



Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA, 92544

Campground System

2008

Consumer
Confidence
Report

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Landscape Watering Tips!

Depending on the size and design of your outdoor space, water use can increase as much as 50 percent in the summer due to outdoor watering. The best way to manage outdoor water use is by installing a water efficient landscape design, but there are many ways to conserve water in an established landscape, as well.

- Stop leaks! Replace damaged or missing sprinkler heads promptly and replace repair damaged or disconnected irrigation hoses. Fix leaky hose connections and taps, as well.
- Water the grass, not hard surfaces like sidewalks, patios or roads. Align sprinkler heads correctly and check them regularly to ensure water is going where it should.
- Create separate irrigation zones for turf and ornamental shrub or flowerbeds. Water established trees, shrubs, and flowers less often than turf.
- Water in the early morning to minimize evaporation.

Indoor Water Savers!

Turn off the water when you brush your teeth – 3 gallons per day

Shorten your showers by one or two minutes – 5 gallons per day

Fix leaky faucets – 20 gallons per day

Wash only full loads of laundry – 15 to 50 gallons per load.

CALIFORNIA FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING

Many Southern Californian's are asking how they can reduce their water usage and yet maintain a nicely landscaped yard. The District's headquarters on Fairview Avenue is one example of how properly selecting the right landscape for our region can save you money. Please accept our invitation to come view some of the District's colorful drought tolerant plants and discuss water saving ideas with our staff.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

As reported last year, the culmination of the negotiated Ground Water Management Plan/Soboba Indian Settlement had cleared a number of serious impediments and hurdles. Currently, there is an issue that has momentarily short-circuited the completion of

some of the construction aspects of the preliminary work that has stalled final project completion. This issue regards an environmental concern over the population of an environmentally listed mammal that has it home in the San Jacinto River bed. The mitigation of this concern is still being debated by environmentalist, state officials, and politicians. The end-game is for this hurdle to be crossed over in order to complete this negotiated settlement. Local water agencies and the two cities involved in this program are pressing forward to a completion of this project thereby insuring future generation's adequate water supplies.

EASY PAY (DIRECT DEBIT) BILL PAYMENTS

Our payment alternative "Easy Pay" (aka Direct Debit) has provided customers with a simple, safe, and convenient alternative to mailing or hand delivering payment for their water bills. Many of our customers have chosen it as a safe, time saving alternative that takes the worry of overlooking bills, late fees and stamps. And it saves that last minute trip to our office. If you haven't already signed up you can simply complete a short form and submit a blank, voided check. 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.

ON-LINE BILL PAYMENTS

Online bill pay is quickly catching on as another alternative to the visit to our office. The system is up and running smoothly and providing our customers with a little added convenience. 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.

CAMPGROUND

Lake Hemet Campground has implemented planned improvements that will create an overall more satisfying camping experience.

There have been 515 posted campsites created and there has been separate group camping areas designated as well. To further facilitate camping, a reservation system is being installed with implementation later this summer.

The intention of this modernization is to insure campers will have a reserved camping site when they arrive at the campground. For further information check out our website at www.lakehemet.org or call the campground at (951) 659-2680.

WATER QUALITY REPORT CAMPGROUND

In 2008, 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 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 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 2008 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, 2008. 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	(2)	1	0.16		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	2.0		
Nitrate + Nitrite	ppm	(10)	10	2.0		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	(2.4)	2.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	ND	ND	By-product of water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	(1.1)	0.6 - 1.4	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	360		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	none	250	14		
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	8.9		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	none	500	200		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits

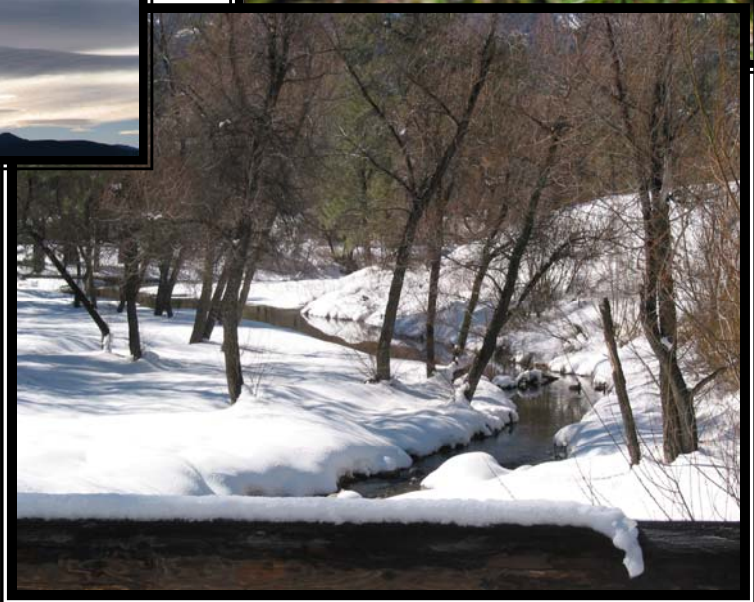
Other Parameters

	Units	Range (Average)
Total Hardness	ppm	110
pH	Std. Units	7.2

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Calcium	ppm	33
Magnesium	ppm	6.4
Potassium	ppm	1.7
Sodium	ppm	24
Bicarbonate	ppm	160
Total Alkalinity	ppm	130
Turbidity	ppm	<0.2

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
Frank Gorman
Division 2
Doug Marshall
Division 3
Larry Minor
Division 4
Herb Forst
Division 5

Board of Directors

2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



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