

IDYLLWILD WATER DISTRICT

Newsletter and Consumer Confidence Report

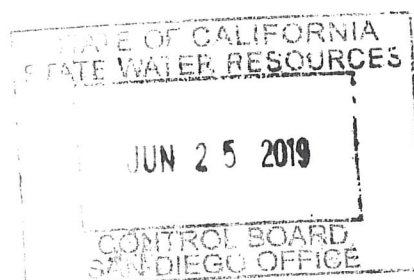
Summer 2019

The enclosed Consumer Confidence Report provides information regarding the quality of water that you received from the Idyllwild Water District (IWD) during 2018. IWD staff work diligently to provide its customers safe, high quality water. Your local water supply met state and federal requirements and regulations for all treated water delivered to customers. However, on June 15, 2018 test results showed that we exceeded the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The MCL standards for THMs and HAA5 are 80 parts per billion (ppb) and 60 ppb, respectively. The average level of Trihalomethanes over the last year was 87 ppb. The average level of Haloacetic Acids over the last year was 64 ppb.

The State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water reviewed this violation, requiring us to develop a solution to prevent exceedance for both THMs and HAA5. A commitment was made by IWD to first develop a method to lower the levels, through minimizing the use of our Foster Lake wells and increasing the water produced from in-town wells, thus reducing our levels to acceptable compliance levels. The District elected to install a filter system designed to treat our Foster lake wells to lower levels, utilizing a Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filter system which has been installed and running since April 2019.

The District uses Foster Lake to recharge water naturally through percolating water, which maintains the groundwater levels to the surrounding Foster Lake wells. IWD receives water directly from Lilly Creek into Foster Lake. Our other source for Foster Lake is a stream diversion on Strawberry Creek that is pumped across town into the Lake. Unfortunately, the current year (2018) has only produced about 25% of average precipitation. Foster Lake is full as of February 2019.

The Board of Directors and staff at the District are dedicated to preserving our watershed and sustaining our environment, now and into the future. Through cooperation and our customers' continually improving efficiency in water use, IWD will create reliability of supply to cushion against extended future drought. Through community cooperation and the implementation of efficiencies, the Board of Directors strives to support the local economy and to ensure sustainable supplies for the future.



IDYLLWILD WATER DISTRICT 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

We test the drinking water as required by state and federal regulations (see the exception noted on Page 1 Paragraph1). This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Water in 2018 was supplied from 12 out of our 24 wells in the Idyllwild area.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed in 2007 and can be reviewed in our office at 25945 State Hwy. 243-Idyllwild, CA.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **Third Wednesday of the month IWD Boardroom at 6:00 p.m.-25945 State Hwy. 243-Idyllwild, CA**

For more information, contact: **Michael Creighton, General Manager** Phone: **(951) 659-2143**

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected from testing for the 2018 calendar year or earlier. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Sampling Results Showing Detection of Lead and Copper (2016)

Lead and Copper (unit of measure)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. of sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical source of contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	9.5	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10	0.69	None	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or constituent (unit of measure)	Sample date	Level detected	Range of detections	MCL	PHG/ MCLG	Typical source of contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2016-2018	16	11-22	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	2016-2018	44	25-72	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.

Detection of Disinfectant Byproducts

Chemical or constituent (unit of measure)	Sample date	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical source of contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	.95	0.3-2.0	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2018	87*	12-120	80	n.a.	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2018	64.8*	3.6-64	60	n.a.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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*MCL exceedance.

Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or constituent (unit of measure)	Sample date	Level detected	Range of detections	MCL	PHG(MCL G)	Typical source of contaminant
Gross alpha activity (pCi/L)	2013-2018	1.2	0-3	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013-2018	2.93	0.00 – 5.93	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2017-2018	0.34	ND – 0.92	10	10	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum(ppm)	2016-2018	0.065	0-0.28	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits

Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or constituent (unit of measure)	Sample date	Level detected	Range of detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of Contaminant
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	2016-2018	121	95-160	1000	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	2016-2018	6.6	3.3-17	500	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	2016-2018	3.9	0.8-16	500	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	2016-2018	170	110-250	1600	n.a.	Substances that form ions when in water/ sea water influence.
Turbidity (units)	2016-2018	1.0	0-2.5	5	n.a.	Soil runoff
Aluminum (ppb)	2016-2018	65	0-280	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2016-2018	78	ND-330	300	n.a.	Leaching from natural deposits

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 and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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 provide the same protection for public health.

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. Idyllwild 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. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Terms and abbreviations used in the tables are as follows:

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.

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 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: MCLs and MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

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

.n.a.: not applicable

N.D.: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

IWD ACTIVITIES

Since Idyllwild Water District does not have access to water supplies other than the local supplies, the last winter with only 25% of normal precipitation is a good reason for asking all customers to continue with the sensible water efficient use habits you have developed over the last three years.

The District is doing all it can to improve its efficiency and enhance our ability to provide high quality customer service and reliable water service.

2019 Foster Lake is Full



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Board of Directors

Dr. Charles Schelly, President
Peter Szabadi, Vice President
Steven Kunkle, Director
David Hunt, Director
Les Gin, Director

Use Less Water, Spend Less Money

- Stop Leaks – Check appliances and outside systems such as sprinklers for leaks. Get to know your water meter – it provides important information about consumption and leaks. Common leaks waste 10% of the water used in many homes.
- Replace Old Toilets – Toilet flushing is the top water user in the home. If you haven't replaced your toilet in 10 years or more, you'll benefit from the new high efficiency models. Check the internal flapper for leaks by adding a little food coloring to the tank. If the colored water shows up in the toilet bowl-it's time to replace the rubber flapper.
- Buy an efficient Clothes Washer - Washers are the second-largest water user in the home. New "Energy Star" certified models use 50% less water and energy per load.
- Visit our website www.idyllwildwater.com

Some of the above suggestions may save up to \$200.00 per year in water and energy costs. If you need more information, call us at (951) 659-2143.