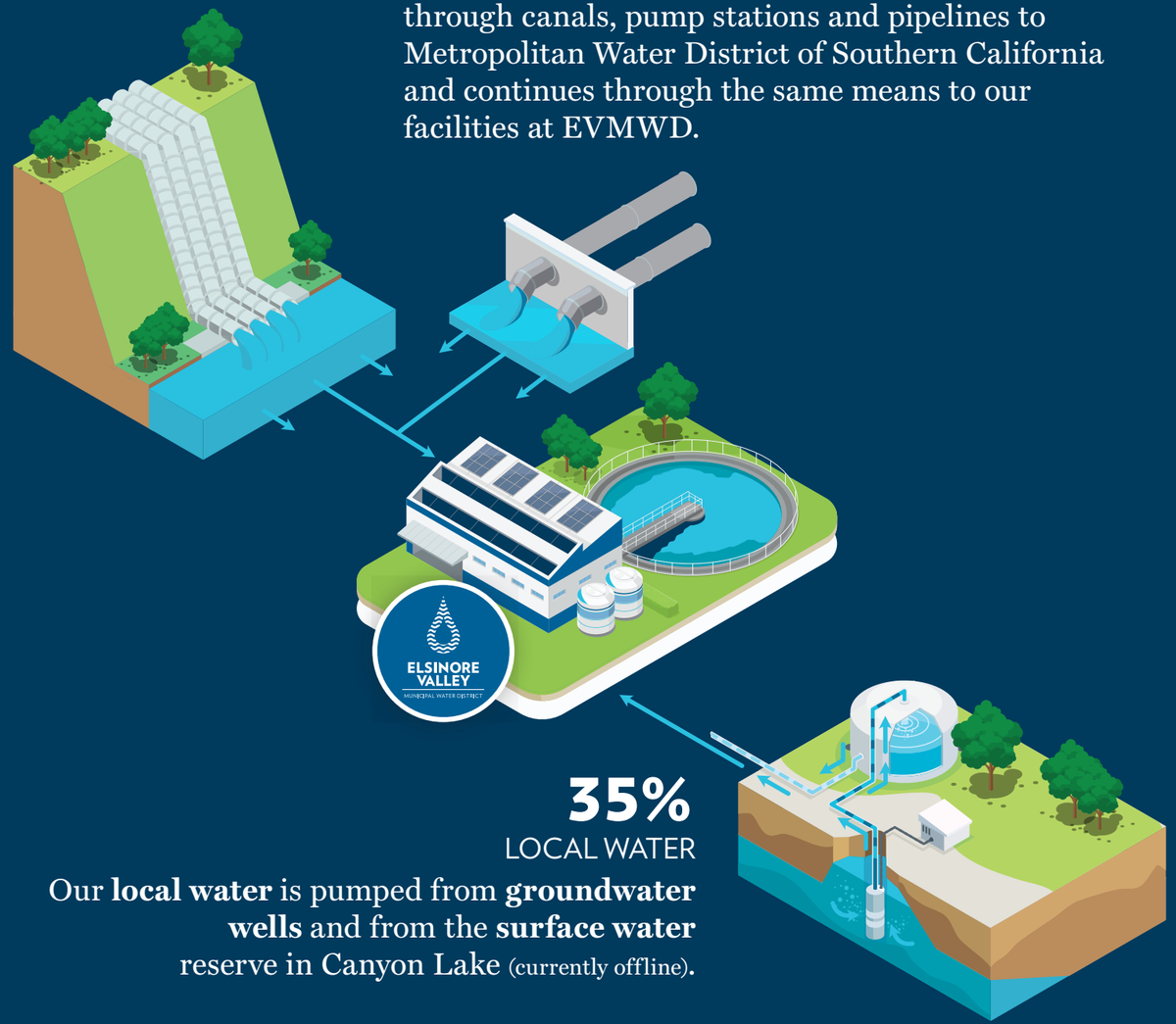
THANK YOU

At EVMWD, we are passionate about our work and deeply value the communities we serve. We acknowledge and appreciate our customers' commitment to wise water usage and encourage this practice to endure long-term. Deliberate management of water use is crucial for optimizing and enhancing water service efficiency.

EVMWD WATER SOURCES
WHERE DOES EVMWD WATER COME FROM?

65%
IMPORTED WATER

Our **imported water** comes from the **State Water Project in Northern Californi**a and the **Colorado River Aqueduc**t. This water travels through canals, pump stations and pipelines to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and continues through the same means to our facilities at EVMWD.



35%
LOCAL WATER

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

DISTRICT OVERVIEW
IN NUMBERS

EVMWD prioritizes water reliability 24/7 for over 163,000 residents across 98 square miles. Proactive master plans for regular maintenance and emergency responses swiftly address unexpected repairs. Our dedicated Operations team works tirelessly to ensure dependable water services for all EVMWD customers.

WATER SYSTEM

2
DAMS

69
STORAGE TANKS

55
PUMP STATIONS

2
IMPORT CONNECTIONS

70
PRESSURE ZONES

14
ACTIVE WELLS

3
DRINKING WATER PLANTS

145
WATER SYSTEM SAMPLE POINTS

8,000 +
FIRE HYDRANTS MAINTAINED

HOW TO READ YOUR
WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

This report contains information from over 34,877 water quality tests collected during the 2023 calendar year. We've made it straightforward, so you can quickly understand the key details about your water's quality and safety.

What does DLR mean?

DLR stands for Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting. DLRs are levels for constituents set by SWRCB-DDW based on scientific testing capabilities. Values below DLR are reported "ND," meaning "Not-Detected."

TIP: Utilize the DLR when "ND" is listed in the tables to determine the highest value possible for a constituent.

What is the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)?

The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, as determined by regulatory standards. To evaluate a contaminant, review the report tables, find the specific contaminant, and check its allowable MCL. Next, compare this MCL to the level listed in the data chart.

TIP: Compare the MCLs for each contaminant to the levels noted in the data charts. MCLs are drinking water standards, i.e; required limits, while PHGs are recommendations.

What does the PHG column mean?

The PHG column represents the Public Health Goals set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. These goals indicate the level at which a contaminant poses no known or expected health risks.

TIP: Compare the PHGs for each contaminant to the levels noted in the data charts. Public Health Goals can differ from MCLs and not all PHGs have a corresponding maximum level stated. MCLs are drinking water standards, i.e; required limits, while PHGs are recommendations.

What does ND mean?

ND means the constituent being tested was "Not Detected" above DLR.

ABOUT YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

We have enclosed our compilation of the 2023 water quality testing for your review. The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW), sets testing frequency and water quality levels. EVMWD aims to provide safe drinking water to customers and adheres to policies and procedures established by the State of California and U.S. EPA. EVMWD ensures chlorine disinfectant residuals in drinking water as mandated by SWRCB-DDW and U.S. EPA regulations.

REQUEST A SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT

Water Quality Administrator, Mike Ali

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SWRCB-DDW required assessments of drinking water sources were completed. Copies of these source assessments are available at EVMWD. According to State guidelines, certain EVMWD wells are vulnerable to activities such as airports, gravel mining, machine shops, maintenance yards, septic systems, sewer collection systems, and transportation corridors, each potentially contributing to detections of Nitrate, PFAS, and other constituents. The wells that detected contaminants in their raw water during 2023 include Summerly, Station 71, Flagler 2A, Flagler 3A, Canyon Lake, Diamond, Cereal 1, Cereal 3, Cereal 4, Corydon, and Joy wells. These wells underwent blending or treatment as permitted by the State. Water deliveries to the distribution system met all State drinking water quality standards.

Chemical Contaminant Detections in Sources

PFOA: Detected above RL (Response Level) of 10 ppt in Summerly Well, Station 71 Well, Flagler 2A Well, Flagler 3A Well, and Canyon Lake (Raw Water); detected above NL of 5.1 ppt in Diamond Well

PFOS: Detected above NL of 6.5 ppt in Summerly Well, Diamond Well, Cereal 1 Well, Station 71 Well, Flagler 2A Well, Flagler 3A Well, and Canyon Lake (Raw Water)

PFHxS: Detected above RL of 20 ppt in Summerly Well; detected above NL of 3 ppt in Cereal 4 Well, Diamond Well, Cereal 1 Well, Corydon Well, Station 71 Well, Flagler 2A Well, Flagler 3A Well, and Canyon Lake (Raw Water)

Vanadium: Detected above NL of 50 ppb (Naturally Occurring) in Cereal 3 Well, Cereal 4 Well, Cereal 1 Well, and Corydon Well

Nitrate: Detected above MCL of 10 ppm (Naturally Occurring) in Flagler 2A Well; detected above AL of 5 ppm in Flagler 3A Well and Terra Cotta Well

Arsenic: Detected above MCL of 10 ppb (Naturally Occurring) in Cereal 3 Well, Cereal 4 Well, Cereal 1 Well, Corydon Well, and Joy Well

IMPORTANT FACTS FROM THE U.S. EPA ABOUT DRINKING WATER

Sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, radioactive material, and can pick up substances from animals or 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): Viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Pesticides and herbicides (Primary): These may come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

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

Inorganic contaminants (Primary and Secondary): 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): These can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and SWRCB-DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB-DDW regulations also set limits for contaminants in bottled water to protect 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. 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:
A measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR):
Helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB-DDW determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Important Info from the U.S. EPA on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain 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 U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov. Trace chemicals are measured in parts per million (ppm), the same as milligrams per liter (mg/L). Some constituents are measured in parts per billion (ppb), the same as micrograms per liter (ug/L). Some constituents are measured in parts per trillion (ppt), the same as nanograms per liter (ng/L).

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, 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 by visiting 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. 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 U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. In 2008, EVMWD completed construction on the Back Basin Groundwater Treatment Facility that removes arsenic and other naturally occurring contaminants often found in groundwater.

LEAD

Since 2017, public schools have had the option to request lead testing from local water agencies. New regulations required these tests by July 1, 2019, for all K-12 schools built before 2010. During 2018-19, EVMWD tested drinking water at all K-12 public schools in its service area, and none exceeded the Action Level for lead. Elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water usually comes from service lines and home plumbing materials. While EVMWD provides high-quality drinking water, it cannot control the plumbing materials used in homes.

To minimize lead exposure, flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking if the water has been sitting for several hours. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and ways to reduce exposure, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/Safewater/Lead. In line with new federal regulations released on Aug. 4, 2022, EVMWD is conducting a lead and copper service line study. Although EVMWD service lines do not contain lead, customer-side lines may contain lead or steel, and older brass fixtures, valves, or solder may also have lead. Homes built before 1986 will be included in the survey. Throughout 2024, EVMWD staff will conduct the material survey at service meters.

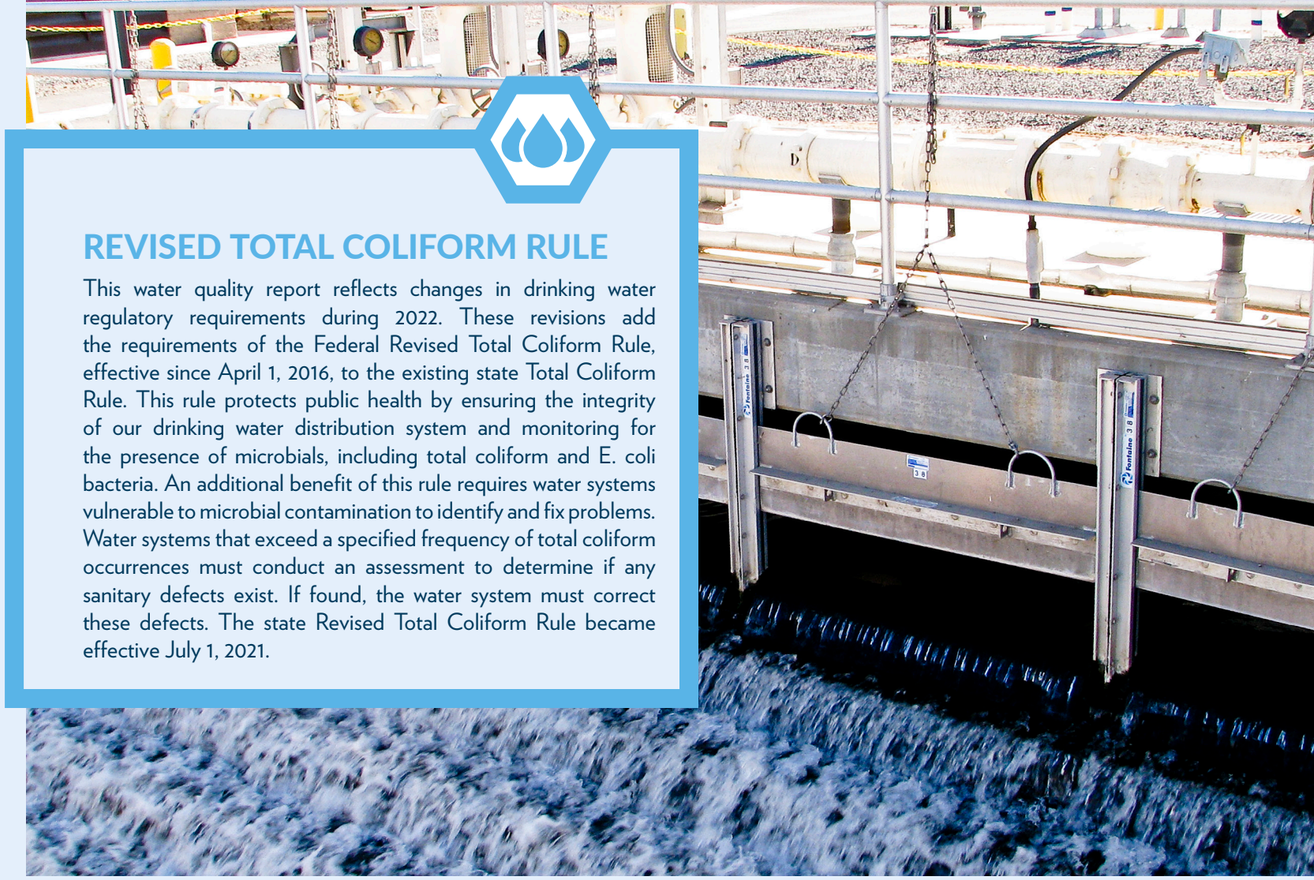
TDS

One of the most important issues facing water supplies throughout Southern California today is salinity. Total dissolved solids, a measure of salinity, includes 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 SWRCB-DDW, too much salt can negatively impact our local water sources, agriculture, and our environment. EVMWD is 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 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 at 1-800-745-7236, the National Safe Council's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOSRADON or the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Note: *EVMWD staff are currently surveying water service pipe materials to comply with State and Federal Lead and Copper regulations. These surveys may continue beyond 2024. Many surveys will involve assessments at water meters with no inconvenience to customers. Some surveys may cause service interruptions for additional verifications between the meter and the dwelling structure. Residents will receive notifications.*



REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

This water quality report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2022. 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 protects public health by ensuring the integrity of our drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials, including total coliform and E. coli bacteria. An additional benefit of this rule requires water systems vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences must conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, the water system must correct these defects. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Understanding parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb) and parts per trillion (ppt) 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).

PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)
Parts Per MILLION or Milligrams/Liter = 1 drop in 13.6 gallons

PARTS PER BILLION (ppb)
Parts Per BILLION or Micrograms/Liter = 1 drop in 13,563 gallons

PARTS PER TRILLION (ppt)
Parts Per TRILLION or Nanograms/Liter = 1 drop in 13,563,368 gallons

These measurements help us detect and manage even the tiniest concentrations.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2023

As per SWRCB-DDW guidelines, the tables include only those contaminants that were detected during 2023 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 2023 compliance period.

2023 EVMWD Drinking Water Distribution System Water Quality Summary

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	HIGHEST NO. OF DETECTIONS AND (%)	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL	PHG, MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF BACTERIA
Total Coliform Bacteria	1.2%	0	More than 5% samples in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (state Total Coliform Rule)	0.0%	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0%	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	Human and animal fecal waste

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (REPORTING UNITS)	SAMPLE YEAR	HIGHEST LRAA AVG.	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCL, MRDL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Trihalometh-anes-TTHMs (ppb)	2023	31.5	0-51	80	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5 (ppb)	2023	11.6	0-23	60	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER RULE

LEAD AND COPPER RULE (AND REPORTING UNITS)	SAMPLE YEAR	NO. OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	NO. SITES EXCEEDING AL	AL	PHG	DLR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	2022	80	1.2	0	15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2022	80	0.22	0	1.3	0.3	0.05	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR OTHER PARAMETERS

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (AND REPORTING UNITS)	SAMPLE YEAR	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL OR (SMCL)	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Heterotrophic Plate Count (MPN/mL)	2023	24.4	0-738	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	0.3	0.07-2.4	(5)	NA	Soil Runoff
Color	2023	1.0	0-20	(15)	NA	Naturally occuring organic materials
Free Chlorine (ppm)	2023	1.1	0.02-2.6	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2023	1.8	0-4.7	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Hardness (Total, mg/L as CaCO3)	2023	170.0	130-210	NA	NA	
Total Dissolved Solids / TDS (mg/L)	2023	380.0	260-500	1,000	NA	
pH (SU)	2023	8.0	6.99-8.96	6.5-8.5	NA	
Temperature (Degrees C)	2023	21.9	8.8-33.6	NA	NA	
Alkalinity (Total, mg/L as $CaCO_3$)	2023	104	98-110	NA	NA	
Odor (TON)	2023	0	0	3	NA	

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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
RL: Response Level to SWRCB
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 (umho/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

ANALYTE NAME	UNITS OF MEASURE	MCL/ sMCL	NL/ RL	PHG	DLR	ATTRIBUTE	ELSINORE GROUNDWATER BLEND	TEMESCAL VALLEY PIPELINE BLEND	AULD VALLEY PIPELINE BLEND	TEMESCAL GROUNDWATER BLEND	MCL VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
CLARITY								**MWD-MILLS TP**	**MWD-SKINNER TP**			
TURBIDITY (Treatment Plant Combined Filter Effluent)	NTU				0.1	Highest	N/A	0.07	0.07	N/A	No	Soil Runoff
						% Less Than 0.3	N/A	100%	100%	N/A		
TURBIDITY (Entry Points to Distribution System)	NTU	5			0.1	Range	0.19-1.9	0.18-0.87	ND-2.5	0.18-0.61	No	Soil Runoff
		5			0.1	Average	0.47	0.39	0.12	0.37		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS												
ALUMINUM	ppb	1000, 200(s)		600	50	Range	ND	ND-90	ND-180	ND-56	No	Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
						Average	ND	ND	97	ND		
ARSENIC	ppb	10		0.004	2	Range	2.5-7.4	ND-4.0	ND-9.1	ND-2.2	No	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
						Average	4.4	ND	ND	ND		
BARIUM	ppb	1000		2000	100	Range	ND-150	ND	ND-143	ND	No	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
FLUORIDE	ppm	2		1	0.1	Range	0.13-1.2	0.29-0.8	ND-0.8	0.29-0.31	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
						Average	0.49	0.56	0.55	0.3		
NICKEL	ppb	100		12	10	Range	ND	ND-29	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
NITRATE (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10		10	0.4	Range	ND-6.4	ND-6.9	ND-3.6	0.96-2.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
						Average	1.23	1.28	ND	1.32		
PERCHLORATE	ppb	6		1	2	Range	ND	ND-2.5	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
SELENIUM	ppb	50		30	5	Range	ND-17.0	ND	ND-9.3	ND	No	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
						Average	6.89	ND	ND	ND		
RADIOLOGICALS												
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	PCI/L	15		0	3	Range	ND-6.9	11.6-15.5	ND-10.6	11.6-15.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
						Average	ND	ND	ND	13		
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	PCI/L	50		0	4	Range	ND	6.1	ND-20.0	6.1	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
						Average	ND	ND	ND	6.1		
RADIUM-228	PCI/L	5		0.019	1	Range	ND-1.8	ND-1.0	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
COMBINED URANIUM	PCI/L	20		0.43	1	Range	ND-5.5	8.0-15.0	ND-6.6	8.0-15.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
						Average	1.4	2.5	1.7	12.0		

LEGEND:
*** = Secondary Aesthetic Standard for Aluminium is 200 ppb**
**** = Includes Federal UCMR-5 monitoring results**

ANALYTE NAME	UNITS OF MEASURE	MCL/ sMCL	NL/ RL	PHG	DLR	ATTRIBUTE	ELSINORE GROUNDWATER BLEND	TEMESCAL VALLEY PIPELINE BLEND	AULD VALLEY PIPELINE BLEND	TEMESCAL GROUNDWATER BLEND	MCL VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS & PRECURSORS												
BROMATE	ppb	10		0.1	5	Range	N/A	ND-20.0	ND	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
						Average	N/A	8.4	ND	N/A		
SECONDARY STANDARDS-AESTHETIC STANDARDS												
CHLORIDE	ppm	500		4		Range	59-230	29-95	10-124	34-46	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
						Average	119	42	96	40		
COLOR	UNITS	15				Range	ND-3.0	ND-3.0	ND-7.5	ND-3.0	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
						Average	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7		
IRON	ppb	300			100	Range	ND	ND	ND-309	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
MANGANESE	ppb	50	500/ 5000		20	Range	ND	ND-37	ND-24	ND-37	No	Leaching from natural deposits
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
FOAMING AGENTS (SURFACTANTS)	ppm	0.5				Range	ND	ND	ND-0.14	ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
						Average	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0		
ODOR	TON	3			1	Range	ND	ND-2.0	ND-2.0	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
						Average	ND	1.8	1.9	ND		
CONDUCTIVITY	umhos/cm	1600				Range	730-966	276-818	239-1080	530-818	No	Dissolved salts and other inorganic materials
						Average	836	438	780	699		
SULFATE	ppm	500/ 250(s)			0.5	Range	53-240	5.4-110	7.7-240	97-110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
						Average	97	48	170	104		
TDS	ppm	1000				Range	288-604	180-490	145-691	426-480	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, organic and inorganic materials
						Average	468	258	477	449		
GENERAL MINERALS												
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	ppm					Range	90-165	57-280	32-334	197-280	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
						Average	112	101	101	222		
CALCIUM	ppm					Range	2.7-120	16-81	14-105	81	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
						Average	33	33	51	81		
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	ppm					Range	88-315	72-342	59-307	254-342	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, magnesium and calcium present in the water
						Average	188	126	199	282		
MAGNESIUM	ppm					Range	ND-20	6-19	5.4-28	19.0	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
						Average	5.8	10.8	18.6	19.0		
POTASSIUM	ppm					Range	ND-3.0	1.7-3.3	1.1-7.6	1.7-1.8	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
						Average	1.5	2.4	4.2	1.8		
SODIUM	ppm					Range	54-190	21-44	24-115	39-44	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
						Average	106	40	86	42		

ANALYTE NAME	UNITS OF MEASURE	MCL/ sMCL	NL/ RL	PHG	DLR	ATTRIBUTE	ELSINORE GROUNDWATER BLEND	TEMESCAL VALLEY PIPELINE BLEND	AULD VALLEY PIPELINE BLEND	TEMESCAL GROUNDWATER BLEND	MCL VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**												
BORON	ppb		1000		100	Range	ND-150	ND-130	ND-551	ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
						Average	ND	116	156	ND		
CHLORATE	ppb		800		20	Range	ND-430	ND	ND	ND	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
						Average	357	ND	ND	ND		
CHROMIUM-6	ppb			0.02	1	Range	ND	ND-1.2	ND	ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
VANADIUM	ppb		50		3	Range	8.9-49	3.3-7.0	ND	3.9-4.2	NA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
						Average	26	ND	ND	4		
LITHIUM	ppb				9	Range	12-13	ND-26	ND-43	24-26	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial waste discharge
						Average	12.5	2.8	10.8	25.7		
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE(NDMA)	ppt		10	3		Range	N/A	ND-5.0	ND	N/A	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chloramination; industrial processe
						Average	N/A	1.0	3.2	N/A		
MISCELLANEOUS												
PH	PH	6.5 - 8.5 (s)				Range	7.1-8.5	7.1-8.98	6.7-8.7	7.1-7.9	NA	Naturally Occuring, treatment of drinking water
						Average	7.9	8.3	8.3	7.4		
AGGRESSIVE INDEX (Corrosivity)	AGGR					Range	11.8-13	11.6-12.7	11.2-12.9	11.9-12.5	NA	Corrosive tendency of water
						Average	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.1		
LANGELIER INDEX (Corrosivity)	LANG					Range	-0.18-0.91	-0.11-0.72	N/A	-0.11-0.72	NA	Corrosive tendency of water
						Average	0.15	0.09	N/A	0.09		
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO3)	ppm					Range	N/A	0.6-4.1	N/A	N/A	NA	Potential for corrosion and lime scaling in drinking water systems
						Average	N/A	2.3	N/A	N/A		
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	ppm				0.3	Range	ND-1.26	ND-2.7	ND-5.3	ND-2.19	NA	Various natural and man-made sources. TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
						Average	ND	1.78	2.31	0.7		
RADON	PCI/L				100	Range	105.0-1710.0	1660.0-2370.0	ND	1660.0-2370.0	NA	Gas produced by the decay of naturally-occurring uranium in soil and water
						Average	253.97	220.37	ND	2015.0		
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)**												
PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ppt	*	6.5/40		4	Range	ND-4.3	ND-4.0	ND	ND-4.0		Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/ leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	ppt	*	5.1/10		4	Range	ND-4.0	ND-8.4	ND	ND-8.4		
						Average	ND	ND	ND	6.9		
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHXS)	ppt	*	3/20		3	Range	ND-6.8	ND-3.0	ND	ND		
						Average	3.5	ND	ND	ND		
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	ppt	*	500/ 5000		3	Range	ND	ND-3.0	ND	ND		
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHXA)	ppt	*			3	Range	ND	ND-5.5	ND	ND-5.5		
						Average	ND	ND	ND	4.6		
PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA)	ppt	*			5	Range	ND	ND-7.2	ND-7	ND-7.2		
						Average	ND	ND	ND	5.5		
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA)	ppt	*			3	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND		
						Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
PERFLUOROPENTANOIC ACID (PFPEA)	ppt	*			3	Range	ND	ND-7.0	ND	ND-5.2		
						Average	ND	ND	ND	4		

** No MCLs were effective in 2023. The federal government established MCLs for PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA and HFPO-DA, along with a hazard index, effective in 2024.*

ELSINORE VALLEY
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Annual Water Quality Report

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

Board of Directors

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Harvey R. Ryan, Division 2
Chance Edmondson, Division 3
Jack T. Ferguson, Division 4
Andy Morris, Division 5

JOIN US AT A BOARD MEETING

The Board of Directors' regular meetings are open to the public and are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 4 p.m. at 31315 Chaney Street, Lake Elsinore, CA.

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