



IDYLLWILD WATER DISTRICT

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

June 2023

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The enclosed Consumer Confidence Report provides information regarding the quality of water that you received from the Idyllwild Water District (IWD) during 2022. IWD staff work diligently to provide its customers safe, high-quality water. 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.

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. The current year (2022) produced about 63% of average snow and precipitation.

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.

We test the drinking water as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Favor de comunicarse Idyllwild Water District at (951) 659-2143.



Idyllwild Water District mission is to provide reliable water and sewer service in a safe, cost-effective, and environmentally sound manner in accordance with the community needs.

Board of Directors

Dr. Charles Schelly,
President

Peter Szabadi, Vice
President

Steve Kunkle, Director

Steve Olson, Director
Vacant, Director

General Manager

Leo Havener

Chief Financial Officer

Hosny Shouman

Chief Water Operator

Joseph Reyes

Idyllwild Water District

25945 Hwy. 243

P.O. Box 397

Idyllwild, CA 92549

Phone (951) 659-2143

Fax (951) 659-9990

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Water in 2022 was supplied from 13 of the 17 wells owned by IWD.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed in 2007 and is available for review at IWD office located at 25945 State Hwy. 243, Idyllwild, CA 92549.

Time & place of regularly scheduled Board meetings for public participation:

Third Wednesday of the month at 6:00 p.m. in the IWD Boardroom located at 25945 State Hwy. 243, Idyllwild, CA 92549. Information can be located on the district website, <https://www.idyllwildwater.com>.

For more information contact: Leo Havener, General Manager Phone: (951) 659-2143

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and 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>.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2022. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The drinking water provided exceeds some secondary drinking water standards. Secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics and have no known health effects associated with consumption. 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).

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 have not replaced your toilet in 10 years or more, you will 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 is 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 hundreds of dollars per year in water and energy costs. If you need more information, call us at (951) 659-2143.

Terms and Abbreviations Used in this Report and Tables

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Non-enforceable guidelines regarding chemicals that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water.

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

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

N/A: Not applicable

N.D.: Not detectable at testing limit

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

About Your Drinking Water Quality

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected from testing for the 2022 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.

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1: Sampling Results Showing Detection of Lead and Copper (2022)

Lead and Copper (unit of measure)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	2022	10	0.0037	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2022	10	0.80	1	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2: 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)	2021 - 2022	15	9.5 - 20	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2021 - 2022	35.8	25 - 65	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and usually naturally occurring



Table 3: Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (unit of measure)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	0.64	0.02 – 1.5	4.0 (as Cl ₂) [MRDL]	4 (as Cl ₂) [MRDLG]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	59	14 - 46	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	2022	42	4.6 – 37	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019 - 2022	1.51	ND -1.51	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2022	ND	ND – 1.2	10	10	Leaching from natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2019-2022	1.75	ND – 6.77	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2019-2022	ND	ND – 0.16	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 4: Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

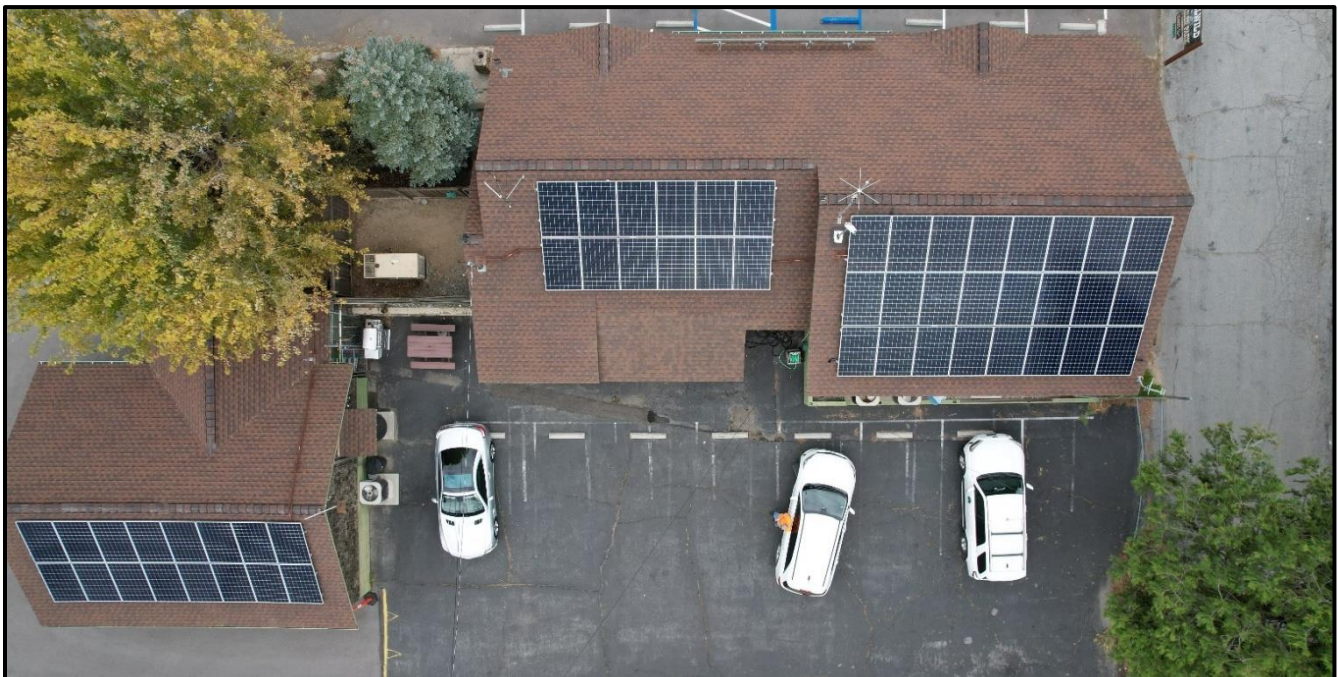
Chemical or Constituent (unit of measure)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019 - 2022	108	ND – 180	1,000	None	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2019 - 2022	16.2	2.8 – 29	500	None	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2019 - 2022	2.4	.53 – 8	500	None	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (us/cm)	2019 - 2022	170	59 – 250	1,600	None	Substances that form ions when in water
Turbidity (NTU)	2019 - 2022	18.9	0 – 78	5	None	Soil runoff
Aluminum (ppb)	2019 - 2022	52	ND – 390	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2019 - 2022	0	ND – 1600	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2019-2022	ND	ND - 43	500	None	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Color (color units)	2019 - 2022	1.9	ND – 30	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials

Table 5: Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	2019 - 2022	73.6	43 - 100	N/A	N/A
Alkalinity (mg/L)	2019 - 2022	72.3	46 - 100	N/A	N/A
Calcium (mg/L)	2019 - 2022	15.5	8.3 - 27	N/A	N/A
pH (pH units)	2019 - 2022	7.1	6.8 – 7.8	N/A	N/A
Magnesium (mg/L)	2019 - 2022	1.27	ND – 4.8	N/A	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0	2022	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	2022	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	2022	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste



Solar Panels at Administration Office reduce District energy costs.

Uranium Removal Unit



Foster Lake and Water Treatment

Sand Filter



Strawberry Creek Water Inlet to Foster

Strawberry Creek Pipeline Replacement Project, Phase 1



Weather Station at District Administration Office



Well 11 House



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