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EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Your 2015 Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Issued July 2016

Why You Should Read This Report

THIS YEAR'S DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT...

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

•

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

•

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

Our Continuing Commitment to You

EMWD AND ITS TRAINED, CERTIFIED WATER QUALITY PROFESSIONALS ARE COMMITTED TO...

Providing high quality, safe drinking water at the lowest price possible.

•

Monitoring and testing the water we serve to optimize quality and ensure it is always safe to drink.

•

Finding and developing new water supply sources to ensure continued reliability for our customers.

•

Providing educated staff to answer any questions from our customers.

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OUR MISSION

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

OUR VISION

To provide essential services to our community at a level that exceeds the performance of any other public or private agency.

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) wants you, our valued customer, to be confident your drinking water is safe. This annual water quality report provides important information about the source(s) of your water and the tests used to ensure your tap water is safe and healthy to drink.

*This report contains important information about the quality of your water. If you would like to obtain this information in Spanish, visit us at **www.emwd.org** and select "Español" or call (951) 928-3777 ext. 4221 for a Spanish copy by mail.*

*Este informe contiene información importante con sobre la calidad de su agua. Si usted desea obtener información en español, visitenos en **www.emwd.org** y seleccione "Español" o llame (951) 928-3777, ext. 4221 para solicitar una copia por correo.*

A Message from the General Manager

Dear Valued EMWD Customer,

Once again, it is our pleasure to present Eastern Municipal Water District's (EMWD) annual water quality report. We're happy to report that EMWD continued to provide customers consistently high quality drinking water throughout 2015, and met or surpassed all drinking water quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and regulated by the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board).

Protecting public health with a high quality water supply is our top priority. EMWD achieves such high quality tap water by managing our water sources, using state-of-the-art water treatment processes, efficiently maintaining and operating our facilities, and conducting rigorous monitoring and testing of the water we serve. Water samples are collected throughout the year from EMWD's 31 drinking water sources to carefully test for 200 contaminants and impurities. In 2015, EMWD's laboratory personnel collected 6,319 water samples and performed 44,333 tests to monitor and ensure quality.

While groundwater or surface waters can have trace measurable contaminants, EMWD protects your health and safety by treating or otherwise ensuring the water we deliver meets or surpasses all regulated drinking water standards. EMWD supports science-based standards that provide health benefits to the public in an economically balanced manner.

The State Board requires that EMWD customers receive a copy of this report which summarizes the results of water quality tests and provides – among other important information such as EMWD's current drought status – specific details about sources and quality of the water served in your community. The guidelines for distributing this report allow for electronic delivery of the report instead of a paper copy in the mail. By delivering these reports electronically, we are able to reduce costs and eliminate unwanted paper waste associated with printing and mailing the full report to our more than 144,000 accounts.

Please note that you may change your delivery preference at any time, and EMWD will gladly furnish customers with a paper copy of this report upon request through our web site at www.emwd.org/ccr or by calling us at (951) 928-3777, extension 4378.

We strongly encourage you to read this report and if you have any water quality questions, please feel free to contact Amy Mora, Senior Environmental Analyst, at (951) 928-3777, extension 6337. We also encourage you to make note of the drought status information and get the latest updates on our website at www.emwd.org/drought.

Thank you for being a customer of EMWD – we're here to serve you.

Paul D. Jones II, P.E.
GENERAL MANAGER
EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

This report contains important and useful information about the sources, quality, and safety of your drinking water and describes how EMWD meets all drinking water standards as set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and enforced by the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board).

About Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

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

ABOUT NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of an infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1(800) 426-4791**.

ARSENIC

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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

LEAD AND COPPER

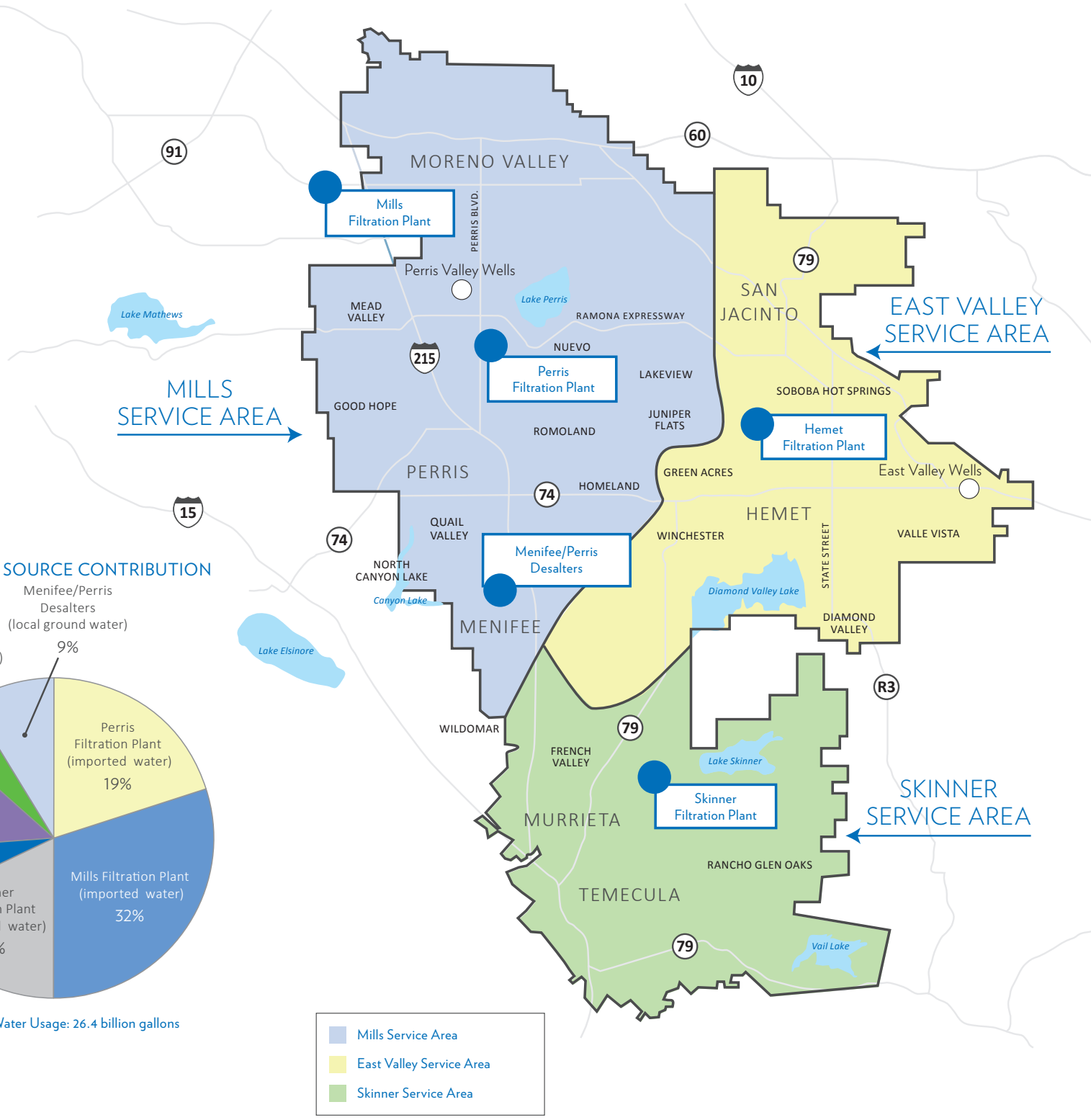
Lead and copper are rarely found in source waters; however, both of these metals can enter drinking water by leaching from household plumbing and fixtures. Water that sits in your pipes for long periods of time may dissolve tiny amounts of lead and/or copper (parts per billion levels) into household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

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

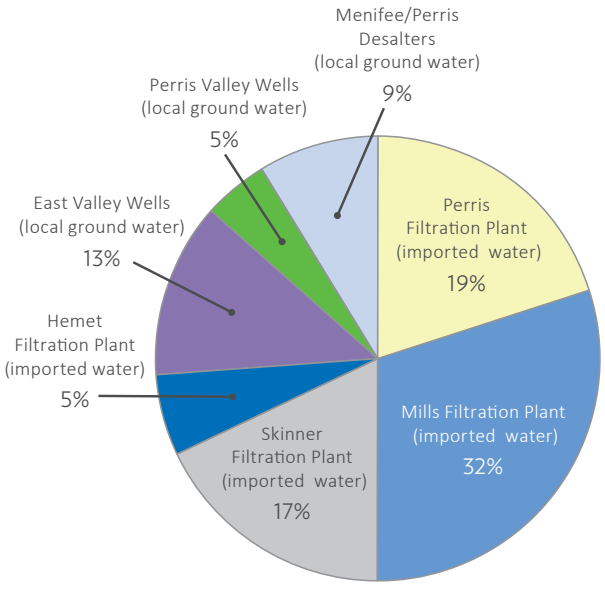
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. EMWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water has been sitting in your household plumbing 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 at 1(800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR TAP WATER

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



EMWD WATER SOURCE CONTRIBUTION



Total Annual Water Usage: 26.4 billion gallons

The Communities We Serve...

COMMUNITIES SERVED

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

MILLS SERVICE AREA | Water for this service area comes from a combination of sources:

- The Henry J. Mills Filtration Plant* treats imported surface water supplied solely from northern California through the State Water Project (SWP). The Mills Filtration Plant uses chloramine for final disinfection.

WATER FROM THE MILLS FILTRATION PLANT IS BLENDED WITH SEVERAL OTHER EMWD WATER SOURCES:

- Three Perris Valley Wells serve a limited area of Perris – along Perris Boulevard south of the Ramona Expressway.
- The Perris Water Filtration Plant (PWFP) treats both Colorado River and SWP waters. However, due to the drought, the PWFP received only Colorado River water in 2015. This plant uses the latest ultrafiltration technology to remove particulate contaminants to produce quality, potable water. The PWFP serves Lakeview, Nuevo, Romoland, Homeland, and Juniper Flats. This plant uses chloramine for final disinfection.
- The Menifee & Perris Desalters convert salty groundwater into potable water using a reverse osmosis process. Menifee, North Canyon Lake, and Quail Valley are the only communities within the Mills Service Area to receive blended water from this desalination plant. The Menifee & Perris Desalters use chloramine for final disinfection.

COMMUNITIES SERVED WEST

Diamond Valley
Green Acres
Hemet
San Jacinto
Winchester***

COMMUNITIES SERVED EAST

Hemet
San Jacinto
Soboba Hot Springs
Valle Vista

EAST VALLEY SERVICE AREA | This service area is split into two regions:

WEST OF STATE STREET:

- The Hemet Water Filtration Plant (HWFP) treats both Colorado River and SWP waters. Due to the drought, the HWFP received only Colorado River water in 2015. This plant uses the latest ultrafiltration technology to remove particulate contaminants and produce quality, drinking water. This treatment plant uses chloramine for final disinfection. Local groundwater also supplies this area.

EAST OF STATE STREET:

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

COMMUNITIES SERVED

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

SKINNER SERVICE AREA | Water for this service area comes from:

- The Robert A. Skinner Filtration Plant* treats water from the Colorado River and from the SWP. The Skinner Plant uses chloramine for final disinfection.

** The Mills and Skinner Filtration Plants are owned and operated by The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).*
*** Typically served by Mills Filtration Plant and occasionally served by the Skinner Filtration Plant.*
**** Typically served by Hemet Water Filtration Plant and occasionally served by Skinner Filtration Plant.*
***** This area is served water produced by Rancho California Water District.*

PROTECTING YOUR 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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The land that the water comes into contact with is called the watershed; everything that happens to or in the watershed can affect the quality of your drinking water supply.

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

An initial assessment of all the watersheds, both surface water and groundwater, was completed in 2002. The Colorado River, a surface water source, was reassessed in 2010 and found to be most vulnerable to recreational activities, urban and storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater.

Water from the SWP, also a surface water source, was reassessed in 2011 and found to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreational activities, and wastewater.

An assessment of each of EMWD's wells was completed in 2013. Two sources were considered vulnerable to airports and airplane maintenance associated with a contaminant detected in the water supply. In addition, other EMWD wells were considered most vulnerable to the following due to proximity (not associated with any contaminants): commercial and industrial activities, residential activities, agriculture, and other activities such as recreation and transportation.

You can call EMWD's Water Quality Department at (951) 928-3777, ext. 3327 for a copy of EMWD's vulnerability assessments.

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

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Facts about Total Coliform Bacteria

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

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

Eastern Municipal Water District routinely tests for the presence of coliform bacteria as an indicator of the sanitary quality of drinking water. EMWD analyzed 3,046 coliform samples in 2015, one of which was total coliform positive. The maximum allowed by EPA for coliforms is no more than 5 percent in any month. The highest monthly coliform result was 0.4 percent, which complies with this standard. EMWD also tests for *E. coli* bacteria, which indicate fecal or sewage contamination. Zero samples tested positive for *E. coli* in 2015.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. On January 13, 2016, we did not complete all required monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria, however subsequent samples taken met health standards.

A positive coliform test result does not necessarily mean a maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been exceeded, or that there is a problem in the water system. More information and general guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791 or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/.

ABBREVIATIONS

AL	Action Level
CFU/mL	Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting: State-determined level that a test can detect the chemical
grains/gallon	grains per gallon: a measure of water hardness. One grain/gallon equals 17.1 ppm or mg/L
HPC	Heterotrophic Plate Count: a bacteriological test that counts the number of bacteria per milliliter of sample
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MRL	Minimum Reporting Level: set by EPA for unregulated contaminant monitoring
NA	Not Applicable: no State or Federal standards are established
ND	None Detected: sample was taken and chemical was not detected
NL	Notification Level
NR	No Range: all result(s) were the same value
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)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)
—	Samples not required
=	Equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
≤	Less than or equal to
#	Number
%	Percent

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (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 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 disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Notification Level (NL): Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

Primary Drinking Water Standard (Primary Standard): 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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The yearly average which is calculated every 3 months using the previous 12 months' data.

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

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

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DATA FOR 2015

Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)	Range / Average	EMWD's Entire Distribution System	SERVICE AREA: Mills	SERVICE AREA: East Valley	SERVICE AREA: Skinner
PRIMARY STANDARDS – MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	# positive coliforms	A	MCLG = 0	NA	# positives in 2015	1	1	0	0
					Highest monthly %	0.4	---	---	---
Fecal Coliform Bacteria *(E. coli)*	# positive *E. coli*	B	MCLG = 0	NA	# positives in 2015	0	0	0	0
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	# HPCs > 500 CFU/mL	TT C	NA	NA	# HPC>500 in 2015	7	7	0	0
					Lowest monthly %	99.2	---	---	---
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Bromate (Mills & Skinner plants only)	ppb	RAA = 10	0.1	1.0	Range	---	2.2 - 12 D	---	1.1 - 9.9
					Highest RAA	---	4.5	---	4.3
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5s) E	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	E	Range	<1.0 - 45	<1.0 - 45	<1.0 - 38	<1.0 - 24
					Highest LRAA	29	29	23	19
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) F	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	Range	4.3 - 51	17 - 44	4.3 - 51	6.8 - 31
					Highest LRAA	42	36	42	27
Total Chlorine Residual Chlorine and Chloramines	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	NA	Range	<0.2 - 4.1	<0.2 - 3.8	<0.2 - 3.6	<0.2 - 4.1
					Average	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8
METALS AS A BY-PRODUCT OF CORROSION OF CONSUMER'S PLUMBING G									
Copper	ppb	AL = 1300	300	50	NA	90th percentile of 50 samples: 140 ppb | Zero samples exceeded the Action Level			
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	5	NA	90th percentile of 50 samples: <5 ppb | Zero samples exceeded the Action Level			
SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS H									
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS									
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	<1 - 50	<1 - 5	<1 - 50	<1 - 5
					Average	<1	<1	1.6	<1
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	NR	NR	NR	NR
					Average	1	1	1	1
pH	pH unit	6.5 - 8.5	NA	NA	Range	7.1 - 8.8	7.1 - 8.8	7.7 - 8.5	7.7 - 8.4
					Average	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	0.1 - 7.7	0.1 - 1.3	0.1 - 7.7	0.1 - 0.9
					Average	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING I									
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	MRL = 20	Range	ND - 1800	ND - 1800	37 - 190	34 - 88
					Average	120	150	95	62
Total Chromium	ppb	50	NA	MRL = 0.2	Range	ND - 1.0	ND - 1.0	ND - 0.2	NR
				DLR = 10	Average	0.2	0.3	ND	ND
Chromium-6	ppb	10	0.02	MRL = 0.03	Range	ND - 1.3	ND - 1.3	ND - 0.38	0.06 - 0.12
				DLR = 1	Average	0.35	0.49	0.16	0.08
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	MRL = 1	Range	ND - 9.9	ND - 9.9	3.5 - 7.2	3.4 - 4.5
					Average	4.8	4.5	5.7	3.8
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	MRL = 0.3	Range	200 - 860	270 - 830	200 - 360	680 - 860
					Average	440	460	290	780
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	MRL = 0.2	Range	ND - 18	3.3 - 18	2.6 - 13	ND - 4.6
					Average	7.4	8.4	7.8	1.2

The State Board allows EMWD to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of EMWD's data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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

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

ND – none detected NR – no range

ONE PART PER MILLION (PPM) IS LIKE

- 1 second in 11.6 days
- 1 teaspoon in 1302 gallons
- 1 drop in 13.6 gallons

ONE PART PER BILLION (PPB) IS LIKE

- 1 second in 31.7 years
- 1 teaspoon in 1.3 million gallons
- 1 drop in 13,563 gallons

ONE PART PER TRILLION (PPT) IS LIKE

- 1 second in 31,710 years
- 1 teaspoon in 1.3 billion gallons
- 1 drop in 13,563,368 gallons

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2015 WATER QUALITY TABLE

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)	MENIFEE, MORENO VALLEY, NORTH CANYON LAKE, PERRIS & WILDOMAR								Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Mills Filtration Plant		Perris Valley Wells (J)		Perris Filtration Plant		Menifee & Perris Desalters		
Percent of total water delivered by EMWD	%				32%		5%		19%		9%		
					Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
PRIMARY STANDARDS–MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS													
CLARITY					Highest NTU	% ≤ 0.3			Highest NTU	% ≤ 0.1			
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU and %	(K)	NA	NA	0.09	100	---	---	0.06	100	---	---	Soil runoff
ORGANIC CHEMICAL													
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	NR	ND	ND - 0.9	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CHEMICALS													
Aluminum	ppb	1000 (L) 200	600	50	64 - 180	115	NR	ND	ND - 86	ND	NR	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic (M)	ppb	10	0.004	2	NR	2.2	NR	ND	NR	2.3	NR	ND	Natural deposits erosion; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	NR	ND	0.2 - 0.4	0.3	NR	0.1	NR	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (Naturally-occurring)	ppm	2.0	1.0	0.1	---	---	0.3 - 0.5	0.4	0.2 - 0.4	0.3	NR	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (Treatment related) (N)	ppm	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.6 - 0.9	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	ND - 0.9	0.5	3.7 - 5.8	4.9	ND - 0.7	0.4	1.7 - 4.2	3.4	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	4	NR	ND	ND - 4.1	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	Rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, and industrial discharge; runoff/leaching from fertilizer use
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	Runoff/leaching from livestock lots (feed additive), discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICALS													
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3	ND - 4	ND	ND - 6	4	NR	ND	NR	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4	NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	ND - 4	2	1 - 4	2	NR	1	NR	1	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS–AESTHETIC STANDARDS													
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	76 - 96	86	220 - 430	320	88 - 110	100	140 - 220	190	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	NR	1	<2.5 - 2.5	<2.5	<2.5 - 2.5	<2.5	NR	<2.5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	NR	2	NR	1	NR	1	NR	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	580 - 666	623	1020 - 1540	1320 (J)	550 - 1580	1030	620 - 950	750	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	81 - 84	83	53 - 62	57	65 - 280	230	16 - 80	26	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	335 - 364	350	660 - 1100	860 (J)	330 - 680	630	340 - 610	460	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (O)	NTU	5	NA	0.1	NR	ND	0.2 - 1.4	0.6	NR	ND	NR	0.2	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING (I)													
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	MRL = 20	ND - 33	22	ND - 170	55	110 - 150	120	68 - 620	340	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium-6	ppb	10	0.02	MRL = 0.03 DLR = 1	0.18 - 0.57	0.34	0.44 - 1.3	0.97	0.06 - 0.11	0.08	0.12 - 0.16	0.14	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	MRL = 1	2 - 3	2	ND - 11	6	3 - 4	3	ND - 2	1	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; used in a chemical reagent
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 10	NR	ND	ND - 22	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 30	NR	ND	ND - 120	38	NR	ND	NR	ND	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 40	NR	ND	ND - 82	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 20	NR	ND	ND - 53	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	Used as surfactant or emulsifier in Teflon, fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	MRL = 0.3	190 - 330	260	340 - 820	550	250 - 280	260	240 - 340	290	Naturally-occurring element; historically used in production of cathode-ray tube televisions
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	MRL = 0.2	3.6 - 5.4	4.2	4.4 - 16	12	3.3 - 5.3	4.5	2.7 - 4.4	3.6	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
OTHER PARAMETERS													
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	77 - 84	81	120 - 190	150	97 - 150	130	38 - 91	51	Naturally-occurring carbonates; measures water's ability to neutralize acid
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	100	NR	210	390 - 630	500	140 - 190	150	150 - 300	240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	27 - 30	29	86 - 180	130	34 - 85	76	34 - 63	45	Naturally-occurring mineral
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate (P)	grains/gallon	NA	NA	NA	6.0 - 7.2	6.6	19 - 36	27	7.0 - 19	17	7.0 - 12	9.0	Naturally-occurring; the sum of calcium and magnesium in the water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	6.0 - 12	9.0	25 - 41	32	9.0 - 29	26	7.0 - 15	9.8	Naturally-occurring mineral
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	77 - 82	80	97 - 140	120	78 - 120	100	62 - 120	91	Naturally-occurring mineral

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EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2015 WATER QUALITY TABLE

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)	MURRIETA Skinner Filtration Plant		Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent of total water delivered by EMWD	%				17%		
					Range	Average	
PRIMARY STANDARDS–MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS							
CLARITY					Highest NTU	% ≤ 0.3	
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU and %	K	NA	NA	0.10	100	Soil runoff
ORGANIC CHEMICAL							
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	NR	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum	ppb	1000 L 200	600	50	NR	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic M	ppb	10	0.004	2	NR	ND	Natural deposits erosion; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	NR	0.1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (Naturally-occurring)	ppm	2.0	1.0	0.1	---	---	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (Treatment related) N	ppm	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.5 - 0.9	0.7	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	NR	ND	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	4	NR	ND	Rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, and industrial discharge; runoff/leaching from fertilizer use
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	NR	ND	Runoff/leaching from livestock lots (feed additive), discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3	ND - 5	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4	NR	5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	1 - 2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS–AESTHETIC STANDARDS							
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	102 - 105	104	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	NR	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	NR	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	NR	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	NR	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	1000 - 1050	1020	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	237 - 249	243	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	639 - 655	647	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity O	NTU	5	NA	0.1	NR	ND	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING I							
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	MRL = 20	34 - 77	48	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium-6	ppb	10	0.02	MRL = 0.03 DLR = 1	0.05 - 0.08	0.07	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	MRL = 1	NR	4	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; used in a chemical reagent
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 10	NR	ND	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 30	NR	ND	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 40	NR	ND	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 20	NR	ND	Used as surfactant or emulsifier in Teflon, fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	MRL = 0.3	750 - 1000	840	Naturally-occurring element; historically used in production of cathode-ray tube televisions
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	MRL = 0.2	NR	ND	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
OTHER PARAMETERS							
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	125 - 130	128	Naturally-occurring carbonates; measures water's ability to neutralize acid
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	100	NR	130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	75 - 78	77	Naturally-occurring mineral
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate P	grains/gallon	NA	NA	NA	17 - 18	17	Naturally-occurring; the sum of calcium and magnesium in the water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	25 - 27	26	Naturally-occurring mineral
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	96 - 103	100	Naturally-occurring mineral

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2014 data ND – none detected NR – no range

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2015 WATER QUALITY TABLE

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

Parameter	Units	State or Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	California Public Health Goal (PHG)	State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR)	HEMET & SAN JACINTO				Major Sources in Drinking Water
					East Valley Wells		Hemet Filtration Plant		
Percent of total water delivered by EMWD	%				13%		5%		
					Range	Average	Range	Average	
PRIMARY STANDARDS–MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS									
CLARITY							Highest NTU	% ≤ 0.1	
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU and %	K	NA	NA	---	---	0.12	99.96	Soil runoff
ORGANIC CHEMICAL									
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	NR	ND	NR	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum	ppb	1000 L 200	600	50	NR	ND	ND - 97	54	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic M	ppb	10	0.004	2	NR	ND	NR	2.7	Natural deposits erosion; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	ND - 0.1	ND	NR	0.1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (Naturally-occurring)	ppm	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.2 - 0.9	0.4	0.2 - 0.4	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (Treatment related) N	ppm	2.0	1.0	0.1	---	---	---	---	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	ND - 3.7	0.8	ND - 0.8	ND	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	4	NR	ND	NR	ND	Rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, and industrial discharge; runoff/leaching from fertilizer use
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	ND - 12	ND	NR	ND	Runoff/leaching from livestock lots (feed additive), discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3	ND - 4	ND	NR	8	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4	ND - 11	ND	NR	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	ND - 1	ND	NR	1	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS–AESTHETIC STANDARDS									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	10 - 86	22	91 - 110	100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	<2.5 - 7.5	<2.5	<2.5 - 2.5	<2.5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	ND - 260	ND	NR	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	ND - 89	ND	NR	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	NR	1	NR	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	320 - 950	470	560 - 1320	1000	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	13 - 210	53	75 - 280	240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	200 - 610	280	340 - 720	630	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity O	NTU	5	NA	0.1	0.1 - 1.7	0.4	0.1 - 0.2	0.1	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING I									
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	MRL = 20	ND - 760	200	82 - 170	140	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium-6	ppb	10	0.02	MRL = 0.03 DLR = 1	ND - 1.4	0.23	0.06 - 0.09	0.07	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	MRL = 1	3 - 15	7	2 - 3	2	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; used in a chemical reagent
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 10	NR	ND	NR	ND	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 30	NR	ND	NR	ND	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 40	NR	ND	NR	ND	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	NA	NA	MRL = 20	NR	ND	NR	ND	Used as surfactant or emulsifier in Teflon, fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	MRL = 0.3	220 - 390	310	240 - 290	260	Naturally-occurring element; historically used in production of cathode-ray tube televisions
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	MRL = 0.2	2.7 - 20	7.2	2.1 - 2.9	2.5	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
OTHER PARAMETERS									
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	120 - 160	140	78 - 160	130	Naturally-occurring carbonates; measures water's ability to neutralize acid
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	100	ND - 190	ND	130 - 220	150	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	23 - 85	49	28 - 86	75	Naturally-occurring mineral
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate P	grains/gallon	NA	NA	NA	3.8 - 16	8.4	5.8 - 19	17	Naturally-occurring; the sum of calcium and magnesium in the water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	1.9 - 16	5.2	7.9 - 30	26	Naturally-occurring mineral
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	24 - 91	39	84 - 120	110	Naturally-occurring mineral

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2014 & 2015 data ND – none detected NR – no range

FOOTNOTES

A Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on distribution system samples. EMWD analyzed 3,046 coliform samples in 2015, one of which was total coliform positive. The highest monthly coliform result was 0.4%. The MCL was not violated in 2015.

B Fecal coliform/*E. coli* MCLs: An MCL violation is the occurrence of two (2) consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform or *E. coli.* There were zero detected fecal coliforms. The MCL was not violated in 2015.

C HPCs were tested only in distribution system samples which had no detectable chlorine residual. No less than 95% of all distribution system samples in one month may have no detectable chlorine residual and an HPC greater than 500 colony forming units per mL. The HPC results were no less than 99.2% in any month in 2015.

D Bromate is a disinfection by-product resulting from the use of ozone. Currently, Mills and Skinner Filtration plants use ozone. The MCL is based on the Running Annual Average (RAA), so values above the MCL are acceptable, so long as the RAA complies with the MCL.

E DLR = 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0 ppb. Locational Running Annual Averages (LRAA) and ranges are calculated from 12 samples sites collected quarterly throughout the distribution system. HAA5s are a by-product of drinking water chlorination.

F Total Trihalomethanes are the sum of the following analytes: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane. Locational Running Annual Averages (LRAA) and ranges are calculated from 12 sample sites collected quarterly throughout the distribution system. TTHMs are a by-product of drinking water chlorination.

G Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule, which requires systems to take water samples at the consumers' tap every three years. Results are from 2013. Neither lead nor copper are typically found in the source waters but can get into water by way of internal corrosion of household plumbing.

H Compliance for physical parameters is determined by the average, however all samples are reviewed and any values outside the compliance range are noted and corrected if possible. Values above the MCL may be acceptable so long as the average complies with the MCL.

I Unregulated contaminant monitoring spanned four consecutive quarters from 2013 to 2014.

J Values are from blended Well 57 and raw well values from other wells in area. Well 57 is blended on site with Mills water to improve Total Dissolved Solids.

K The turbidity level of the combined filter effluent at the Mills and Skinner Filtration plants shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. For Perris and Hemet Filtration plants, the turbidity level of the combined filter effluent shall be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance.

L Aluminum has both primary (1,000 ppb) and secondary (200 ppb) standards (MCLs).

M While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, some of our sources do contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA 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.

N MWD began fluoride treatment of water at Mills and Skinner Filtration plants in 2007. Fluoride is not added to the water in the East Valley Area.

O Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. Secondary standards were based either on the treatment plant effluent or raw well water.

P Water hardness, measured in grains per gallon as calcium carbonate, is characterized by the following scale: 0 – 4.4 is soft, 4.4 – 8.8 is moderately hard, 8.8 – 17.5 is hard, and greater than 17.5 is very hard.

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EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Your 2015 Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Issued July 2016

Public Meetings

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

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

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