



Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA, 92544

Garner Valley System

2009
Consumer
Confidence
Report

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- ◆ Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- ◆ Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning hours.
- ◆ Use a layer of organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation and save hundreds of gallons of water a year.
- ◆ Divide your watering cycle into shorter periods to reduce runoff.
- ◆ Only water your lawn when needed. You can tell this by simply walking across your lawn. If you leave footprints, it's time to water.
- ◆ Direct rain gutter spouts and other runoff towards shrubs and trees, or collect and use for your garden.
- ◆ Use drip irrigation for shrubs and trees to apply water directly to the roots where it's needed.
- ◆ Install a rain shut-off device on your automatic sprinklers to eliminate unnecessary watering.
- ◆ Reduce the amount of grass in your yard by replacing it with shrubs, ground cover, rock, granite, and/or mulch.
- ◆ Water only as rapidly as the soil can absorb the water.
- ◆ Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway or sidewalk.
- ◆ Don't water your lawn on windy days. After all, sidewalks and driveways don't need water.
- ◆ Water your plants deeply but less frequently to create healthier and stronger landscapes.
- ◆ Fertilizers increase water consumption. Apply the minimum amount of fertilizer needed.
- ◆ Remember to weed your lawn and garden regularly. Weeds compete with other plants for nutrients, light, and water.
- ◆ Next time you add or replace a flower or shrub, choose a low water use plant.
- ◆ Use a screwdriver as a soil probe to test soil moisture. If the soil is moist, you probably do not need to water.
- ◆ More plants die from over-watering than from under-watering. Only water plants when necessary.
- ◆ Aerate your lawn. Punch holes in your lawn about six inches apart so water will reach the roots rather than run off the surface.
- ◆ Make sure your sprinklers are not misting in order to prevent water lost due to evaporation and wind drift.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued its Biological Opinion in May of 2010 for the project that will allow for local agencies and cities to recharge water within the San Jacinto Riverbed. The next step in this process will be review and permitting by the Army Corp of Engineers and the Riverside County Flood Control and Conservation District. Issuing of these permits was predicated on the Biological Opinion Being issued and strongly relies on the conditions identified in this document. The likelihood of finalizing the regulatory aspect of this program and implementing the concepts contained in the Soboba Indian settlement before the end of 2010 is very high.

SYSTEM WIDE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

Like many municipal water districts in California and the U.S., Lake Hemet MWD has historically focused on keeping water costs as low as possible. This was accomplished through the maintenance of decades old and in some cases, a century old mishmash of distribution pipe, pumps, and wells. In 2009, a consulting engineer presented a report to the Board of Directors that strongly suggests the water system at LHMWD is in desperate need of replacement, upgrade, and retrofit. In order to support the recommended replacement/upgrading of 120,000 feet of various diameter pipes, booster pumps, and storage reservoirs, staff has been pursuing the sale of Certificates of Participation Municipal bonds. The total cost will approach \$25 million but the District is moving forward in a phased approach to accomplish this undertaking over a ten year program.

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 call the District Office at 951-658-3241.

CAMPGROUND

Lake Hemet Campground has made improvements that will create an overall more satisfying camping experience. 515 posted campsites have been created in addition to separate group camping areas. To further facilitate camping, a reservation system has been installed. 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 our website at www.lakehemet.org or call 951-659-2680.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

GARNER VALLEY

In 2009, 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 entienda 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 five wells located in Garner Valley. All wells are disinfected with chlorine. The Garner Valley system has been broken into two pressure zones. One of the zones is made up of Well #4 and Well #2 and the storage tank off Gold Shot Creek Road. The other zone is made up of Well #1 and Well #5 and the storage tank above the Commons area.

The attached tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2009 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, 2009. 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 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.
- **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.

The nitrate levels reported were taken in 2010. Nitrate sampling was not done in 2009. Nitrate sampling will be done annually to assure compliance with section 66432.1 of Health Department regulations.

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT – GARNER VALLEY

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)	0	1	0	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants	Units	PHG	MCL	Range (Average)	
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	n/a	15	0.92 – 4.29 (2.1)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/l	n/a	5	0 - .46 (.12)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/l	0.5	20	NA - 0.951 (0.19)	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND – 2.5 (0.5)	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	(2)	1	ND - .14 (.028)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	50	ND – 2.3 (.48)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (at the tap; 90 th percentile)	ppm	1.17	NL = 1.3	0.05	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (at the tap; 90 th percentile)	ppb	(0.0002)	NL = 0.015	0.0003	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.2 – 0.6 (0.4)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives that promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	(10)	10	1.47 – 6.38 (3.15)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite	ppm	(10)	10	ND – 6.7 (1.68)	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	2.3	
Halocetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	0.0	
Chlorine	ppm	4	(4.0)	0.85	(0.06 - 1.1)

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance	micromhos	none	900	490 - 630 (554)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	none	250	21 - 36 (28)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity	ppm		400	0.31 – 7.5 (3.7)	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm		5	<.05 - .2 (.04)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate	ppm	none	250	30- 90 (62)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Aluminum	ppm	0.6	1	0 - .480 (.096)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Iron	ppb	none	300	<.5 - 300 (150)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese		none	50	<20 - 2 (9.4)	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids		none	500	250 - 380 (308)	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits

Other Parameters

	Units	Range (Average)
Total Hardness	ppm	8.2 – 220 (104)
pH	Std. Units	7.3 – 8.9 (8.1)

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Calcium	ppm	3.2 - 71 (34)
Magnesium	ppm	9.8 – 10 (9.9)
Potassium	ppm	<1 - 2 (1.96)
Sodium	ppm	40 - 110 (73)
Bicarbonate	ppm	100 - 260 (186)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	99 – 210 (149)
Carbonate	ppm	<3 - 8 (1.6)

GARNER VALLEY



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
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Board of Directors

2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
P.O. Box 5039
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