



WATER CONSERVATION

In the Bathroom

- Install a water-saving shower head. Older heads use 5-10 gallons per minute (gpm). All new fixtures use approximately 2.5 gpm and offer equal water coverage and force.
- Many high water consumption problems stem from toilets which slowly leak water because of bad valves, improperly positioned float arms or defective overflow tubes. Place dye tablets in your toilet tank. After several minutes if you see the dye enter your toilet bowl you know you have a leak.

In the Kitchen

- Rinse dishes, vegetables and fruits in a filled basin, rather than under running water.
- Water your plants with left-over rinse water. (Plants also love fish tank water!)
- Wash only full loads in the dishwasher. Use the "light wash" setting when possible.
- Consider buying a high efficiency dishwasher that will save water and energy.
- Keep a jug of chilled water in the refrigerator for drinking to avoid running the water until it gets cold.

In the Laundry

- Wash only full loads of clothing.
- Hand wash single garments.
- Consider buying a high efficiency washing machine that will save water and energy.

In the Garden

- Select plants carefully. Read the plant tag, it tells you the amount of sunlight and water the plant needs as well as the recommended soil conditions.
- Plants that require partial shade do best on eastern exposures where they are shaded from the hot afternoon sun.
- Consider the slope and drainage patterns of the site. Plant moisture-loving plants at the base of slopes where they can take advantage of natural drainage.
- Group plants in the landscape according to their water need: high, medium or low. This will result in more efficient irrigation. Water the root zone of the plant instead of the foliage. This saves water and reduces diseases.
- Water at night or in early morning to avoid losing water to evaporation.
- Water deeply. Light, frequent watering causes shallow rooting and increases the need for water.
- Use drip irrigation and micro-sprays when possible. They use 30 to 50 percent less water than sprinklers.

Thank you for Conserving!

Due to your diligence in conserving water, the District continues to meet the State's increasing demands for reductions in water usage. We couldn't have done it without you! We are currently experiencing a fourth year of below normal rainfall levels. The State has extended the emergency drought restrictions through November of 2016. Therefore, we will continue to ask for your help in meeting the restricted water usage requirements.

EASY PAY / ONLINE / PHONE BILL PAY

Our payment alternatives, "Easy Pay", "Online" and "Phone" have provided customers with simple, safe, and convenient alternatives to mailing or hand delivering payment for their water bills. For information on how to get started with either "Easy Pay" or "Online Bill Pay", look for more information in your bill or "on-line" at www.lhmwd.org. To pay by phone with your credit or debit card, Visa, MasterCard, Discover or check, call 1-877-543-8358, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. You can also contact the District office at 951-658-3241 to pay by phone with credit or debit card during office hours.

Terms & abbreviations used:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of 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 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.
- **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 and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of the contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **n/a:** not applicable; **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation); **umhos/cm:** a measure of electrical conductance; **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (a contaminant at 2 ppm equals 0.000002 gallon of contaminant in 1 gallon of water) is like 32 seconds in a year; **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (a contaminant at 7 ppb equals 0.00000007 gallon of contaminant in 1 gallon of water) is like three seconds in 100 years; **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units- a measurement of the cloudiness of water; **ND:** Not Detected at DLR (Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting)

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2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Garner Valley System 3310052

MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District is to produce and deliver high quality water to our customers for domestic and agricultural use, to provide sewer collection services and to maintain Lake Hemet as a clean safe water reservoir and recreational facility, in an economical, efficient and responsible manner now and in the future.



WATER QUALITY REPORT GARNER VALLEY

In 2015, as in previous years, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. Lake Hemet Municipal Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. For more information about your water, call 951-658-3241 and ask for Kristen Frankforter.

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

The District's Board of Directors meets the third Thursday of every month at the main office, located at 26385 Fairview Avenue, at 3:00 PM. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Your water comes from six wells located in Garner Valley. Source water assessments* completed in 2012 found the sources to be most vulnerable to animal operations, low density septic systems, and historic waste/dump landfills. Chlorine is used to disinfect well water to protect you against microbial contaminants.

The tables provided list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

VIOLATIONS

During 2015, one monitoring deficiency occurred in the sampling of District wells. Well 2 should have had a sample collected for nitrate analysis in the second quarter of 2015. A sample was collected as soon as this was discovered in July and another in September. There were a total of four samples taken for well 2 in 2015, but not exactly on a quarterly basis.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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. 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 your water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791.)

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. 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.

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, like 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 <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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 cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The US 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.

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 systems 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).

Detected Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs

Microbiological (2015)					
Contaminant	Highest No. of Detections	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	No. of Months in Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	0	(0)	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganics (2013 – 2015)						
Contaminant	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND – 11*	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	1	ND – 0.12	0.04	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	1	2.0	0.3 – 0.9	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate (2015)	ppm	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	ND – 8.4	1.9	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radiochemicals (2007– 2015)						
Contaminant	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	(0)	15	ND – 3.94	1.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	ND – 3.79	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By products and Chlorine Residual (2015)						
Contaminant	Units	PHG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	Range	Highest Annual Avg.	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	n/a	80	1.5	1.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4 as Cl ₂]	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	0.9 – 1.6	1.25	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Lead and Copper - Distribution System Tap Sampling (2014)							
Contaminant	Units	PHG	AL	90th % Level Detected	No. of Samples Collected	No. of Sites > AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppm	0.3	1.3	0.525	5	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0.2	15	ND	5	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Detected Contaminants with Secondary MCLs (2012 – 2015)

Constituent	Units	PHG	SMCL	Range	Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	n/a	1600	400 – 600	473	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	n/a	1000	220 – 320	260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	20-33	26	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	21-64	46	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron	ppb	n/a	300	ND-670	73	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	n/a	50	ND-37	6.2	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity – Source	NTU	n/a	5	ND – 5.7	1.4	Soil runoff
Turbidity – Distribution (2015)	NTU	n/a	5	ND – 0.36	0.08	Soil runoff
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	ppb	n/a	500	ND – 80	13	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Zinc	ppm	n/a	5	ND – 0.11	0.03	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Other Detected Constituents That May Be Of Interest (2012 – 2015)

Constituent	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Hardness	ppm	n/a	n/a	6.7 – 180	71.4	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	38 – 100	79	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

*There was one sample that contained arsenic above the MCL. This does not reflect the blending with arsenic-free water upon entering the distribution system. The water served to our customers met Federal and State drinking water standards.

*Copies of the completed assessments are available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101 or at Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, 26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA 92544. You may request summaries of the assessments be sent to you by contacting SWRCB at 619-525-4159 or Kristen Frankforter at 951-658-3241.