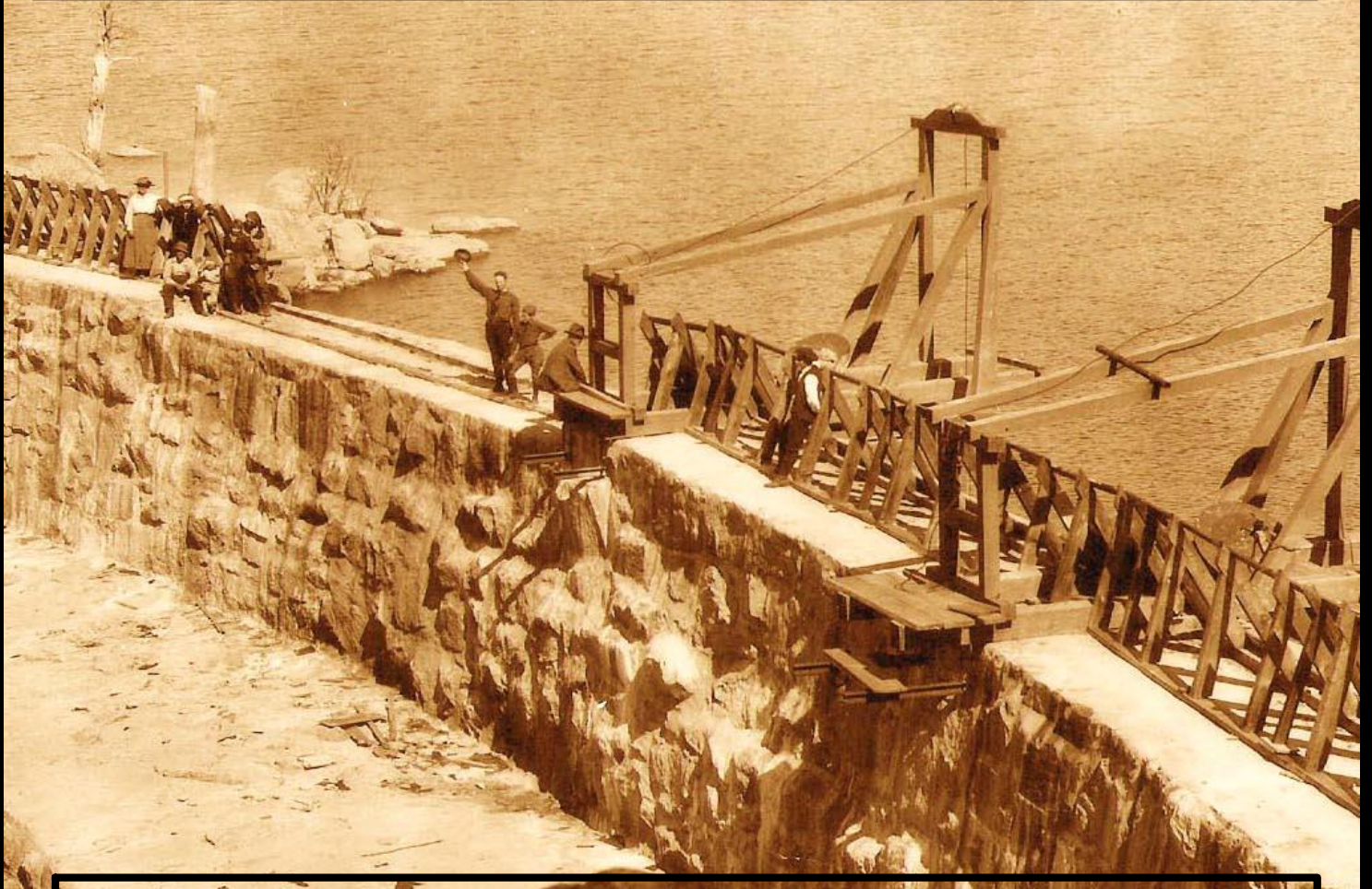


Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

2480 E. Florida Ave., Hemet, California 92544

Valley System

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.

New housing developments have added additional water and sewer infrastructure to our system. At the same time, plans are being prepared to replace old waterlines in Stetson Ave., Sanalamar Dr., Wheeler Dr., 5th St., and "F" St. The District continues to make upgrades to the Garner Valley water system with plans to construct a new parallel 8-inch waterline in Tunnel Springs Road. An additional well and 500,000 gallon storage reservoir are also planned to increase system reliability.

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

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 eleven wells located along the San Jacinto River from Valle Vista to San Jacinto. During high demand in the summer, the District purchases local ground water from Eastern Municipal Water District. Information concerning contaminants in this water is provided later in this report. All source water is disinfected with chlorine to protect you against microbial contaminants.

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).

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:

- 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS:** MCLs and MRDLs 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; **ND:** not detectable at testing limit; **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 4 ppm equals 0.000004 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; **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs

Microbiological Contaminants	Units % of samples	MCLG	MCL	Highest monthly	Major Sources in Drinking Water		
Total Coliform Bacteria		0	5%	.17%	Naturally present in the environment		
Radioactive Contaminants	Units	PHG	MCL	Range (Average)			
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	n/a	15	1.62 – 10.34 (3.69)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined Radium	pCi/l	n/a	5	0 - 0.66 (0.08)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium	pCi/l	0.5	20	0 – 9.38 (1.3)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)			
Barium	ppm	(2)	1	.1 - 0.15 (.04)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Chromium	ppb	100	50	ND- 7.4 (.67)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.1- 0.4 (.26)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Nitrate	ppm	(10)	10	0.3 - 4.5 (1.8)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate + Nitrite	ppm	(10)	10	0.3 - 4.5 (1.8)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
	Units	PHG	MCL	90 th percentile	# of sites	# sites over NL	
Copper (2004 – 90 th percentile)	ppm	0.17	AL=1.3	0.3	30	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors	Units	MRDLG	MCL (MRDL)	Highest Annual Average	Range		
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	n/a	80	14.9	1.6 - 34		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	8	6.2 - 12		By-product of water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	4	(4.0)	1.16	.1 - 1.9		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	n/a	1000	180 - 370 (267)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	micromhos	n/a	1600	300 - 600 (424)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	10 - 42 (21.8)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	13 - 96 (39.7)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	NTU	n/a	5	<.20 - .93 (.22)	Soil runoff
Iron	ppb	n/a	300	<.5 - 260 (33)	Leaching from natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs

	Units	NL	Range (Average)	
Chromium VI	ppb	n/a	1.7 - 9.0 (5.35)	Industrial waste discharges and pesticide

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Calcium	ppm	33 - 62 (48.4)
Magnesium	ppm	3.4 – 7.1 (5)
Potassium	ppm	2.6 – 5.9 (3.71)
Sodium	ppm	16 - 45 (28.4)
Bicarbonate	ppm	130 - 183 (156)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	110 - 150 (129)
Total Hardness	ppm	96 - 180 (140)
pH	Std. Units	7.4 – 8.0 (7.74)

Source water assessments of all eleven wells were completed in November 2003. These sources, based on assessments, are most vulnerable to sewer collection systems, septic systems, wells – agricultural / irrigation, and high-density housing. Copies of the completed assessments are available at Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101 or at Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, 2480 East Florida Avenue, Hemet, CA 92544. You may request summaries of the assessments be sent to you by contacting Steve Williams at 619-525-4580 or Robert W. Norman at 951-658-3241.

In 2005, the District purchased 90.732 acre-feet of supplemental water from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). This amounted to 0.9% of the District's source of supply. The data in the tables below were supplied by Eastern Municipal Water District and are from a blend of water from 14 wells located in the San Jacinto Valley.

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs

Radioactive Contaminants	Units	PHG	MCL	Range (Average)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	(0)	15	0 - 2.88 (.48)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/l	(0)	50	0 - 4.60 (1.45)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/l	(0)	5	0 - .31 (.05)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/l	0.5	20	0 - 1.9 (.46)	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	
Arsenic	ppb	n/a	50	0 - 6.5(1.08)	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	1	0 - .12 (.02)	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	.2 - .6 (.3)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	.3 - 2.3 (1.3)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	.3 - 2.3 (1.3)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Lead	ppb	.002	.015	.003 (.003)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; industrial manufacturing
Nickel	ppb	12	100	6 (6)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	Units	NA	15	0 - 17.5 (4.16)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	SI	NA	>15	.012 - .31 (.11)	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Iron	ppb	n/a	300	18 -620 (106)	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	NA	3	1 (1)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	n/a	1000	210 - 330 (253)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	360 - 520 (423)	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	12 - 18 (16)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	n/a	50	0 - 93 (15.5)	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	23 - 88 (44)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	n/a	5.0	.2 - .46 (.11)	Soil runoff

State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs

	Units	NL	Range	Average	
Chromium VI	ppb	n/a	1.5	(1.5)	Industrial waste discharges and pesticide uses
Vanadium	ppb	50	9.1	(9.1)	Industrial waste discharges and pesticide uses
Trichloropropane (1,2,3 - TCP)	ppt	5	ND - 53	(6)	Industrial waste discharges and pesticide uses
TOC's	ppm	NA	0 - 3.7	(.6)	Various Natural and manmade sources
Boron	ppb	1000	.02 - .03	(.02)	

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Calcium	ppm	28 - 73 (47)
Magnesium	ppm	2.1 - 7.1 (4.38)
Potassium	ppm	2.2 - 4.2 (3.18)
Radon 222	pCi/l	8.68 - 293 (220)
Sodium	ppm	20 - 41 (29)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	110 - 160 (128)
Total Hardness	ppm	98 - 210 (136)
pH	Std. Units	7.4 - 8.3 (7.78)
Bicarbonate	ppm	140 - 190 (160)

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through the soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in the air is 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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

2004 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
P.O. Box 5039
Hemet, California 92544-0039



Presorted
Standard
U.S. Postage
PAID
San Jacinto, CA
92583
Permit No. 51