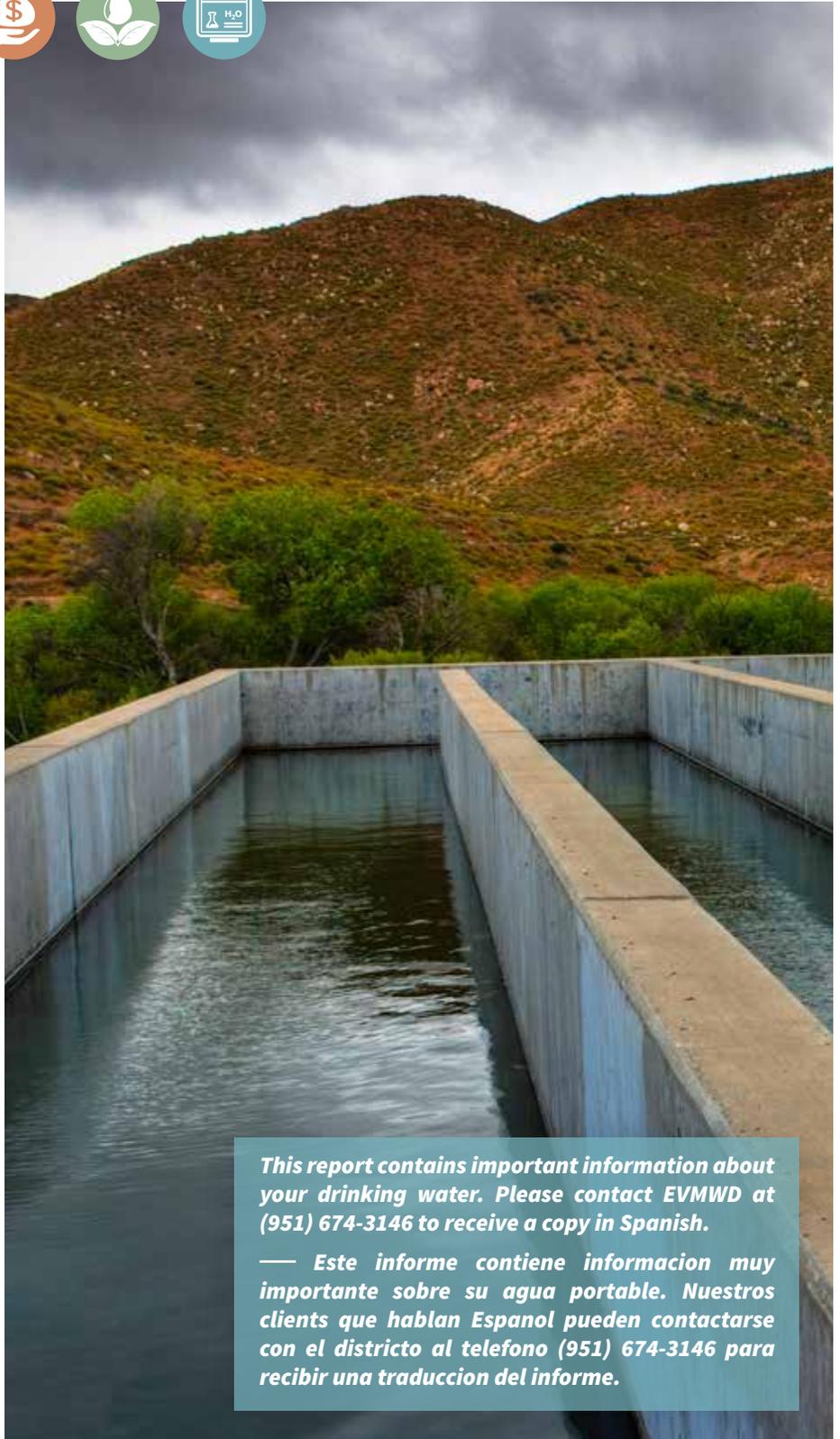




The Water Quality Report

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District welcomes you to The 2015 Water Quality Report



WELCOME

Message From The General Manager

Improvement Projects

Rebate Programs

Reducing Water Use

Important information from US EPA

Water Quality Report



HOURS OF OPERATION:
M-Th 7:30-5:30 F 7:30-4:30

Looking for more ways to stay connected? Visit EVMWD.com, like us on Facebook or follow us on Twitter.



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact EVMWD at (951) 674-3146 to receive a copy in Spanish.

— Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Nuestros clients que hablan Espanol pueden contactarse con el distrito al telefono (951) 674-3146 para recibir una traduccion del informe.

A Message from the General Manager



At Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, we are dedicated to bringing high quality and reliable water service to you. This means investing wisely in our local water supplies and infrastructure, keeping costs low, and providing excellent service into the future.

Over the past year, California faced an unprecedented drought with increased water restrictions imposed by the State. EVMWD is tapping into previously unused local groundwater as one way to increase drinking water supplies. Utilizing reserve funds, EVMWD is investing \$10 million into a new Water Storage and Recovery Program to increase our community's groundwater supply. This program will lessen our dependence on water from Northern California and the Colorado River. Along with enhanced infrastructure and new projects, EVMWD is also refinancing debt to offset high interest costs. EVMWD is utilizing reserves without placing the burden on our customers. Over the next three years, these projects will allow EVMWD to expand its supply of affordable groundwater, reducing the need for expensive imported water .

EVMWD maintains its commitment to high quality water standards, in addition to its promise of reliability. This year, as in previous years, EVMWD met and exceeded all health and safety regulations, providing a clean and safe water supply to each of our more than 140,000 customers. EVMWD performed 14,000 tests for more than 150 contaminants, meeting or surpassing the standards to safely and reliably deliver water to our customers.

While this report shares important information about EVMWD's water quality, we would also like to highlight the continued importance of conservation. Over the past year our customers have shown their commitment to water conservation by complying with the state's mandatory conservation requirements. Dry times are becoming the new normal for California and water saving is essential, so we ask that our customers continue their excellent conservation work.

Since 70 percent of water use is outdoors, EVMWD has proactively offered a landscape resolution which was adopted by the City of Lake Elsinore and City of Wildomar requiring all new construction to use California friendly landscapes and water efficient irrigation. EVMWD also created a demonstration garden at the Storm Baseball Stadium and at its Chaney Street Headquarters, called Elsinore Eddie Efficient Gardens, providing customers a glimpse of how beautiful a drought tolerant garden can be. At www.eddiegardens.com, our new all-inclusive gardening website, you can take a virtual tour of the gardens, find guides on water efficient irrigation and California friendly plants, and utilize template designs for your yard.

EVMWD prides itself on providing high quality water and waste water service to all of our customers. We invite you to visit our website at www.evmwd.com for our newest innovations, upcoming workshops, and rebate offers.

Sincerely,

*John D. Vega, General Manager
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District*



INVESTING IN THE FUTURE OF OUR COMMUNITY

Infrastructure Enhancement: The Future of Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

EVMWD is committed to providing high quality, reliable water service to our customers. EVMWD staff work tirelessly to protect, maintain, and improve our community's assets, from storage tanks to underground pipelines. Proactive maintenance and improvement projects do more than just increase efficiency, they save money in the long run by preventing expensive repairs and keeping the systems running effectively.

Recognizing that maintenance of our infrastructure is crucial, EVMWD has made great strides to rehabilitate and replace important assets. Over the past two years, water rates have allowed EVMWD to complete many projects including:



18,708 Feet of
Water Pipeline Replaced



20 Water Storage
Tank (Reservoir)
Rehabilitations &
1 new tank added



2 New Pump
Stations Completed

Cost of Investment:

In fiscal years 2014 and 2015, EVMWD invested \$32 million into local projects to improve infrastructure, ensuring reliable water service to our customers. Although much work has been accomplished, there is more to be done. EVMWD currently has an additional 14 potable water improvement projects in design or in construction.

EVMWD is also utilizing its reserve funds to invest an additional \$10 million into water storage and recovery programs to expand our water supplies for the future. These funds are at no additional cost to our rate payers.

Investment Results:

As water has become increasingly limited, efficiency of its production, delivery, use, and storage has become more important. Investment in rehabilitating wells improves water production and extends the life of the well and pump. Replacing deteriorating water pipes reduces staff time to make repairs, disruption of water service, and potable water loss. Rehabilitation of reservoirs improves water quality, reduces risk of water loss, and extends the life of the reservoir.



NEW WATER PROJECTS STRENGTHEN EVMWD'S LOCAL WATER SUPPLY

EVMWD continues to look for new and efficient ways to secure reliable water supplies, without further burdening our customers. EVMWD knows that increasing our drinking water supplies by tapping into local groundwater is a sensible way to manage supplies. Utilizing reserves, EVMWD is investing \$10 million into a new Water Storage and Recovery Program to increase our community's water supply.

Along with enhanced infrastructure and new projects, EVMWD is also refinancing debt to offset high interest costs. EVMWD is utilizing reserves without placing the burden on our customers. Over the next three years, these projects will allow EVMWD to expand its supply of affordable groundwater, reducing the need for expensive imported water.

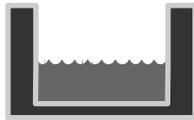


WATER STORAGE & RECOVERY PROGRAM: *Better, Faster, Reliable Water Supply*

Over the next three years, EVMWD is

- Adding** new groundwater supplies
- Adding** recycled water capacity for irrigation supplies and water storage
- Reducing** the need for expensive imported water from Northern California & the Colorado River

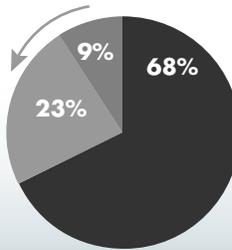
Before



12 Local Wells

Drinking Water Supplies

- Imported Water
- Groundwater
- Canyon Lake



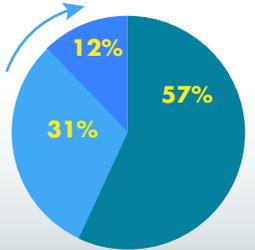
After



20 Local Wells

Drinking Water Supplies

- Imported Water
- Groundwater
- Canyon Lake



Funding:

EVMWD will utilize reserve funds, and savings, to reduce the overall costs for the future:



\$2.5 Million projected annual savings in water supply costs



\$1 Million annual savings in interest payments with debt reduction

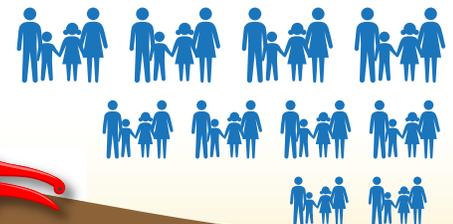
Dedicating **\$10 million** to Water Supply Projects with



No New Cost to customers

RESULTS: More local supplies means reduced demand for imported water

With the increase in local water supplies, the demand for expensive imported water will be **reduced 5,000 acre feet** each year. This is enough to supply water to **10,000 families of 4** each year.



WATER SAVINGS AND REBATES



Customers have excelled at water conservation and EVMWD encourages customers to keep up the good work. Over the past year, customers have taken advantage of numerous rebates through EVMWD and it has resulted in:



Over 200,000 square feet of grass has been pre-inspected for removal and replacement to water friendly landscapes. That's over 18 million gallons of water saved every year!

More than \$75,000 in incentives has been rebated.

Over 2,000 sprinkler heads have been replaced with high efficiency heads.

Customers are encouraged to take part in EVMWD conservation and rebate programs. Below are several opportunities for customers to save money while becoming even more water efficient!



FREE Water Conservation Devices

FREE | While items are available.

EVMWD offers FREE water conservation devices such as low flow showerheads, faucet aerators, five minute shower timers, toilet leak dye tablets and hose nozzles to its customers at no charge. Customers can apply online and pick up their order the next business day or can come to the District Headquarters during normal business hours and fill out the form to receive their devices immediately. Using one or all of these water-saving devices can help lower your water bill and help our community reach its water conservation goals!



Pool Cover Rebate Program

Rebate amount is \$50 | While funding is available.

Did you know that pools can lose up to 15,000 gallons of water a year, due to evaporation? Adding a pool cover can reduce evaporation, limit windblown debris and conserve energy. Visit www.evmwd.com/rebates to download an application for rebate.



Free Sprinkler Nozzles Program

Rebate amount up to 25 | Program offered online!

EVMWD is partnering with Western Municipal Water District to offer up to 25 free Toro Precision sprinkler nozzles to our customers. The Toro nozzles are much more efficient than regular pop-up spray nozzles and can help customers save both water and money. This program is only offered online! Supplies are limited.

Customers can go to the program site, fill out an application, print a voucher, and then redeem that voucher at a participating irrigation supply store. Program details and lots of information about the Toro nozzles at on the program website at www.FreeSprinklerNozzles.com



Drip Conversion Rebate Program

Rebate amount is \$0.25 per sq. ft. up to 2,000 sq. ft.

While funding is available. EVMWD prefers online application submissions for expedited rebate process.

Additional Residential Rebate Offers

Thinking of purchasing a new water-saving device? See what models qualify. Rebates are handled by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, an imported water supplier for EVMWD.



Weather Based Irrigation Controllers
("Smart Timers") - up to \$200



Premium High Efficiency Toilets | \$40
(1.06 GPF or lower)



MP Rotator Sprinkler Nozzles | \$3 per nozzle
(minimum of 30)



High Efficiency Washing Machines | \$150



Rain Barrels | \$75 per barrel
(up to 4 barrels per home)



Soil Moisture Sensors | \$80

About your water quality report

Enclosed for your review is our accumulation of Fiscal Year 2015 Water Quality Testing. Testing frequency and water quality levels are set by the State Water Quality Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (State). The Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District's goals are to provide safe drinking water to its customers and follow the policies and procedures of the State of California and US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). EVMWD maintains chlorine disinfectant residuals in the drinking water as mandated by the State and USEPA.

The assessments of drinking water sources were completed in 2001-2008. The sources are most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: airports, gravel mining operations, machine shops, maintenance yards, septic systems, sewer collection systems, and transportation corridors. A copy of the complete assessment is available at EVMWD. You may also request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Mike Ali, Water Quality Administrator, at (951) 674-3146 x8256.

Important facts from the US EPA about drinking water

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

Contaminants that may be present in untreated source may include:



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



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



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



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



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

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

WATER QUALITY TERMS

AVERAGE: The average reported in the data is the combined result of multiple collection samples.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHG) (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 EPA about drinking water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or 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 or visit water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



» **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, toll free at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

» **RADON** — Radon is a naturally occurring gas formed from the normal radioactive decay of uranium. In 2007 testing, radon was detected in our finished water supply. There are no regulatory limits prescribed for radon levels in drinking water – the pathway to radon exposure occurs primarily through its presence in the air. Exposure over a long period of time to air containing radon may cause adverse health effects. If you are concerned about radon in your home, testing is inexpensive and easy. For more information, call your state radon program (1-800-745-7236), the National Safe Council's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON), or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2015

From January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District conducted over 11,000 water quality tests from samples taken at various locations throughout the water system in accordance with state and federal laws. The following tables list only those contaminants that were detected. 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.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONSTITUENT (units)	YEAR	MCL, SMCL, TT (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	SURFACE WATER (TREATED)			GROUNDWATER (TREATED)		VIOLATION	SOURCE	
				RANGE	EL SINORE CANYON LAKE	MWD-SKINNER COLORADO RIVER	MWD- MILLS STATE PROJECT	EL SINORE GROUNDWATER			TEMESCAL GROUNDWATER
CLARITY											
Turbidity (NTU %)	2015	TT = 1 NTU (Filter Effluent), SMCL = 5 NTU	NA	Highest	0.13	0.1	0.09	ND-0.2	ND	No	Soil Runoff
		TT: >95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		% ≤ 0.3	100%	100%	100%	NA	NA		
INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS											
Aluminum (ppb)	2013 - 2015	MCL = 1000 SMCL = 200	600	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	64 - 180 115	ND - 54 ND	ND ND	No	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic (ppb)	2013 - 2015	10	0.004	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	2.2 2.2	ND - 8.8 4.3	ND ND	No	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2013 - 2015	1,000	2,000	Range Average	ND ND	124 124	ND ND	ND-170 113	ND ND	No	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Bromate (ppb)	2013 - 2015	10	0.1	Range Average	NA NA	1.1 - 9.9 4.3	2.2 - 12 4.5	NA NA	NA NA	No	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Copper (ppm)	2013 - 2015	AL = 1.3 SMCL = 1.0	0.3	Range Highest RAA	0.082 0.1	ND ND	ND ND	ND - 0.42 0.1	ND ND	No	Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (ppm)	2013 - 2015	2	1	Range Average	0.3 0.3	0.5 - 0.9 0.7	0.6 - 0.9 0.7	0.1 - 0.7 0.4	0.4 0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	2015	10	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND - 0.9 0.5	ND - 5.8 1.4	2.2 - 3.1 2.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Selenium (ppb)	2013 - 2015	50	30	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND - 12 7.3	ND ND	No	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
RADIOACTIVE CONSTITUENTS											
Gross Alpha Partical Activity (pCi/L)	2010 - 2015	15	0	Range Average	3 3	ND - 5 ND	ND - 4 ND	1.4 - 8.4 4	1.4 - 8.4 5.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Partical Activity (pCi/L)	2010 - 2015	50	0	Range Average	3.1 3.1	5 5	ND ND	1.7 - 3.1 ND	NA NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2010 - 2015	20	0.43	Range Average	ND ND	1 - 2 2	ND - 4 2	ND - 9 2	7.7 - 9 7.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride) (ppb)	2015	5	4	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND - 0.56 ND	ND ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chloride (ppm)	2015	500	NA	Range Average	210 210	102 - 105 104	76 - 96 86	50-170 102	65 65	No	Runoff/leaching from natural A3.M89 seawater influence
Color (units)	2015	15	NA	Range Average	ND ND	1 1	1 1	ND ND	ND ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2015	300	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND - 120 110	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2015	NL = 500 50	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND - 39 20	ND ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (TON)	2015	3	NA	Range Average	ND ND	2 2	2 2	ND ND	ND ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2015	1,600	NA	Range Average	1200 1200	1000 - 1050 1020	580 - 666 623	660 - 980 781	770 770	No	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	500	NA	Range Average	180 - 190 185	237 - 249 243	81 - 84 83	53 - 200 98	130 130	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids - TDS (ppm)	2015	1,000	NA	Range Average	700 - 770 735	639 - 655 647	335 - 364 350	260 - 800 456	450 - 1000 519	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Zinc (ppm)	2015	5	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND - 0.26 0.1	ND ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

ABBREVIATIONS

AI: Aggressiveness Index
AL: Action Level
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 ppb; parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL: Million Fibers per Liter
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MRL: Method Reporting Level
µS/cm: microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detected above State DLR
NL: Notification Level
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
SCML: Secondary Contaminant Level (Aesthetic Standard)
SI: Saturation Index (Langelier)
TON: Threshold Odor Number
TT: Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

ADDITIONAL MONITORING PARAMETERS WITH NO MCLs

CONSTITUENT (units)	YEAR	MCL, SMCL, TT (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	SURFACE WATER (TREATED)			GROUNDWATER (TREATED)		VIOLATION	SOURCE	
				Range	Elsinore Canyon Lake	MWD-Skinner Colorado River	MWD- Mills State Project	Elsinore Groundwater			Temescal Groundwater
				Average							
Alkalinity [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	Range: 100 – 110 Average: 105	125 – 130 128	77 – 84 81	66 – 170 108	130 130	NA		
Boron (ppb)	2015	NL = 1,000	NA	Range: 180 Average: 180	130 130	210 210	ND – 120 106	ND ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Calcium (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	Range: 74 – 81 Average: 78	75 – 78 77	27 – 30 29	7.8 – 110 43	73 73	NA		
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	NL = 800	NA	Range: NA Average: NA	97 97	36 36	NA NA	NA NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes	
Corrosivity [as Aggressiveness Index] (AI)	2015	NA	NA	Range: 12.3 Average: 12.3	12.5 12.5	11.9 – 12.1 12	11.5 – 12.2 11.9	11.4 11.4	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors	
Corrosivity [as as Saturation Index] (SI)	2015	NA	NA	Range: 0.2 Average: 0.4	0.63 – 0.74 0.69	0.18 – 0.22 0.2	-0.23 – 0.41 0.1	ND -0.4	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors	
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	Range: 320 Average: 340	290 – 307 299	102 – 124 113	ND 138.2	250 250	NA		
Magnesium (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	Range: 33 Average: 33	25 – 27 26	6.0 – 12 9	ND – 17 7.4	15 15	NA		
pH (units)	2015	NA	NA	Range: 7.8 Average: 8.0	8.1 – 8.2 8.1	8.2 – 8.3 8.2	7.03 – 8.6 8 – 1	7.0 7.0	NA		
Potassium (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	Range: 9.6 Average: 9.6	4.7 – 5.1 4.9	2.2 – 3.2 2.7	ND – 2.7 1.3	1.6 1.6	NA		
Radon (pCi/L)	2000 - 2001	NA	NA	Range: ND Average: ND	ND ND	ND ND	137 – 1518 510	1100 – 2000 1675	NA		
Sodium (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	Range: 120 Average: 120	96 – 103 100	77 – 82 80	43 – 130 100	51 51	NA		
TOC (ppm)	2015	TT	NA	Range: 5.2 – 5.7 Average: 5.5	2.0 – 2.6 2.3	1.3 – 3.1 2.3	ND – 0.47 0.4	.43 0.4	NA	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts	
Vanadium (ppb)	2013 - 2014	NL = 50	NA	Range: ND Average: ND	ND ND	9 9	ND – 20 11.5	ND ND	NA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge	
NDMA N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ppt)	2015	NL = 10	3	Range: NA Average: NA	ND ND	2.2 – 2.5 2.35	NA NA	NA NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes	

ADDITIONAL MONITORING FOR UCMR (2013 – 2014 Monitoring)

CONSTITUENT (units)	MCL	PHG	Range	Average
Bromochloromethane [Halon 1011] (ppb)	NA	NA	ND – 0.27	0.054
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	NA	ND-20	6.064
Molybdenum (ppb)	NA	NA	ND-33	12.57
Strontium (ppb)	NA	NA	140-710	412.7
Chromium (total) (ppb)	NA	NA	ND – 0.61	0.311
Chromium-6 (ppb)	NA	NA	ND – 0.59	0.2884
Chlorate (ppb)	NA	NA	54 – 1600	323.25
Perfluorooctanoic acid (ppb)	NA	NA	ND – 0.035	0.0076
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (ppb)	NA	NA	ND – 0.011	0.0026



Chlorate Notification: Chlorate concentrations in 2 out of 15 UCMR samples were found above State Notification Level of 800 ppb. Use of Environmental Sources of Chlorate include agricultural defoliant or desiccant, disinfection byproduct, and use in production of chlorine dioxide. Health Effects of chlorate are published in USEPA 815-B-11-001 (Jan-2012).

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	ELSINORE			TEMESCAL			PHG, MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF BACTERIA
	HIGHEST DETECTION	MCL	No. of months in violation	HIGHEST DETECTION	MCL	No. of months in violation		
Total Coliform Bacteria	1.3%	More than 5% samples in a month with a detection	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0%	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (UNITS)	ELSINORE – SAMPLED 2015		TEMESCAL – SAMPLED 2015		MCL	PHG, MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	HIGHEST LRAA*	Range of Detections	HIGHEST LRAA*	Range of Detections			
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (ppb)	54	2.5-110	7	3.9 – 11	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5 (ppb)	18.1	ND-41	7.2	3.3 – 11	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER

LEAD AND COPPER (AND REPORTING UNITS)	ELSINORE – SAMPLED 2013			TEMESCAL – SAMPLED 2015			AL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL			
Lead (ppb)	52	ND	1	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	52	0.24	0	10	0.32	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR OTHER PARAMETERS

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (UNITS)	ELSINORE			TEMESCAL			MCL (SMCL)	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	Sample Year	Average	Range	Sample Year	Average	Range			
Free Chlorine (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	JAN - MAY 2015	0.93	0.41 - 1.19	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2015	2.0	0.02 - 4.14	JUN - DEC 2015	1.75	1.04 - 2.19	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	2015	17.1	<2->738	2015	<2	<2	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	0.3	0.3 - 3.1	2015	0.3	0.3-0.6	(5)	NA	Soil Runoff
COLOR	2015	4.3	ND - 40	2015	3.63	ND-13	(15)	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	2015	7.87	6.52 - 9.19	2015	7.07	6.72-8.02	NA	NA	
Temperature	2015	23	12 - 39	2015	21	16-29	NA	NA	NA



CONSERVATION CORNER:

Lawn Woes? Look to Elsinore Eddie's Efficient Gardens for Inspiration! With outdoor water use accounting for nearly 70% of an average water bill, reconsidering a more water friendly landscape is essential. Let EVMWD show you how simple it is to turn that grass yard into a gorgeous and colorful California friendly garden. EVMWD offers design templates, a full plant library, and irrigation tips and tricks at its new site www.eddiegardens.com.

Customers can also stroll through Elsinore Eddie's Efficient Gardens located at the EVMWD Headquarters and the Storm Stadium to see design options, climate appropriate plants, and water saving irrigation devices. To learn more, visit www.eddiegardens.com



Show us your water wise garden with #ElsinoreEddieSaves



iEfficient:

Your Source for Regional Conservation Inspiration

Working together to overcome the drought

In 2014, more than 20 cities and water agencies in the Inland Empire united to develop the iEfficient water conservation outreach program. The goal is to change how local families and businesses think about and use water. Over the past year, EVMWD played a key role in the development of the program and its content, which focuses on drought and conservation awareness, outdoor conservation strategies, and connecting customers to their water providers for rebates and other tools.

Outreach included a wide variety of efforts in English and Spanish, including: a website (iEfficient.com) and interactive web tools; an extensive social media campaign; a water waste reporting application; work with television and print media; advertising on billboards, buses, radio, internet, in theaters, in newspapers and in magazines; direct customer contact tools such as mailers and bill inserts; and participation in dozens of community events.

Please visit iEfficient.com and follow iEfficient on Facebook and Twitter to learn more about how to #endwaterwaste.

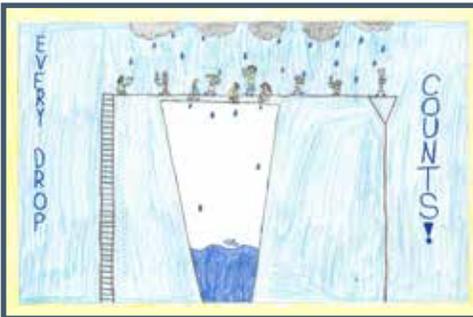
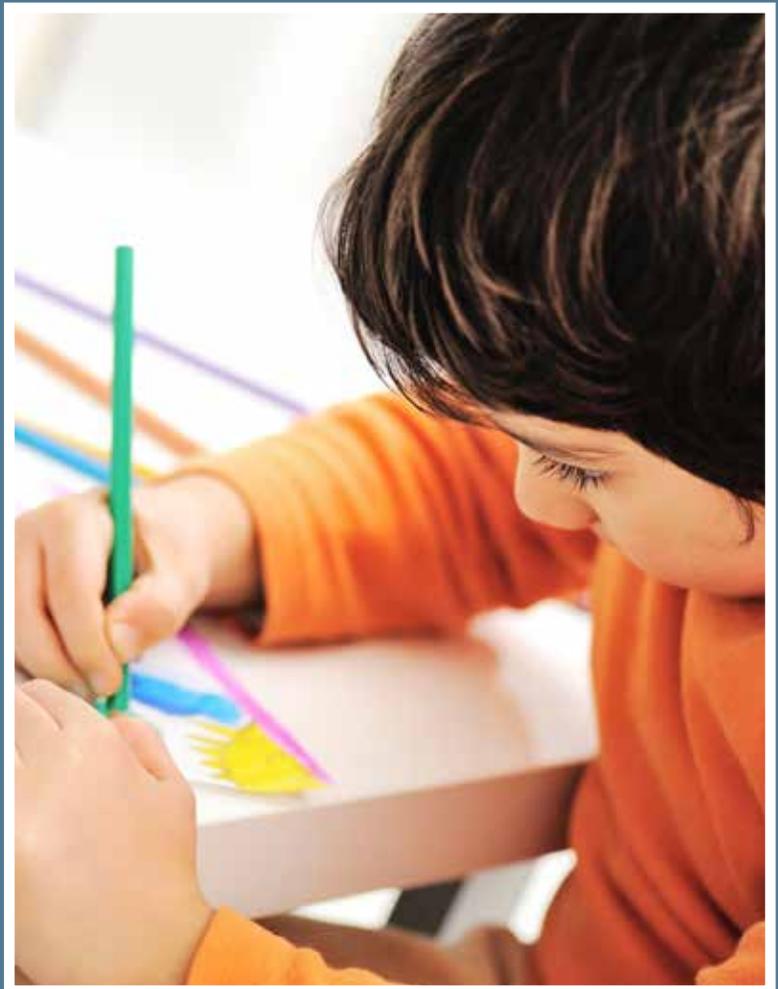
EVMWD

“WATER USE IT WISELY” POSTER CONTEST

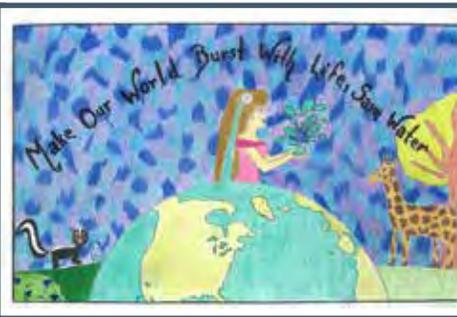
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District hosts the annual “Water Use It Wisely” poster contest, encourages messages of water conservation and has been part of EVMWD’s education program for over twenty years.

Each year, thousands of K-5 students from schools within Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District’s service area, including Lake Elsinore Unified School District, Sycamore Academy Charter School, and Menifee Union School District participate. Top artwork is selected each winter and the students receive recognition and awards for their accomplishments and artwork.

The winning entries move to the Southern California competition level for the opportunity to be featured in Metropolitan Water District of California’s “Water is Life” Calendar. To learn more about the poster contest and other education programs offered by EVMWD, please visit www.evmwd.com/education.



Sasha Pearson, Luiseno Elementary, 4th Grade, Mrs. Halderman



Mia Rivera, Herk Bouris Elementary, 4th Grade, Mrs. Jones



Katherine Louise Avelar, Withrow Elementary, 5th Grade, Mrs. Morat

JUST ADD WATER: *Free Educational Materials for Teachers*

Elementary and middle school teachers can take advantage of the many teaching resources EVMWD offers to bring water to life in the classroom. A variety of California State Standards are met when utilizing the many activity packets, workbooks, teacher guides, videos, and interactive programs. All of the items are FREE and available to local public and private schools. For information on how you can receive these exciting and interactive materials relating to science, history, and social science that are tailored to each grade level, visit www.evmwd.com/education.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Nancy Horton, *Division 1*

Harvey Ryan, *Division 2*

George Cambero, *Division 3*

Phil Williams, *Division 4*

Andy Morris, *Division 5*

Spanish Water Quality Report Now Available

The Water Quality Report is now available in Spanish. Please contact us for a copy to be mailed to your home or view electronically at

www.evmwd.com

El Informe de Calidad del Agua está ahora disponible en español

The Water Quality Report está ahora disponible en español. Por favor contáctenos para obtener una copia que te enviaremos por correo a tu domicilio o vela en forma electrónica en

www.evmwd.com

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

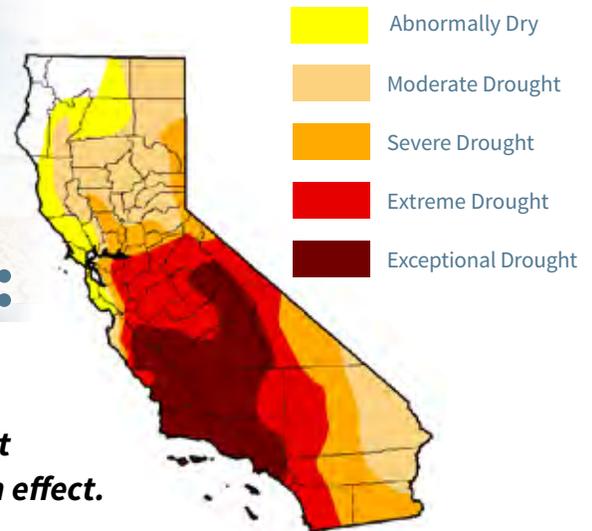


EVMWD's Board meets on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 4 p.m.

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.

Meetings are posted in accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act.

DROUGHT UPDATE:



California's drought emergency is still in effect.

EVMWD customers have made great strides in their water saving efforts, but Southern California continues to experience drought conditions and below-average rainfall this year.

EVMWD is currently recognizing Stage 3a of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan and is asking customers to continue the water saving efforts and utilize the many rebates and incentives available at www.evmwd.com/drought.