



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



***Presented By***  
**Idyllwild Water District**

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



PWS ID#: CA3310019

## Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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 at (800) 426-4791 or [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).



## Water Treatment Process

The water treatment process consists of a series of steps and processes / techniques to ensure that the water that reaches the consumers is of the highest quality and meets or exceeds the requirements set by the SWRCB (State Water Resource Control Board).

All our water for the year 2023 was drawn from the aquifer via wells. We have wells at our main treatment facility at Foster Lake, but also from wells located in and around Idyllwild. Depending on location and established requirements, the water is then treated by some or all of the following processes:

**Aeration (Foster Lake Treatment Plant)** – aids in the removal of heavy metals (iron and manganese), naturally occurring gasses (sulfur), and increases the pH of the water.

**Disinfection (All Source and Treatment Sites)**– adding of Chlorine (pre and post filtration as needed) for disinfection of any/all bacteria that may be present.

**Filtration** – (Foster Lake Treatment Plant) Greensand filter (to remove any suspended solids), GAC (Granular Activated Carbon) filter to remove disinfection byproducts and improve taste and odor.

**Ion Exchange / Resin Filtration (Fern Valley 1A)**– Ensures the removal of naturally occurring Uranium, Radium, and Gross Alpha particles from source water.

After treatment and disinfection some of the water is pumped directly to distribution, the rest is stored in sanitized above ground reservoirs (tanks).

**QUESTIONS?** For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Curt Sauer, General Manager, at (951) 659-2143.

## Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at Idyllwild Water District Boardroom, 25945 Highway 243. For more information, visit [idyllwildwater.com](http://idyllwildwater.com).

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or [water.epa.gov/drink/hotline](http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline).





## Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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 California law 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.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

**Radioactive Contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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



## Where does my water come from?

All the water produced by Idyllwild Water District (IWD) is groundwater drawn from the aquifer below. In 2023, 11 of our 17 wells ranging in depth from 88 to 500 feet were used. Each well (source) is required by regulation to have and maintain a Drinking Water Source Assessment. The following list shows the source wells used in 2023 along with the completion date of its assessment.

Foster Lake # 2	12/02	Curtis # 24	12/02
Foster Lake # 4	12/02	Fern Valley 1 A	12/02
Foster Lake # 10	12/02	Fern Valley 2	12/02
Foster Lake # 13	12/02	Rockdale # 28	11/07
Foster Lake # 15	12/02	Golden Rod # 31	12/02
Stratton # 23	12/02		

Copies of any of the complete DWSAP's may be found at our administrative office located at 25945 Hwy 243, Idyllwild CA 92549



## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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. EPA.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**NS:** No standard.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

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

**PHG (Public Health Goal):** 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 EPA.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.



The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

IWD received a monitoring violation in 2023, as we missed a required BACT T test (Title 22 chemical monitoring of some wells) during the year. The test was made up, but we are required to report the violation to our consumers.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
ALUMINUM (ppm)	2020-2023	1	2	0.302	ND-2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppm)	2020-2023	1	0.1	0.004	0-.046	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4.0 as Cl <sub>2</sub> ]	[4 as Cl <sub>2</sub> ]	0.61	0.39-0.84	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019-2023	15	none	1.2	0-3.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
uranium (ppm)	2019-2023	20	none	3.42	ND-11.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haa5[sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2022-2023	60	none	34	ND-33	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2022-2023	80	none	21.75	'10-41.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022-2023	10(as N)	10(as N)	0.178	0-1.2	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH PERCENTILE)	NO. OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	NO. SITES EXCEEDING AL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
copper(ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	0.8	5	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
lead(ppb)	2022	15	0.2	3.7	5	0	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE</b> (ppm)	2019-2023	none	N/A	73.1	53-120	No	
<b>ALUMINUM</b> (ppb)	2020-2023	200	2000	302	ND-2100	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>CALCIUM</b> (ppm)	2019-2023	none	N/A	13.5	6.9-21	No	
<b>chloride</b> (ppm)	2019-2023	500	N/A	8.4	2.7-22	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>Color</b> (units)	2021-2023	15	N/A	5.0	0-25	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
<b>CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM</b>	2019-2023	1600	N/A	149.5	88-230	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
<b>HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO<sub>3</sub>)</b> (ppm)	2019-2023	none	N/A	41.9	21-65	No	
<b>Iron</b> (ppb)	2023	300	N/A	234.5	ND-4000	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>manganese</b> (ppb)	2023	50	N/A	2.5	ND-820	No	Leaching from natural deposits
<b>pH</b>	2021-2023	none	N/A	7.1	6.4-7.6	No	
<b>Sodium</b> (ppb)	2019-2023	none	N/A	15.1	8.2-22	No	
<b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)	2019-2023	500	N/A	2.82	0.63-8.6	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>TDS</b> (ppm)	2023	1,000	N/A	113.3	86-160	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
<b>Turbidity</b> (NTU)	2021-2023	5	N/A	2.5	ND-18	No	Soil runoff
<b>Zinc</b> (ppm)	2021, 2023	5	N/A	0	ND-38	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes