

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT- Valley 3310022

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs

Microbiological Contaminants	Units # of samples detected	MCLG	MCL	Highest monthly	Major Sources in Drinking Water		
Total Coliform Bacteria	5	0	5%	4.34%	Naturally present in the environment		
Radioactive Contaminants	Units	PHG	MCL	Range (Average)			
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	0	15	ND-7.79 (4)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined Radium	pCi/l	0	5	0 - 1.63 (.8)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium	pCi/l	0.43	20	ND-12.18 (2.8)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)			
Chromium	ppb	100	50	ND- 5. (.89)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.1 - 0.4 (.3)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Nitrate (as Nitrate)	ppm	(45)	45	2.2-16 (8)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Barium	ppm	0.6	4		Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes		
Arsenic	ppb	2	1	ND - .150 (.021)	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits: discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers: runoff from livestock lots (additives)		
Selenium	ppb	0.004	10	ND - 2.3 (.17)			
	ppb	30	50	ND - 6.2 (.92)			
	Units	PHG	MCL	90 th percentile	# of sites	# sites over RAL	
Copper (2010 – 90 th percentile)	ppm	0.17	AL=1.3	.37	30	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2010 – 90 th percentile)	ppb	2	15	9.3	30	1	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; industrial manufacturing
	Units	MRDLG	MCL (MRDL)	Range	Highest Annual Average		
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	n/a	80	1.4 - 25	(6.9)		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	ND – 6.6	(1.07)		By-product of water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	4	(4.0)	.3 - 2.0	.97		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	n/a	1000	170 - 540 (316)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	micromhos	n/a	1600	300 - 840 (533)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	7.7 – 46 (23)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	5.2 - 210 (57)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	NTU	n/a	5	0.0 - .40 (.09)	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	n/a	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron	ppb	n/a	300	NA	
Manganese	ppb	n/a	50	2.8 -8.3 (6)	

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Total Hardness	ppm	74 -210 (160)
pH	Std Units	7.4 - 8.2 (7.8)
Calcium	ppm	26 - 73 (55)
Magnesium	ppm	2.5 - 8.7 (5.6)
Potassium	ppm	2.8 - 5.5 (3.7)
Sodium	ppm	18 - 94 (37)
Bicarbonate	ppm	120 - 200 (171)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	100 - 160 (143)

Source water assessments of all thirteen wells were completed in November 2008. These sources, based on assessments, are most vulnerable to sewer collection systems, septic systems, wells – agricultural / irrigation, and high-density housing. Copies of the completed assessments are available at Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 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 CDPH at 619-525-4159 or Robert W. Norman at 951-658-3241.

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs

Radioactive Contaminants	Units	PHG	MCL	Range (Average)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	(0)	15	8.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/l	(0)	50	6	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/l	(0)	5	0 - .31 (.05)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/l	0.5	20	.26 - 2.08 (1.17)	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	
Barium	ppb	NA	1000	68 – 110 (80)	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.2 ND – 1.7 (.64)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nitrate	ppm	10	10		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	3.6 0.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	Units	NA	15	2.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	SI	NA	>15	-0.18 - .67 (-0.07)	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Iron	ppb	n/a	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	NA	3	1 (1)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	n/a	1000	130 - 350 (230)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	240 – 670 (420)	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	29 - 110 (63.)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	500	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	16 - 59 (36.)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	n/a	5.0	<.1	Soil runoff

State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs

	Units	RAL	Range	Average	
Total Organic Chemicals	ppm	NA	1.1-3.3	(2.4)	Various Natural and manmade sources

Other Parameters

	Units	Range (Average)
Total Hardness	ppm	58 - 135 (93.)
pH	Std. Units	7.8 – 8.7 (8.2)
Calcium	ppm	29 - 110 (63.)

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Magnesium	ppm	6. – 15 (10)
Potassium	ppm	0 – 5.5 (0.1)
Sodium	ppm	25 - 74 (46)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	49 - 97 (71)
Bicarbonate	ppm	59 -120 (86)

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

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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water, call 951-658-3241 and ask for Robert W. Norman.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entiende bien. 951-658-3241

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 thirteen wells located along the San Jacinto River from Valle Vista to San Jacinto. During high demand in the summer, the District purchases local ground water from Eastern Municipal Water District. Information concerning contaminants in this water is provided later in this report. All source water is disinfected with chlorine to protect you against microbial contaminants.

The attached tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2011 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2011. The State requires 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.

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).

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, which 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 California Department of Health services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791.)

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.
- **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 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 or PDWS:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (RAL):** The concentration of the contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **n/a:** not applicable; **ND:** not detectable at testing limit; **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 4 ppm equals 0.000004 gallon of contaminant in 1 gallon of water); **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (a contaminant at 7 ppb equals 0.00000007 gallon of contaminant in 1 gallon of water); **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units; **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

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 and 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/safewater/lead>.



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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