

City of Hemet 2016 Drinking Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CITY OF HEMET WATER DEPARTMENT ♦ 3777 INDUSTRIAL AVE ♦ HEMET CA 92545
WATER QUALITY / WATER CONSERVATION 951-765-3711

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

Visit us at
CityofHemet.org



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Californians have made great strides in their commitment to water conservation and are embracing wise water use as a daily habit. From taking shorter showers and installing water efficient toilets and appliances, to transforming landscapes with California friendly plants, Californians are showing that – rain or shine – saving water is part of the California lifestyle. *Californians know. Water Conservation. It's For Life.*

www.saveourwater.com

What is 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 2016, 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.

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 five deep wells. Four 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 two connections with Eastern Municipal Water District and one connection with Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, used only as needed to supplement our water supply.

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 this report, contact Ron Proze, City of Hemet Water Superintendent at (951) 765-3712.



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.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

The Hemet City Council meets twice each month on the second and fourth Tuesday at 7:00 PM in the Council Chambers located at 450 E. Latham Avenue.

Public comment is accepted during "Communications from the Public" on the agenda.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

How drinking water 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.



Conserving water is easier than you might think! Making small adjustments can have a big impact. Visit www.wateruseitwisely.com to find nearly 200 water-saving tips for indoors, outdoors, at the office, and even some ideas to get your kids involved!

Important drinking water definitions

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.

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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 3) LIST 1 - CONTAMINANTS DETECTED								
CONTAMINANT	UNIT	STANDARDS		CITY OF HEMET WELL WATER		EMWD CONNECTIONS		YEAR SAMPLED
		AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Volatile Organic Compound								
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ppt	N/A	N/A	21.8	ND - 89	ND	NR	2016
Synthetic Organic Compound								
1,4-Dioxane-d8	percent	N/A	N/A	95.80%	86.07-103%	ND	NR	2013-2014
Metals								
Molybdenum	ppb	N/A	N/A	11.6	2.2 - 23	6	3-10	2013-2014
Strontium	ppb	N/A	N/A	612	250 - 990	310	230-380	2013-2014
Total Chromium Monitoring								
Total Chromium	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.62	ND - 5.7	ND	NR	2014-2016
Oxyhalide Anion								
Chlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	89	0.1 - 280	180	ND-760	2013-2014
Perfluorinated Compounds								
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.091	0.034 - 0.111	ND	ND	2013-2014
perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.035 - 0.037	ND	NR	2013-2014

2016 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

AL Action Level
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
Micro ohms A measure of conductivity (electric current in water)
N/A Not Applicable
ND Non-Detected

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of water cloudiness)
pCi/L Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PHG Public Health Goal
ppb Parts per billion
ppm Parts per million
ppt Parts per trillion

CONTAMINANT	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	15	N/A	2.2	0.093 - 4.31	No Range	ND	NO	2015-2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	20	0.43	2.0	0.22 - 4.08	No Range	1.2	NO	2015-2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic	10	4	0.54	ND - 2.7	2.2	ND-13	NO	2014-2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass/electronics production wastes
Barium	1000	2000	19.2	32 - 64	ND	ND-110	NO	2016	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent	10	0.004	1.62	2.4 - 5.7	No Range	ND	NO	2014-2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass/electronics production wastes
Fluoride	2	1	0.56	.2 - 1	0.2	.2 - .9	NO	2014-2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N	10	10	2.84	1 - 6.2	1	ND-4	NO	2016	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	2.4	ND - 12	ND	ND-12	NO	2014-2016	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)	80	N/A	4.6	ND - 9	56	28-120	NO	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	4.2	ND - 12	22	12-36	NO	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards Established by California Department of Health Services									
Chloride	500	NONE	214.8	44 - 530	62	10 - 120	NO	2014-2016	Runoff/leaching from natural sources; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	1600	N/A	1274	770 - 2300	650	350 -1090	NO	2014-2016	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	500	N/A	186	110 - 260	77.5	11-240	NO	2014-2016	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	1000	N/A	788	480 - 1300	325	150-680	NO	2014-2016	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	5	N/A	0.0222	ND - .11	0.2	.1-.8	NO	2014-2016	Soil runoff
METALS - As a by-product of corrosion of consumer's plumbing									
Copper	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	AL = 15	2	90th percentile of 30 samples: ND				NO	2016	
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED									
Bicarbonate	N/A	N/A	102.6	72 - 140	137.5	70-180	N/A	2014-2016	WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENTS Trace chemicals in water are measured in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), and parts per trillion (ppt). Parts per million = 1 drop in 13.6 gallons Parts per billion = 1 drop in 13,563 gallons Parts per trillion = 1 drop in 13,563,368 gallons
Calcium	N/A	N/A	83.4	32 - 110	43.5	14-87	N/A	2014-2016	
Hardness	N/A	N/A	262.6	83 - 350	150	72-310	N/A	2014-2016	
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	13.06	ND - 22	10.55	2.4-27	N/A	2014-2016	
pH	N/A	N/A	7.76	7.5 - 8.2	7.9	7.2-8.6	N/A	2014-2016	
Potassium	N/A	N/A	6.16	3.1 - 8.5	0.6	ND-7.2	N/A	2014-2016	
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	85.4	59 - 120	112	57-150	N/A	2014-2016	
Sodium	N/A	N/A	141.8	85 - 280	63	24-110	N/A	2014-2016	





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City of Hemet Water Department
3777 Industrial Avenue
Hemet, CA 92545

Phone: 951-765-3711
Email: mosborn@cityofhemet.org
URL: www.cityofhemet.org



HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT?

CONTACT: MATT OSBORN—951-765-3711 MOSBORN@CITYOFHEMET.ORG



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Weather Based Irrigation Controller Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles Soil Moisture Sensor System

Residential customers of participating Metropolitan Water District of Southern California member water agencies (including the City of Hemet Water Department) are eligible for SoCal Water\$mart rebates. Residential customers are those living in houses or apartments, townhomes, condominiums or mobile home complexes with four or less dwellings that are not represented by a homeowner's association or property management company.

Get information on rebates currently available at socalwatersmart.com.

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 environment

