WHERE EVMWD'S WATER COMES FROM

A MESSAGE FROM GENERAL MANAGER,
Ron Young —

Once again, I am pleased to report this year that EVMWD's drinking water meets or exceeds all health and safety regulations, providing a clean and safe water supply to each of our more than 140,000 customers. In 2011, we conducted more than 11,000 water quality tests for more than 150 contaminants. EVMWD's water met or surpassed the standards in every test and was safely and reliably delivered to our customers without any rate increases.

While EVMWD's service area includes Lake Elsinore, the lake does not serve as a water supply for our customers. Most of the water EVMWD delivers to our customers is imported water from the Colorado River and Northern California, while a small percentage is from local groundwater aquifers and Canyon Lake. Since our imported water must be purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), our district is directly impacted by increasing operating costs for Metropolitan to deliver water throughout the state.

Despite these rising costs from Metropolitan, the EVMWD board of directors approved a two-year budget in 2011 with no customer rate increases. However, as the cost of imported water continues to go up, these costs will ultimately need to be passed along in the form of higher rates for EVMWD customers. We are working hard to ensure that any cost increases we face are offset as much as possible by increased efficiency and lower operating costs throughout the district.

Using less water is the best way to reduce our need to purchase expensive, imported water. We want to thank our customers for beginning to make water use efficiency a way of life. In the past three years alone, EVMWD's residential customers have reduced their water usage by 28 percent. EVMWD will continue to provide customers with the tools they need to save water and money as we prepare for future drought years and increased costs from Metropolitan. From updating landscapes with California-friendly plants to taking advantage of rebates on water-saving appliances, there are plenty of opportunities ahead to continue saving water and ensure adequate local resources for years to come. I encourage you to discover more ways to save by visiting www.evmwd.com/conservation *or* www.bewaterwise.com.

For more information on this report, please contact Angel Marquez at (951) 674-3146 ext. 8207.

All three water sources are blended and sent into the EVMWD water supply loop line which travels miles around the lake and distributes the blended water to over 140,000 customers in the 96-square mile EVMWD service area.

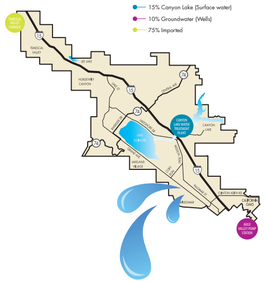

Photo by Shantosa Sailing

CANYON LAKE WATER is treated at the Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant via conventional treatment methods that use coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Additionally, EVMWD expects to complete a new $1.7 million UV disinfection system to meet 2013 water quality standards within the year.

Photo by Karen Skaret

LOCAL GROUNDWATER is pumped from water aquifiers deep below the Elsinore and Temescal Valley areas. Nine active wells supplied 10% of our water in 2011.

IMPORTED WATER is from the Colorado River and Northern California. Colorado River water is delivered from Lake Skinner through the Auld Valley pipeline in Murrieta. Water from Northern California is delivered through the Temescal Valley Turnout in Corona.

OUR MISSION – *EVMWD will provide reliable, cost-effective, high quality water and wastewater services that are dedicated to the people we serve.*

06/2012 39K

TRY SOME OF THESE OUTDOOR CONSERVATION TIPS TO SAVE WATER AND MONEY!

- Water between sunset and sunrise, and only water for 15 minutes four times a week
- Check and fix leaking or broken sprinklers regularly
- Replace water-guzzling plants with California Friendly plants
- Cut your grass to about 4 inches to help shade the roots and provide natural mulch for your lawn
- Use a self-closing nozzle on your hose

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

EVMWD's Board meets on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 4 p.m. All meetings are open to the public and agendas are posted prior to the meeting in front of the EVMWD headquarters at 31315 Chaney St., Lake Elsinore and on its Web site, www.evmwd.com. To sign up to receive notification of meeting agendas, go to www.evmwd.com/services/esubscriptions.asp. Meetings are posted in accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act.

TO FIND OUT MORE...VISIT WWW.EVMWD.COM

EVMWD is committed to providing you with information about your water supply. Access water quality information, conservation tips, educational materials, public speakers, customer service information and copies of this Water Quality Report at www.evmwd.com.

For questions regarding water quality, contact: Angel Marquez (951) 674-3146, ext. 8207 or go online to www.evmwd.com/waterquality.

For questions regarding water conservation, contact: Rob Whipple, Water Conservation Coordinator (951) 674-3146 EXT. 8247.

For information regarding EVMWD's public education programs including free materials, resources, tours and classroom presentations, contact EVMWD's Public Affairs department at (951) 674-3146 or go online to www.evmwd.com/education.

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

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2011 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Photos by (from top to bottom): Sue Knowlton, Paula Dominguez, Trevor Bartee.

EVMWD is pleased to present its 2011 Water Quality Report, created to provide our customers with important information about the quality of our drinking water. At EVMWD, we work hard to ensure our drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water health standards each year.

EVMWD uses three sources of water for its drinking water: surface, imported and groundwater. Each source undergoes an extensive treatment and testing process according to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) standards before reaching your faucet. From the District's surface water and ground water treatment plants to its state certified water testing laboratory, the District takes steps to make sure its drinking water is safe for both its customers and the environment.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER. SPANISH SPEAKING CUSTOMERS MAY CONTACT THE DISTRICT AT (951) 674-3146 FOR A TRANSLATION OF THIS REPORT.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE. TRADÚZCALO Ó HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

DRINKING WATER and YOUR HEALTH

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 visit the EPA's web site at www.epa.gov.

Trace chemicals are measured in parts per million (ppm), which is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/L). Some constituents are measured in parts per billion (ppb).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Those who may be particularly at risk include cancer patients, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, as well as some elderly individuals and infants.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA Centers for Disease Control (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.

- ARSENIC — While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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. In 2008, EVMWD completed construction on the $8 million Back Basin Groundwater Treatment facility that removes naturally occurring contaminants, including arsenic, that are often found in groundwater supplies. This facility processes 1,500-3,500 gallons of water per minute, enough to serve 10,000 homes per day.
- LEAD – 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Photo by Stephanie Burns

2011 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

PRIMARY STANDARDS — Mandatory Health Related Standards by California Dept. of Health Services

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS	Unit	State MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		ELSINORE SYSTEM: Canyon Lake WTP	Groundwater	Lake Skinner	Mills WTP	TEMESCAL SYSTEM: Groundwater	Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent	NTU	0.3&1(a)	NA	Highest	0.24	NR	0.09	0.13	NR	Soil runoff
	%<0.3	95%		%<0.3	100%	NR	100%	100%	NR	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform	(b)	5%	(0)	Range	*	*	*	*	*	Naturally present in the environment; distribution system highest percentage is 3%
				Average	*	*	*	*	*	
Fecal Coliform/E.Coli	(b)	(b)	(0)	Range	*	*	*	*	*	Human and animal fecal waste; distribution system total number of positive in a year is zero
				Average	*	*	*	*	*	
Heterotrophic Plate Count	CFU/mL	TT	NA	Range	NR	*	TT	TT	*	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	NR	*	TT	TT	*	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (c)	ppb	1000	600	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND–100	ND	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
				Highest RAA	ND	ND	ND	84	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range	2.2	ND–3.6	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
				Highest RAA	2.2	1.2	ND	ND	ND	
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	Range	ND	ND-190	ND	ND	ND	Discharges from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	46	ND	ND	ND	
Fluoride (d)	ppm	2	1	Range	0.2	0.1–0.7	0.7–0.9	0.2–0.8	0.3–0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
				Average	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	
Nitrate (e)	ppm	10	10	Range	ND	0.8–4.9	ND	ND–0.7	2.7–3.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	0.5	ND	0.5	3.2	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	Range	ND	ND–16	ND	ND	ND	Refineries, mines and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
				Average	ND	6	ND	ND	ND	
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range	1.03	ND–5.20	ND–3	ND	7.4–9.2	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	1.03	2.66	ND	ND	8.3	
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	(0)	Range	ND	NT	ND–5	ND	NT	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	NT	ND	ND	NT	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range	ND	ND–5.84	ND–2	ND–1	8.1–8.6	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	2.52	1	1.0	8.4	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS										
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	80	NA	Range	Distribution System	Distribution System	11.0–36	9.3–30	Distribution System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average			22	19		
Haloacetic acids (f)	ppb	60	NA	Range	Distribution System	Distribution System	1.0–11	1.4–6.2	Distribution System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average			5.9	4.5		
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	Range	NR	NR	ND–12	ND–7.6	NR	By-product of drinking water ozonation
				Highest RAA	NR	NR	5.2	4.5	NR	

www.evmwd.com

Measurement Abbreviations

NL = Notification Level (known as Action Level prior to 2005)
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
TT = Treatment Techniques
TOC = Total Organic Carbon

Last year, EVMWD conducted more than 11,000 Water Quality Tests for over 150 different contaminants

SECONDARY STANDARDS

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS	Unit	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		ELSINORE SYSTEM: Canyon Lake WTP	Groundwater	Lake Skinner	Mills WTP	TEMESCAL SYSTEM: Groundwater	Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum (c)	ppb	200	600	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND–100	ND	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
				Highest RAA	ND	ND	ND	84	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range	130	41–190	62–83	27–38	53–54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
				Highest RAA	130	100	72	32	54	
Color	Units	15	NA	Range	ND	ND–3.0	1	1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Highest RAA	ND	ND	1	1	ND	
Foaming Agents – MBAS	ppb	500	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL=500	Range	ND	ND–42	ND	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
				Average	ND	11	ND	ND	ND	
Odor – Threshold (TON)	TON	3	NA	Range	ND	ND	3–24	3	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	ND	9	3	ND	
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	Range	840	570–1100	390–840	230–480	600–680	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Highest RAA	840	840	630	300	640	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range	120	83-220	78–150	22–42	100–110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Highest RAA	120	128	110	32	105	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	Range	490	330–670	300–460	150–190	410–450	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
				Highest RAA	490	515	380	170	430	
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5	NA	Range	0.11–0.24	ND–1.5	0.04–0.08	0.04–0.07	ND	Soil runoff
				Highest RAA	0.18	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.35	

OTHER CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS — Unregulated, for monitoring only

Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	NA	NA	Range	100	77–170	71–110	24–79	100–130	
				Highest RAA	100	117	89	55	115	
Boron	ppb	NL=1000	NA	Range	ND	ND–140	130	130	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Highest RAA	ND	53	130	130	ND	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	63	24–110	29–50	14–17	60–69	
				Highest RAA	63	62	40	16	65	
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index)(g)	SI	NA	NA	Range	0.53	0.05–0.52	0.36–0.41	0.14–0.19	(-0.01)–(-0.08)	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
				Average	0.53	0.23	0.38	0.16	-0.05	
Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	NA	NA	Range	240	95–370	100–220	48–98	210–230	Hardness Conversion ppm as CaCO3: 1 grain/gal = 17.1 mg/L
				Highest RAA	240	212	160	65	220	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	20	8.4–23	13–20	7–8	14–15	
				Highest RAA	20	14	16	8	14.5	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND–4	ND–10	NR	Samples taken per USEPA UCMR2 Rule
				Average	ND	ND	ND	4	NR	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	Range	8.2	7.3–8.7	7.8–8.5	8.3–8.7	7.5	
				Average	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.6	7.5	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	6.7	2.1–3.3	3.0–3.8	1.6–2.1	2.0–2.3	
				Highest RAA	6.7	2.6	3.4	1.8	2.2	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	75	45–130	54–74	28–37	41–53	
				Highest RAA	75	86	64	32	47	
DBP Precursors Control TOC	ppm	TT	NA	Range	3.5–4.5	ND–14.99	1.8–2.7	1.4–2.9	0.34–0.71	Various natural and man-made sources
				Highest RAA	4.0	14.99	2.2	2.1	0.71	
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	NA	Range	NR	17-19	ND	ND	NR	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
				Average	NR	18	ND	ND	NR	

California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Abbreviations

AL = Action Level
NL = Notification Level (known as Action Level prior to 2005)
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt = parts per trillion
TT = Treatment Techniques
TOC = Total Organic Carbon

Other Abbreviations

NA = not applicable
ND = none detected
NR = not required
NT = not tested
RAA = Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all calculated as average of all the samples collected within a twelve-month period.
SI = saturation index
TON = threshold odor number
uS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING — Required by the California Dept. of Health Services

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS	Unit	State MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Elsinore System: Range	Elsinore System: Average	Temescal System: Range	Temescal System: Average
Turbidity (System)	NTU	5	NA	ND–0.50	0.36	ND	ND
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	6.48–9.12	7.53	6.52–7.84	7.07
Color	Units	15	NA	ND–0.03	ND	ND	ND
Chlorine Residual (MRDL)	mg/L	(4)	(4)	0.02–4.00	1.86	0.51–1.42	1.05
Temperature	°C	NA	NA	10–31.0	20.5	16.1–25.5	20
Lead (h)	ppb	AL=15 (i)	0.2	ND–12	ND(i)	ND	ND(i)
Copper (h)	ppm	AL=1.3 (i)	0.3	ND–0.660	0.24(i)	ND–0.68	0.51(i)
Total Coliform*	(b)	5%	(0)	0–3%	0.67%	0%	0%
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	9–120	41.4**	3.0	3.0
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	ND–54	18.0**	ND	ND
UCMR-2 (State DLR 0.002) (j)							
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ppt	NL=10	3	ND–13	5	NA	NA

* Bacterial samples are collected within the distribution system. Fifty-five test locations are within the Elsinore system and two are in the Temescal system.
** Highest quarterly average.

Footnotes

a. The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Monthly turbidity values are listed in the Secondary Standards section.

b. Total coliform MCL's: No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive. Fecal coliform/E.Coli MCL's: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E.Coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. These MCL's were not violated in 2011. Results are based on the distribution system's highest percent positives. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from many locations. 2,822 samples were analyzed in 2011.

c. Aluminum and copper have both primary and secondary standards.

d. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. Visit www.mwdh2o.com/fluoridation/index.html for more information.

e. State MCL is 45 mg/L as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/L as N.

f. Quarterly distribution system samples. Compliance is based on a running annual average of more than 96 samples.

g. Corrosivity is measured by the Langlier Index. A positive index indicates non-corrosivity.

h. Lead and copper are regulated in a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. It requires systems to take water samples at the consumers' tap. The federal action level, which triggers water systems into taking treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of the tap water samples, is 1.3 ppm for copper and 15 ppb for lead.

i. 90th percentile value, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule. 10 samples were taken in 2009 from the Temescal system and 51 from the Elsinore system in 2010, as required. None of the results exceeded the action levels for lead and copper. The next sample event for the Temescal system is scheduled for 2012 and 2013 for the Elsinore system.

j. Data collected from 9/15/09 to 6/24/10. Samples were collected from 4 sample sites in the Elsinore system. All other test results collected for the UCMR2 from Elsinore wells and entry points were ND. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 2. All analysis conducted by contract laboratories. State DLR are federal minimum reporting levels.

Common Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, streams, ponds reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occuring 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 source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants** — such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** — such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic waste-water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** — that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants** — including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** — that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State of California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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 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.

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.