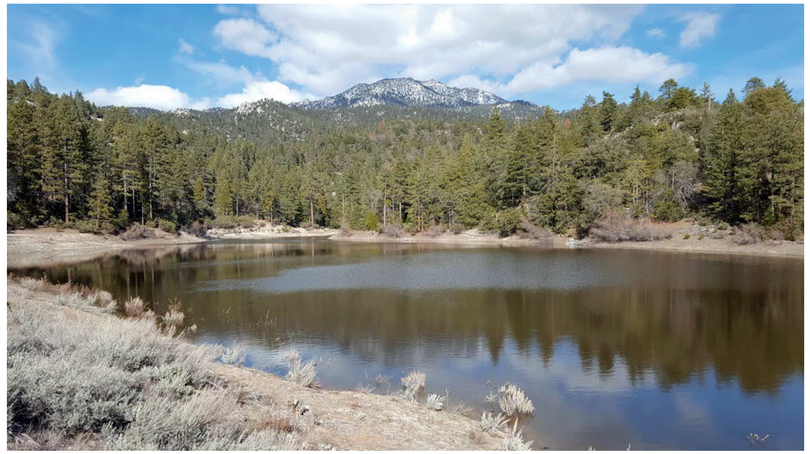
IWD ACTIVITIES

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services has rescinded a statewide drought emergency that had imposed restrictions on all California residents to reduce water consumption. However, since our area is only one very dry season away from a drought, we are 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. As you may know, the last year was disrupted by substantial board of directors and staff drama. With a stable Board the District has undertaken the following:

- Upgraded the internal computer technology with offsite monitoring and redundancy;
- Replaced the vintage billing system with a modern system that will allow detailed analysis of data leading to better decision making (new billing format in June!);
- Cancelled the proposed recycled water project as a result of a careful financial analysis that revealed it would actually result in substantially higher rates for both wastewater and water rate payers with limited actual value to the community; and
- Preparing a complete revision to the Water Rules and Regulations and related documents in order to streamline the process of delivering water service (water meters) to new customers.



Foster Lake is Full!

IDYLLWILD WATER DISTRICT
25945 HIGHWAY 243
P.O. BOX 397
IDYLLWILD, CA 92549-0397

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.

IDYLLWILD WATER DISTRICT

Newsletter and Consumer Confidence Report

Summer 2017

The enclosed Consumer Confidence Report provides information regarding the quality of water that you received from the Idyllwild Water District (IWD) during 2016. IWD staff work diligently to provide its customers safe, high quality water. Your local water supply met state and federal requirements and regulations. IWD operates two water treatment processes. The first adjusts the pH or acidity to reduce the potential for corrosion in the water system and our customer's plumbing. The second removes high levels of naturally occurring iron and manganese to minimize poor flavor profiles. The District also adds small portions of bleach to maintain good water quality throughout the distribution and storage system. The majority of the system is dependent on gravity, which increases the overall reliability of service.

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. Thanks to the abundant snow and precipitation this year (2017), Foster Lake is full and overflowing and the Foster Lake and Lilly Creek wells have completely recovered. The other District wells have also recovered to over 95% of their historic capacity.

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
2016 Consumer Confidence Report

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, 2016 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 2016 was supplied from 10 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: **Jack Hoagland, General Manager** Phone: **(951) 659-2143**

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected from testing for the 2016 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	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. of sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical source of contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	9.5	None	15	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	Sample date	Level detected	Range of detections	MCL	PHG/ MCLG	Typical source of contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2011-2016	14	12-21	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	2011-2016	45	27-72	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.

Detection of Disinfectant Byproducts

Chemical or constituent	Sample date	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG/ (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical source of contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	.95	0.3-2.0	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4 (asCl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2016	10	8.2-10	80	n.a.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2016	5.4	ND-5.4	60	n.a.	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or constituent	Sample date	Level detected	Range of detections	MCL	PHG/ (MCLG)	Typical source of contaminant
Gross alpha activity (pCi/L)	2016	0.498	0.000-1.36	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016	0.283	0.00 – 0.948	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2011-2016	<0.1	< 0.1-0.2	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2011-2016	0.24	<0.20-0.95	10	10	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum(ppm)	2011-2016	<0.05	<0.05 – 0.27	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits

Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or constituent	Sample date	Level detected	Range of detections	MCL	PHG/ MCLG	Typical source of Contaminant
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	2011-2016	130	86-180	1000	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	2011-2016	5.5	3.4-12	500	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	2011-2016	4.5	1.1-16	500	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	2011-2016	170	120-250	1600	n.a.	Substances that form ions when in water/ sea water influence.
Turbidity (units)	2011-2016	1.5	<0.10-2.8	5	n.a.	Soil runoff
Aluminum (ppb)	2011-2016	< 50	<50 - 70	200	n.a.	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2011-2016	100	<100 - 100	300	n.a.	Leaching from natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS) ppb	2011-2016	<80	ND - <80	500	n.a.	Municipal and Industrial waste discharges
Zinc (ppm)	2011-2016	<0.05	<0.05-210	5.0	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Manganese(ppb)	2011-2016	< 20	ND - <20	50	n.a.	Leaching from natural deposit

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 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 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 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. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) and available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 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 for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when 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 USEPA'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. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).