

2020 Water Quality Report for Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA PARA BEBER. FAVOR DE COMUNICARSE LAKE HEMET MWD PARA ASISTIRLO EN ESPAÑOL.

We test the drinking water 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, 2020 and may include earlier data.

There are ten wells located along the San Jacinto River from Valle Vista to San Jacinto that supply most of your drinking water. In 2020, 1.8% of domestic production was purchased from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). Complete 2008 drinking water source assessments for all ten wells and our 2017 Sanitary Survey are available upon request at our district office located at 26385 Fairview Ave. Hemet, CA 92544 (951-658-3241) or from the State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Field Office, 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101 (619-525-4159). The 2008 assessments determined our 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 Ave. Hemet, 92544. For more information contact Kristen Frankforter, 951-658-3241 ext.245 or email kfrankforter@lhmwd.org.

Lake Hemet MWD treats all its ground water sources with chlorine disinfectant, either in liquid or tablet form. This is the only treatment added to the water we provide. There are 2 tie-ins to EMWD water, which also comes from local ground water sources and is treated similarly.

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 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. LHMWD 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California Law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website.

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>

The Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities; **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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 storm-water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

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

Terms and Abbreviations 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 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 (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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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 MCL levels.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a 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.

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: a measure of turbidity

Parts per Billion (ppb): micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) is approximate to about one second in 32 years.

Parts per Million (ppm): milligrams per liter (mg/L) is approximate to about one second in 11.5 days,

Parts per Trillion (ppt): nanograms per liter (ng/L) is approximate to about three seconds in 100,000 years.

Parts per Quadrillion (ppq): pictograms per liter (pg/L) is approximate to 2.5 minutes in the total age of the earth or 2.5 billion years.

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

Microsiemens per centimeter ($\mu\text{S/cm}$): a measure of conductivity

2020 Water Quality Report for Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

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, although representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

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.

Results for water purchased from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) are listed in braces { } in the tables below.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA

| Microbiological Contaminants | Sample Date | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical source of Bacteria |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | 2020 | (in a month) Zero | Zero | 5% of monthly samples are total coliform positive | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E.coli</i> (state Total Coliform rule) | | (in the year) Zero | Zero | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E.coli</i> positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | | (in the year) Zero | Zero | routine and repeat samples are total coliform –positive and either is <i>E.coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E.coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive sample for <i>E.coli</i> | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date | No. samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | N. sites exceeding AL | No. of schools requesting lead sampling | AL | PHG | Typical source of contaminant |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|---|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 2019 | 31 | ND | Zero | Zero* | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2019 | 31 | 0.2 | Zero | N/A | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

*LHMWD and Hemet Unified School District tested drinking water fountains and food-prep sinks in all K-12 public schools in 2018 and there were no detectable levels of lead found.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Chemical or Constituent | Sample Date | Level Detected {EMWD} | Range of Detections {EMWD} | MCL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------|------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 2019-20 | 43 {38} | 21-92 {26-91} | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2019-20 | 152 {160} | 49-210 {97-290} | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2019-20 | ND | ND -2.1 | * (PHG = 0.02) | --- |
| Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm) | 2018 | 0.38 {0.3} | ND – 1.2 {ND-0.8} | --- | --- |
| Vanadium (ppb) | 2019-20 | 15.6 | 3.4 – 74 | 50 | Exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats |

*There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on Sept. 11, 2017.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Contaminant (reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected {EMWD} | Range of Detections {EMWD} | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2019-20 | ND {ND} | ND - 7.6 {ND-3.0} | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; orchard run-off |
| Barium (ppm) | 2019-20 | ND {ND} | ND - 0.17 {ND-0.14} | 1 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2019-20 | 0.3 {0.2} | ND - 0.4 {0.1-0.4} | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories |
| Gross alpha particle activity (pCi/L) | 2012-20 {2016-19} | 4.0 {ND} | ND - 8.4 {ND-7.1} | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 2020 | 2.2 {1.0} | 0.5-6.4 {ND-3.4} | 10 | 10 | Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 2019-20 | ND {ND} | ND-7.6 {ND-12} | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum, glass & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2016-17 | 3.1 {2.4} | ND - 4.6 {1.1-5.8} | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2020 | 1.3 | 0.3-2.25 | [4.0 as Cl ₂] | [4.0 as Cl ₂] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 2020 | 2.0 | 1.0-2.0 | 60 | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 2020 | 2.6 | 1.5-2.6 | 80 | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (ppb)* | 2020 | ND {ND} | ND-0.0056 {none} | 0.005 | 0.0007 | Leaching from hazardous waste sites; ingredient in nematicide used in this area in the 1950's |

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

| Contaminant | Date | Level detected {EMWD} | Range of Detections {EMWD} | MCL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 2019-20 | 30 {31} | 15-50 {9.3-97} | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor-Threshold – distribution (TON) | 2020 | 1 {ND} | 1-2 {ND-1} | 3 | Natural-occurring organic deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2019-20 | 497 {470} | 340-860 {310-970} | 1600 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2019-20 | 62 {55} | 21-220 {8.8-220} | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm) | 2019-20 | 307 {310} | 200-560 {200-660} | 1000 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity – distribution NTU) | 2020 | ND | ND-0.7 | 5 | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity-source water (NTU) | 2019-20 | ND {0.1} | ND-0.2 {0.1-0.3} | 5 | Soil runoff |

*A note regarding 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (123-TCP): We have one well containing levels of 123-TCP above the MCL of 0.005 ppb. In 2020, this well had an average concentration of 0.0121 ppb with a range between 0.0058 ppb and 0.016 ppb. In order to use water from this well, we have implemented a blending program to reduce the concentration of 123-TCP down to a safe level. We test this blend 3 times per week to make sure this goal is met. Our blending program had an average 123-TCP concentration of 0.00305 ppb with a range between ND (<0.0012 ppb) and 0.0056 ppb. We had one blend sample that was above the MCL in 2020, however the average remained well below the maximum allowed. Sources of 123-TCP include discharges from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; cleaning and maintenance solvents, paint and varnish removers, and cleaning and degreasing agents; and byproducts during the production of other compounds and pesticides. Some people who drink water containing 123-TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.



2020 Consumer Confidence Report

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT-GARNER VALLEY SYSTEM

Lake Hemet MWD- Garner Valley System

26385 Fairview Ave.

P.O. Box 5039

Hemet CA 92544

Phone: 951-658-3241

Fax: 951-766-7031

E-mail: kfrankforter@lhmw.d.org

Lake Hemet MWD- Garner Valley



Resources Control Board Drinking Water Field Office, San Diego (619-525-4159). Assessments determined sources are most vulnerable to animal operations, low-density septic systems and historic waste/dump landfills.

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@lhmw.d.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.

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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse LHMWD a 951-658-3241 para asistirlo en español.

There are six wells located throughout Garner Valley that supply your drinking water. Drinking water source assessment (2012) and sanitary survey (2017) information is available on request from LHMWD (951-658-3241) or State Water

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

- Eliminate excessive use of lawn and garden fertilizers 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 Watershed Information Network to locate groups in your community or see How to Start a Watershed Team.

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.

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. THE U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS AND CALIFORNIA LAW ALSO ESTABLISH LIMITS FOR CONTAMINANTS IN BOTTLED WATER THAT PROVIDE THE SAME PROTECTION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BOTTLED WATER IS AVAILABLE ON THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH WEBSITE:

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>

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.



2020 Consumer Confidence Report

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.

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, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: a measure of turbidity

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

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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 10mg/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.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain levels of arsenic (see water quality tables). The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The US EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Sampling Results for Coliform Bacteria

| Microbiological Contaminants | Sample Date | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical source of Bacteria |
|--|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | 2020 | (in a month) Zero | Zero | 1 positive monthly sample (a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | | (in the year) Zero | Zero | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | | (in the year) Zero | Zero | (b) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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) | 2020 | 8 | ND | Zero | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2020 | 8 | 0.604 | One | 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 | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 2019-20 | 75 | 29-100 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2019-20 | 61 | 8-160 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| Vanadium (ppb) | 2019-2020 | 3.8 | ND-16 | 50 | Exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats. |
| Boron (ppm) | 2019-2020 | 0.12 | ND-0.17 | 1 | Exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight in newborn rats. |

Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Aluminum (ppm) | 2019-20 | ND | ND-0.15 | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2019-20 | ND | ND-13* | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; |
| Barium (ppm) | 2019-20 | ND | ND-0.11 | 1 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2019-20 | ND | ND-0.14 | AL = 1.3 | 0.3 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2019-20 | 0.50 | 0.20-0.74 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross alpha particle activity (pCi/L) | 2014-20 | ND | ND-7.4 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm) | 2020 | 1.0 | ND-4.8 | 10 | 10 | Runoff /leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 2014-19 | ND | ND-0.12 | 5 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2013-2016 | 1.9 | ND-3.8 | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 2020 | 1.4 | 1.1-1.8 | [4.0 as Cl ₂] | [4.0 as Cl ₂] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 2020 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 80 | — | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA) (ppb) | 2020 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 60 | — | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

*During 2020, there were 3 samples at Well-1 that contained arsenic above the MCL. However, the running annual average at this well never exceeded the MCL. Therefore, the water served to our customers met all Federal and State drinking water standards.

Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 2019-20 | 23 | 22-25 | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Iron (ppb) | 2019-20 | 179 | ND-3500 | 300 | Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes |
| Odor—Threshold (distribution) (units) | 2020 | 1.1 | 1-2 | 3 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Odor—Threshold (source) (units) | 2019-20 | 1.5 | 1-5 | 3 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2019-20 | 452 | 400-490 | 1600 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2019-20 | 48 | 22-79 | 500 | Runoff /leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2019-20 | 272 | 240-300 | 1000 | Runoff /leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (distribution) (NTU) | 2020 | ND | ND-0.4 | 5 | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity (source) (NTU) | 2019-20 | 0.35 | ND-2.5 | 5 | Soil runoff |
| Zinc (ppm) | 2019-20 | ND | ND-0.093 | 5.0 | Runoff; leaching from natural deposits |

- 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/lead.

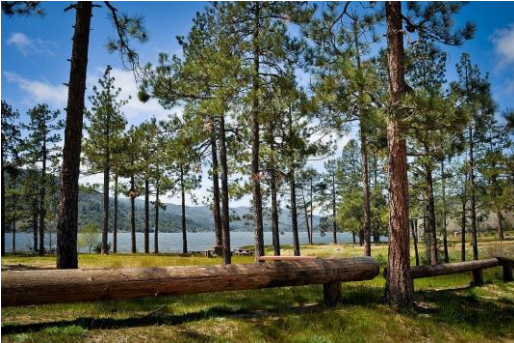


2020 Consumer Confidence Report

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT CAMPGROUND SYSTEM 3310080

951-658-3241

Lake Hemet MWD Campground



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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse LHMWD a 951-658-3241 para asistirlo en español.

There is one well located in the pasture just east of Lake Hemet that supplies your drinking water. Drinking water source assessment (2012) and sanitary survey (2017) information are available on request from LHMWD– 26385 Fairview Ave Hemet, CA 92544 (951-658-3241) or State Water Resources Control Board

Drinking Water Field Office, 1350 Front Street room 2050 San Diego, CA 92101 (619-525-4159). The drinking water source assessment determined that the source water is most vulnerable to contamination by animal grazing in the area.

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. THE U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS AND CALIFORNIA LAW ALSO ESTABLISH LIMITS FOR CONTAMINANTS IN BOTTLED WATER THAT PROVIDE THE SAME PROTECTION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BOTTLED WATER IS AVAILABLE ON THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH WEBSITE: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBProgram/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>

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.

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.



2020 Water Quality Report

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.

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, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of the 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

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

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

$\mu\text{S/cm}$: microsiemens per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: a measure of turbidity

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

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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).

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 want 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 of lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/lead.

Sampling Results for Coliform Bacteria

| Microbiological Contaminants | Sample Date | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical source of Bacteria |
|--|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|----------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | 2020 | (in a month) Zero | Zero | 1 positive monthly sample (a) | 0 | Naturally present in environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | | (in the year) Zero | Zero | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | | Zero | Zero | (b) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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) | 2018 | 5 | ND | Zero | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2018 | 5 | ND | Zero | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| Vanadium (ppb) | 2020 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 50 | Exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats. |

Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

| Chemical or constituent | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 2020 | 28 | 28 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2020 | 110 | 110 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and is usually naturally occurring |

Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Barium (ppm) | 2020 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 1 | 2 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2020 | 1.35 | 0.98-1.94 | [4.0 as Cl ₂] | [4.0 as Cl ₂] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2020 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm) | 2020 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 10 | 10 | Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| HAA5 (sum of 5 Haloacetic acids) (ppb) | 2020 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 60 | --- | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Turbidity-distribution (NTU) | 2020 | ND | ND-0.1 | 5 | | Soil run-off |
| Odor-Threshold-distribution (units) | 2020 | 1.1 | ND-2 | 3 | | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2020 | 14 | 14 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2020 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2020 | 210 | 200-230 | 1000 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2020 | 360 | 360 | 1600 | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |

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

- Eliminate excess use of fertilizers and pesticides– they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use USEPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.