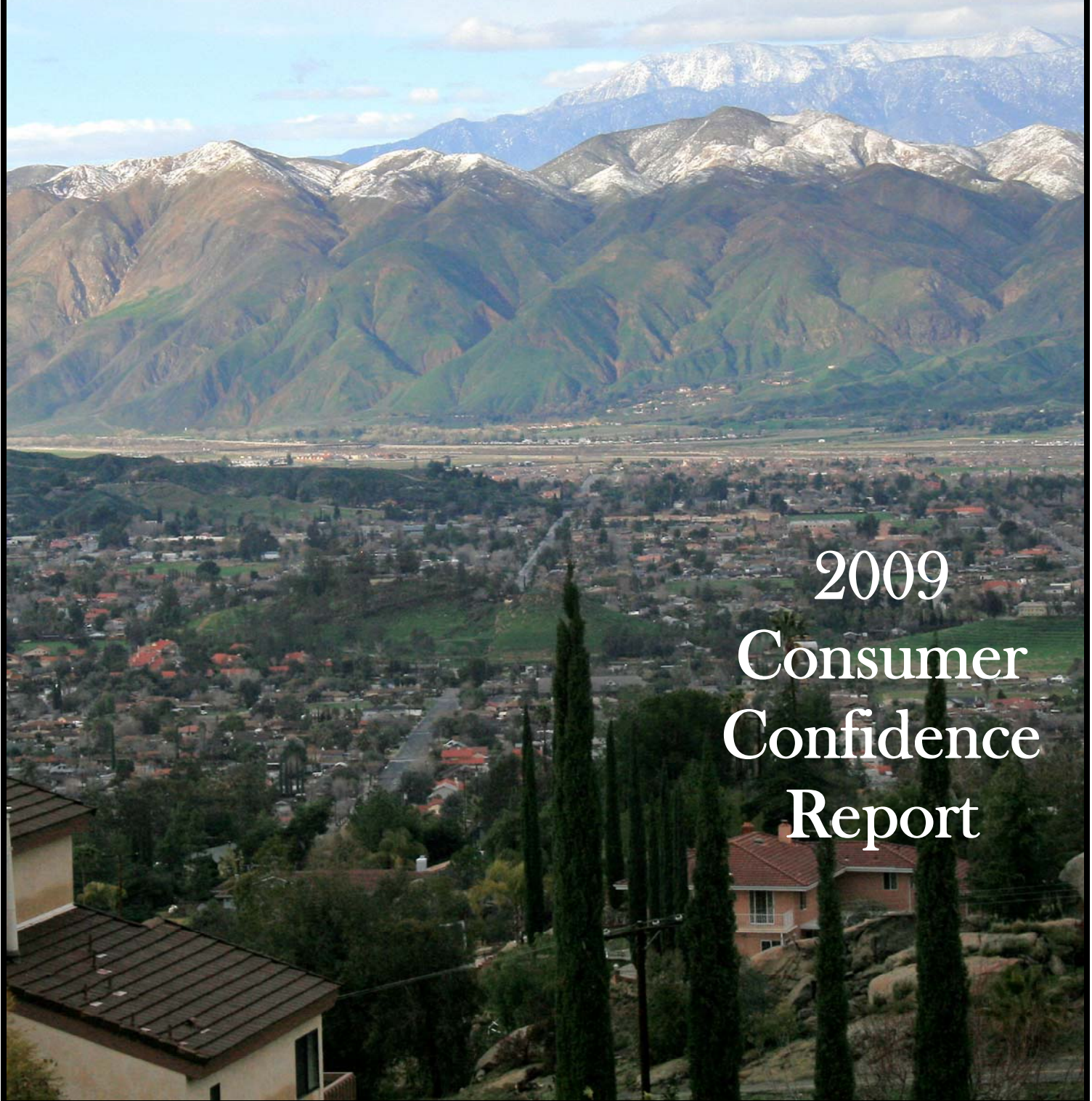


Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA , 92544

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

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 thirteen 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 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. 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 0.000000007 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.

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

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%	1.28%	Naturally present in the environment		
Radioactive Contaminants	Units	PHG	MCL	Range (Average)			
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	n/a	15	1.33-16 (3.7)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined Radium	pCi/l	n/a	5	0 - .66 (.17)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium	pCi/l	0.5	20	0 - 15.7 (2.0)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)			
Chromium	ppb	100	50	ND- 5.7 (1.7)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.2- 0.4 (0.25)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Nitrate	ppm	(10)	45	0.8 - 16 (5.9)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate + Nitrite	ppm	(10)	10	2.0 - 19 (8.4)	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 RAL	
Copper (2007 - 90 th percentile)	ppm	0.17	AL=1.3	.26	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	7.9	2.8 - 15	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Halocetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	3.7	0 - 10.0	By-product of water disinfection	
Chlorine	ppm	4	(4.0)	.96	.3 - 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	240 - 370 (269)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	micromhos	n/a	1600	370 - 580 (420)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	13 - 38(19)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	14 - 100 (37)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	NTU	n/a	5	<0.2 - .40 (<0.2)	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 Parameters

	Units	Range (Average)
Total Hardness	ppm	80 - 190 (180)
pH	Std. Units	7.6 - 8.1 (7.2)

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Calcium	ppm	28 - 64 (46)
Magnesium	ppm	2.6 - 6.8 (5)
Potassium	ppm	2.7 - 5.5 (3.3)
Sodium	ppm	18 - 56 (29)
Bicarbonate	ppm	140 - 200 (161)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	100 - 160 (143)

Source water assessments of all thirteen wells were completed in November 2008. 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 2009, the District purchased 3 acre-feet of supplemental water from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). This amounted to .03% 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	8.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/l	(0)	50	6	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)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Barium	ppb	NA	1000	ND - 110 (100)	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.2 - 0.6 (.3)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND - 4.5 (1.1)	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	2.0	15	<.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	2.5 - 5 (<2.5)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	SI	NA	>15	-0.18 - .67 (-0.07)	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	755 - 927 (841)	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	84 - 96 (92)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	500	50	NA - 70 (21)	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	10 - 230 (55)	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	ND - 0.7	(0.5)	Various Natural and manmade sources
Boron	ppb	1000	.01 - .2	(.04)	

Other Parameters

	Units	Range (Average)
Total Hardness	ppm	110 - 290 (150)
pH	Std. Units	7.1 - 8.5 (7.6)
Calcium	ppm	36 - 90 (52)

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Magnesium	ppm	3 - 17 (6)
Potassium	ppm	2.8 - 7.9 (4.1)
Sodium	ppm	22 - 85 (38)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	110 - 180 (130)
Bicarbonate	ppm	130 - 220 (160)
HPC	CFU/ml	ND - >5700 (200)

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

Board of Directors

2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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



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