

2015 Detected Constituents for the East Valley Wells owned and operated by Eastern Municipal Water District						
20% of water served in 2015 was purchased from EMWD						
Parameter	Units	DLR	MCL (MCLG)	Range	Average	
Barium	µg/L (ppb)	100	1000	ND - 110	ND	
Nitrate (NO3)	mg/L (ppm)	2	45	ND - 16	3.4	
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.4	10	ND - 3.7	0.8	
Selenium	µg/L	5	50	ND - 12	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	4	50 (0)	ND - 9.3	4.6	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	n/a		200 - 610	280	
Chloride	mg/L	n/a		10 - 86	22	
Sulfate	mg/L	0.5		13 - 210	53	
Turbidity, Laboratory	NTU	0.1		0.1 - 1.7	0.4	
Hardness	mg/L	n/a		65 - 280	143	
Sodium	mg/L	n/a		24 - 91	39	
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	mg/L	n/a		120 - 160	140	

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 a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR):** State set limits for detecting contaminants that are method specific.
- **n/a:** not applicable; **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation); **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 3 seconds in 100 years; **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the cloudiness of water. **ND:** not detected above the DLR.

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.

Source water assessments of all thirteen wells were completed in November 2008 and a Sanitary Survey was completed in 2012. These sources are considered most vulnerable to sewer collection systems, septic systems, wells – agricultural / irrigation, and high-density housing. Copies of the completed assessments and surveys are available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water Field Office, 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 Kristen Frankforter at 951-658-3241.

For tips on how to conserve water and use water wisely, visit www.epa.gov/watersense.

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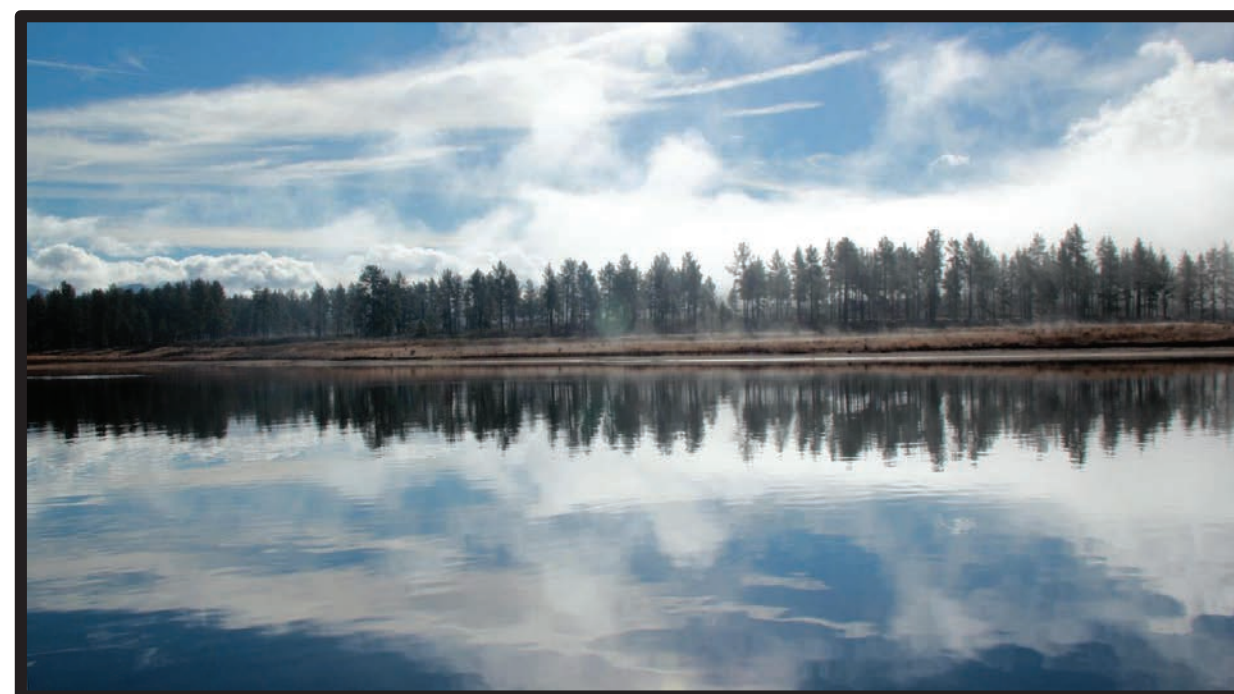
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031

www.lhmwd.org

2015 Consumer Confidence Report Valley System 3310022

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.



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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 Kristen Frankforter.

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. All source water is disinfected with chlorine to protect you against microbial contaminants. During 2015, 20% of the water served was supplied by Eastern Municipal Water District's East Valley Wells, also located along the San Jacinto.

The tables provided list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in our groundwater wells and the distribution system 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. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables is from testing performed during 2015. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 similar protections 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.)

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:

- **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.

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 Municipal Water District 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 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/safewater/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 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 at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2015, we did not complete all monitoring for nitrate at Well 2, Well 10, Well 11, Well 14, and Well 16, and therefore, cannot be sure of the water quality during that time. These wells are currently offline, but we plan to sample them for nitrate as soon as they are running again.

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 provider.

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

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT Valley System 3310022

The table below lists all constituents detected in the District's groundwater wells and distribution during the most recent sampling. Water quality data pertaining to Eastern Municipal Water District's East Valley Wells is appended to this report.

Detected Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs						
Microbiological (2015)						
Contaminant	Highest % of Monthly Positives	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	No. of Months in Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	0%	(0)	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganics (2013 – 2015)						
Contaminant	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chromium	ppb	(100)	50	ND – 1.9	0.3	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	0.02	10	ND-1.6	0.2	
Barium	ppm	2	1	ND – 0.24	ND	Discharges from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	1	2.0	0.1 – 0.7	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate as Nitrogen	ppm	10	10	0.8 – 8.6	3.3	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	30	50	ND – 6.0	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND-7.2	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Radiochemicals (2007 – 2015)						
Contaminant	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	(0)	15	ND – 8.9	3.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	ND – 6.3	2.0	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	3.6 – 8.8	8.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	2.7 – 6.7	6.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4 as Cl ₂]	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	0.1 – 3.0	1.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Lead and Copper - Distribution System Tap Sampling (2013)						
Contaminant	Units	PHG	AL	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppm	0.3	1.3	30 sites sampled, 0 sites over action level	0.18	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0.2	15	30 sites sampled, 0 sites over action level	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Detected Contaminants with Secondary MCLs (2013-2015)						
Constituent	Units	PHG (MCLG)	SMCL	Range	Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	n/a	1000	180 – 500	328	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	11 – 56	28	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	15 – 220	63	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (source)	NTU	n/a	5	ND – 2.6	0.3	Soil runoff
Turbidity (distribution)	NTU	n/a	5	0 – 3.1	ND	Soil Runoff
Color (distribution)	Color units	n/a	15	0 – 25	0.17	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Other Detected Constituents That May Be Of Interest (2013-2015)						
Constituent	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Hardness	ppm	n/a	n/a	61 – 230	162	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	21 – 96	48	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Alkalinity	ppm	n/a	n/a	110 – 180	141	