



Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA, 92544

Campground

2006 Consumer Confidence Report

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Ten ways that will save the most:

1. Water your lawn only when it needs it. Step on your grass. If it springs back, when you lift your foot, it doesn't need water. **Saves 750-1,500 gallons** per month. Better yet, especially in times of drought, water with a hose.
2. Fix leaky faucets and plumbing joints. **Saves 20 gallons** per day for every leak stopped.
3. Don't run the hose while washing your car. Use a bucket of water and a quick hose rinse at the end. **Saves 150 gallons** each time.
4. Install water-saving shower heads or flow restrictors. **Saves 500 to 800 gallons** per month.
5. Run only full loads in the washing machine and dishwasher. **Saves 300 to 800 gallons** per month.
6. Shorten your showers. Even a one or two minute reduction can **save up to 700 gallons** per month.
7. Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks. **Saves 150 gallons** or more each time. At once a week, that's **more than 600 gallons** a month.
8. Don't use your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket. **Saves 400 to 600 gallons** per month.
9. Capture tap water. While you wait for hot water to come down the pipes, catch the flow in a watering can to use later on house plants or your garden. **Saves 200 to 300 gallons** per month.
10. 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** per month.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Last summer the settlement agreement between the Soboba Indian Tribe and Metropolitan Water District, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, Eastern Municipal Water District, and the Cities of San Jacinto and Hemet was signed and approved. Subsequently, the agreement was carried forward and introduced by Congresswoman Mary Bono at the beginning of 2007. After initial review, several challenges in the Legislation were identified. These will be addressed and final approval of the bill is anticipated in late 2007 with implementation coming 2008. This is significant for our local groundwater situation in light of the current drought conditions we are experiencing. The transmission mains, storage facilities, and extraction wells identified in the plan will assure that we will have a reliable water supply for now and in the future.

EASY PAY (DIRECT DEBIT) BILL PAYMENTS

Due to popular demand, we are developing a new payment alternative. "Easy Pay" (aka Direct Debit) will provide customers with a simple, safe, and convenient alternative to mailing or hand delivering payment for their water bills. It is a safe, time saving alternative many customers may choose to avoid worrying about overlooked bill payments, late fees, finding stamps, or last minute trips to pay their bill. Customers can sign up by simply completing a short form and submitting a blank, voided check. Look for more information in your bill in the coming months.

ON-LINE BILL PAYMENTS

We're listening to you. Many customers have inquired about "on-line" bill payments. Accordingly, we are preparing to implement an "on-line," internet based bill payment system by late 2007 or early 2008. Customer's electing to use this payment alternative will be able to view their water bill and usage history "on-line." Look for more information in your bill or "on-line" at www.lakehemet.org in the near future.

CONSTRUCTION – CAMPGROUND

Construction of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District's new headquarters on Fairview Avenue is nearing completion. Last November, the office staff moved into the new Administration building. Occupancy of the new Shop and Warehouse buildings is tentatively scheduled for June 2007.

We have advanced beyond the imagining stage to the yes we can do this stage on our projects for the Campground. Plans are moving ahead for designated sites in the lower camps, electrical upgrades and a secure storage area.

CAMPGROUND

This last year has seen an effort towards the grooming of the campground beginning with tree trimming and maintenance as performed by campground staff and hired contractors. In addition the planting of 1500 Jeffrey Pine seedlings took place in conjunction with the California Department of Forestry.

Again we are home to a pair of eaglets. They are a welcome addition to the variety of wildlife at the lake. The best fishing is when an eagle swoops down and grabs one. Come see for yourself.

WATER QUALITY REPORT CAMPGROUND

In 2006, 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 26385 Fairview 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 2006 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, 2006. 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.
- **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; **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	1.8		
Nitrate + Nitrite	ppm	(10)	10	1.8		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	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	n/a	80	(2.9)	14.43 - 35	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	(6.5)	9.8 - 15	By-product of water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	(1.32)	1.0 - 1.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

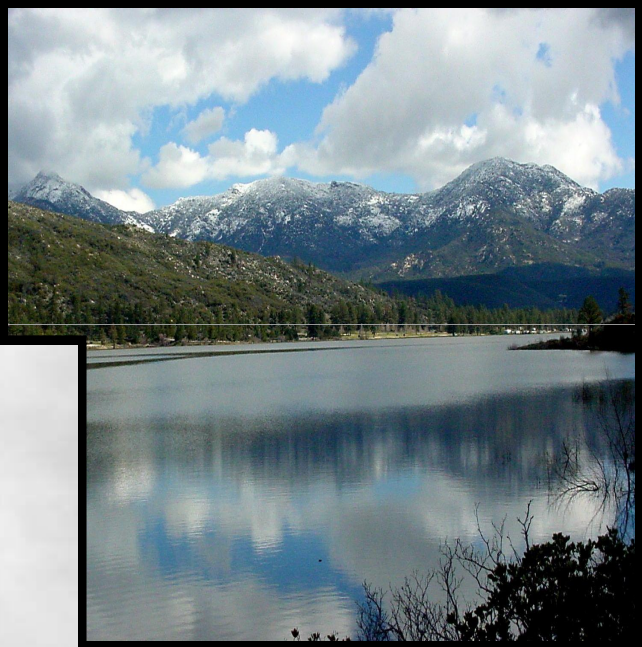
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)		Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance	michromhos	none	900	350		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	none	250	15		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Copper	ppm	none	1	.065 - .48 (.30)		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.



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Division 2
Doug Marshall
Division 3
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Division 4
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2006 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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