

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: PALM SPRINGS AERIAL TRAMWAY

Report Date: JUNE 12, 2023

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 a.m. See www.pstramway.com for meeting dates.

For More Information, contact: Joe Rose at 760-325-1449 x 146.

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, 2022 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 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 Palm Springs Aerial Tramway 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 760-325-1449 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Palm Springs Aerial Tramway ntawm 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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)
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
<i>E. coli</i>	2022 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10/13/2022	10	0.016	1	0.015	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/13/2022	10	1.5	1	1.3	0.3	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)	12/29/22	16.6	16-17	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/29/22	116.6	110-120	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) <i>Mountain Station</i>	2022	.039	0.4-1.2	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm) <i>Ranger Station</i>	2022	.032	0.2-1.0	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm) <i>Valley Station</i>	2022	0.86	0.3-1.4	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)(ppb) <i>Valley Station</i>	2022	56	37-94	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)(ppb) <i>Mountain Station</i>	2022	66	44-110	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) <i>Valley Station</i>	2022	55.5	31-110	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) <i>Mountain Station</i>	2022	50.25	30-90	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/l)	12/29/2022	6	5.7-6.2	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	12/29/2022	10.6	10-12	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	12/29/2022	286.6	280-290	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	12/29/2022	183.3	170-190	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

Copper (ug/l)	12/29/2022	178.3	95-340	1000	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
---------------	------------	-------	--------	------	-----	--

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).

The Palm Springs Aerial Tramway does certain required tests in Tables 1, 2 & 4 but please refer to the attached 2022 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 Violation	Health Effects Language
Exceeded 90th percentile for Lead in 2022 at one site.	The data shows that the lead 90th percentile was 0.016 mg/L which exceeds the 0.015 mg/L lead action level.	Required to enter into one year monitoring and testing compliance period.	Conduct standard tap sampling, source water monitoring, water quality parameter monitoring and a corrosion control study, lead service line replacement if lead lines are present, and a lead public education program.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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> Consistent with the California Code of Regulations, section

64482(c), systems that detect lead above 15 µg/L in more than 5 percent, and up to and including 10 percent, of sites sampled (or if your system samples fewer than 20 sites and has even one sample above the Action Level [AL]), the following language is REQUIRED:

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/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



WATER QUALITY REPORT

DELIVERED JUNE 2023 (Based on 2022 data)



A LETTER FROM OUR GENERAL MANAGER



Finding Solutions for Safe, Reliable Water

Thanks to cool and wet weather across the state, California has the water needed to end the most recent extreme drought. This year because of the abundant rainfall, Desert Water Agency (DWA) will receive water to replenish our groundwater basin for dry years ahead.

While this much needed reprieve is definitely a plus, we still need to avoid being wasteful, protect local water sources and save water for future generations. DWA offers a variety of incentives to help customers be water wise. We are adding new programs this summer, so check our website to see if there is a new way for you to step up and save.

While conservation is always important, it is only a fraction of what we're tasked with at DWA. Providing you with safe and reliable water around the clock is central.

Our team is a key part of the equation for safe, reliable water. Without our experts who run and maintain the system (and plan for its future), we wouldn't have the convenient access to water. We run thousands of tests a year to make sure the water is safe to use and drink.

Equally important to our success is the health of our system. We have wells, reservoirs, pumping stations, pipelines, meters and a laboratory. DWA is proactively replacing old pipelines to keep our system safe and efficient.

While there is no formula to providing water safely and reliably, I'm proud of our team's work and dedication to getting it done.

We are pleased to share the results of this year's water quality report. Please don't hesitate to reach out to our team if you have any questions on this report or anything else water related.

Yours in service,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "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. 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 infiltrated 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, 2022, and December 31, 2022. Water quality monitoring was performed in accordance with regulations established by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In some cases, the SWRCB 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

- Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAPs), last updated 2000-2014, for various sources, are 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 SWAPs, 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.

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.

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. 1 ng/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 2,550 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]	2022	0.45	0-2.2	2022	0.78	ND-3.0		x	Drinking water disinfectant added to treatment
Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	1	2020-2022	0.4 ¹	ND-0.60	2022	ND	ND		x	Erosion of natural deposits: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	2014-2022	8	ND-24***	2019 - 2022	5.3	3.8 - 6.7		x	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	ug/L	60	NONE	2022	ND	ND	2022	28 ²	21-28		x	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	2022	0.83	0.3-2.6	2022	ND	ND		x	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ug/L	5	0.06	2019-2022	ND	ND-0.85 ³	2016	ND	ND		x	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	ug/L	80	NONE	2022	7.3 ²	ND-16	2022	56 ²	33-56		x	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	2020-2022	0.13	ND-0.24	2022	0.31	0.22-0.40		x	Soil runoff
Surface Water Turbidity ⁴	NTU	TT=1	NONE	NA	NA	NA	2022	0.25	ND-0.25		x	Soil runoff
Surface Water Turbidity ⁹	NTU	TT= 95% of samples < 0.2 NTU	NONE	NA	NA	NA	2022	98.0%	98.0-100%		x	Soil runoff
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2014-2022	6.6	2.75-15.9	2019	4.9	4.9		x	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis 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 Samples			Yes	No	
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.3	2021	0.22	0/30	NA	NA		x	Internal corrosion of household/business water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ug/L	15	0.2	2021	ND	2**/30	0	0		x	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	1.0%	2	0		x	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	See Footnote 6	0	0	0	0		x	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	See Footnote 7	0	0	0	0		x	Human and animal fecal waste

* This number is not the average annual amount.

****** Levels found in rarely used customer faucet, but not in primary fixtures or DWA distribution line.

******* Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

1. DWA does not add fluoride to drinking water.
2. Highest LRAA for 2022.
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 ≤ 0.2 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 E. Coli 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.

OTHER SUBSTANCES

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.

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.

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).

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 & MICROPLASTICS: WHAT TO KNOW



Desert Water Agency is continually monitoring our water system, performing thousands of tests per year to make sure the drinking water we deliver to customers meets all public health standards.

California has the most stringent water standards in the nation, and it's because we seek the highest water quality possible. This is why we test for potential contaminants like polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances, and the State is currently considering the regulation of microplastics in our surface waters.

The EPA started regulating PFAS in 2009, and has since been in charge of setting the standards for its reporting. Polyfluoroalkyl substances are manufactured chemicals that exist in sources like household products, dust, foods, and can end up contaminating water. DWA has been in compliance with the required PFAS levels, and continues to follow all required guidelines.

Also, regulations for microplastics are currently underway. Research is currently being done to understand how to best sample and mitigate contamination.

As California explores this new frontier in drinking water standards, DWA will continue to prioritize safe and reliable drinking water for its community.

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. Often times odors might actually be coming from your sink drain, where bacteria grow on hair, soap, food, and other things that get trapped. This produces odorous gasses that get stirred up when water pours into the drain. Similar smells can also come from bacteria growing on devices such as water heaters.

A slight smell or taste of chlorine in your water is also normal. A small amount of chlorine is required, and added to water in order to meet drinking water regulations. Chlorine is a disinfectant used to provide continuous protection against any possible microbial contamination. Regulations limit the amount of chlorine added to tap water, so that the water is safe to drink.

When sulfate is present in the water supply, a sulfur or rotten egg smell may develop. Improperly maintained water heaters or lack of water circulation within a residence during warmer months are circumstances that may contribute to this odor.

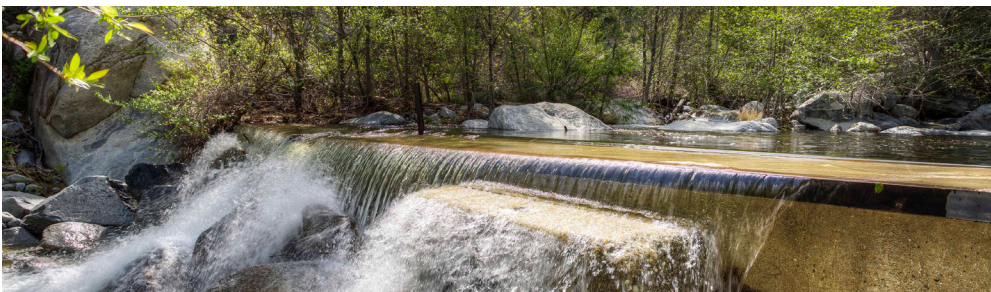
WHY DOES MY WATER LOOK CLOUDY?

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.



IS FLUORIDE ADDED TO THE WATER?

Desert Water Agency does not add fluoride to its water. It does occur naturally here. Fluoride levels are regulated, and the State of California currently has a maximum contamination level (MCL) of 2.0 ppm for drinking water. In comparison, our average fluoride level of 0.4 ppm is 5 times below the MCL required by the State.



REGULATORY INFORMATION

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

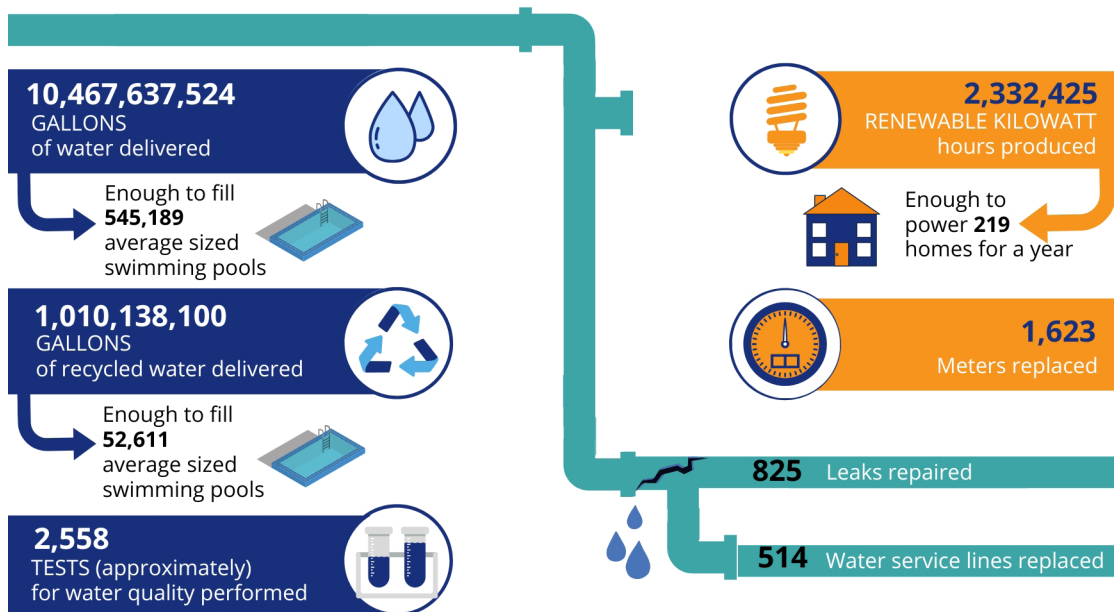
- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial 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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water 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.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DESERT WATER AGENCY 2022 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 exact 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 exceeds 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.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

PAUL ORTEGA
President
Division 4

JEFF BOWMAN
Vice President
Division 3

GERALD McKENNA
Secretary - Treasurer
Division 2

STEVE GRASHA
Director
Division 1

KRISTIN BLOOMER
Director
Division 5



1200 S. Gene Autry Trail, 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.