



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

2025

hemetca.gov



WHAT'S IN THIS REPORT?

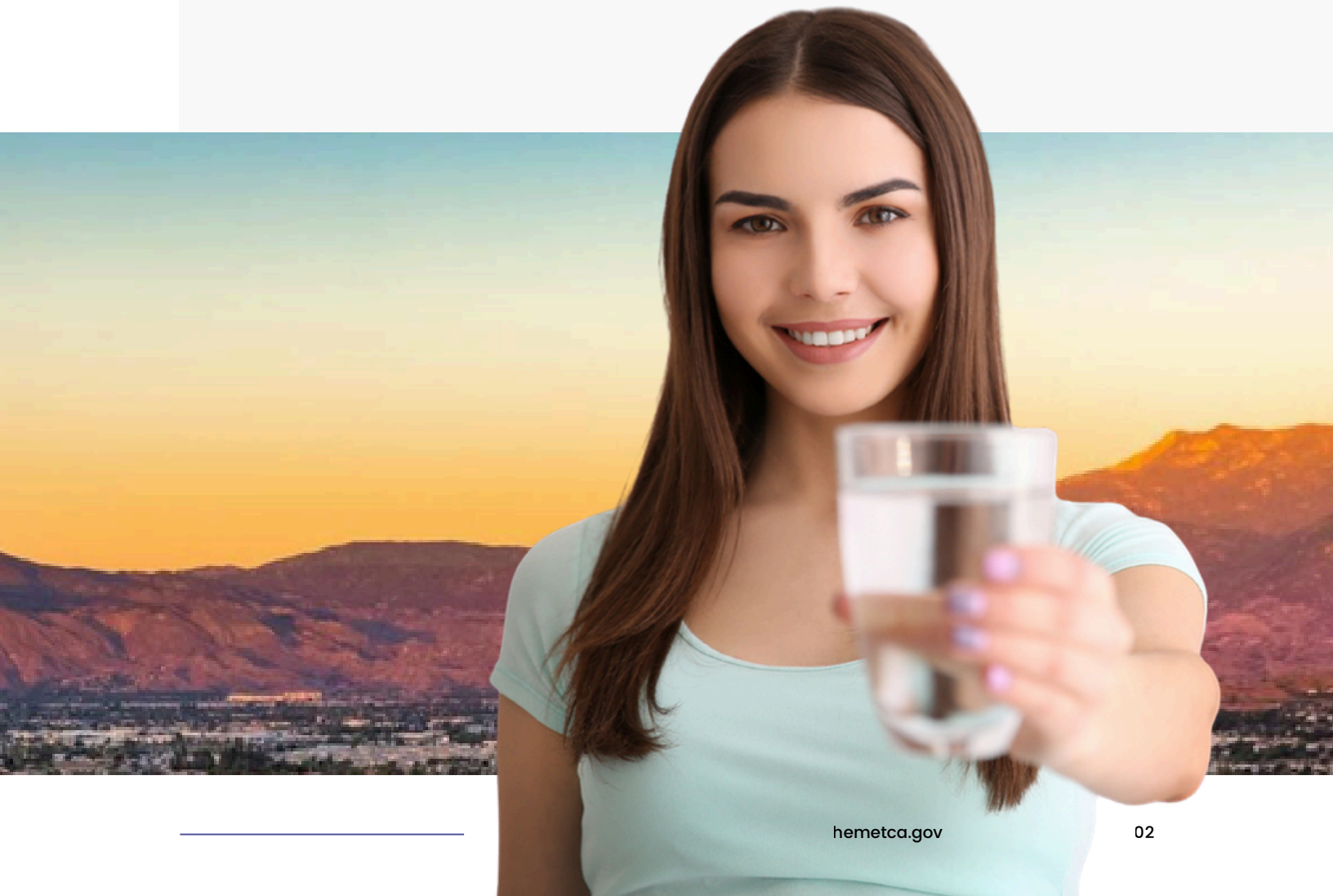
QUALITY OF WATER IS OUR PRIORITY

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 2025, 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 2021.

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 emergency 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.





LEAD AND COPPER RULE

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead and copper in drinking water is corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead and copper include pipes, solder, fixtures and faucets. The LCR established an action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 1.3 parts per million (ppm) for copper based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. If more than 10 percent of the samples are above either action level, further actions are required. Lead and copper are sampled on a state-mandated 3-year testing cycle with sampling conducted at selected customer taps.

The LCR requires the City of Hemet to sample at locations that may be particularly susceptible to high lead or copper concentrations. With a tiered system for prioritizing sampling sites, federal regulations prioritize sampling for single-family structures with copper pipes that have lead solder installed after 1982. The City of Hemet's sample locations remain the same for each sampling event unless voluntary participation from its customers is insufficient to meet the minimum required samples per the LCR.

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. The City of Hemet is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components beyond the meter. 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/lead.

Constituent	Units	Federal/State MCL/MRDL	MLCG/PHG/ MGRDLG	Range	Avg.	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
METALS	LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING								
COPPER	ppb	AL=1300	300	6.8-480	145	NO	2025	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.*
LEAD	ppb	AL=15	0.2	0-71	2.24	NO	2025	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

After an in-depth review of historical records and field inspections across the entire water system—including both public and privately owned service lines—the City has confirmed that there are no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement in its distribution system. All service lines were verified to be made of copper or plastic, which are safe materials for drinking water.

For more information, please visit <https://www.hemetca.gov/1261/Lead-Service-Line-Inventory>

The City of Hemet is committed to maintaining a safe and reliable water system. Moving forward, we will continue to update our records based on service line work and routine operations.

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



2025 Water Quality Data Table - City of Hemet

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS									
Constituent	Units	Federal/State MCL/MRDL	MLCG/PHG/MGRDLG	Range	Avg.	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
PRIMARY STANDARDS	MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS BY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES								
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
GROSS ALPHA	pCi/L	MCL=15	15	0-3.22	1.073	NO	2022-2025	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
URANIUM	pCi/L	MCL=20	0.43	0-2.73	1.67	NO	2020-2023	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
ARSENIC	ppb	MCL=10	0.004	0-4.2	3.1	NO	2024-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
FLUORIDE	ppm	MCL=2	1	0.36-0.39	.36	NO	2024-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
BARIUM	ppm	MCL=1000	2000	ND-49	25	NO	2024-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
COPPER	ppm	MCL=1000	300	0-36	12.7	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	ppb	MCL=10	0.02	.46-4.5	2.42	NO	2024	Manufacturing processes	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
NITRATE (N)	ppm	MCL=1	10	1.5-5	3.617	NO	2025	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
PERCHLORATE	ppb	MCL=6	1	0-1.2	0.30	NO	2025	Manufacturing processes	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
SELENIUM	ppb	MCL=50	30	5-12	8.5	NO	2025	Discharge from petroleum, glass & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; industrial waste	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.

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

2025 Water Quality Data Table - City of Hemet

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS									
Constituent	Units	Federal/State MCL/MRDL	MLCG/PHG/MGRDLG	Range	Avg.	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
PRIMARY STANDARDS	MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS BY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES								
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS									
CHLORINE RESIDUALS	mg/L	MRDL=[4.0(asCl2)]	MRDLG = 4 as Cl2	.77-1.03	.87	NO	2025	Drinking water disinfectant used for treatment	
TTHM	ppb	MCL=80	N/A	7.7-93	37.4	NO	2025	Drinking water disinfectant used for treatment	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HALOACETIC ACIDS	ppb	MCL=60	N/A	0-15	3.38	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
SECONDARY STANDARDS	AESTHETIC STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY USEPA Aesthetic Standards Established by USEPA AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD								
CHLORIDE	ppm	MCL=500	N/A	48-200	134.33	NO	2025	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
IRON	ppb	MCL=300	N/A	No Range	0	NO	2025	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	umhos/cm	MCL=1600	N/A	780-1200	990	NO	2025	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)	ppm	MCL=1000	N/A	470-802	636	NO	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
MANGANESE	ppb	MCL=50	500	0	0	NO	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
METALS	LEAD AND COPPER WELL SAMPLING								
COPPER	ppb	AL=1300	300	ND-50	6.89	NO	2025	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.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor."
LEAD	ug/L	AL=15	0.2	ND-5	1.875	NO	2025		Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED									
HARDNESS	ppm	N/A	N/A	92-390	261	NO	2025	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and is usually naturally occurring	
PH	pH	N/A	N/A	7.6-8.1	7.8	NO	2025		
SODIUM	ppm	N/A	N/A	93-126	113	NO	2025	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring	

*No water from Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (LHMWD) was received during the 2025 reporting period.

*Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. City of Hemet is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Hemet's Water Quality Specialist, Brian Gerke, at 951-765-3712 (Si tiene preguntas sobre este informe o inquietudes sobre el plomo, comuníquese con la Oficina de Administración de Obras Públicas al (951)760-2265). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

2025 Water Quality Data Table - emwd

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS			2025	2025
Constituent	Units	DLR Value	Range	Average
PRIMARY STANDARDS				
Arsenic	µg/L	2	ND-5.2	2.6
Barium	µg/L	100	ND-140	ND
Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	0.1-0.4	0.2
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	3	ND-10.6	3.5 (2023 Data)
Gross Beta	pCi/L	4	ND-20	8.25 (2023 Data)
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.4	ND - 4.8	1.2
Selenium	µg/L	5	ND-16	ND
Uranium	pCi/L	1	ND-6.6	2.4 (2023 Data)
SECONDARY STANDARDS				
Chloride	mg/L	null	10-102	36
Iron	µg/L	100	ND-689	ND
Turbidity, Laboratory	NTU	0.1	ND-1.6	0.4
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	null	176-594	309
EC - Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	null	304-903	510
Sulfate	mg/L	0.5	11-184	64
OTHER PARAMETERS				
Aggressive Index (Corrosivity)	units	null	11.4-12.0	11.4
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	mg/L	null	101-158	126
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	mg/L	null	123-193	154
Boron	µg/L	100	ND-233	ND
Calcium	mg/L	null	33-79	55
Color - Apparent	units	3	ND-10	ND
Hardness	mg/L	null	92-256	162
Hardness	gr/gal	null	5.4-15	9.5
Langelier Index	units	null	-0.41-0.19	-0.13
Magnesium	mg/L	null	2.2-15	6.1
Odor at 60 degrees C	TON	null	1->6	1
pH, Field	pH unit	null	7.1-8.0	7.5
Potassium	mg/L	null	2.4-7.5	4.3
Silica	mg/L	null	17-26	22
Sodium	mg/L	null	23-93	44
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	0.3	ND-1.4	0.5

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS			2025	2025
Constituent	Units	DLR Value	Range	Average
PRIMARY STANDARDS				
Gross Beta	pCi/L	4	No Range	12
Aresnic	µg/L	2	No Range	2.0
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.4	ND-0.7	ND
SECONDARY STANDARDS				
Chloride	mg/L	null	39-115	71
Color - Apparent	units	3	ND-7.5	ND
EC - Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	null	291-578	447
Sulfate	mg/L	0.5	16-44	29
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	null	154-313	248
OTHER PARAMETERS				
Aggressive Index (Corrosivity)	units	null	11.2-11.9	11.6
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	mg/L	null	62-102	75
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	mg/L	null	76-125	92
Boron	µg/L	100	ND-165	114
Calcium	mg/L	null	14-28	20
HAA5 - Haloacetic Acids (Five)	µg/L	1	9.3-38	16
Hardness	mg/L	null	67-123	93
Hardness	gr/gal	null	3.9-7.2	5.4
Langelier Index	units	null	-0.59 - 0.18	-0.30
Magnesium	mg/L	null	7.7-13	11
Odor at 60 degrees C	TON	null	ND-1	1
pH, Field	pH unit	null	7.3-8.5	8.0
Potassium	mg/L	null	1.9-3.8	2.9
Silica	mg/L	null	5.4-11	8.8
Sodium	mg/L	null	31-72	52
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	0.3	2.0-3.1	2.5
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	µg/L	1	30-72	46
Turbidity, Laboratory	NTU	0.1	ND-0.14	ND

2025 emwd East Valley Wells

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

2025 emwd Hemet Water Filtration Plant

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity **2025**

Highest NTU **0.09**

%< = 0.1 **100**



My Water Advisor 2.0

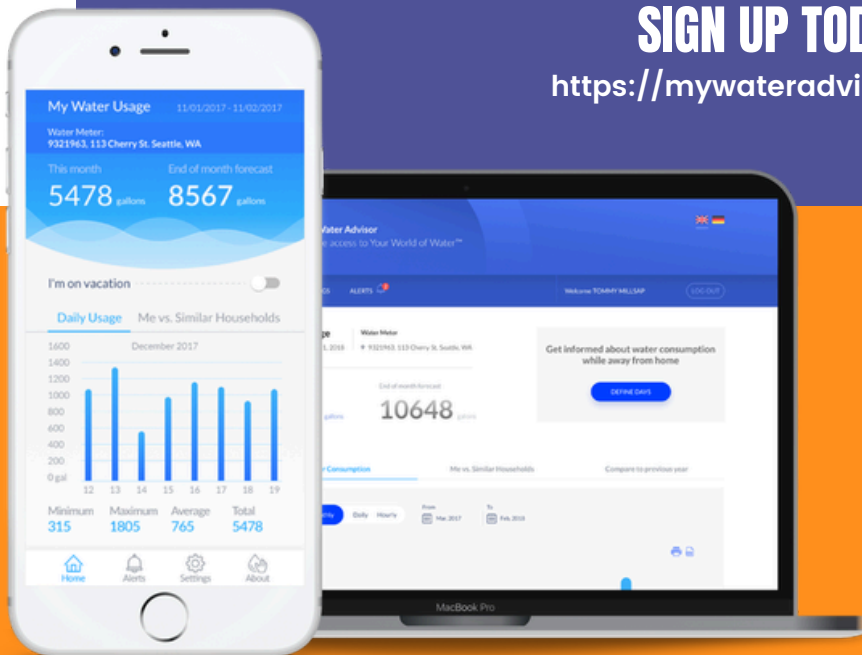


Monitor your water consumption with real time data, alerts and analytics

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

Available for IOS and Android



Do you have questions about this report?

Because, we're here to help

Public Participation Opportunity

The Hemet City Council holds regular meetings twice a month, on the second and fourth Tuesdays at 6:00 p.m., in the council chambers, located at 450 E. Latham Ave., Hemet, California 92543. Members of the public are welcome to provide comments during the 'Communications from the Public' portion of the agenda.



Contact

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Email

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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