

CITY OF HEMET



Annual Water Quality Report



2022

hemetca.gov



What's in this Report?

Quality of Water is Our Priority

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 2022, 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 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.



Water Source Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Hemet was completed in June 2002. Individual water source assessments were completed as recent as 2018.

City of Hemet wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities:

01

Sewer collection systems



02

Fire station



03

High density housing



04

Transportation corridors or road right-of-ways.



To review a copy of the water source assessment, please contact Travis Holyoak, City of Hemet Water Superintendent at (951) 765-3712.



Water Supply



The City of Hemet has two water supply sources, local groundwater and local water districts.

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



Connections

The City of Hemet has five connections with Eastern Municipal Water District and one connection with Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, used only as needed to supplement our water supply.

5



1



Protecting your 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 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, that 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 that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil /gas production and mining activities.



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.



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 (as N): 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.



Key Abbreviations

AL – Action Level

DLR – Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

UMHOS/CM – Micromhos per centimeter.
A measure of conductivity (electric current in water)

N/A – Not Applicable

ug/L – Micrograms per liter

mg/L – Milligrams per liter

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
(a measure of water cloudiness)

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter
(a measure of radioactivity)

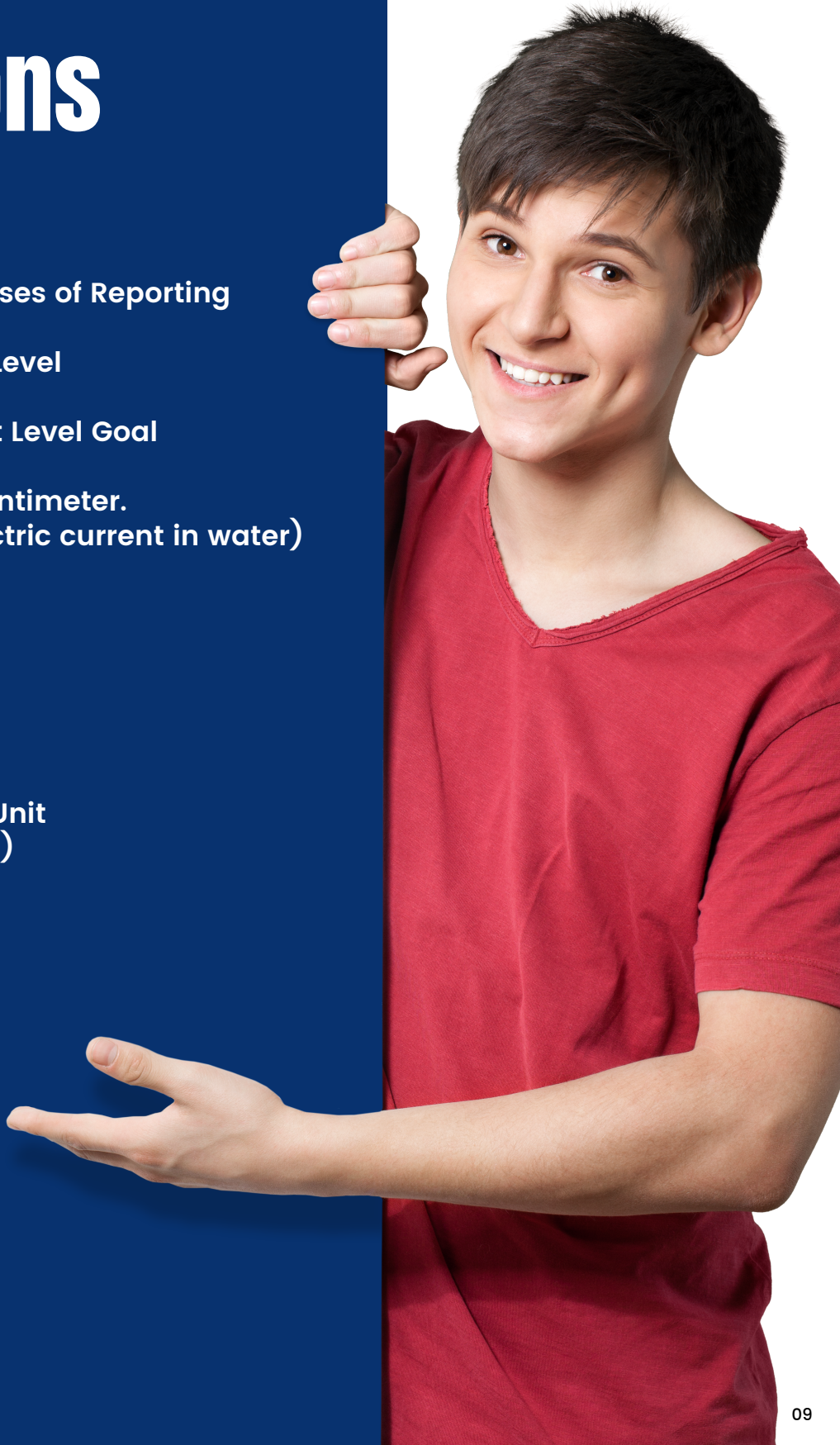
PHG – Public Health Goal

ppm – Parts per million

ppb – Parts per billion

ppt – Parts per trillion

ND – Non-Detected



2022 Water Quality Data Table - City of Hemet

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS							
Constituent	Units	State MCL/AL	RANGE	AVG.	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY STANDARDS	MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS BY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES						
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
GROSS ALPHA	pCi/L	15	No Range	3.39	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	pCi/L	20	No Range	2.730	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
ARSENIC	ppm	10	ND-<2	ND	NO	2020-2022	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	ug/L	1000	35-100	159	NO	2020-2022	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	ppb	1.3	ND-1.3	0.5	NO	2020-2022	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE	ppb	2	.35-.40	0.37	NO	2020-2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	ppb	10	No Range	ND	NO	2020-2022	Manufacturing processes
NITRATE (N)	mg/L	10	1.4-5.4	3.4	NO	2020-2022	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
PERCHLORATE	ppb	6	.73-2.0	1.27	NO	2020-2022	Manufacturing processes
SELENIUM	ppb	50	7.0-7.5	7.25	NO	2020-2022	Discharge from petroleum, glass & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; industrial waste
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS							
CHLORINE RESIDUALS	mg/L	[4.0(asCl2)]	.80-.78	0.68	NO	2022-2023	Drinking water disinfectant used for treatment
SECONDARY STANDARDS	AESTHETIC STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY USEPA Aesthetic Standards Established by USEPA AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD						
CHLORIDE	mg/L	500	200	147.5	NO	2020-2022	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
IRON	ug/L	300	No Range	50	NO	2020-2022	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	umhos/cm	1600	1100-1200	700	NO	2020-2022	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)	mg/L	1000	460-740	640	NO	2020-2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
METALS	LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING						
COPPER	mg/L	AL=1300	.067 - .87	.43	NO	2020-2022	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	ND-.0025	90TH PERCENTILE OF 30 SAMPLES	NO	2020-2022	
UCMR 4	UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4) - CONTAMINANTS DETECTED						
MANGANESE	ug/L	50	0-10	10	NO	2020-2022	Leaching from natural deposits
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ug/L	80	6.8-57	20.31	NO	2020-2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HALOACETIC ACIDS FIVE (HAA5)	ug/L	60	0-11	3.21	NO	2020-2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (E COLI)	# POSITIVES	0	0	0	NO	2020-2022	Human and Animal fecal waste
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	#POSITIVE COLIFORMS	0	0-1	0	NO	2020-2022	Naturally present in the environment

*No water from Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (LHMWD) was received during the 2022 reporting period.



ONE PART PER TRILLION (PPT)(ng/L) IS LIKE

- 1 second in nearly 32,000 years
- 1 teaspoon in 1.3 billion gallons
- 1 drop in 13,563,368 gallons

ONE PART PER BILLION (PPB)(ug/L) IS LIKE

- 1 second in nearly 32 years
- 1 teaspoon in 1.3 million gallons
- 1 drop in 13,563 gallons

ONE PART PER MILLION (PPM)(mg/L) IS LIKE

- 1 second in 11.5 days
- 1 teaspoon in 1,302 gallons
- 1 drop in 13.6 gallons

2022 Water Quality Data Table - emwd

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS			2022	2022
Constituent	Units	DLR Value	Range	Average
PRIMARY STANDARDS				
Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	0.1 - 0.38	0.25
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.4	ND - 4.2	0.91
Uranium	pCi/L	1	1.1 - 5.8	2.4
SECONDARY STANDARDS				
Chloride	mg/L	null	9.5 - 95	30
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	null	193 - 690	306
EC - Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	null	306 - 942	473
Sulfate	mg/L	0.5	9.0 - 222	62
OTHER PARAMETERS				
Aggressive Index (Corrosivity)	units	null	11.5 - 12.5	12.1
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	mg/L	null	111 - 174	137
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	mg/L	null	135 - 212	167
Calcium	mg/L	null	34 - 90	53
Hardness	mg/L	null	95 - 294	155
Hardness	gr/gal	null	5.5 - 17	9.1
Langelier Index	units	null	-0.43 - 0.56	0.21
Magnesium	mg/L	null	2.4 - 17	5.4
Odor at 60 degrees C	TON	null	No Range	1
pH, Field	pH unit	null	7.1 - 8.3	7.8
Potassium	mg/L	null	2.4 - 7.7	4.0
Silica	mg/L	null	18 - 26	21
Sodium	mg/L	null	27 - 97	41
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	0.3	0.4 - 0.9	0.6

2022 emwd East Valley Wells

17, 25, 26, 29, 33, 34, 35,
36, 38, 90, 91, 92

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS			2022	2022
Constituent	Units	DLR Value	Range	Average
PRIMARY STANDARDS				
Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	0.1 - 0.38	0.25
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.4	ND - 4.2	0.91
Uranium	pCi/L	1	1.1 - 5.8	2.4
SECONDARY STANDARDS				
Chloride	mg/L	null	9.5 - 95	30
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	null	193 - 690	306
EC - Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	null	306 - 942	473
Sulfate	mg/L	0.5	9.0 - 222	62
OTHER PARAMETERS				
Aggressive Index (Corrosivity)	units	null	11.5 - 12.5	12.1
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	mg/L	null	111 - 174	137
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	mg/L	null	135 - 212	167
Calcium	mg/L	null	34 - 90	53
Hardness	mg/L	null	95 - 294	155
Hardness	gr/gal	null	5.5 - 17	9.1
Langelier Index	units	null	-0.43 - 0.56	0.21
Magnesium	mg/L	null	2.4 - 17	5.4
Odor at 60 degrees C	TON	null	No Range	1
pH, Field	pH unit	null	7.4 - 8.5	8.1
Potassium	mg/L	null	3.4 - 4.1	3.7
Silica	mg/L	null	4.2 - 7.2	5.9
Sodium	mg/L	null	57 - 66	62
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	0.3	2.0 - 2.5	2.2
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ug/L	1	16 - 24	21

2022 emwd Hemet Water Filtration Plant

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity **2022**

Highest NTU **0.14**

%< = 0.1 **99.97**

My Water Advisor 2.0

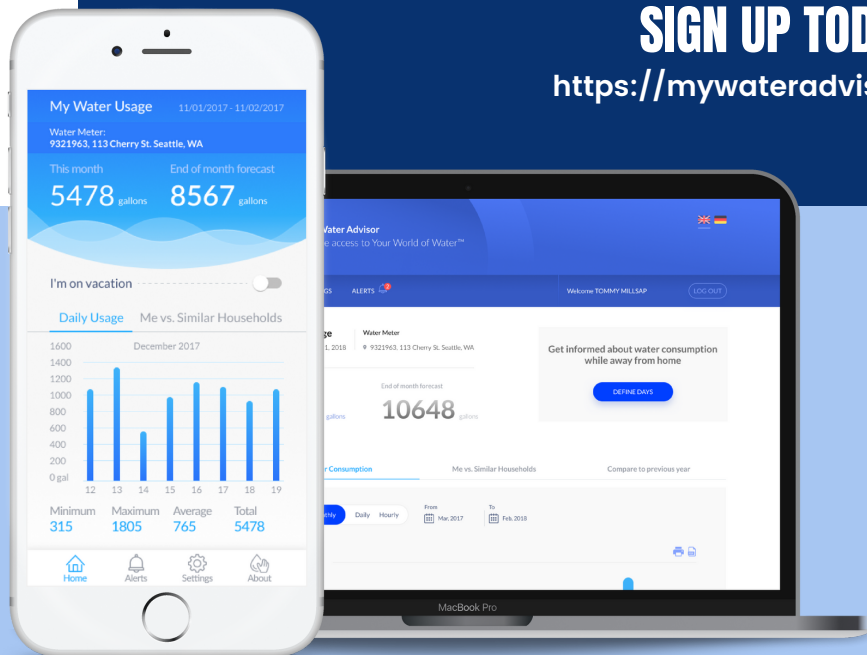


Monitor your water consumption with real time data, alerts and analytics

My Water Advisor 2.0 is a customer engagement tool for water customers to monitor their water consumption and receive alerts regarding their usage and leaks. Hemet is one of 11 California cities with AMI meters, which provide timely notifications of leaks, provide the ability to monitor water consumption, and provide customers the ability to set notification limits on their consumption rate.

SIGN UP TODAY

<https://mywateradvisor2.com/>



DOWNLOAD THE APP TODAY



Do you have questions about this report?

Because, we're here to help

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.



Contact

Brian Gerke, Water Quality and Conservation Specialist



Email

Bgerke@hemetca.gov



Telephone

951-765-3712



Website

<http://www.hemetca.gov/654/Water-Quality>

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