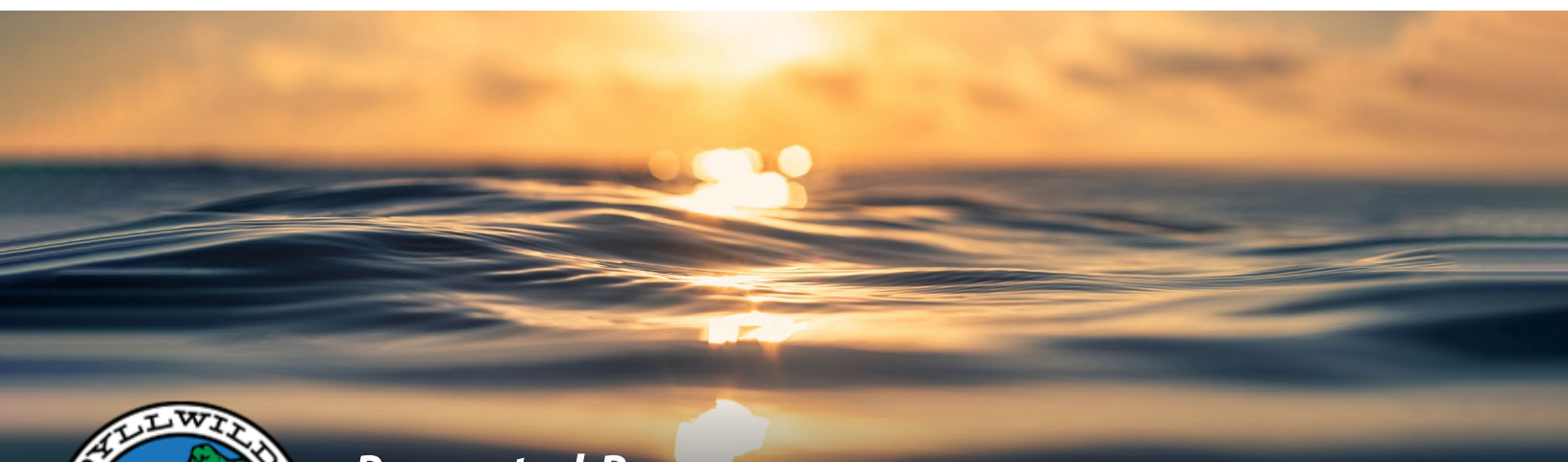


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
Idyllwild Water District

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, 2025. 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

All the water produced by Idyllwild Water District (IWD) is groundwater drawn from an aquifer via well. In 2025, 11 of our 17 wells (ranging in depth from 88 to 500 feet and listed below) were used.

WELL NAME	LOCATION
Foster Lake 2	Foster Lake
Foster Lake 4	Foster Lake
Foster Lake 10	Foster Lake
Foster Lake 13	Foster Lake
Foster Lake 15	Foster Lake
Fern Valley 1A	Fern Valley
Fern Valley 2	Fern Valley
Stratton 23	Idyllwild
Curtis 24	Idyllwild
Rockdale 28	Idyllwild
Golden Rod	Idyllwild

IWD uses Foster Lake to naturally recharge the aquifer and maintain groundwater levels for nearby wells. Foster Lake is supplied by Lilly Creek and a diversion from Strawberry Creek. Water from the wells is aerated to remove metals and gases, chlorinated for disinfection, filtered through greensand and carbon systems, and then settled for one to two weeks before distribution. Twelve storage tanks hold nearly four million gallons of water. In 2025, IWD produced about 10 million gallons of clean, safe drinking water per month.

About Our Monitoring Violation

During Quarters 3 and 4 of 2025, we exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) at one location and posted public notifications according to SWRCB regulations. We have taken corrective actions to resolve the exceedance, and we have already taken steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so this oversight will not be repeated.



Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed for our system. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of higher does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized below.



IWD's most recent source water assessment was conducted in 2025. The wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: high-density septic systems, sewer collection systems, gas stations, water supply wells, historic waste dump/landfill, and transportation corridors.

If you would like a copy of our assessment, please feel free to contact the IWD office during regular business hours at (951) 659-2143.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. 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 epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS?

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

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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. 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.

Lead in Home Plumbing



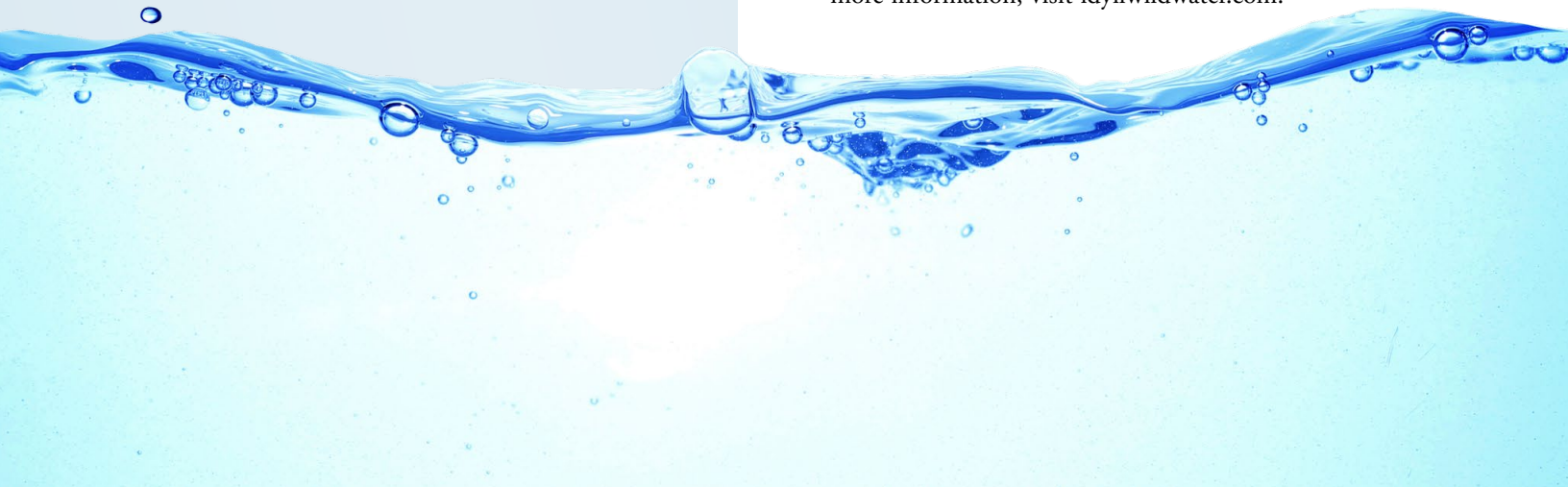
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Idyllwild Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact Idyllwild Water District. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be found at the district office. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Community Participation

You're invited to attend our public forum and share your concerns about your drinking water. Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Idyllwild Water District boardroom, 25945 Highway 243. For more information, visit idyllwildwater.com.



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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2023	1	0.6	0.302	ND–2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	0.0405	ND–0.053	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	0.71	0.44–0.90	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	(0)	0.7	ND–1.65	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	15	(0)	2.02	0.358–4.53	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	42.6	11–68	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.16	ND–1.0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2025	5	0.05	0.068	ND–0.0221	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2025	5	0.019	0.64	0.05–1.69	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80 ¹	NA	61.9	21–85	Yes ²	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	06/01/2025	20	0.43	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.21	0.0059–0.87	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	4.89	1.1–80	1/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2024	200	600	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	7	2.6–24	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	3.5	ND–35	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	23.5	ND–170	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.6	7.4–8.0	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	1.89	ND–6.9	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	3	ND–28	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5.0	NS	0.01	ND–0.11	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2024	69.6	54–90	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024	13.7	9.5–22	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO₃] (ppm)	2024	42.4	28–70	NA
Sodium (ppm)	08/04/2025	14.89	9.8–22	NA

¹ Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

² The violation is based on an LRAA and amount detected is an average.

³ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Violation Information

During the third and fourth quarters of 2025, the Idyllwild Water District exceeded the MCL of 80 parts per billion (ppb) for TTHM with an annual average of 81 ppb. This was identified through routine compliance sampling conducted on August 3 and November 21, 2025. The exceedance was due to increased water age in the distribution system caused by longer storage times related to reduced demand and maintaining higher water levels for fire protection. In response, the district increased system flushing frequency, enhanced monitoring efforts, and is evaluating improvements to the granular activated carbon filtration system. The district returned to compliance in the first quarter of 2026 and continues to monitor the system to ensure ongoing compliance.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

