



Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA, 92544

Valley System

**2010 Consumer Confidence
Report**

WATER CONSERVATION

In the Bathroom

- Install a water-saving shower head. Older heads use 5-10 gallons per minute (gpm). All new fixtures use approximately 2.5 gpm and offer equal water coverage and force.
- Many high water consumption problems stem from toilets which slowly leak water because of bad valves, improperly positioned float arms or defective overflow tubes. Place dye tablets in your toilet tank. After several minutes if you see the dye enter your toilet bowl you know you have a leak.

In the Kitchen

- Rinse dishes, vegetables and fruits in a filled basin, rather than under running water.
- Water your plants with left-over rinse water. (Plants also love fish tank water!)
- Wash only full loads in the dishwasher. Use the "light wash" setting when possible.
- Consider buying a high efficiency dishwasher that will save water and energy.
- Keep a jug of chilled water in the refrigerator for drinking to avoid running the water until it gets cold.

In the Laundry

- Wash only full loads of clothing.
- Hand wash single garments.
- Consider buying a high efficiency washing machine that will save water and energy.

In the Garden

- Select plants carefully. Read the plant tag, it tells you the amount of sunlight and water the plant needs as well as the recommended soil conditions.
- Plants that require partial shade do best on eastern exposures where they are shaded from the hot afternoon sun.
- Consider the slope and drainage patterns of the site. Plant moisture-loving plants at the base of slopes where they can take advantage of natural drainage.
- Group plants in the landscape according to their water need: high, medium or low. This will result in more efficient irrigation. Water the root zone of the plant instead of the foliage. This saves water and reduces diseases.
- Water at night or in early morning to avoid losing water to evaporation.
- Water deeply. Light, frequent watering causes shallow rooting and increases the need for water.
- Use drip irrigation and micro-sprays when possible. They use 30 to 50 percent less water than sprinklers.

WATER MASTER PLAN

Lake Hemet MWD updated its Water Master Plan in 2010. The Master Plan identified \$30,000,000 of new improvements needed to update and upgrade its aging infrastructure system of pipeline, booster stations, and storage tanks. Already, old leaking pipelines are being replaced with larger diameters and corrosion-resistant materials. The larger 8" to 12" pipelines will provide adequate fire flows to areas that once had pipelines as small as 2" or no hydrants at all. Other pipeline projects are in design for many other areas within the District including the fire-prone hillsides.

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Similarly, the District is also preparing an update to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP evaluates existing and future water supplies and demands for the next 20 years. This year's update also includes the State law to achieve a 20% reduction in water used per person, also known as the "20 by 2020" law. Due to the conservation efforts of the District's customers, the 20% reduction was already achieved in 2009 and 2010. However, continued diligence is needed as some of the reduction may have been due to economic effects and above-average rainfall last year.

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, Visa, MasterCard, Discover or check, call 1-877-543-8358, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. You can also contact the District office at 951-658-3241 to pay by phone with credit or debit card during office hours.

LITTLE LAKE / CAMPGROUND

On March 1, 2011 and April 1, 2011, Urban Parks Concessionaires dba The California Parks Company (TCPC), formally began operating Little Lake reservoir and Lake Hemet Campground respectively. This was the result of unsuccessful negotiations for the Riverside County Parks Department to take over the management of these facilities for the District. Thus far, TCPC has infused energy into operating both facilities and it is anticipated that they will bring new and innovative recreational opportunities to the campground, and local fishing and picnicking to Little Lake reservoir. For Lake Hemet camping reservations, please see www.LakeHemet.org or call (951) 659-2680 and for Little Lake hours of operations, contact (530) 526-7937.

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 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 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 2010 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, 2010. 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 45 ppm (as Nitrate) 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 45 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.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2009, between February 11th and March 20th we did not complete all monitoring for Nitrite and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lake Hemet MWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs

Microbiological Contaminants	Units # of samples detected	MCLG	MCL	Highest monthly			Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	2	0	5%	3.03%			Naturally present in the environment Human and animal fecal waste
E-coli Bacteria	1	0	5%	1.66%			
Radioactive Contaminants	Units	PHG	MCL	Range (Average)			Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	0	15	ND-13.4 (3.3)			
Combined Radium	pCi/l	0	5	0 - .66 (.17)			
Uranium	pCi/l	0.43	20	ND-12.6 (3.4)			
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)			Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers: runoff from livestock lots (additives)
Chromium	ppb	100	50	ND- 5.7 (1.7)			
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.1 - 0.4 (.26)			
Nitrate (as Nitrate)	ppm	(45)	45	ND - 21 (7.9)			
Aluminum	ppm	0.6	1	ND - .390 (.037)			
Barium	ppm	2	1	ND - .170 (.053)			
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND - 2.3 (<2)			
Selenium	ppb	30	50	ND - 6.9 (<5)			
	Units	PHG	MCL	90 th percentile	# of sites	# sites over RAL	
Copper (2010 – 90 th percentile)	ppm	0.17	AL=1.3	.37	30	0	
Lead (2010 – 90 th percentile)	ppb	2	15	9.3	30	1	
	Units	MRDLG	MCL (MRDL)	Range	Highest Annual Average		
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	n/a	80	2.3 - 27	(8.9)		
Halocetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	ND - 27.0	(1.7)		
Chlorine	ppm	4	(4.0)	.3 - 2.0	.96		

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
Iron	ppb	n/a	300	ND - 840 (<100)	
Manganese	ppb	n/a	50	ND - 29 (<20)	

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Total Hardness	ppm	80 - 190 (180)

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 April 2010, the District purchased 14.8 acre-feet of supplemental water from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). This amounted to 2.4% of the District's source of supply for April. The data in the tables below were supplied by Eastern Municipal Water District and are from a blend of water from 6 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)	
Barium	ppb	NA	1000	68 – 110 (80)	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 – 1.7 (.64)	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

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range (Average)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	Units	NA	15	2.5 (<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	0 - 110 (26.4)	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	NA	3	1 (1)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	n/a	1000	210 - 250 (228)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	380 – 475 (403)	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	11 - 19 (16.1)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	500	50	0 – 93* (37.3)	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	22 - 59 (40.5)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	n/a	5.0	<.1 - 3 (.1+6)	Soil runoff

State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs

	Units	RAL	Range	Average	
TOC's	ppm	NA	ND – 0.7	(0.5)	Various Natural and manmade sources

Other Parameters

	Units	Range (Average)
Total Hardness	ppm	85 - 150 (122.5)
pH	Std. Units	7.9 – 8.3 (8)
Calcium	ppm	30 - 50 (42.5)

Other Detected Contaminants That May Be Of Interest To The Consumer

	Units	Range (Average)
Magnesium	ppm	2.1 – 4.9 (3.9)
Potassium	ppm	2.8 - 7.9 (4.1)
Sodium	ppm	22 - 85 (38)
Total Alkalinity	ppm	110 - 206 (141.2)
Bicarbonate	ppm	140 - 240 (173)
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.

*The high manganese record of 93 ug/L came from 1 of 6 Wells providing water to us from EMWD. Lake Hemet purchased 2.41% of the water we supplied in April of 2010 from EMWD. EMWD blended the water from that one Well with the water from five other Wells EMWD uses to supply us. The manganese present in the combined waters met all regulatory requirements. That water was further blended with the 614 acre feet of water produced from our (LHMWD) wells during that period to reduce even further the presence of manganese in the water supplied

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.



Board of Directors
Cornelius T. Schouten
Division 1
Frank Gorman
Division 2
Doug Marshall
Division 3
Larry Minor
Division 4
Herb Forst
Division 5

2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

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

