FERN VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Newsletter

NUMBER 69 JUNE 2022

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Monitoring Data & Test Results from Calendar Year 2021

A message from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board, (State Water Board): *In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.*

While Fern Valley Water District (FVWD) works hard to ensure that our water is safe and pleasing for our customers, all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

This yearly report describes where your water comes from, what is in it, and how its quality compares with the regulatory standards set by the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water.

OUR PRECIOUS WATER SUPPLY is a function of the amount of precipitation that falls locally in the watershed. The District produced a total of 47.9 million gallons of water from our surface water and groundwater supplies. Under licenses issued by the California State Water Resources Control Board, 10.24 million gallons or approximately 21.4% of the water delivered to you last year was obtained from Tahquitz Creek; and 3.28 million gallons or approximately 6.85% was obtained from Strawberry Creek. These diversion sites are located at elevations high above Fern Valley. We filter this water through our surface water treatment plant. The filtered water then enters a granular activated carbon adsorption facility, further removing a wide variety of potential contaminants. Chlorine disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants. A Source Water Assessment of Fern Valley Water District's surface water supply was completed in 2012. A copy is available at the District office.

Groundwater supplies (Wells): When there is insufficient surface water supply, the District supplements your water supply from a combination of 10 vertical groundwater wells. Last year 34.38 million gallons or approximately 71.75% of the water delivered to you was from wells. This deep well water is obtained from fractured rock, not from a large underground aquifer. An assessment of the drinking water sources for the District was completed in December 2002. The sources are most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: low density septic systems, campgrounds/recreational areas, and surface water streams. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the District office. You may also request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Assistant General Manager, Jessica Priefer at (951) 659-2200.

The well water is aerated to remove carbon dioxide (CO_2), a corrosive gas naturally present in groundwater. The aeration process removes the CO_2, which in turn elevates the pH, producing water that is less corrosive to the District's water system and your household plumbing. This reduces the risk of lead and copper from leaching into the water from your 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. Fern Valley 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

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, 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, which 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.

Informational Statement

The sources of drinking water in 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. Water industry professionals are dedicated to removing any materials that might prove harmful to customers. FVWD uses effective, multi-barrier treatment processes to ensure our water continues to meet state and federal standards.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer that are 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).

The following are definitions and notations used in this report:

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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Non-enforceable guidelines regarding chemicals that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water.

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

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 (CAL EPA).

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 (USEPA).

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

N/A: Not applicable

None: The USEPA and CAL EPA, have not set a Public Health Goal or Maximum Contaminant Level for this substance.

(ND) Not detectable: At testing limit.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measurement of the cloudiness of water.

Parts per million (ppm): Or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Parts per billion (ppb): Or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radiation.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Disinfection Byproducts locational annual running average.

FERN VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Monitoring Data & Test Results from Calendar Year 2021

All water produced and delivered by the Fern Valley Water District meets or exceeds standards for public drinking water established by the State Water Board and the USEPA.

In the following tables, you will find detailed information about the water that comes from your tap. Your water is regularly tested for more than 120 chemicals and other substances, as well as radioactivity. Only substances that were detected are listed in the tables. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2021. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per 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.

If you have additional questions or concerns regarding the quality of your water, please contact Victor Jimenez, Fern Valley Water District General Manager at (951) 659-2200.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

CONSTITUENT	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST # OF DETECTIONS (in one month)	# MONTHS IN VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	1 Positive monthly sample	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
FECAL OR E.COLI BACTERIA	A routine sample & repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

HOUSEHOLD LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING (2019)

CONSTITUENT	UNIT	AL	PHG (MCLG)	# SAMPLES COLLECTED	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	# SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
LEAD	UG/L	15	0.2	11	<5	0	Naturally-occurring
COPPER	MG/L	1.3	0.3	11	0.062	0	Naturally-occurring

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	UNIT	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE*	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
CHLORINE	MG/L	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	2021	0.61-0.73	0.65	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	UG/L	80	N/A	2021	1.8-36.3	14.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	UG/L	60	N/A	2021	0.6-34	13.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*AVERAGE LISTED FOR TTHM AND HAA5 REPRESENT HIGHEST LRAA

GROUNDWATER SOURCES - PRIMARY STANDARDS							
CONSTITUENT	UNIT	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
BARIUM	MG/L	1	2	2018	0-0.043	0.017	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA	PCI/L	15	0	2015-2018	0.119-5.41	2.18	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	PCI/L	20	0.43	2020	0-4.3	1.4	Erosion of natural deposits
GROUNDWATER - SECONDARY STANDARDS							
CONSTITUENT	UNIT	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	32-72	56.14	Naturally occurring
CALCIUM	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	5.8-17	12.4	Naturally occurring
CHLORIDE	MG/L	500	N/A	2021	2.5-5.3	3.66	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
HARDNESS (TOTAL) AS CACO3	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	18-51	37.57	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	1.4-2.4	1.73	Naturally occurring
PH, LABORATORY	UNITS	--------	N/A	2021	6.8-7.2	7.01	Measure of the acidity of the water
SODIUM	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	8.3-12	10.19	Salt present in the water that is generally naturally occurring
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	US	1600	N/A	2021	78-160	119.71	Substances that form ions when in water
SULFATE	MG/L	500	N/A	2021	0.63-0.79	0.67	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	1000	N/A	2018	68-110	91.71	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
TURBIDITY, LABORATORY	NTU	5	N/A	2021	0.16-0.36	0.26	Soil runoff

SURFACE WATER SOURCES							
CONSTITUENT	UNIT	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
BARIUM	MG/L	MCL=1	2	2020	0-0.010	0.005	Erosion of natural deposits
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	28-36	32	Naturally occurring
CALCIUM	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	5.3-6.9	6.1	Naturally occurring
CHLORIDE	MG/L	500	N/A	2021	2-2.6	2.3	Naturally occurring
HARDNESS (TOTAL) AS	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	17-22	19.5	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	0-1.2	0.6	Naturally occurring
PH, LABORATORY	UNITS	--------	N/A	2021	7.5-7.6	7.55	Measure of the acidity of the water
SODIUM	MG/L	--------	N/A	2021	5.6-7.3	6.45	Salt present in the water that is generally naturally occurring
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	US	1600	N/A	2021	57-74	65.5	Substances that form ions when in water
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	1000	N/A	2021	61-65	63	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits

SURFACE WATER TREATMENT							
CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCL	PHG	DATE	LEVEL FOUND	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
TURBIDITY	NTU	TT = 1	N/A	2021	0.0	NO	Soil runoff
		TT = 95% OF SAMPLES ≤ 0.2	N/A		0.0	NO	

Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our surface water filtration system.	
Treatment Technique [(a)]	EPD (Environmental Products Division) two stage pressure filter
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.36 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration

WATER CONSERVATION

EASY WAYS TO SAVE WATER
Since water is a limited resource and it is essential to each of us every day, water conservation is important. By following these water conservation tips in the home, you can help conserve water, every day.

LAUNDRY ROOM
- Use washing machine for full loads only.
- Purchase a high efficiency washer. You can save 20 gallons per load.

LANDSCAPE
- Irrigate early in the morning (before 8AM) and evening (after 6PM) when temperatures are cooler.
- Check your sprinkler system frequently to make sure it is functioning properly, and there is no run-off.
- Water deeply but less frequently,
- Put mulch around trees and plants.
- Plant drought-resistant trees and plants.

KITCHEN
- Wash vegetables in container, not under running water.
- Use dishwasher for full loads only.
- Cool drinking water in the refrigerator.
- Install aerators on the kitchen faucet.

BATHROOM
- Install low flow shower heads.
- Take shorter showers. Showers kept under 5 minutes can save about 15 gallons per shower.
- Install a low flow toilet.
- Install aerators on bathroom faucets.
- Turn water off when brushing teeth.
- Fill basin when shaving. Do not let the water run.
- Don't use the toilet as a wastebasket.

CLEANUP
- Use a broom or blower to clean driveways and decks.
- Wash cars with a hose with an automatic shut-off nozzle.

TIPS ON LEAKS
Lots of water can be lost by little leaks. A small drip can waste 70 gallons of water in a day and more than 1,000 gallons a day can pour through a steady leak of one-sixteenth inch in size. Fix leaky faucets and toilets right away. When hot water is dripping, energy is also being wasted. Since a leak can be a major water waster, always fix it right away.

PIPE LEAKS: To detect any unseen leaks, read your water meter. Don't run any water for one hour and then read the meter again. If the meter has moved, you may have a leak. Many meters have a leak detector dial which will move in the event of even a small leak.

FAUCET LEAKS: Most leaks, besides the toilet leaks, are in the faucets and most are mainly due to worn washers. Replace the washer to stop that drip.

TOILET LEAKS: Put food coloring or a dye tablet in your toilet tank and let the toilet stand for 20 minutes. If the color seeps into the toilet bowl, you have a leak. It is usually a simple washer in the tank, and a do-it-yourself manual may help you fix it. Dye tablets are available at the District Office.

DISTRICT LEAKS: We do our best to locate and repair any District leaks as quickly as possible, but if we miss one and you see it, please call us day or night and let us know. If you see any signs of water leaking from a meter box or coming up through the street or hillside, give us a call and we will get on it. We appreciate any help we can get in saving our precious resource.

Stage 3 Water Restrictions in Effect

On September 20, 2021 the District implemented the most recent stage increase to Stage 3, due to the low precipitation and the continuing drought conditions. Additionally, the State has mandated a two-day per week outdoor watering restriction on all urban water suppliers.

Water Conservation Stages. Users of the District's water shall comply with the restrictions established for the applicable Water Conservation Stage as described below. Failure to comply with any mandatory water conservation restrictions shall result in fines and penalties.

Water Conservation Stage 1 Upon implementation of Water Conservation Stage 1:

(1) Users of District water shall prohibit irrigation runoff and shall eliminate water leaks on their property.
(2) Users of District water shall voluntarily limit the quantity of water used to that quantity absolutely necessary for domestic and business purposes.
(3) Users of District Water shall take all steps necessary to prevent waste of water and to assure that all water is beneficially used to the maximum extent possible.
(4) Users of District water shall not wash hard or paved surface areas, including driveways, parking areas, patios, tennis courts, and similar impermeable surfaces, and shall not sprinkle unplanted areas for dust control or other purposes, except to alleviate immediate fire or sanitary hazards.

Water Conservation Stage 2 Upon implementation of Water Conservation Stage 2, Users of District water shall continue to follow water conservation measures under Water Conservation Stage 1 in addition to the further measures under Water Conservation Stage 2, as follows:

(1) Users of District water shall only irrigate outdoor plants and gardens between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. and shall prohibit irrigation runoff.
(2) Restaurants shall provide drinking water to patrons only upon request.
(3) Users of District water may wash automobiles, trucks, trailers, and other types of mobile equipment at any time, but only with a hand-held bucket and a hand-held hose equipped with an automatic, positive, shut-off nozzle. Such users shall not permit continuous flow during washing and rinsing. Such washings are exempted from these regulations where the health, safety, and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle cleanings, such as ambulances, garbage trucks, and vehicles used to transport food and perishables.

Water Conservation Stage 3 Upon implementation of Water Conservation Stage 3, Users of District water shall continue to follow water conservation measures under Water Conservation Stages 1 and 2 in addition to the further measures under Water Conservation Stage 3, as follows:

(1) Users of District water shall not fill or refill swimming pools, except to replace evaporation losses.
(2) Users of District water shall not use water from fire hydrants except for emergencies, the maintenance of system water quality, or the delivery of construction water.

State Mandate: Users of District water shall not use water for outdoor watering more than two days per week.

Water Conservation Stage 4 Upon implementation of Water Conservation Stage 4, Users of District water shall continue to follow water conservation measures under Water Conservation Stages 1, 2, and 3 in addition to the further measures under Water Conservation Stage 4, as follows:

(1) Use of water for construction purposes is prohibited.
(2) Washing of automobiles or equipment is prohibited

Violations: All violations of the water use restrictions and prohibitions set forth herein shall result in the following actions.

(1) First Violation - Notice of Violation. The General Manager is authorized and directed to issue a written notice of violation to any person who fails or refuses to comply with the water use restrictions set forth herein. The notice shall specify a reasonable period of time in which compliance is to be achieved.

(2) Second Violation - Excessive Use Charge. For a second violation of the water use restrictions set forth herein, an excessive water use charge shall be imposed. The excessive use charge shall be a fine in the amount of $100, which shall be added to the water bill for the period in which the violation occurred. Failure to make payment of the entire amount due, including the excessive use charge, shall subject the person to the normal consequences for failure to timely pay a water bill as set forth in the District's Rules and Regulations.

(3) Third Violation - Extreme Use Charge. For a third violation of the water use restrictions set forth herein, an extreme water use charge shall be imposed. The extreme use charge shall be a fine in the amount of $200, which shall be added to the water bill for the period in which the third violation occurred. Failure to make payment of the entire amount due, including the extreme use charge, shall subject the person to the normal consequences for failure to timely pay a water bill as set forth in the District's Rules and Regulations.

(4) Fourth Violation - Termination of Service. For a fourth violation of the water use restrictions set forth herein, the General Manager has the authority to impose an additional fine in amount of $200 and to terminate service to the premises involved.

BRIEF SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Fern Valley Water District was established in 1958 as a California Water District under Section 34000, Division 13 of the California Water Code. The District employs a staff of five, the General Manager, Assistant General Manager and three field operators. Our system consists of approximately 22 miles of pipeline ranging in size from 4 to 12 inches in diameter. We currently have 1,178 service connections, ten groundwater wells with a total pumping capacity of 320-gpm (gallons per minute), four aeration plants to treat the well water, one 250-gpm surface water treatment plant, and a 250-gpm surface water granular activated carbon adsorption system. Water storage includes five storage reservoirs with a capacity of 4,289,431 gallons for finished water, and three reservoirs with a capacity of 2,340,000 gallons for raw or untreated water; for a total water storage capacity of 6,629,431 gallons. Because our system is "gravity-feed", we can provide continued service even during short-term power outages and disruptions in power supply.

MESSAGE FROM THE DISTRICT

The Fern Valley Water District is dedicated to providing the finest customer service and water quality possible. The District's Assistant General Manager, Jessica Priefer, has been with the District for over 15 years. She is dedicated to providing the best customer service possible to all of the District's customers.

The District wants to assure our customers that your water service is provided by certified professionals that far exceed the minimum State of California standards. The Fern Valley Water District has been classified as a T2/D2 system which requires a minimum of T2/D2 certifications for Chief Operator and T1/D1 certifications for Shift Operators. Currently the General Manager, Victor Jimenez, holds a T3 in water treatment and a D4 in water distribution and over 26 years of experience in the water industry. The veteran operator, James Nutter, holds a T3 in water treatment and a D3 in water distribution and over 26 years of experience in the water industry. The District's newest operator, Anthony (Tony) White holds a T2 and D2 and Cameron Clark also holds T2 and D2 certifications. In addition, Staff is certified in cross connection control and the District has a comprehensive cross connection control program.

Conservation program: The District is pleased to announce the implementation of a new rain capture system program. Please visit fernvalleywater.com or contact the office for details.

WHAT'S HAPPENED?

- **Hydrant upgrades:** Forty-four hydrants have been upgraded from 3-inch post hydrants to 6-inch commercial hydrants and three new 6-inch hydrants were installed to enhance firefighting resources. This project was performed in-house by District staff and equipment and saved the District approximately $300,000 in contractor labor costs.

- **Wells:** All actively used wells have had timers installed to lock them out during peak energy pricing hours, which will result in a substantial savings on energy costs.

- **Chlorine Shed:** District staff constructed a chlorine shed to allow us to order bulk chlorine at a substantial savings and ensure a reliable supply of chlorine, as chlorine has become increasingly difficult to obtain.

- **Sanitary Survey:** The State Water Resources Control Board conducted the latest sanitary survey and found the operation to be in good shape and no major deficiencies were noted. Minor improvements are being made to comply with new regulations.

WHAT'S COMING?

- evaluating current treatment processes and exploring new technologies to optimize water treatment
- continued augmentation of equipment to enhance the vehicle and equipment maintenance program
- evaluation of current hydrant program to identify all hydrants that can be upgraded to further enhance fire protection
- GIS mapping of system and all facilities in cooperation with the Idyllwild Fire Protection District

The District continually evaluates the capital improvement plan and prioritizing projects to optimize the District's operation. This coming year will not include any large projects to allow the District to replenish reserves, but the 2023-2024 fiscal year will include another large pipeline replacement project to continue to enhance the system and help further reduce liability from aging infrastructure failures.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The general public is welcome to attend the regularly scheduled FVWD's Board of Directors meeting, scheduled for the third Friday of each month at 9:00 a.m. The meetings are held via teleconference and electronically due to regulatory compliance, but will be returning to the Fern Valley Water District Boardroom at 55790 South Circle Drive in the near future. For meeting agendas, or if you have a topic that you would like to put on the Agenda, please contact Assistant General Manager, Jessica Priefer at (951) 659-2200.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

FERN VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

55790 SOUTH CIRCLE DRIVE, P.O. BOX 3039, IDYLLWILD, CA 92549

FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Permit No. 17
Idyllwild, CA 92549

The District's online payment system can be accessed @ fernvalleywater.com

FERN VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

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It is our policy to be responsive to our customers' needs, and we are available for emergency assistance 24 hours a day. Our emergency phone number is (951) 659-2200.