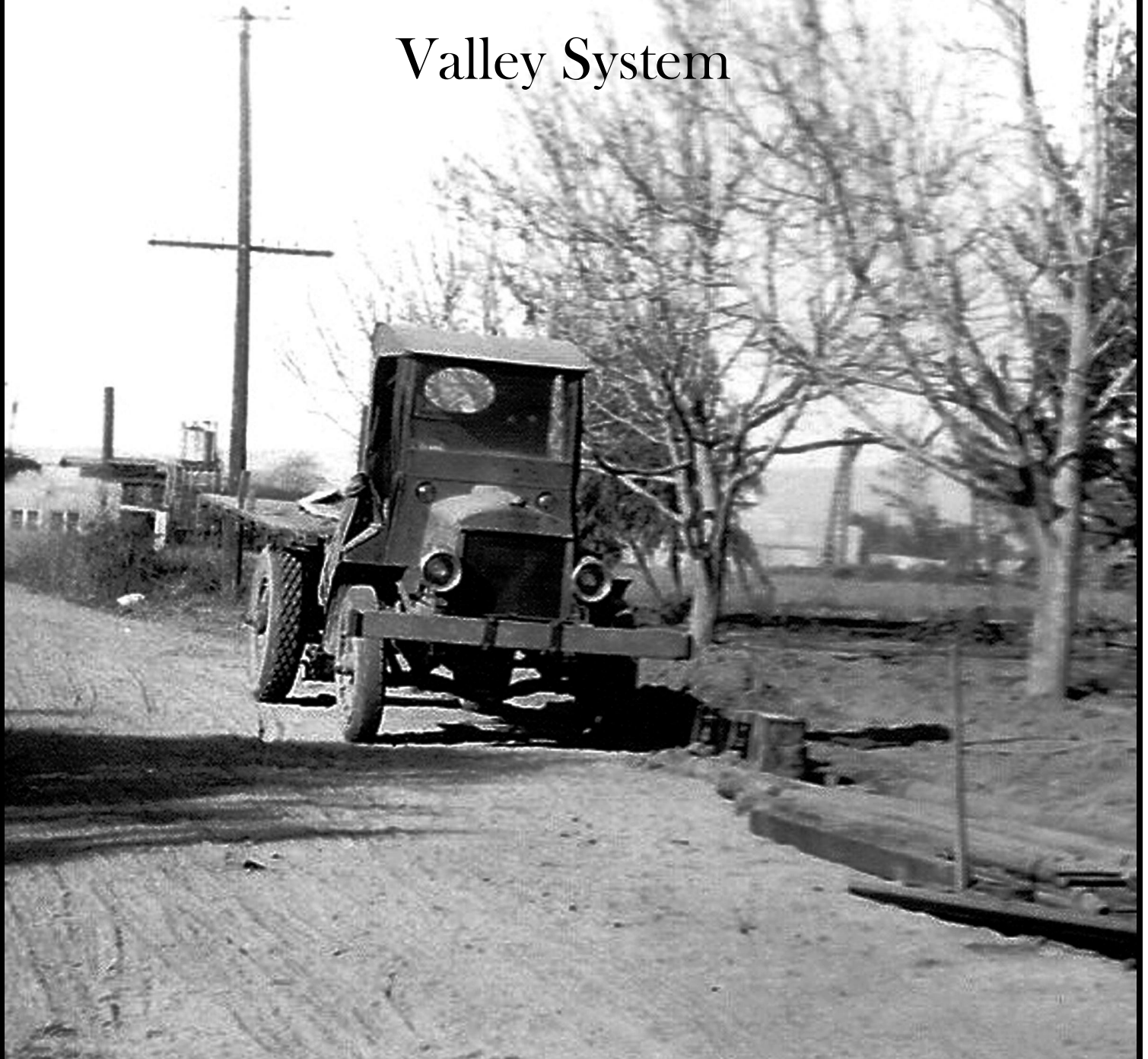


# Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA , 92544

Valley System



2007 Consumer Confidence Report

## **WATER CONSERVATION TIPS**

### **Stop Those Leaks!**

Check your indoor water using appliances and devices for leaks. Many silent leaks allow water and your money to go down the drain. Studies have shown homes can waste more than 10% due leaking, which costs both you and the environment. Another large water waster can be leaks in your irrigation system. Fix irrigation system leaks quickly and check for water in the gutters or mud puddles. Inspect your sprinklers and drip sprayers regularly for leaks during the daytime since the optimal time to water is in the nighttime hours when you cannot observe leaks. If you have an older irrigation system, over 50% and even more than 75% of the water can be lost to leaks.

### **Replace your old Toilet, the largest water user inside your home.**

If your home was built before 1992 and the toilet has never been replaced, then it is very likely that you do not have a water efficient 1.6 gallon per flush toilet. You can check the date stamp inside the toilet by lifting the lid and looking at the back of the toilet at the manufacturer's imprint of the make, model and date of manufacture.

### **Replace your Clothes Washer, the second largest water user in your home.**

Energy Star™ rated washers that also have a Water Factor at or lower than 9.5, use 35-50% less water and 50% less energy per load. This saves you money on both your water and energy bills.

## **GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT**

As reported in the Riverside Press Enterprise on May 22, 2008, the local Ground Water Management Plan/Soboba Indian Settlement has cleared the U.S. House of Representatives and is on its way to the Senate. It is highly anticipated that this historic legislation will clear the Senate and be ready for the President's signature in July 2008. Upon legislative approval, the Water Master, comprised of one elected official from each agency will commence with implementation of the plan. Members of the Water Master will be comprised of (1) private-pumpers who signed up for the plan, (1) each from the city councils of Hemet and San Jacinto, and (1) each from Lake Hemet Municipal Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District Boards. At that time, the Water Master will set up its administratively assigned positions, legal counsel, and technical committee. It is anticipated that the Water Master will be fully functioning in early 2009.

## **EASY PAY (DIRECT DEBIT) BILL PAYMENTS**

Due to popular demand, we have developed a new payment alternative. "Easy Pay" (aka Direct Debit) provides 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 on our website [www.lhmwd.org](http://www.lhmwd.org).

## **ON-LINE BILL PAYMENTS**

We're listening to you. Many customers have inquired about "on-line" bill payments. Accordingly, we just implemented an "on-line," internet based bill payment system. 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.lhmwd.org](http://www.lhmwd.org).

## **CONSTRUCTION - VALLEY**

Construction of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District's new headquarters on Fairview Avenue is complete. The office and operations staff moved into the new Administration building in November, 2006. The new Shop and Warehouse were occupied last July.

## **CAMPGROUND**

Lake Hemet is 94% full due to a decent amount of rain and snow this last winter. As irrigation needs in the valley increase during the warm weather, Lake Hemet releases water through a metered discharge valve in the dam. The water supplements the demands in the valley and can vary from 500 to 5000 gallons per minute. Utilization of Lake Hemet as a campground is a benefit of this reservoir's original purpose 117 years ago to deliver water to a developing Hemet / San Jacinto valley.

Again this year the Lake Hemet resident eagles have produced two chicks that will be leaving the nest for the first time in the next few weeks. Your invitation remains open to come and see these magnificent birds as they are easily seen from inside the campground.

We have also continued upgrading with our tree maintenance program and have begun replacing wooden picnic tables with concrete tables.

## 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 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 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 2007 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, 2007. 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.
- **Regulated 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; **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%	1.63%	Naturally present in the environment		
Radioactive Contaminants	Units	PHG	MCL	Range (Average)			
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	n/a	15	.22 - 13.15 (5.83)	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)			
Chromium	ppb	100	50	ND- 2.3 (.48)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.2- 0.4 (.26)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Nitrate	ppm	(10)	10	0.5 - 4.7 (2.7)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate + Nitrite	ppm	(10)	10	0.5 - 4.7 (2.7)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
	Units	PHG	MCL	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	# of sites	# sites over RAL	
Copper (2004 – 90 <sup>th</sup> 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	11	2.4 - 33	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Halocetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	5.2	0 - 11	By-product of water disinfection	
Chlorine	ppm	4	(4.0)	1.14	0 - 2.0	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	190 - 530 (292)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	micromhos	n/a	1600	380 - 880 (496)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	18 - 53 (28)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	22 - 233 (62)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	NTU	n/a	5	<.2 - .39 (.16)	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	n/a	5	<5 - 18 (4.7)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

### State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs

	Units	RAL	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 - 76 (58)
Magnesium	ppm	3 - 9.6 (6.1)
Potassium	ppm	3.2 - 7.5 (4.3)
Sodium	ppm	18 - 100 (38)
Bicarbonate	ppm	120 - 190 (157)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	100 - 160 (129)
Total Hardness	ppm	96 - 220 (170)
pH	Std. Units	7.1 - 7.9 (7.6)

Source water assessments of all thirteen 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, 26385 Fairview 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 2007, the District purchased 36.2 acre-feet of supplemental water from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). This amounted to 3.1% 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	.86 - 2.56 (1.35)	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	.26 - 2.08 (1.17)	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	
Arsenic	ppb	n/a	50	1 - 3.5(1.75)	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	1	.72 - 1.10 (.86)	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	.2 - .7 (.4)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	.1 - 3.9 (1.12)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	1 - 3.9 (1.12)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Lead	ppb	.002	.015	<.3 - 1(.86)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; industrial manufacturing
Nickel	ppb	12	100	<1 - 1.9 (1.15)	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 (2.5)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	SI	NA	>15	-.52 - .46 (.18)	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Iron	ppb	n/a	300	5 - 120 (26.4)	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	NA	3	1 (1)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	n/a	1000	190 - 600 (267)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	310 - 950 (437)	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	10 - 87 (22)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	n/a	50	2 - 80 (21.8)	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	10 - 214 (52.1)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	n/a	5.0	<.1 - 1 (.35)	Soil runoff

### State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs

	Units	RAL	Range	Average	
Chromium VI	ppb	n/a	1.0	(1.0)	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	3 - .86	(.46)	Various Natural and manmade sources
Boron	ppb	1000	.01 - .2	(.04)	

### Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Calcium	ppm	31 - 89 (49.7)
Magnesium	ppm	2.3 - 16 (5.07)
Potassium	ppm	2.3 - 7.4 (3.85)
Radon 222	pCi/l	8.68 - 293 (220)
Sodium	ppm	19 - 74 (32.9)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	110 - 180 (130)
Total Hardness	ppm	88 - 290 (145.5)
pH	Std. Units	7.3 - 8.2 (7.7)
Bicarbonate	ppm	130 - 220 (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.



## 2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Pat Searl  
Division 1  
John Fricke  
Division 2  
Doug Marshall  
Division 3  
Larry Minor  
Division 4  
Herb Forst  
Division 5

Board of Directors



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

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