Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Palm Springs Aerial Tramway
Water System Number:	3301494

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/29/2021 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:	Name:	**Marjorie De La Cruz**	
	Signature:	*Marjorie De La Cruz*	
	Title:	**VP, HR & Risk**	
	Phone Number:	(760) 969-4359	Date: **06/29/2021**

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: We have no paying customers. Report was posted with notice of the contents of said report on the employee bulletin boards by time clocks, public bulletin board and direct delivery made to our in-house concessionaires

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations): Valley Station Public Bulletin Board - Located by Guest Services Desk.
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Palm Springs Aerial Tramway

Report Date: June 28, 2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Purchase surface water from Desert Water Agency

Name and General Location of Source(s): Chino Creek West – Palm Springs, CA 92262

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Desert Water Agency and Palm Springs Aerial Tramway

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Third Wednesday of various months starting at 9:30 am, via zoom at this time. See www.pstramway.com for meeting dates.

For More Information, Contact: Marjorie De La Cruz at 760-325-1449 x 127.

About This 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 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Palm Springs Aerial Tramway a 1 Tram Way, Palm Springs, Ca 92262 760-325-1449 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Palm Springs Aerial Tramway 以获得中文的帮助: 1 Tram Way, Palm Springs, Ca 92262 760-325-1449

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Palm Springs Aerial Tramway 1 Tram Way, Palm Springs, Ca 92262 o tumawag sa 760-325-1449 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Palm Springs Aerial Tramway tại 1 Tram Way, Palm Springs, Ca 92262 760-325-1449 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Palm Springs Aerial Tramway ntawm 1 Tram Way, Palm Springs, Ca 92262 760-325-1449 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 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 (U.S. EPA).
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 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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

Term	Definition
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample [(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/4/2019	5	4.1	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/4/2019	5	0.715	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/30/2020	20	15-27	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/30/2020	123.3	110-130	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm) *Mountain Station*	2020	0.6	0.4-1.2	4.0 (as Cl 2)	4 (as Cl 2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm) *Ranger Station*	2020	0.7	0.4-1.4	4.0 (as Cl 2)	4 (as Cl 2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm) *Valley Station*	2020	0.9	0.6-1.2	4.0 (as Cl 2)	4 (as Cl 2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)(ppb) *Valley Station*	10/28/2020	62	n/a	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)(ppb) *Mountain Station*	10/28/2020	47	n/a	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) *Valley Station*	10/28/2020	46	n/a	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) *Mountain Station*	10/28/2020	44	n/a	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard- From Distribution System

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/l)	12/30/2020	10.6	4.5-20	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	12/30/2020	9.2	8.8-18.7	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	12/30/2020	340	280-390	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	12/30/2020	187	160-220	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ug/l)	12/30/2020	93	ND-190	1000	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Zinc (ug/l)	12/30/2020	60	ND-180	5000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron (ug/L)	12/30/2020	63	ND-190	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Palm Springs Aerial Tramway 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

The Palm Springs Aerial Tramway does certain required tests in Tables 1, 2 & 4 but please refer to the attached 2020 Desert Water Agency Water Quality Report for the full results of all required testing as we purchase our surface water from them.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Monitoring Violation	Did not sample for bacteria the week of 2/2/2020 to 2/8/2020.	1 week	Sampled on 2/12/2020. All results were absent.	See below. Tier 3 was posted in public places -date completed 4/21/2020

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During February 2020, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

DELIVERED JUNE 2021 (Based on 2020 data)

DESERT WATER

A LETTER FROM OUR GENERAL MANAGER

60 years of service

In September, Desert Water Agency will mark 60 years serving this incredible community. We have a legacy of protecting water – for you and for future generations. I am truly amazed by our team and their dedication to the families and businesses we serve. I have spent the past 35 years working to make Desert Water Agency's system stronger and more reliable. I'm proud to say that we have another year in the books without any water quality violations and am eager to share the results of this year's water quality report with you.

This past year or so has been like none before. We, like countless other governments and utilities, had to do things differently while still providing clean, safe water around the clock without interruption. We've learned a lot about ourselves and our community. We have found new ways to connect with customers that will stay with us far beyond the pandemic.

Our Board of Directors provided emergency relief – they put policy in place very early in the pandemic not to shut anyone's water off if they couldn't pay and to waive all late fees. Because of the hardship we know so many are facing, Desert Water Agency is celebrating its 60th anniversary by committing $60,000 to our assistance program – Help2Others (www.dwa.org/h2o). If you need help paying your bill, you can get a $200 credit and we can connect you with other resources and payment plans to help get you paid up.

As we return to a new normal, in addition to working with customers to get caught up, we plan to continue to offer online workshops that attendees have enjoyed so much (www.dwa.org/virtual). We also expanded our billing portal (myDWA.org) to all customers, regardless of whether you still prefer a paper bill. You can review previous bills and past water use, and keep us up to date with your contact information so that we can inform you of possible leaks and any issues with your account.

Delivering clean, safe water when you need it is a big job and it is at the core of what we do. So is serving our community. Whether it is providing better information on water use or preparing for the next big drought, we're planning for the next 60 years. If you have any thoughts on how we can serve you better today or tomorrow, I'd love to hear them.

Yours in service,

Mark S. Krause

MARK S. KRAUSE
General Manager & Chief Engineer

OUR WATER SUPPLY

DESERT WATER AGENCY

Established in 1961, Desert Water Agency (DWA) is a public nonprofit agency and State Water Contractor managing water in a 325-square-mile area that includes parts of Cathedral City, Palm Springs, and Desert Hot Springs, as well as some unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The Agency's responsibility is to provide safe, reliable water to its retail customers while managing water resources throughout its boundary. DWA is guided by an elected board of five community members. Board members make policy decisions as public representatives.

WATER SOURCES

Desert Water Agency's groundwater comes from the Indio Subbasin of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, a natural reservoir storing water beneath the valley floor. Mountain streams also bring water by way of Chino Creek, Falls Creek, Snow Creek and the Whitewater River. In 2020, DWA operated Snow Creek and Falls Creek surface water sources in accordance with filtration avoidance criteria. A new surface water filtration plant came online in late 2020 to filter Snow Creek and Falls Creek surface water. Chino Creek operates in accordance with filtration avoidance criteria.

Natural groundwater replenishment is supplemented with Colorado River water, imported via the Colorado River Aqueduct and percolated into the groundwater basin through recharge ponds near Windy Point.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Unless otherwise noted, data presented in this report was obtained between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2020. Water quality monitoring was performed in accordance with regulations established by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

In some cases, the State Water Resources Control Board allows DWA to test for certain contaminants less than once a year, because the Agency's system is not susceptible to these contaminants, or because the levels recorded are expected to change little from year to year.

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

• A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP), last updated in 2014, is available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

• These sources are considered vulnerable to activities normally associated with residential, commercial and industrial development. However, all water provided by Desert Water Agency meets all U.S. EPA and SWRCB guidelines. To review the SWAP, please contact our office during regular business hours.

Questions? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Paul Monroy, laboratory director, at (760) 323-4971 ext. 169.

GLOSSARY

Action Level (AL): The level at which the system must undertake a number of additional actions to control corrosion.

Aggressive Index: A calculation used to determine the corrosivity of water in our pipes. Numbers ≤ 10 are considered very aggressive, between 10-12 are moderately aggressive and ≥12 are non-aggressive.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water, below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Microsiemens Per Centimeter (µS/cm): A measurement of the electrolytes in the water, which determines the ability of the water to conduct electrical current.

Micrograms Per Liter (µg/L): A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1 µg/L equals 1 part per billion (see parts per billion).

Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L): A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1 mg/L equals 1 part per million (see parts per million).

NA: Not applicable.

Nanograms per Liter (ng/L): A measurement of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1ng/L equals 1 part per trillion. (see parts per trillion).

ND: Not detected or below the reporting detection limit.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of cloudiness due to undissolved solids in the water. We measure turbidity because it is a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system and/or water quality.

SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year we have taken more than 2,600 water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. **The tables below show those contaminants that were detected in the water.** The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance	Unit of Measure	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Groundwater Source			Surface Water Source			Violation		Likely source of contamination
				Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Yes	No	
Chlorine	mg/L	(4.0 as Cl_2)	(4 as Cl_2)	2020	0.57	ND-2.6	NA	NA	NA		★	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	1	2019-2020	0.4[1]	ND-0.64	2020	ND	ND		★	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	2014-2020	1	ND-3.81	2013	ND	ND		★	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	ug/L	60	NONE	2020	10.9[2]	ND-36	NA	NA	NA		★	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	2020	0.78	ND-2.7	2020	ND	ND		★	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ug/L	5	0.06	2019-2020	<0.5	ND-0.85[3]	NA	NA	NA		★	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) *	ug/L	80	NONE	2020	16.1[2]	ND-51	NA	NA	NA		★	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	2019-2020	0.23	0.1-0.72	NA	NA	NA		★	Soil runoff
Surface Water Turbidity[4]	NTU	TT=1	NONE	NA	NA	NA	2020	0.306	0.040-0.306		★	Soil runoff
Surface Water Turbidity[9]	NTU	TT= 95% of samples ≤ 0.2 NTU	NONE	NA	NA	NA	2020	0.145	0.145-0.187		★	Soil runoff
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2014-2020	6.3	2.75-15.9	NA	NA	NA		★	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Substance	Unit of Measure	AL	PHG	Distribution System			Number of schools sampled	School samples above AL/Total Samples	Violation		Likely source of contamination
				Year Sampled	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites			Yes	No	
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.3	2018	0.13	0/30	NA	NA		★	Internal corrosion of household/business water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ug/L	15	0.2	2018	0	0/30	2	0/6		★	Internal corrosion of household/business water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Highest % positive samples in any month	Total # of routine positive samples	Total # of repeat[5] positive samples	Violation		Likely source of contamination
						Yes	No	
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.92	1	0		★	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	See Footnote 6	0	0	0	0		★	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule	See Footnote 7	0	0	0	0		★	Human and animal fecal waste

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory levels established by the State for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

Parts Per Billion (PPB): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000 (Ten million dollars).

Parts Per Million (PPM): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000 (Ten thousand dollars).

pH: An expression of the intensity of the basic or acidcondition of a liquid. The pH may range from 0 to 14, where 0 is most acidic, 14 most basic and 7 neutral.

PicoCuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in the water. Primary Drinking Water Standard (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.

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

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

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Variances and Exemptions: SWRCB permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

< Means "less than": For example <0.2 means the lowest detectable levels is 0.2 and that the contaminant was less than 0.2 and therefore not detected.

* This number is not the average annual amount
1. DWA does not add flouride to drinking water
2. Highest LRAA for 2020.
3. Of 22 wellheads in the system, 21 tested nondetect.
4.Turbidity is regulated as a TT for filtration avoidance and filtration treatment. TT=1 is a requirement for both filtration avoidance and filtration treatment. TT=95% of samples ≤ .2 NTU is for filtration treatment only.
5. These repeat sample results validate no violation occurred.
6. If a routine and repeat sample are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or a system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli, then a violation occurs.
7. If a routine sample is fecal coliform positive and a repeat sample is total coliform positive, then a violation has occurred.
8. Currently pending approval for regulatory limits.
9. Surface water provided by Snow Creek Filtration Plant.

	Substance	Unit of Measure	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Groundwater Source			Surface Water Source			Violation		Likely source of contamination
					Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Yes	No	
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES	Chloride	mg/L	500	NONE	2019-2020	45.8	10-92	2020	1.2	1.2		★	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
	Color	Units	15	NONE	2019-2020	ND	ND	2020	ND	ND		★	Naturally occurring organic materials
	Odor-Threshold	TON	3	NONE	2019-2020	1	1-2	2020	1	1-2.0		★	Naturally occurring organic materials
	Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NONE	2019-2020	617.1	270-960	2020	110	110		★	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
	Sulfate	mg/L	500	45	2019-2020	118.8	23-220	2020	1.2	1.2		★	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NONE	2019-2020	410.5	190-640	2020	74	74		★	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER SUBSTANCES	Aggressive Index	AI	Non-aggressive	NONE	2019	12.4	12-12.7	2020	11.6	11.6		★	Influenced by hydrogen, carbon, oxygen and temperature
	Alkalinity	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2019-2020	133.8	100-160	2020	54	54		★	Function of carbonate, hydroxide and bicarbonate; naturally occurring
	Bicarbonate	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2019-2020	133.8	100-160	2020	54	54		★	Naturally occurring
	Barium	mg/L	1	2	2019-2020	ND	ND-0.12	NA	NA	NA		★	Naturally ocurring
	Calcium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2019-2020	70.9	29-100	2020	12	12		★	Contributes to water hardness; naturally occuring
	Hexavalent Chromium[8]	ug/L	NONE	NONE	2013-2018	1.3	ND-3.9	NA	NA	NA		★	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
	Hardness	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2019-2020	234	86-330	2020	34	34		★	Naturally occurring
	Iron	ug/L	300	NONE	2019-2020	ND	ND-120	2020	ND	ND		★	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Magnesium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2019-2020	13.3	ND-21	2020	ND	ND		★	Contributes to water hardness; naturally occuring
	Potassium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2019-2020	4.5	2.9-8.9	NA	NA	NA		★	Leaching from water softeners, fertilizers and natural deposits
	pH	pH Unit	NONE	NONE	2020	8.1	8-8.2	2020	8.4	7.5-9.0		★	Naturally occurring
	Sodium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2019-2020	39.1	21-73	2020	9	9		★	Naturally occurring

	Substance	Unit of Measure	Notification Level	Groundwater Source			Surface Water Source			Violation		Likely source of contamination
				Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Yes	No	
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	Boron	ug/L	1000	2013-2018	17.6	ND-160	NA	NA	NA		★	Naturally occuring
	Vanadium	ug/L	50	2013-2018	7	ND-11	NA	NA	NA		★	Erosion of natural deposits
	Perflouroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	5.1	2019-2020	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA		★	Runoff from chemical manufacturing and usage
	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	6.5	2019-2020	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA		★	Runoff from chemical manufacturing and usage

Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule and the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (total coliform and E. coli bacteria). U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to do an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, the water system must take corrective action.

COMMON WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS

WHY DOES TAP WATER SOMETIMES SMELL FUNNY?

When your water tastes or smells funny, the problem may or may not be in the water. Odors might actually be coming from your sink drain, where bacteria grow on hair, soap, food, and other things that get trapped. Odorous gases get stirred up when water pours into the drain. Odor can also come from bacteria growing on devices such as water heaters.

WHY DOES TAP WATER HAVE A FAINT CHLORINE SMELL?

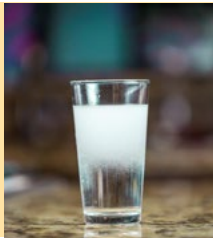
A small amount of chlorine is added to meet drinking water regulations. It is a disinfectant used to provide continuous protection against possible microbial contamination. Regulations limit the amount of chlorine added to tap water so that the water is safe to drink. A slight smell or taste of chlorine is normal.

WHY DOES MY WATER HAVE A ROTTEN EGG OR SULFUR SMELL?

This smell can occur under some conditions when sulfate is present in the water supply. Improperly maintained water heaters or lack of water circulation within a residence during warmer months are circumstances that may contribute to this odor.

WHY DOES MY WATER LOOK CLOUDY?

Occasionally, tiny air bubbles in tap water cause a cloudy appearance. Air dissolves into water when pressurized, which occurs in the groundwater basin and in the water pipes that deliver water to your tap. These bubbles dissipate after a few moments in a glass.



DO I NEED A SOFTENER?

No. Desert Water Agency tap water meets all drinking water standards and does not need to be conditioned or filtered. DWA does not prohibit the use of water softeners, but Agency ordinance does prohibit the discharge of excess salt down the drain. Discharged salt can harm the groundwater and may require additional treatment, which would increase the future costs of providing sewer and water services.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

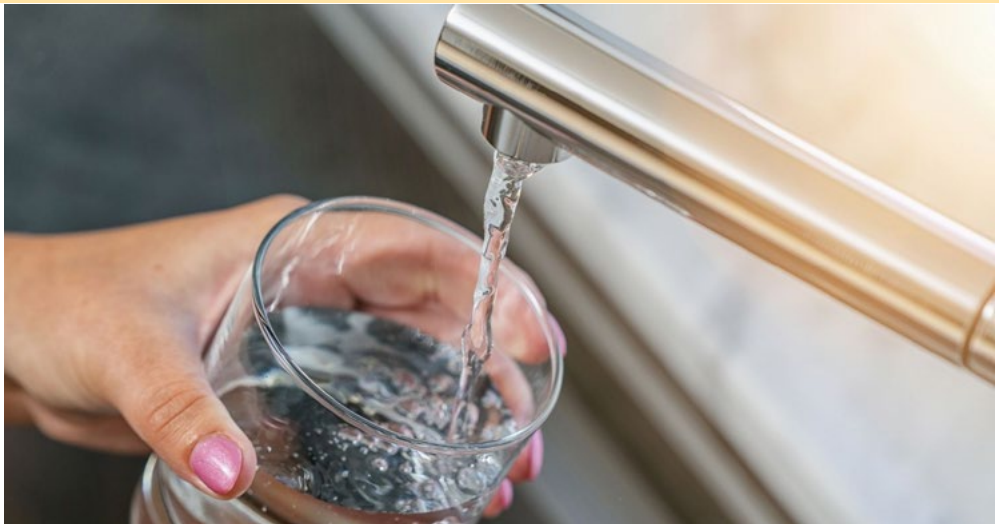
CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- **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 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which 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 (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. USEPA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide 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 is available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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).

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. Desert Water Agency is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in your property's plumbing. 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.

PFAS: THE FOREVER CHEMICALS

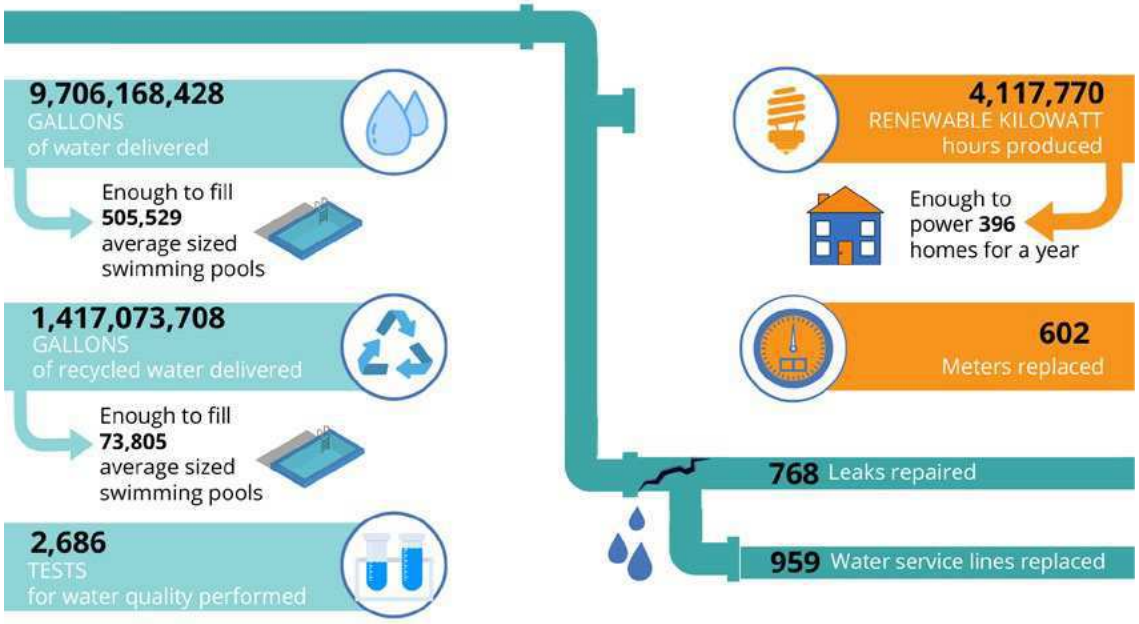
Sampling did not detect PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in our water. It is a mouthful to be sure, but these chemicals have made big waves in the water industry in recent years. The chemicals have been around for decades – and research shows they will be around for centuries to come because they do not break down easily.

These chemicals can be found in everything from weatherproof jackets and carpet fibers to food wrappers and Teflon pans. They were initially manufactured by DuPont and 3M in the 1940s. Exposure to the man-made chemicals are so widespread it is coming up in blood samples of people around the globe. They're so ubiquitous that some water agencies are also finding small traces of them in tap water.

In 2019, hundreds of California public water systems, including drinking water supply wells were required to test for PFOA (Perfluorooctanoate) and PFOA (perfluorooctanesulfonate) based on their proximity to airports. These PFAS chemicals are also found in fire-fighting foam at airfields. Desert Water Agency tested 13 of our wells because of their proximity to Palm Springs International Airport.

Even though Desert Water Agency has not detected PFAS in our area we continue to monitor for the substance. It is important because in large amounts it has been found to have some serious health impacts. We'll report our findings to the community if we see that it has found its way into our groundwater or streams.

DESERT WATER AGENCY 2020 YEAR AT A GLANCE



Your Water Quality

Desert Water Agency is committed to serving healthy, safe drinking water and to keeping you informed about the quality of the water that is delivered to your tap. Our team samples water daily to ensure it meets strict standards. As fluctuating conditions in California continue to affect water supply, it is important for us to support our customers and work together to protect this precious local resource.

By explaining the sources of our water and defining the constituents in the water, this report is our way of providing clear, transparent information to our customers. The board and staff take their responsibility to provide high-quality water very seriously and we're proud to report that our water meets and beats the strictest standards in the nation. If you have any questions when reviewing this report, please contact Paul Monroy, laboratory director, at (760) 323-4971 ext. 169.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Board Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 a.m.

DESERT WATER

1200 Gene Autry Trail South, Palm Springs, CA 92264 | (760) 323-4971
www.dwa.org

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Para alguna pregunta o inquietud, llame al 760-323-4971