

City of Hemet 2017 Drinking Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



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Californians have made great strides in their commitment to water conservation and are embracing water wise as a daily habit. From taking shorter showers to transforming landscapes with California friendly plants, Californians are showing that conservation still matters and that even the smallest changes can have a big impact.

Californians know. Water Conservation. It's For Life.

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 2017, 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 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 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.



Special precautions to those vulnerable to contaminants

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.

Important drinking water definitions

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		
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ppt	N/A	N/A	22.4	ND-89	ND	No Range	2013-2017	
<i>Synthetic Organic Compound</i>									
1,4-Dioxane-d8	percent	N/A	N/A	95.80%	86.07-103%	ND	ND	2013-2014	
<i>Metals</i>									
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	
<i>Total Chromium Monitoring</i>									
Total Chromium	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.72	1-5.7	ND	No Range	2013-2017	
<i>Oxyhalide Anion</i>									
Chlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	89	0.1-280	180	ND-760	2013-2014	
<i>Perfluorinated Compounds</i>									
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	ND	2013-2014	



2017 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 - 2017	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	20	0.43	2.0	0.22 - 4.08	2	1 - 5	NO	2016 - 2017	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	10	4	0.54	ND - 2.7	2.2	ND - 3.7	NO	2015 - 2017	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass/electronics production wastes.
Barium	1000	2000	23.2	20-64	ND	ND - 110	NO	2017	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2	1	0.56	.2 - 1	0.3	.2 - .5	NO	2015 - 2017	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N	10	10	2.74	2.3 - 6.6	0.9	ND - 2.8	NO	2017	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	50	50	2	ND - 12	No Range	ND	NO	2015 - 2017	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	2.73	ND - 16	56	28 - 120	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	0.83	ND - 3	22	12 - 36	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4	4	0.71	.2 - 1.9	N/A	N/A	NO	2017	Result of drinking water regulations.

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards Established by USEPA and the California State Water Resources Control Board

Chloride	500	NONE	202	48 - 400	20	12 - 30	NO	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural sources; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	1600	N/A	1185	750 - 1,750	400	340 - 440	NO	2017	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	500	N/A	200	120 - 270	43	16 - 63	NO	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	1000	N/A	720	470 - 1,000	240	200 - 260	NO	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	5	N/A	0.035	ND - 0.14	0.9	.1 - 2.1	NO	2015 - 2016	Soil runoff.
Copper	1000	N/A	35	ND - 140	No Range	ND	NO	2017	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron	300	N/A	26.9	7.6 - 57	No Range	ND	NO	2017	Leaching from natural deposits.
Zinc	5000	N/A	9.25	ND - 37	No Range	ND	NO	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	50	N/A	1.78	ND - 7.11	No Range	ND	NO	2017	Leaching from natural deposits.

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

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED									WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENTS
Bicarbonate	N/A	N/A	94	83 - 110	160	140 - 180	N/A	2017	<p style="text-align: center;">Trace chemicals in water are measured in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), and parts per trillion (ppt).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parts per million = 1 drop in 13.6 gallons</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parts per billion = 1 drop in 13,563 gallons</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parts per trillion = 1 drop in 13,563,368 gallons</p>
Calcium	N/A	N/A	80	35 - 100	47	34 - 65	N/A	2017	
Hardness	N/A	N/A	253	91 - 310	130	94 - 180	N/A	2017	
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	12	1.0 - 20	4.2	2.5 - 5.9	N/A	2017	
pH	N/A	N/A	7.63	7.5 - 7.9	7.6	7.2 - 8.0	N/A	2017	
Potassium	N/A	N/A	6.16	3.1 - 8.5	No Range	ND	N/A	2015 - 2017	
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	85.4	59 - 120	130	120 - 150	N/A	2015 - 2017	
Sodium	N/A	N/A	160	120 - 260	38	27 - 52	N/A	2017	

Microbiological Contaminates

CONTAMINANT	Units	MCL	PHG	# Positives	Range	Sample Date	Violations	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Coliform	% positive sample	5%	0	0	Positive / Negative	Weekly	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform	~	1	0	0	Positive / Negative	Weekly	NO	Human and animal fecal waste.



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HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT?

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Rebates*



High-Efficiency Clothes Washers Rain Barrels & Cisterns Premium High-efficiency Toilets
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 the environment.

