

IDYLLWILD WATER DISTRICT

2019 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, 2019 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 2019 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: Leo Havener, General Manager Phone: (951) 659-2143

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected from testing for the 2019 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 (2019)

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	5	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.44	None	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

In 2019, # of schools requested lead sampling. 0

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)	2018-2019	14.5	8.3-22	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	2018-2019	46.2	26-72	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.

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)	2019	0.9	0.6	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (asCl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	53*	0.3-1.5	80	n.a.	By-product of drinking water disinfection

(TTHMs) (ppb)						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	31.3*	3.8-73	60	n.a.	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*Highest Locational Running Annual Average

Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or constituent (unit of measure)	Sample date	Level detected	Range of detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of Contaminant
Gross alpha activity (pCi/L)	2016-2019	1.16	0-2.2	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016-2019	1.3	0.00-6.0	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2019	0.18	ND-1.1	10	10	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum(ppm)	2016-2019	0.052	0-0.27	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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of Contaminant
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	2019	121	97-180	1000	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2018-2019	6.8	2.1-17	500	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2018-2019	2.7	0.8-8	500	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (us/cm)	2018-2019	145.7	59-250	1600	n.a.	Substances that form ions when in water/ sea water influence
Turbidity (units)	2016-2019	3.4	0-14	5	n.a.	Soil runoff
Aluminum (ppb)	2016-2019	52	0-270	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2019	292	ND-1600	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.