

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

*Follow us on:*



IWV Water District

#### Community Participation

You are invited to participate at our Board of Directors meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second Monday of each month, beginning at 6 p.m., in our Board Room, 500 W. Ridgecrest Blvd., Ridgecrest, CA.

#### Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Renee Morquecho, Chief Engineer, at (760) 375-5086.

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

#### Indian Wells Valley Water District

PWS ID#1510017  
500 W. Ridgecrest Blvd.  
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

# Indian Wells Valley Water District

PWS ID#1510017

[www.iwvwd.com](http://www.iwvwd.com)



*Celebrating  
more than  
60 years of  
service*



## 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average Detected	Range	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	No	10	0.004	1.02	ND-8.5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	No	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.71	0.28 - 0.98	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	No	80	N/A	6.95	1.2 - 12.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	No	60	N/A	0.7	0 - 1.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	No	2.0	1.0	0.70	0.37 - 1.4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2019	No	45	45	1.4	ND-2.7	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	2017	No	10	10	1.2	ND-2.1	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015 - 2019	No	15	(0)	4.3	ND-7.7	Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ppb)	2018	No	0.005	0.0007	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from industrial uses

TAP WATER SAMPLES							
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	Violation (Yes/No)	AL	PHG	Amount Detected (90th percentile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2018	No	1.3	0.3	0.083	0/30	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)*	2018	No	15	0.2	ND	0/30	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

\* California Assembly Bill 746, effective January 1, 2018, required community water systems to test for lead levels in school drinking water by July 1, 2019. During the 2018-19 school year, the District, in cooperation with local public schools, tested for lead in all the public K-12 schools that receive water from the District that were constructed before January 1, 2010 (total of 8 schools). Any fountain or faucet that tested above the Action Level was immediately taken out of service, repaired/replaced with lead-free parts, and then re-tested. Please visit the Division of Drinking Water website for additional information and sampling results: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html)

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES							
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL	PHG	Average Detected	Range	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2017	No	500	NA	83	17-410	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (apparent)	2017	No	500	NA	0.5	ND-5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (micromhos) (µS/cm)	2017	No	1600	NA	548	300-1500	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	No	500	NA	41	24-73	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017	No	1000	NA	342	200-890	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Substance (Unit)	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. Positive	MCL	Violation	Source
Coliform Bacteria	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	3.45%	0	No	Naturally present in the environment



UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (UCMR4)						Source
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	SMCL	Average Detected	Range	Violation	
Germanium (ppb)	2019	NA	0.52	ND-1.8	No	Unregulated contaminants are those for which there are no established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist in regulatory agencies in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
Manganese (ppb)	2019	NA	0.21	ND-0.92	No	
Bromide (ppb)	2019	NA	91	ND-230	No	
Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)	2019	NA	0.65	ND-1.3	No	
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	2019	NA	0.43	ND-0.85	No	
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2019	NA	0.60	ND-1.2	No	

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES					
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG	Average Detected	Range
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	107	56-140
Boron <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	2017	NA	NA	755	180-2200
Calcium (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	22.4	3.4-36
Carbonate as CO3 (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	8.3	ND-34
Chromium VI (ppb)	2017	NA	0.02	0.61	ND-2.5
Hardness (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	72.5	8.4-110
Magnesium (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	3.1	ND-5.8
pH (units)	2017	NA	NA	8.1	7.5-8.9
Potassium (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	2.2	ND-3.1
Sodium (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	90.1	42-300
Total Alkalinity as CO3 (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	102	82-130
Vanadium <sup>2</sup> (ppb)	2017	NA	NA	15	ND-58

<sup>1</sup> The Notification Level for Boron is 1,000 ppb. District Wells 9A, 11, and 13 detected Boron concentrations of 1,600, 1,500 and 2,200 ppb, respectively in 2017.

<sup>2</sup> The Notification Level for Vanadium is 50 ppb. District Well 17 detected a Vanadium concentration of 58 ppb in 2017.



## Definitions

In the table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or 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.

**NA:** not applicable

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

**NS:** no standard

**Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (µg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**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.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** unenforceable guidelines for the aesthetic quality of water.

**TON (Threshold Odor Number):** a measure of odor in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter):** a unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.