

YOUR 2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Lee Lake Water District

June 2015

The Quality Of The Water You Drink



Lee Lake Water District has prepared this 2014 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.

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 physical samplings taken from 40 different locations each month.

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

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.

Drought Declared

Southern California continues to face significant water supply challenges in 2014 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 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.

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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 2014 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.

General Water Quality Info continued...

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 and gas production and mining activities.

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. Department 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 (800) 426-4791.



Terms 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 SDWS 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.

Abbreviations

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

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 <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>				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	ND	(Highest) ND	Soil runoff	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum (b)		PPB	1000	600	ND-190	117	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion	
Nitrate (as N) (c)		PPM	10	10	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion	
Fluoride (i)		PPM	2.0	1	0.7-1.0	0.8	Water additive for dental health	
RADIOLOGICALS								
Uranium		pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-4	2	Erosion of natural deposits	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (FEDERAL RULE)								
Total Trihalomethanes Distribution System(TTHM)(d) d ¹		PPB	80	NA	17.0-38.0	Highest RAA 28.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution (e)		PPB	60	NA	ND-19	Highest RAA 11.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System		PPM	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.20-2.0	Highest RAA 0.89	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Bromate (f)		PPB	10	(0)	ND-23	4.8	By-product of drinking water ozonation	
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards								
Aluminum (b)		PPB	1000	600	ND-190	117	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion	
Chloride		PPM	500	NA	94-97	96	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Color		Units	15	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic material	
Corrosivity (g)		SI	Non-corrosive	NA	0.14-0.22	0.18	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	618-623	621	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate		PPM	500	NA	62-65	64	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		PPM	1000	NA	333-349	341	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING								
N-Nitrosodimethylamine		PPT	NA	NA	4-4-5.4		By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes	
OTHER PARAMETERS								
Boron		PPB	NA	NL=1000	170	170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Alkalinity		PPM	NA	NA	86-90	88		
Calcium		PPM	NA	NA	26-28	27		
Chlorate		PPB	NA	NL=800	33	33	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial process	
Hardness		PPM	NA	NA	120-122	121	Municipal and industrial waste discharges	
HPC		CFU/ml	NA	NA	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment	
Magnesium		PPM	NA	NA	13	13		
pH		pH units	NA	NA	8.1-8.3	8.2		
Potassium		PPM	NA	NA	3.1	3.1		
Sodium		PPM	NA	NA	72-78	75		
TOC		PPM	TT	NA	1.3-3.6	2.2	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.
- d¹ 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.



Lee Lake Water District

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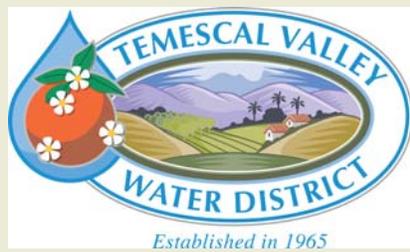
John Butler

Director

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

Big News!!

On July 1, 2015 Lee Lake Water District will change its name to Temescal Valley Water District. The Board elected to make this change to better communicate the District service area and promote regional prominence to government agencies, customers, and others in the Temescal Valley. Our new web address will be www.temescalvwd.com



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 (1-800-426-4791)**.