



Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

2480 E. Florida Ave., Hemet, California 92544

Campground

2005 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

It is our mission to provide our customers a safe and adequate water supply and the best possible service as we continue to improve the District's efficiency and overall ability to meet the future.

Please take the time to read this Consumer Confidence Report. We'll be happy to answer your questions and help you with your billing inquiries or water-saving solutions.

Lake Hemet in the early 1900's

WATER RESOURCES

WATER CONSERVATION

Use only as much water on your lawn as you need to. Step on your grass. If it springs back when you lift your foot, it doesn't need water.

Fix leaky faucets, plumbing joints and your sprinkler system. Saves 20 gallons a day for every leak stopped.

Replace a portion of your lawn with beautiful native and California Friendly plants. Saves 1,000 to 1,800 gallons a month depending on your climate.

Replace your old washing machine with a new, high-efficiency model. Saves 20 to 30 gallons per load.

Run only full loads in the washing machine and dishwasher. Saves 300 to 800 gallons a month.

Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks. Saves 150 gallons or more each time.

Shorten your showers. Even a one- or two-minute reduction can save up to 700 gallons per month.

Don't water the sidewalks, driveway or gutter. Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn or garden where it belongs – and only there. Saves 500 gallons a month.

Don't use the toilet as a wastebasket. Saves 400 to 600 gallons a month.

Lake Hemet continues to offer conservation tips and rebates on ultra low flow toilets and high efficiency washers. Please call 951-658-3241 for information.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

For more than 50 years, groundwater has helped nurture the growth of Hemet and San Jacinto, shielding the region from total dependence on costly imported water. However, a half-century of debate ensued over the use of this valued natural resource which especially surfaced during droughts, only to be minimized in times of plentiful rainfall. For more than a decade, preservation of the groundwater supply has focused on an agreement that satisfies the irrigation and domestic water needs of the San Jacinto Valley, but also provides for a settlement between Metropolitan Water District, Eastern Municipal Water District, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, the City of San Jacinto, the City of Hemet, and the Soboba Indian Tribe. Historic signing of this settlement agreement took place on June 7, 2006 which will usher in the new management of our most valuable local resource.

BEHIND THE SCENES

The District has continued to upgrade and improve our water delivery and wastewater collection systems to meet our customer's expectations. Growth in the service area has kept our crews busy installing both domestic water and wastewater connections throughout the valley.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District's new headquarters on Fairview Avenue has begun. This facility will provide for new Administration, Shop, and Warehouse buildings to replace the existing aged structures. Occupancy is tentatively scheduled for fourth quarter 2006 and first quarter 2007.

Planning has begun for three projects to be completed over the next 3-5 years. These include: delineating camp sites in Campgrounds 3-6, upgrading and replacing the aging electrical power system, and sewer system improvements in portions of the campground.

CAMPGROUND

We are on our way to the future as the District begins a scheduled plan of improvements. The new Lake Hemet sign has been installed next to the highway and already brought in many favorable comments. Most importantly it has brought in weekend travelers who never knew Lake Hemet and the Campground were nestled against the hillside. We are exploring options for implementing an "on-line and/or phone reservation system" for improved efficiency and believe this feature will increase campground use.

Again the Lake is home to a pair of Bald Eagles and the recently hatched chick that can be seen popping its head out of the nest. All of this in our backyard and so available for everyone to enjoy. Stop in and become a part of the new Lake Hemet as we strive to become your place to relax and enjoy nature at its finest.



WATER QUALITY REPORT CAMPGROUND

In 2005, 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 and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 second Tuesday of every month at the main office, located at 2480 E. Florida Avenue, at 3:00 PM. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Your water comes from one well located in the pasture approximately ½ mile east of Lake Hemet, south of State Highway 74. Water from the well is disinfected with chlorine to protect you against microbial contaminants.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The attached tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2005 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, 2005. 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).

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

resources 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, the 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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Notification Level (NL):** 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); **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.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm (as Nitrogen) is a health risk for infants 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 ppm may also affect the ability of blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT - CAMPGROUND

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs

Microbiological Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest monthly		Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 (100 mil)	5	0	0		Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants	Units	PHG	MCL	Range	(Average)	
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	none	15	1		Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)		
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1		Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (at the tap; 90 th percentile)	ppm	1.17	NL = 1.3	0.275		
Lead (at the tap; 90 th percentile)	ppb	(0.0002)	NL = 0.015	ND		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	(10)	10	2.4		
Nitrate + Nitrite	ppm	(10)	10	2.4		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors	Units	MRDLG	MCL (MRDL)	Highest Annual Average	Range	
Chlorine	ppb	(4)	4	0.69	.4 - .8	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)		Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance	micromhos	none	900	350		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	none	250	15		
Copper	ppm	none	1	0		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	ppm	(1)	1.4 - 2.4	0.2		Erosion of natural deposits; water additives that promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sulfate	ppb	none	250	9.9		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	none	500	270		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Calcium	ppm	34
Magnesium	ppm	6.5
Potassium	ppm	2.3
Sodium	ppm	29
Bicarbonate	ppm	170
Total Alkalinity	ppm	140
Total Hardness	ppm	110
pH	Std. Units	6.9

LAKE HEMET CAMPGROUND



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.



Pat Searl
Division 1
John Fricke
Division 2
Doug Marshall
Division 3
Joe Van Sickle
Division 4
Herb Forst
Division 5

Board of Directors

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LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
P.O. Box 5039
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