CITY OF HEMET

Drinking Water Quality Report

WHAT'S IN THIS REPORT?

The purpose of this report is to inform City of Hemet water customers about the sources and quality of our drinking water. The report includes details about where the City of Hemet's water originates, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. All water suppliers are required by federal and state law to prepare and provide a brief annual water quality report to their customers. In 2018, your drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health standards. There were no violations of maximum contaminate levels or any other water quality standards.

WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Hemet was completed in June 2002. City of Hemet wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: sewer collection systems, a fire station, high density housing, and transportation corridors or road right of ways.

To review a copy of the water source assessment, please contact Mike Hefley, City of Hemet Water Supervisor at (951) 765-3712.

www.cityofhemet.org

OUR WATER SOURCES

The City of Hemet has two water supply sources. Local groundwater is pumped from both the Hemet and San Jacinto Groundwater Basins by four deep wells. Three wells are in the Hemet Groundwater Basin and one well is in the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin. Stormwater collected in basins infiltrates into the soil to eventually replenish our groundwater supply. The City of Hemet has three connections with Eastern Municipal Water District and one connection with Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, used only as needed to supplement our water supply.

WHY IS THERE ANYTHING IN DRINKING WATER?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

HOW DRINKING WATERS SOURCES BECOME POLLUTED

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 that 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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil /gas production and mining activities.

HOW DRINKING WATERS SOURCES BECOME POLLUTED

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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It's for Life.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO THOSE VULNERABLE TO CONTAMINANTS

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 system 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 Water Drinking Hotline. (1-800-426-4791).

Important Health Information

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of 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 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

2018 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

AL	Action Level	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of water cloudiness)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	PHG	Public Health Goal
Micro ohms	A measure of conductivity (electric current in water)	ppb	Parts per billion
N/A	Not Applicable	ppm	Parts per million
ND	Non-Detected	ppt	Parts per trillion

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	STANDARDS		CITY OF HEMET WELL WATER		EMWD CONNECTIONS		VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		STATE MCL/AL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health Related Standards by California Department of Health Services										
Radioactive Contaminants										
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	N/A	1.91	ND - 4.31	ND - 6.3	3.6	No	2014 - 2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.3	ND - 2.32	ND - 4.5	1.7	No	2013 - 2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0.004	2.6	ND - 2.6	ND	ND - 4.7	No	2015 - 2018	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium	ug/L	1000	2000	45.6	ND - 64	110	ND - 130	No	2015 - 2018	Discharges of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.38	.15 - .65	0.3	0.2 - 0.6	No	2015 - 2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	10	4.34	1.3 - 6.6	0.8	ND - 2.5	No	2018	Runoff /leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ug/L	50	30	5	ND - 10	ND	No Range	No	2015 - 2018	Discharge from petroleum, glass, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors										
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ug/L	80	N/A	13.9	0.5 - 52	49	24 - 72	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	N/A	3.03	2 - 8	12	6.3 - 22	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2)	mg/L	4	4	0.71	.2 - 2.2	N/A	N/A	No	2018	Result of drinking water regulations
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards Established by USEPA and the California State Water Resources Control Board										
Chloride	mg/L	500	NONE	344.7	47.3 - 530	50.5	11 - 110	No	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural sources; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	ug/L	1600	N/A	1613.4	750 - 2300	490	350 - 1100	No	2018	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500	N/A	189.8	112 - 270	41.5	10 - 71	No	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	N/A	960.53	470 - 1300	265	170 - 350	No	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	N/A	0.11	ND - .22	ND	0.1 - 0.5	No	2015 - 2018	Soil runoff
Copper	ug/L	1000	N/A	20	ND - 140	ND	No Range	No	2018	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	ug/L	300	N/A	53.7	ND - 156	ND	No Range	No	2018	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	ug/L	5000	N/A	6.125	ND - 37	ND	No Range	No	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ug/L	50	N/A	4.4	ND - 13	ND	No Range	No	2018	Leaching from natural deposits
METALS - As a by-product of corrosion of consumer's plumbing										
Copper	ppb	AL=1300	300	90th percentile of 30 samples : 260 ppb				No	2016	Lead and copper are regulated in a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. It requires systems to take water samples at the consumer's tap every three years. The federal action level (AL), which triggers water systems into taking treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of the tap water samples, is 1300 ppb for copper and 15 ppb for lead.
Lead	ppb	AL= 15	0.2	90th percentile of 30 samples : ND				No	2016	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 3) LIST 1 - CONTAMINANTS DETECTED										
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ug/L	N/A	N/A	0.03	ND - .15	0.005	No Range	NO	2013-2018	***Volatile Organic Compound***
1,4-dioxane	Percent	N/A	N/A	95.80%	86.07 - 103%	ND	ND	NO	2013-2014	***Synthetic Organic Compound***
Molybdenum	ug/L	N/A	N/A	11.6	2.2 - 23	6	3 - 10	NO	2013 - 2014	***Metals***
Strontium	ug/L	N/A	N/A	612	250 - 990	310	230 - 380	NO	2013 - 2014	
Total Chromium	ug/L	N/A	N/A	1.72	1 - 5.7	ND	No Range	NO	2013 - 2017	***Total Chromium Monitoring***
Chlorate	ug/L	N/A	N/A	89	0.1 - 280	180	ND - 760	NO	2013 - 2014	***Oxyhalide Anion***
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ug/L	N/A	N/A	0.091	0.034 - 0.111	ND	ND	NO	2013 - 2014	***Perfluorinated Compounds***
Perfluorooctanoic acid	ug/L	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.035 - 0.037	ND	ND	NO	2013 - 2014	
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED										
Bicarbonate	mg/L	N/A	N/A	94.9	72 - 122	126.5	67 - 190	N/A	2018	***WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENTS***
Calcium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	81.2	28 - 110	34	15 - 72	N/A	2018	
Hardness	mg/L	N/A	N/A	257.7	74.2 - 355	119	79 - 210	N/A	2018	*Trace chemicals in water are measured in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), and parts per trillion (ppt).*
Magnesium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	12.3	ND - 21	6.2	ND - 13	N/A	2018	
pH	pH unit	N/A	N/A	7.7	7.5 - 8	8	7.6 - 9.2	N/A	2018	
Potassium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	6.16	3.1 - 8.5	No Range	ND	N/A	2015 - 2017	Parts per million = 1 drop in 13.6 gallons
Total Alkalinity	ppm	N/A	N/A	85.4	59 - 120	130	120 - 150	N/A	2015 - 2017	Parts per billion = 1 drop in 13,563 gallons
Sodium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	154.1	100 - 260	48.5	28 - 75	N/A	2018	Parts per trillion = 1 drop in 13,563,368 gallons

City of Hemet Water Department
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Have questions about this report?
Contact: Mathew Osborn
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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY
THE HEMET CITY COUNCIL MEETS TWICE EACH MONTH ON THE SECOND AND FOURTH TUESDAY AT 7:30 PM IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS LOCATED AT 450 E. LATHAM AVENUE. PUBLIC COMMENT IS ACCEPTED DURING "COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC" ON THE AGENDA.

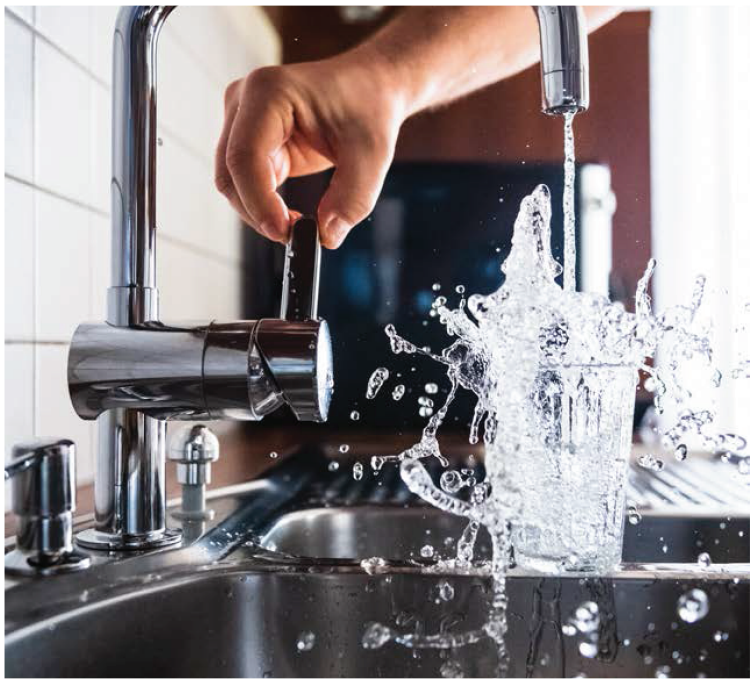
Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 951-765-3712

YOUR 2018

WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CITY OF HEMET
WATER DEPARTMENT



Our Mission

TO PROVIDE CITY OF HEMET WATER CUSTOMERS RELIABLE AND COST-EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF SAFE DRINKING WATER THAT IS PRODUCED THROUGH MEANS THAT PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

SLOW THE FLOW
SAVE H_2O