Your 2018 Water Quality
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Issued July 2019

www.emwd.org
Eastern Municipal Water District
Dear Valued EMWD Customer,

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is pleased to present its annual water quality report. Once again, we provided you with consistently high quality drinking water throughout 2018. This annual water quality report shows how EMWD continues to meet or exceed all drinking water quality standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board).

EMWD is committed to providing a safe, high-quality and reliable water supply while protecting public health. 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, EMWD is able to achieve high quality tap water. Water samples are collected throughout the year from EMWD’s 29 drinking water sources to carefully test for 200 contaminants and impurities. In 2018, EMWD’s laboratory personnel collected 8,307 water samples and performed 54,124 tests to monitor and ensure quality.

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

The State Board requires that EMWD customers receive an annual copy of this report, which summarizes the results of water quality tests and provides 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 will be happy to provide you with a paper copy of this report upon request through our website at www.emwd.org/CCR or by calling us at 951-928-3777, extension 3430.

Please note that you may change your delivery preference at any time. We will be happy to provide you with a paper copy of this report upon request through our website at www.emwd.org/CCR or by calling us at 951-928-3777, extension 3430. We also encourage you to get the latest news and information from EMWD through our website at www.emwd.org.

Thank you for being part of the EMWD family – we’re here to serve you.

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

This annual water quality report contains important and useful information about the source and the tests used to ensure the quality and safety of your drinking water. It also describes how EMWD meets all drinking water standards as set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board).

About Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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:

- MICRORBIAL 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

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the ability of an infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortened breaths and blueness of the skin. Infants below 10 ppm may also be affected by the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as women and those with certain chronic heart or pulmonary disabilities. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

During October through December 2018, we did not complete all monitoring for nitrate at the wells that source the Menifee and Perris Desalter. We have since taken the required samples. The Menifee and Perris Desalter Effluent was sampled during this timeframe; the effluent met the nitrate standard.

SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

Some people are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as those with cancer or other conditions, or those 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 work closely with their doctor to develop a water treatment plan. USEPA 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 (800) 426-4721.

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 USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a known human cancer causative factor at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and reproductive problems.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Board determine which additional contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

ABOUT 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 (ppb)] into household water. The USEPA has developed the Lead and Copper Rule to protect public health by establishing an action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 1,300 ppb for copper. 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; however, we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water is contacting your household plumbing for several hours, you can minimize the risk for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do use, you may wish to collect the first flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 (800) 426-4721 or at www.epa.gov/lead.

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MANDATORY TESTING for lead in public schools was conducted in 2018. For more information visit www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/schools/leadtesting/schools.html.

EMWD conducted tests at 111 public schools within its 555-square mile service area. Read the full Press Release at www.emwd.org/Newcom.
THE SOURCES 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.

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 adjusts the fluoride levels in the water to an optimal level recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for oral health, and uses chlorine for final disinfection.

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

- Two 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. This plant uses the latest ultrafiltration technology to remove particulate contaminants to produce quality, potable water. The PWFP serves Lakeview, Nuuanu, Romoland, Homeland, and Juniper Flats. This plant uses chlorine for final disinfection.
- The Menifee and Perris Desalters convert saltgy potable into groundwater 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 and Perris Desalters use chlorine for final disinfection.

WEST COMMUNITIES SERVED

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

- The Ramona Expressway Filtration Plant treats imported 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 all EMWD 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 contaminant(s)) commercial and industrial activities, residential activities, agriculture, and other activities such as recreation and transportation.

You can view vulnerability assessments on line at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certs/drinkingwater/5004AP.shtml. You can also call 951-928-3777, ext. 3277 for a copy of EMWD’s vulnerability assessments.

- Protecting the sources of drinking water helps protect your 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 unused motor oil to a recycling center.
Facts about Total Coliform Bacteria

Water agencies test the presence for total 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. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2018. All water systems are required to comply with the state Tidal Water Rule. All water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Tidal Water Rule. The federal rule mandates the state to prohibit public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system. Monitoring programs for the prevention of microbial (e.g., total coliform and E. coli bacteria) contamination. The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires systems to be redundant and systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment (if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the system).

Eastern Municipal Water District routinely tests for the presence of coliform bacteria as an indicator of the sanitary quality of drinking water. EMWD analyzed 3,075 coliform samples in 2018, seven of which were total coliform positive. The maximum allowed by USEPA for coliforms is no more than 5 percent in any month. The highest monthly coliform result was 2.1 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 2018. A positive coliform test result does not necessarily mean a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/drink/info/.

EMWD:
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is compelling 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 before 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.

Secondary Standards – Aesthetic Standards

| Parameter | Units | MCLG | AL | 90th percentile of 50 samples | Source / Season | Summary | Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting:
|-----------|-------|------|----|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| pH        | pH unit | 6.5 - 8.5 | NA | NA | Range 7.1 - 8.7 | 7.1 - 8.7 | 7.6 - 8.4 | 7.4 - 8.4
| Chloride  | mg/L | 250 | 300 | 180 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: <5 mg/L |
| Copper    | ppm | 1,500 | 1,300 | 50 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: 210 ppm |
| Iron      | ppm | 3 | 3 | 1 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: <1 ppm |
| Nitrate   | mg/L | 10 | 10 | 10 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: <10 mg/L |
| Fluoride  | mg/L | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: 3.9 mg/L |
| Selenium | mg/L | 10 | 10 | 10 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: <10 mg/L |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | 5 | 5 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: <5 NTU |

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|-----------|-------|------|----|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| pH        | pH unit | 6.5 - 8.5 | NA | NA | Range 7.1 - 8.7 | 7.1 - 8.7 | 7.6 - 8.4 | 7.4 - 8.4
| Chloride  | mg/L | 250 | 300 | 180 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: <5 mg/L |
| Copper    | ppm | 1,500 | 1,300 | 50 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: 210 ppm |
| Iron      | ppm | 3 | 3 | 1 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: <1 ppm |
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| Fluoride  | mg/L | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | NA | 90th percentile of 50 samples: 3.9 mg/L |
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The table above shows EMWD’s MCLs for each contaminant. EMWD supports science-based standards that provide health benefits to the public on an economically balanced manner. More stringent standard (MCLG) be set, EMWD will meet them. EMWD supports science-based standards that provide health benefits to the public on an economically balanced manner. More stringent standard (MCLG) be set, EMWD will meet them.

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Facts about Total Coliform Bacteria

EMWD provides the following information before the end of this report. EMWD utilizes the most current and accurate data available for the purposes of reporting.

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**Footnotes**

- Values are from blended Well 57 and raw well values from Aliso Creek.
- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance.
- Erosion of natural deposits continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current health effects with the risks at current levels of arsenic. The primary standard for arsenic, some of our sources do contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard is based on the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a known toxin to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health affects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.
- Metropolitans begin flooding treatment of water at fields and refineries; natural deposits erosion
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- The State Board allows EMWD to monitor for some contaminants less than one per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Data presented is from sampling completed in 2018, unless otherwise indicated. Some of EMWD’s data, though representative, are more than one year old.
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### EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2018 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.

### EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

#### CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

#### MENIFEE, MORENO VALLEY, NORTH CANYON LAKE, PERRIS & WILDOMAR

**FOOTNOTES**

1. Unregulated contaminant monitoring is performed on four consecutive quarters from 2013 to 2014. Total Chromium and Chromium 6 are regulated contaminants; however, they were tested using an unregulated contaminant rule. There is currently no MCL for inorganic chromium. The analysis of 2010 mg/L was achieved on September 11, 2013. Any results above the detection limit of 5 ppb is reported.

2. 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.

3. 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.

#### MEBIFIA

**FOOTNOTES**

1. Uses data 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.

2. 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.

3. The State Board allows EMWD to monitor for some contaminants that may cause health effects or are anticipated to occur in drinking water but are non-enforceable and non-regulatory. On July 1, 2016, after independent review of the available information of the rule, EMWD established monitoring levels at concentrations of 3 parts per trillion for PFOA and 6 parts per trillion for PFOS.

4. 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.

5. EMWD’s data, though representative, are more than one year old. Should more stringent standards be set, EMWD will meet them.

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

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

#### MEBIFIA Riverview Well

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Range</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Chlorate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chromium 6</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ppm</td>
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<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<td>Sulfate</td>
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<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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#### RESULTS ARE AN INDICATOR OF WHETHER OR NOT YOUR DRINKING WATER MEETS HEALTH STANDARDS.

### NUBRIESTA

**FOOTNOTES**

1. Uses data 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.

2. 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.

3. The State Board allows EMWD to monitor for some contaminants that may cause health effects or are anticipated to occur in drinking water but are non-enforceable and non-regulatory. On July 1, 2016, after independent review of the available information of the rule, EMWD established monitoring levels at concentrations of 3 parts per trillion for PFOA and 6 parts per trillion for PFOS.

4. 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.

5. EMWD’s data, though representative, are more than one year old. Should more stringent standards be set, EMWD will meet them.

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

### NUBRIESTA Riverview Well

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<tr>
<td>Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)</td>
<td>ppt</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)</td>
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#### RESULTS ARE AN INDICATOR OF WHETHER OR NOT YOUR DRINKING WATER MEETS HEALTH STANDARDS.

### HENDY & SAN JACINTO

**FOOTNOTES**

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Your 2018 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Issued July 2019

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