



IDYLLWILD WATER DISTRICT

2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015 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 2015 was supplied from 13 out of our 24 wells located in the Idyllwild area.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed in 2002, 2006, 2007 and can be reviewed in our office at 25945 State Hwy. 243-Idyllwild, CA or the Dept of Health Services 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, 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: Bill Rojas Phone: (951) 659-2143

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the 2015 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2015. 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, may be from more than one year of sample results.

Sampling Results Showing Detection of Lead and Copper (2013)

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. of sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical source of contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	7.4	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10	0.45	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)	2013-2015	15	10 - 22	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	2013-2015	44	27 - 64	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)	2015	1.1	0.80 - 1.26	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4(asCl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2015	9	6.9 - 9	80	n.a.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2015	8.6	3.2 - 8.6	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)	2006-2015	<3*	<3 - 3.5	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2006-2015	<1*	<1 - 11.6	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2013-2015	<0.1	< 0.1-0.2	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃) (ppm)	2015	1.4	<0.10 -4.	45	45	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum(ppm)	2013-2015	<0.05	<0.05 - 1.4	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	2015	<1.0	<1.0	10	0.02	Leaching from Industrial Waste

*after treatment

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)	2013-2015	124	78-220	1000	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	2013-2015	6.3	2.4 - 18	500	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	2013-2015	1.8	<0.5 - 4.9	500	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	2013-2015	148	110-240	1600	n.a.	Substances that form ions when in water/ sea water influence.
Turbidity (units)	2013-2015	1.4	<0.10 - 6.6	5	n.a.	Soil runoff
Iron (ppb)	2013-2015	<-100*	<100 - 1800	300	n.a.	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2013-2015	<0.05	<0.05-0.010	5	n.a.	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Manganese(ppb)	2013-2015	<0.02*	<20 - 890	50	n.a.	Leaching from natural deposit

*after treatment

**Note: Dutch Flats well #4 had no high levels but was not used during 2015.

**Note: Dutch Flats well #5 was not used during 2015.

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 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is 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).

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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).