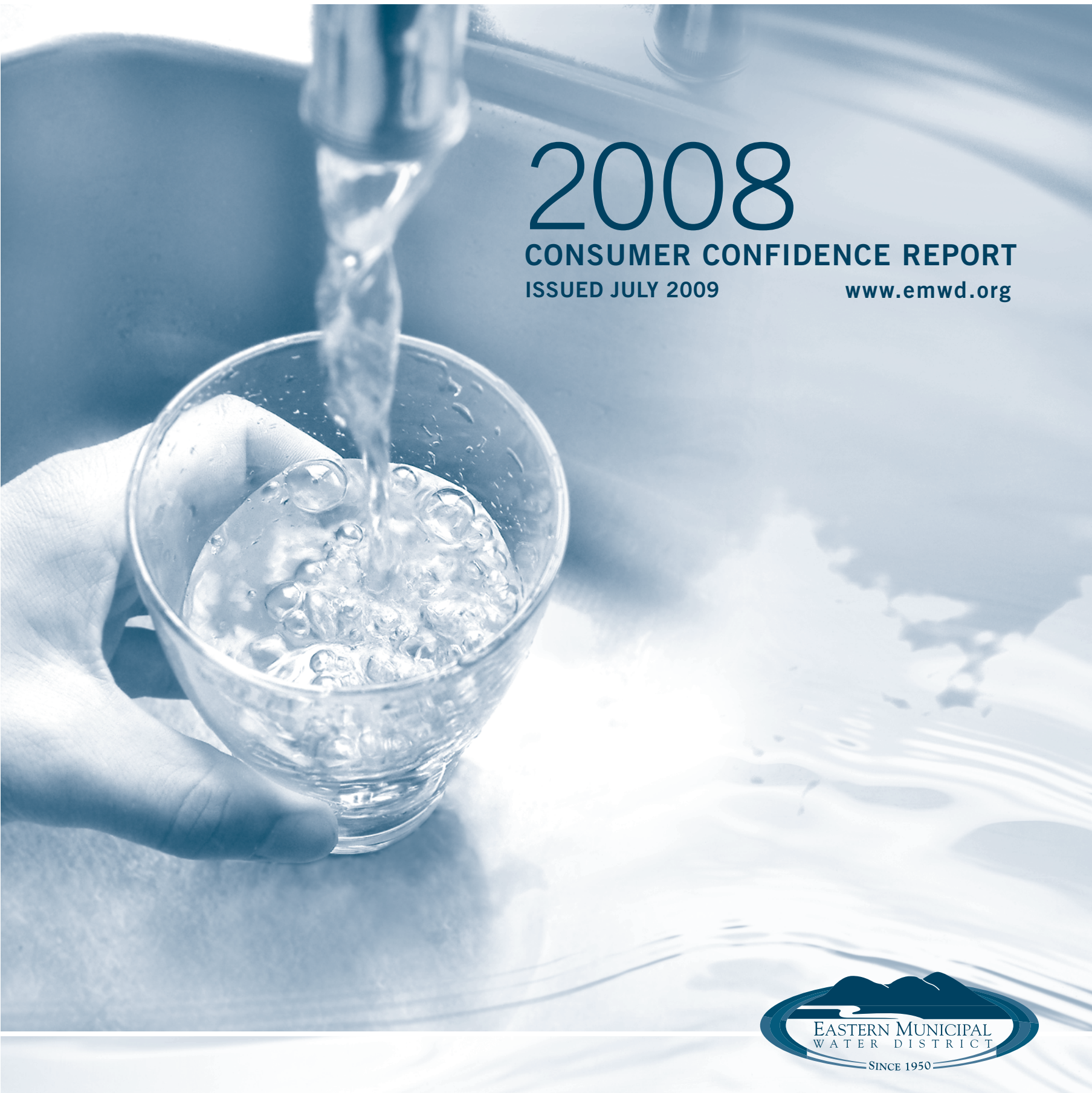


WATER QUALITY

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT



2008

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

ISSUED JULY 2009

www.emwd.org



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Our Mission

The mission of Eastern Municipal Water District is to provide safe and reliable water and wastewater management services to our community in an economical, efficient and responsible manner, now and in the future.

Our Vision

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

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 "EMWD en 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, visítenos en www.emwd.org y seleccione "EMWD en Español" o llame (951) 928-3777, ext. 4221 para solicitar una copia por correo.

Your Water Quality 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear EMWD Customer,

I am pleased to report that Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) consistently provided high quality drinking water for the year 2008. Last year, the water we supplied to our customers met or surpassed all health-based drinking water standards. These standards are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and enforced by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

EMWD achieves this high quality of water by protecting our water sources, using state-of-the-art water treatment processes, prudently maintaining and operating our facilities, and vigilantly monitoring and testing the water we serve. In 2008, EMWD conducted 58,000 field and laboratory tests on nearly 8,700 samples collected throughout the year for contaminants such as arsenic, nitrates, and disinfection by-products.

The CDPH requires that EMWD customers receive a copy of this report which summarizes the results of water quality tests and provides specific information about the quality of water served in your neighborhood. Also, in keeping with EMWD's commitment to cut operating costs, we've changed the design of this report to substantially reduce production and mailing costs while keeping it as reader-friendly as possible.

California is in the midst of a severe and complex water crisis due to continued drought, economic conditions, and environmental restrictions. On the back page of this report refer to *Fast Facts on California's Water Shortage* for information on current water issues, ways EMWD is addressing them, and resources to help you use water wisely.

EMWD strives to be more responsive to you, our customers. Over the years we have used customer feedback to improve this report and our overall customer service. This year an on-line survey is available at www.emwd.org and we hope you will take the time to log on and provide your input and suggestions.

Please look over this report and if you have any questions contact Amy Mora, Environmental Analyst, at (951) 928-3777, extension 6337.

Sincerely,



Anthony J. Pack
GENERAL MANAGER
EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

CONTAMINANTS AND REGULATIONS

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 and enforced by the California Department of Public Health.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

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.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, and wildlife.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals. These 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.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

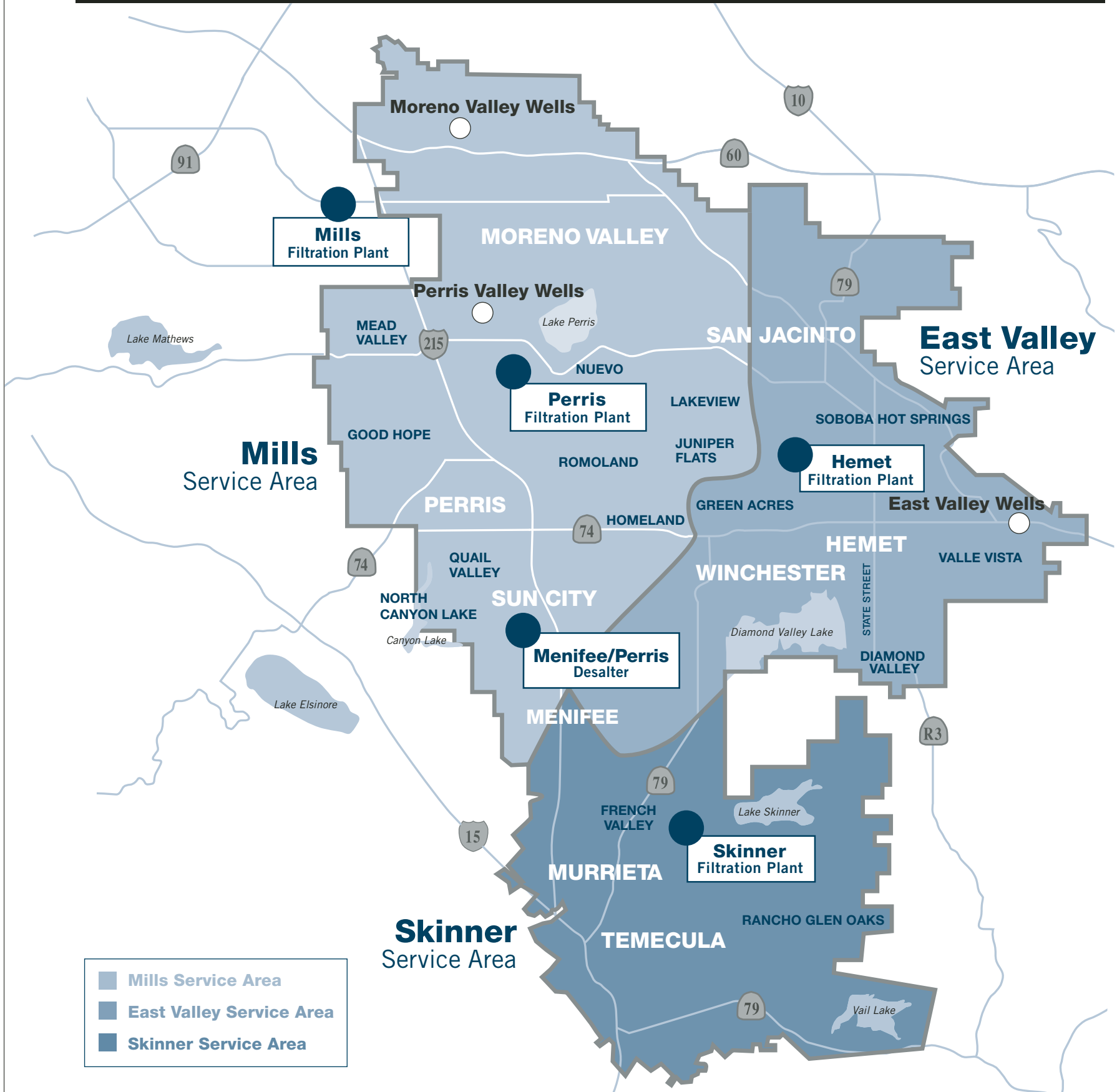
NITRATE LEVELS REPORTED AS NITROGEN in drinking water above 10 parts per million (ppm) are a health risk for infants under six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness 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 ask advice from your health care provider.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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 drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/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.

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.



PROTECTING YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Communities We Serve...

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

COMMUNITIES SERVED:

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

- The Henry J. Mills Filtration Plant* treats imported surface water supplied solely from northern California through the State Water Project (SWP).
- Water from the Mills Plant is blended with several other EMWD water sources:
- Two Moreno Valley Wells serve two small portions of Moreno Valley near the intersections of Heacock and Fir, and Heacock and Ironwood.
 - Three Perris Valley Wells serve a limited area of Perris – along Perris Boulevard south of the Ramona Expressway.
 - The Perris Water Filtration Plant treats Colorado River water. This plant uses the latest ultrafiltration technology to remove particulate contaminants to produce quality, potable water. This plant serves Lakeview, Nuevo, Romoland, Homeland, and Juniper Flats.
 - The Menifee/Perris Desalter converts salty groundwater into potable water using a reverse osmosis process. Menifee, Sun City, (North) Canyon Lake, and Quail Valley are the only communities within the Mills Service Area to receive blended water from this desalination plant.

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

COMMUNITIES SERVED:

Diamond Valley
 Green Acres
 Hemet
 San Jacinto
 Winchester***

West of State Street:

- The Hemet Water Filtration Plant treats water from the State Water Project. This plant uses the latest ultrafiltration technology to remove particulate contaminants and produce quality, potable water. Local groundwater also supplies this area.

COMMUNITIES SERVED:

Hemet
 San Jacinto
 Soboba Hot Springs
 Valle Vista

East of State Street:

- A system of deep groundwater wells serves these communities.

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

COMMUNITIES SERVED:

French Valley
 Menifee**
 Murrieta
 Sun City**
 Temecula
 Winchester***

- The Robert A. Skinner Filtration Plant* treats water from the Colorado River and from the State Water Project.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

EMWD uses several sources of water to serve its customers, including surface water from the Colorado River and the California State Water Project (SWP), as well as local groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land, or soaks down through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring substances, such as minerals and radioactive material; surface water can also pick up substances from the presence of animals and/or humans. 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.

An assessment of all EMWD's watersheds, both surface and groundwater, was completed in 2002. The Colorado River, a surface water source, was assessed 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 assessed to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreational activities, and wastewater.

The assessments of the groundwater within the District were determined to be most vulnerable to urban land uses such as automobile gas stations and repair shops, transportation corridors, furniture repair and manufacturing, sewer collection systems, and sand and gravel mining operations. Groundwater wells were also considered vulnerable to agricultural uses including irrigated crops and use of pesticides and herbicides.

Protecting the sources of drinking water helps protect our health. You can view vulnerability assessments online at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/DWSAP.aspx> and then clicking on "Summary of Assessments." You can also call (951) 928-3777, ext. 6337 for a copy of EMWD's vulnerability assessments.

* The Mills and Skinner Plants are owned and operated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)

** Typically served by Mills Plant and occasionally served by the Skinner Plant

*** Typically served by Hemet Water Filtration Plant and occasionally served by the Skinner Plant



FACTS ABOUT TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

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

Coliform bacteria are common 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 any coliform bacteria as an indicator of the sanitary quality of drinking water. EMWD analyzed 2,676

coliform samples in 2008, three of which were coliform positive. The maximum allowed by EPA for coliforms is no more than 5% in any month. The highest monthly coliform result was 0.42%, which complies with this standard.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/dwh/health.html.

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

AL	Action Level	MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	PHG	Public Health Goal	TON	Threshold Odor Number
CFU/mL	Colony-Forming Units per milliliter	MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	TT	Treatment Technique
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting	NA	Not Applicable	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	$\mu\text{S/cm}$	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter ($\mu\text{mho/cm}$)
grains/gallon	Grains per gallon	ND	None Detected	ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)	"—"	Samples not required
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	NL	Notification Level	RAA	Running Annual Average	">"	Greater than
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)	"<"	Less than
		pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter				

DEFINITIONS

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

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:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS:

The California Department of Public Health grants permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DATA FOR 2008

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	ENTIRE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	SERVICE AREA		
							MILLS	EAST VALLEY	SKINNER
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
A Total Coliform Bacteria	# positive coliforms	(A)	0	NA	# positives Monthly %	3 0.42 %	3 —	0 —	0 —
B Fecal Coliform Bacteria	positive <i>E.coli</i>	(B)	0	NA	# positives Monthly %	0 0%	0 —	0 —	0 —
C Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	# HPCs > 500 CFU/mL	(C)	NA	1	# HPC > 500 Monthly %	10 98.5%	5 —	3 —	2 —
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
D Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range Highest RAA	ND - 67 27	ND - 59 22	ND - 67 24	32 - 63 50
E Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5s)	ppb	60	NA	1(E)	Range Highest RAA	ND - 37 9.5	ND - 22 8.5	ND - 14 4.9	9.3 - 37 21
F Bromate (Mills plant only)	ppb	10	(0)	5	Range Highest RAA	— —	4.7 - 15 7.9	— —	— —
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	NA	Range Average	ND - 3.2 1.5	ND - 3.2 1.5	ND - 3.1 1.0	ND - 2.9 2.1
TREATMENT-RELATED FLUORIDE LEVELS									
Optimal Fluoride Control Range						—	0.6 - 1.2	(G)	0.7 - 1.3
G Fluoride Treatment-related	ppm	(G)	1	0.1	Range Average	ND - 1.2 0.6	ND - 1.2 0.5	0.2 - 0.9 0.4	0.4 - 1.0 0.8
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS									
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	<2.5 - 25 <2.5	<2.5 - 20 <2.5	<2.5 - 25 <2.5	<2.5 <2.5
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	<1 - 1 1	<1 - 1 1	<1 - 1 1	<1 - 1 1
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Average	<0.1 - 11.8 0.2	<0.1 - 11.8 0.1	<0.1 - 3.5 0.3	<0.1 - 0.3 <0.1
pH	Units	6.5 - 8.5	NA	NA	Range Average	6.9 - 8.9 7.9	6.9 - 8.9 7.9	7.4 - 8.5 7.9	7.3 - 8.1 7.8
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING									
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Range Average	ND - 12 2	ND - 12 2	ND - 4 ND	ND - 8 2
METALS AS A BY-PRODUCT OF CORROSION OF CONSUMERS' PLUMBING									
H Copper	ppb	AL=1300	170	50	NA	90th percentile of 50 samples: 200 ppb			
H Lead	ppb	AL=15	2	5	NA	90th percentile of 50 samples: <5 ppb One sample exceeded the AL			

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 2,676 samples in 2008, three of which were total coliform positive. The highest monthly total coliform percentage was 0.42%. The MCL was not violated in 2008.

B Fecal coliform/*E.coli* MCLs: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E.coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. There were no detected fecal coliforms. The MCL was not violated in 2008.

C HPCs were tested only in the coliform distribution system samples which had no detectable chlorine residual. HPC MCL: 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 98.5% in any month in 2008.

D Total Trihalomethanes are the sum of the following analytes: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane. Distribution system-wide average and range were taken from 28 samples collected quarterly. The maximum ranges include 2007 data.

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. Distribution system-wide average and range were taken from 28 samples collected quarterly.

F Bromate is a disinfectant by-product resulting from the use of ozone. Currently, only Mills filtration plant uses ozone.

G Fluoridation treatment of water at Mills and Skinner Treatment plants began in 2007. Optimal Fluoride Control range is based on average daily air temperature of the region. The East Valley Area does not have fluoride added to its system.

H 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 2007.

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2008 WATER QUALITY TABLE

MORENO VALLEY, PERRIS, SUN CITY, MENIFEE & NORTH CANYON LAKE

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL	PHG (MCLG)	STATE DLR	MILLS PLANT		MORENO VALLEY WELLS		PERRIS VALLEY WELLS		PERRIS PLANT	
					Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Percent of water delivered in service area	%				68.1		1.3		8.4		17.7	
Percent of all water delivered by EMWD	%				36.7		0.7		4.5		9.5	
					Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards												
CLARITY												
					Highest NTU	% < 0.3					Highest NTU	% < 0.3
I Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	0.3 NTU/95% (I)	NA	NA	0.15	100	—	—	—	—	1.00	98.59
ORGANIC CHEMICALS												
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	200	1.7	10	ND	ND	ND - 79	43	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	0.5	ND	ND	2.0 - 7.5	4.7	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	0.8	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.0	0.7	ND	ND
INORGANIC CHEMICALS												
J Aluminum	ppb	200 (J) 1000	600	50	ND - 86	66	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
K Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	ND - 2.6	2.4	ND - 2	ND	ND - 7.9	3.3	ND	ND
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	ND	ND	140 - 290	210	58 - 340	200	154	154
L Fluoride (Naturally-occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3 - 0.4	0.4	0.4 - 0.7	0.5	ND - 0.4	0.4
M Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	ND - 1.3	0.9	4.0 - 7.6	5.6	2.8 - 6.6	5.5	ND - 1.1	0.6
N Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
N Perchlorate	ppb	6	6	4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 4.0	ND	ND	ND
Selenium	ppb	50	(50)	5	ND	ND	ND - 5.5	ND	ND - 5.1	ND	ND	ND
RADIOLOGICALS												
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	ND - 5.5	ND	ND	ND	ND - 12	8.0	3.7	3.7
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	ND - 7.5	ND	—	—	11	11	—	—
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	1.5 - 2.8	2.1	—	—	7.5	7.5	—	—
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS												
O Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	NA	1	12 - 72	22	ND	ND	ND - 6.1	1.0	19 - 25	22
P Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5s)	ppb	60	NA	(P)	3.4 - 19	6.4	—	—	—	—	9.8	9.8

FOOTNOTES

I The turbidity level of the combined filter effluent 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. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. Secondary standards were based on the treatment plant effluent or raw well water.

J Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.

K While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, three of our wells (two in East Valley and one in Perris Valley) 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 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.

L Data for the naturally-occurring fluoride were taken at the source before the addition of fluoride.

M State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as Nitrogen.

N Moreno Valley Wells are blended with Mills water to reduce Nitrate and Perchlorate levels to comply with State MCLs. Results are after blending.

O Total Trihalomethanes are the sum of the following analytes: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.

P 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.

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2008 WATER QUALITY TABLE

MORENO VALLEY, PERRIS, SUN CITY,
MENIFEE & NORTH CANYON LAKE

MURRIETA

HEMET & SAN JACINTO

PARAMETER	MENIFEE & PERRIS DESALTERS		SKINNER PLANT		EAST VALLEY WELLS		HEMET PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Percent of water delivered in service area	4.5		100.0		east side: 100%		west side: 100%		
Percent of all water delivered by EMWD	2.4		30.9		11.2		4.1		
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
CLARITY			Highest NTU	% < 0.3			Highest NTU	% < 0.3	
I Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	—	—	0.08	100	—	—	0.999	99.8	Soil runoff
ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Banned nematocide (pesticide) that may still be present in soils
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
J Aluminum	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
K Arsenic	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 7.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ND	ND	ND - 115	107	ND - 110	ND	ND	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
L Fluoride (Naturally-occurring)	ND	ND	0.2 - 0.3	0.3	0.2 - 0.5	0.3	<0.2 - 0.2	<0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
M Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	1.0 - 1.8	1.4	ND - 0.5	ND	ND - 3.4	1.0	ND - 1.2	0.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
N Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Perchlorate	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Contaminant of inorganic fertilizer
Selenium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 13	ND	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	ND	ND	3.3 - 4.3	3.6	ND - 5.4	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	—	—	ND - 8.8	ND	—	—	—	—	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	—	—	2.3 - 2.7	2.5	—	—	—	—	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
O Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ND	ND	28 - 60	39	ND - 3.5	ND	ND - 87	47	By-product of drinking water chlorination
P Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5s)	—	—	12 - 24	16	—	—	9.1 - 20	14	By-product of drinking water chlorination

FOOTNOTES

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EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2008 WATER QUALITY TABLE

MORENO VALLEY, PERRIS, SUN CITY, MENIFEE & NORTH CANYON LAKE

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL	PHG (MCLG)	STATE DLR	MILLS PLANT		MORENO VALLEY WELLS		PERRIS VALLEY WELLS		PERRIS PLANT	
					Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards												
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	72 - 96	81	160 - 300	230	140 - 400	260	97 - 120	110
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	1 - 3	2	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Q Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	510 - 660	560	880 - 1240	1060	890 - 1780	1260	680 - 1120	1060
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	45 - 79	62	24 - 30	27	50 - 60	54	81 - 270	240
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	280 - 370	310	500 - 760	630	440 - 1200	990	300 - 720	630
I Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	NA	0.05 - 0.07	0.06	<0.1 - 0.1	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.2	0.1	<0.1 - 0.3	<0.1
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING												
Boron	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	130 - 190	160	ND	ND	ND - 540	320	120 - 170	140
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	6.2 - 6.9	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
R N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	12	12	ND - 8	4	ND - 12	ND	ND	ND
OTHER PARAMETERS												
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	72 - 91	79	75 - 86	81	110 - 170	140	80 - 170	130
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	23 - 27	25	70 - 120	95	73 - 160	100	44 - 87	80
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Corrosivity (as Langelier Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	0.10 - 0.31	0.22	-0.9 - -0.8	-0.9	-0.7 - -0.1	-0.4	0.03 - 1.1	0.8
Hardness	grains/gallon	NA	NA	NA	5.6 - 7.5	6.4	16 - 28	22	16 - 32	22	9.9 - 20	19
T Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	<1 - 65	1	<2 - 1600	370	<2 - 420	25	<2 - 380	32
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	9 - 13	11	23 - 45	34	21 - 33	26	14 - 32	29
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	8.2 - 8.5	8.3	6.7 - 6.8	6.7	6.8 - 7.0	7.0	8.1 - 8.6	8.3
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	2.4 - 3.4	2.8	<3 - 3	<3	<3 - 3.3	<3	<3 - 5.8	4.7
Silica	ppm	NA	NA	NA	11 - 16	13	61 - 69	65	38 - 52	44	8.3 - 20	11
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	61 - 81	68	58 - 74	66	72 - 140	100	70 - 110	100
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	1.3 - 2.9	1.8	0.3 - 0.4	0.4	ND - 0.7	0.4	2.0 - 3.7	2.5

FOOTNOTES

Q For Mills and Skinner plants, Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. For more information call MWD at (213) 217-6850.

R NDMA samples are from chlorinated effluents.

S Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate.

T HPC values were based on chlorinated treatment plant effluents or on unchlorinated raw well water.

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2008 WATER QUALITY TABLE

MORENO VALLEY, PERRIS, SUN CITY,
MENIFEE & NORTH CANYON LAKE

MURRIETA

HEMET & SAN JACINTO

PARAMETER	MENIFEE & PERRIS DESALTERS		SKINNER PLANT		EAST VALLEY WELLS		HEMET PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards									
Chloride	81 - 200	140	92 - 99	96	11 - 86	24	81 - 110	89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	2.5	2.5	2	2	<2.5 - 5	<2.5	<2.5 - 5	<2.5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ND - 130	ND	ND	ND	ND - 160	ND	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 77	25	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Q Odor Threshold	1	1	7 - 29	17	ND - 2	1.2	1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	390 - 820	580	860 - 970	910	330 - 990	480	490 - 700	580	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	11 - 31	20	170 - 220	200	11 - 222	58	43 - 110	55	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	190 - 480	320	500 - 590	540	170 - 540	250	240 - 460	320	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
I Turbidity	<0.1	<0.1	0.04 - 0.05	0.05	<0.1 - 0.7	0.2	<0.1 - 0.3	<0.1	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING									
Boron	ND - 150	110	120 - 150	140	ND - 160	ND	ND - 190	160	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Vanadium	—	—	ND	ND	—	—	—	—	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
R N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2	ND	ND - 2	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
OTHER PARAMETERS									
Alkalinity	27 - 56	44	94 - 110	100	110 - 180	140	68 - 100	85	Naturally-occurring carbonates; measures water's ability to neutralize acid
Calcium	20 - 59	37	52 - 67	59	32 - 94	52	23 - 45	30	Naturally-occurring mineral
Chlorate	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
S Corrosivity (as Langelier Index)	-0.66 - 0.54	-0.14	0.24 - 0.63	0.44	-0.8 - 0.4	-0.1	-0.8 - 0.7	0.1	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness	4.1 - 11	8.6	13 - 16	14	5.2 - 18	8.9	5.3 - 11	7.3	Naturally-occurring; the sum of calcium and magnesium in the water
T Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	<2 - >5700	200	<1 - 4	<1	<2 - >5700	98	<2 - 300	7	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	4.7 - 12	9.9	21 - 27	24	2 - 17	5	8 - 18	12	Naturally-occurring mineral
pH	7.5 - 8.8	8.1	8.0 - 8.2	8.1	6.7 - 8.1	7.5	7.6 - 8.8	8.1	Measures if water is acidic, neutral, or basic
Potassium	<3	<3	4.1 - 4.7	4.5	<3 - 6	<3	0.7 - 3.9	2.3	Naturally-occurring mineral
Silica	3.3 - 9.1	6.9	7.8 - 11	9.2	18 - 28	23	11 - 17	14	Naturally-occurring mineral
Sodium	39 - 78	59	83 - 94	89	24 - 92	42	58 - 78	66	Naturally-occurring mineral
Total Organic Carbon	ND	ND	1.9 - 2.5	2.2	ND - 0.6	0.4	1.6 - 2.7	2.2	Various natural and man-made sources

FOOTNOTES

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PUBLIC MEETINGS

EMWD's Board of Directors generally meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month. Work sessions begin at 9:00 a.m. and the public board meeting starts at 1:00 p.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.

For more information, contact:
(951) 928-3777, ext. 6337
www.emwd.org



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Your 2008 Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
ISSUED JULY 2009



Your 2008 Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
ISSUED JULY 2009

This publication contains important information about the quality, sources, and safety of your drinking water, as required by the California Department of Public Health. Eastern Municipal Water District meets all drinking water standards as set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and enforced by the California Department of Public Health. **Please open and read at your convenience.**

Following is additional information regarding your water supply. It's critical that we all use water wisely, as we face continued water shortages.



Fast Facts about California's Water Shortage

Causes of the water shortage

- » Years of drought have impacted major imported water supplies.
- » A regulatory drought exists due to federal rulings to reduce pumping in the Delta to protect endangered fish.
- » Water is being wasted on over-irrigation. In fact, a typical homeowner uses half their water outdoors, and often half of that is wasted on over-irrigating the landscape.

How the water shortage affects MWD, EMWD, and you

- » The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) supplies EMWD with about 75% of its drinking water.
- » MWD plans to increase water rates and reduce water allocations to its 26 member agencies, including EMWD. EMWD will continue to work hard to minimize the impact of these actions to our customers.
- » Stage 1 of EMWD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan calls for voluntary conservation. Stage 2 implements mandatory conservation and penalties for water waste. Additional stages are even more stringent. For current status, please log onto www.emwd.org.

How EMWD is addressing water shortages

- » EMWD is reducing its dependence on imported water by developing local resources such as recycled water, groundwater, and desalination of salty ground water.
- » EMWD is promoting water use efficiency through water budget-based tiered rates, the Water Use Efficiency Ordinance that requires water-wise landscapes in new development and prohibits water waste, the EMWD Water Wise Demonstration Garden, and through practical tips featured in the "Water – Use it Wisely" campaign.

For more information, log onto:

- » www.usewaterwisely.org
- » www.bewaterwise.com
- » www.saveourh2o.org



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