2016 Consumer Confidence Report

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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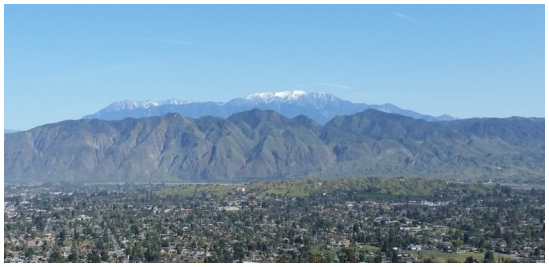
Lake Hemet MWD– Valle Vista/San Jacinto Valley



We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2016 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

There are nine wells located along the San Jacinto River from Valle Vista to San Jacinto that supply most of your drinking water. 21% of 2016 production was purchased from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). Complete drinking water source assessments (2008) for all nine wells and our Sanitary Survey (2012) are available upon request from LHMWD, 26385 Fairview Ave. Hemet CA 92544 (951-658-3241) or State Water Resources Control Board Drinking Water Field Office, 1350 Front St. room 2050 San Diego, CA 92101 (619-525-4159). The 2012 Sanitary Survey determined sources are most vulnerable to sewer collection systems, septic systems, agricultural and/or irrigation wells, and high-density housing.

LHMWD invites public participation at our monthly board meeting held at 3:00 PM on the third Thursday of every month at the LHMWD district office, 26385 Fairview Avenue Hemet CA 92544.

For more information contact Kristen Frankforter, 951-658-3241 ext. 245 or email kfrankforter@lhmwd.org.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink,

- The 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. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

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

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling.

The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Results for water purchased from EMWD are also listed in the following tables, contained in braces following Lake Hemet's results.

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Terms used in this report

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHG (or MCLG) 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 USEPA.

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.

USEPA'S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL):the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

µS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

Additional General Information on Drinking

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 the 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: 1-800-426-4791.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of 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 mg/L 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

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. Lake Hemet MWD 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 do so, you may wish to collect the 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 or at www.epa.gov/lead.

Iron was found in one source that exceeded the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron secondary MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g. color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

Lake Hemet– San Jacinto Valley System 3310022

Sampling Results for Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(in a month) 3.6%	Zero	5% of monthly samples are total coliform positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(in the year) One	Zero	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(from 4/1/16-12/31/16) Zero	Zero	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E.coli*-positive *or* system fails to take repeat samples following *E.coli*-positive routine sample *or* system fails to analyze total coliform-positive sample for *E. coli*.

Sampling Results for Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical source of contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2016	33	ND	One	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	33	0.19	Zero	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected **{EMWD}**	Range of Detections **{EMWD}**	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2014-2016	44 **{40}**	21-96 **{24-88}**	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014-2016	166 **{140}**	54-240 **{83-280}**	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excessive use of lawn and garden fertilizer and pesticides– they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use USEPA's Surf Your Watershed www.epa.gov/waterdata/surf-your-watershed to find local groups or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected {EMWD}	Range of Detections {EMWD}	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	2014-2016	ND {ND}	ND-0.28 {no range}	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2014-16	ND {2}	ND-3 {ND-13}	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	2014-16	ND {ND}	ND-0.18 {ND-0.11}	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	1.4	0.15-2.25	[4.0 as Cl_2]	[4.0 as Cl_2]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2014-16	0.26 {0.3}	0.1-0.4 {0.2-0.9}	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories
Gross alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	2011-16	3.2	ND-6.2	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014-16	ND {ND}	ND-1.6 {no range}	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2016	2.9 {1.0}	ND-9.5 {ND-3.5}	10	10	Runoff /leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2014-16	ND {ND}	No range {ND-18}	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (ppb)	2014-16	ND {ND}	ND-6 {ND-12}	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots
Uranium (pCi/L)	2009-16	1.5	ND-2.3	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2016	12.4	ND-12.4	80		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	2016	1.8	ND-1.8	60		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected {EMWD}	Range of Detections {EMWD}	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (µg/L)	2014-16	ND	ND-280	200		Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	2014-16	24 {24}	11-51 {10-88}	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper (mg/L)	2014-16	ND {ND}	No range {ND-0.15}	1.0		Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (µg/L)	2014-16	42 {ND}	ND-370 {ND-110}	300		Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Odor-Threshold (units)	2016	ND	ND-2	3		Natural-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2014-16	520 {580}	360-860 {450-1040}	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Manganese (µg/L)	2014-16	ND {ND}	No range {ND-44}	50		Leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	2014-16	61 {55}	16-220 {11-200}	500		Runoff /leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2014-16	304 {250}	210-500 {150-570}	1000		Runoff /leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity-source (NTU)	2014-16	0.7 {0.2}	ND-5.7 {0.1-0.7}	5		Soil runoff
Turbidity-distribution (NTU)	2016	0.1	ND-2.9	5		Soil runoff