



Your 2012 Water Quality Report

June 2013

Inside this issue:

- Questions & Answers
- Special Health Information
- Terms You'll Want To Know
- 2012 Water Quality Table

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

If you have questions, suggestions or comments about the information contained in this 2012 Water Quality Report please contact Ken Caldwell at (951) 277-1414 ext. 6324. If you are a landlord or manage a multi-dwelling, please contact us to order as many additional copies of the report as you need for distribution to your tenants or visit our website at www.llwd.org.

The Quality Of The Water You Drink

Lee Lake Water District has prepared this 2012 Consumer Confidence Report to describe where our water comes from, what it contains and how it compares with state and federal drinking water standards for safety, appearance, taste and smell.

Where our water comes from

Lee Lake's water supply comes from Northern California via the California Aqueduct. It begins as snow melt in the Northern Sierra Nevada mountains. Before reaching the Aqueduct, it travels through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, then through 444 miles of the Aqueduct to the Metropolitan Water District's Henry J. Mills Treatment Plant in Riverside, where it is treated before

delivery to Lee Lake and on to our customers.

Water Supply

Southern California continues to face significant water supply challenges in 2012 and beyond. As summer temperatures rise, it's critical that residents and businesses continue to conserve water.

In the past, California relied on wet winters to replenish water reserves. Today, winter storms don't improve the current water shortage significantly because of pumping restrictions in the Delta to protect various endangered fish species. Please reduce

water consumption and do your part to protect your family and community from



Every Drop Counts

the impacts of the water crisis. California is in the midst of a drought emergency that, for the first time in history, extends from one end of the state to the other.

Continuous Testing Ensures Quality

Lee Lake's supplier, the Western Municipal Water District works with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the California State Department of Health Services and independent certified testing laboratories to continuously monitor the quality of the water supplies. Metropolitan, the supplier of most of the water Western serves, has one of the most sophisticated water quality monitoring and treatment programs in the world. It performs continuous daily monitoring and several hundred additional samplings each month. Western and Lee Lake perform even more testing, with 100 bacteriological samplings and 20 physi-

cal samplings taken from 40 different locations each month.

General Water Quality Information

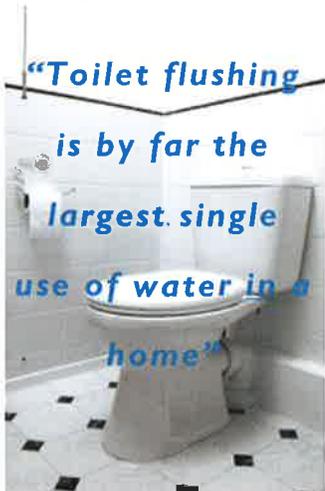
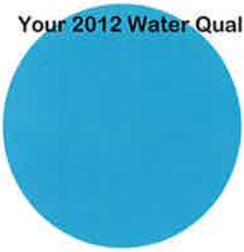
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive mate-

rial, 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.

General Water Quality Info continued...



- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, agricultural

application, and septic systems.

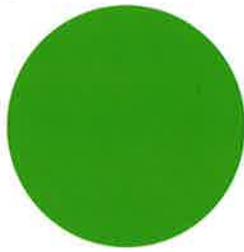


- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

ment regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Depart-



Abbreviations

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG	Public Health Goal
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
NA	Not Applicable
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ND	None Detected
N	Nitrogen
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids (Five)
RAA	Running Annual Average
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
µS/cm	MicroSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)
ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
NL	Notification Level
pCi/L	PicoCuries per Liter

Terms You'll Want to Know

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.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWDs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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.

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 (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

This report is based on requirements supplied by the California Department of Health Services, division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management revised through January 2013 and data supplied by Metropolitan Water District from 2012 Water Quality Report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # detections	# months in violation	MCL			MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
			MCL				
Total Coli form Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection			0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coli form or E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli			0	Human and animal fecal waste
		Units	State or Federal MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	LLWD Levels Range Average		Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
CLARITY							
Turbidity (a)		NTU	5	NA	0.5-0.8	(Highest) 0.07	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum (b)		PPB	1000	600	65-160	120	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Nitrate (as N) (c)		PPM	10	10	ND-0.7	0.7	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Fluoride (i)		PPM	2.0	1	0.3-0.9	0.7	Water additive for dental health
RADIOLOGICALS							
Uranium		pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-1	1	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (FEDERAL RULE)							
Total Trihalomethanes Distribution System (TTHM) (d) d'		PPB	80	NA	17.0-77.0	Highest RAA 77	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution (e)		PPB	60	NA	ND-19	Highest RAA 19	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System		PPM	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.06-2.01	Highest RAA 0.81	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (f)		PPB	10	(0)	ND-11	3.4	By-product of drinking water ozonation
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards							
Aluminum (b)		PPB	1000	600	65-160	120	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride		PPM	500	NA	80-100	92	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color		Units	15	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic material
Corrosivity (g)		SI	Non-corrosive	NA	0.19-0.25	0.22	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Odor Threshold (h)		TON	3	NA	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance		µS/cm	1600	NA	380-600	490	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate		PPM	500	NA	27-44	36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		PPM	1000	NA	280-290	290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING							
N-Nitrosodimethylamine		PPT	NA	NA	ND-0.01	0.004	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
OTHER PARAMETERS							
Boron		PPB	NA	NL=1000	150	150	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Alkalinity		PPM	NA	NA	64-86	75	
Calcium		PPM	NA	NA	16-23	20	
Chlorate		PPB	NA	NL=800	27	27	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial process
Hardness		PPM	NA	NA	78-110	100	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
HPC		CFU/ml	NA	NA	ND-1	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium		PPM	NA	NA	12-13	12	
pH		pH units	NA	NA	8.2-8.6	8.4	
Potassium		PPM	NA	NA	2.8-2.9	2.8	
Sodium		PPM	NA	NA	60-67	64	
TOC		PPM	TT	NA	1.7-2.5	2.1	Various natural and man-made sources
LEAD AND COPPER		# of samples	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Public Health Goal	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)		30	<0.005	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)		30	0.13	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Footnotes

- (a) As Primary Standard, the turbidity levels of the filtered water were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the online measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1 NTU for more than one hour. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance.
- (b) Aluminum, copper, MTBE and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.
- (c) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.
- (d) Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the following: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.
- d' HEALTH EFFECT - 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.
- (e) HEALTH EFFECT - Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (f) Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
- (g) Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes
- (h) Metropolitan utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. For more information, call MWD at (213) 217-6850.
- (i) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.



Office Hours:
Monday - Thursday
7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Friday
7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Presorted Standard
U.S. Postage Paid
Santa Ana, CA
Permit No. 4508

C.W. Colladay
President

Paul Rodriguez
Vice President

Damon De Frates
Director

Grant Destache
Director

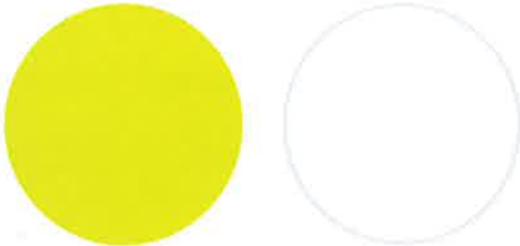
John Butler
Director

Jeff R. Pape
General Manager

Board meets at 8:30 a.m. the fourth Tuesday of each month at 22646 Temescal Canyon Road, Corona, CA 92883. Meetings are open to the public.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH

JUL - 5 2013



Lee Lake Water District

Special Health Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example; people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses) you can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. 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. Lee Lake Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 2 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).