2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: PALM SPRINGS AERIAL TRAMWAY

Report Date: JUNE 30, 2025

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

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, 2024, 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：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)
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
E. coli	2024 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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2023	17	4.7	1	0-69	15	.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	17	1.3	2	0.1-1.5	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) Mountain Station	12/19/24	15	15	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm) Ranger Station	12/19/24	15	15	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm) Valley Station	12/19/24	15	15	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm) Mountain Station	12/19/24	110	110	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Ranger Station	12/19/24	110	110	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Valley Station	12/19/24	110	110	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*	2024	0.8	0.2-1.1	4.0 (as Cl 2)]	4 (as Cl 2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm) *Ranger Station*	2024	0.5	0.2-1.0	4.0 (as Cl 2)]	4 (as Cl 2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm) *Valley Station*	2024	0.9	0.4-1.4	4.0 (as Cl 2)]	4 (as Cl 2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)(ppb) *Valley Station*	01/25/2024	28	28	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)(ppb) *Mountain Station*	01/25/2024	31	31	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) *Valley Station*	01/25/2024	27	27	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) *Mountain Station*	01/25/2024	25	25	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant

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. 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 2024 Desert Water Agency Water Quality Report for the full results of all required testing as we purchase our surface water from them.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

DELIVERED JUNE 2025 (Based on 2024 data)

DESERT WATER AGENCY

A LETTER FROM DESERT WATER AGENCY

At Desert Water Agency (DWA), our employees work hard to make sure that when you turn on the faucet, water is there.

Providing a reliable water supply involves dedicated teamwork. For example, you may have noticed DWA construction crews and contractors working in the streets throughout our service area. They play a critical role in water delivery – whether conducting emergency repairs or replacing old pipelines and meters.

In addition to maintaining the delivery system, the DWA team strives to make certain the groundwater basin that supplies our region's water remains healthy. As a State Water Project Contractor, we import water to the valley to help replace what is used. We also work with state and local partners on basin management. This year, we partnered with the California Department of Water Resources to install a second joint groundwater monitoring well in the basin. These wells are strategically placed, allowing us to collect critical groundwater data such as groundwater elevation levels and water quality.

The information collected is used by regional groundwater managers for decision making and allows us to monitor our sustainability efforts.

Conservation is vital to sustainability, and each of our customers play an important role. The more water we save now, the more there will be for the future.

At DWA, making sure there is a dependable water supply isn't enough. We also conduct thousands of water quality tests each year. The details of these tests conducted in 2024 are found in this Water Quality Report. We are proud to share, again, that our water remains safe to drink and meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

Thank you for trusting the DWA team with your water supply and service. It is our mission to responsibly manage our water resources to ensure ongoing sustainability and deliver safe, reliable water effectively for current and future generations.

"It has been an honor to serve you – our customers – throughout my 30 years at Desert Water Agency. As I retire in July, I am proud to pass the torch of General Manager to our current Finance Director, Esther Saenz. With nearly 15 years of service to DWA, Esther's dedication is evident. You can rest assured that your water – and the Agency – are in good hands."
– Steve L. Johnson

STEVE L. JOHNSON
General Manager & Chief Engineer

ESTHER SAENZ
Finance Director & Incoming General Manager

OUR WATER SUPPLY

DESERT WATER AGENCY

Established in 1961, Desert Water Agency (DWA) is a public, nonprofit agency and State Water Project 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. DWA's mission is to responsibly manage our water resources to ensure ongoing sustainability and deliver safe, reliable water in an effective way for current and future generations. DWA is guided by an elected board of five community members. Board members make policy decisions as public representatives.

WATER SOURCES

DWA's groundwater comes from the Indio Subbasin of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, a natural reservoir storing water beneath the valley floor. Most of the water DWA delivers to customers comes from groundwater. DWA also utilizes mountain streams which 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 which is used for Snow Creek Village. Chino Creek, serving the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway, 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. As a State Water Project contractor, DWA trades its State Water Project (SWP) water for Colorado River water with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California because the Coachella Valley does not have a pipeline to import SWP water.

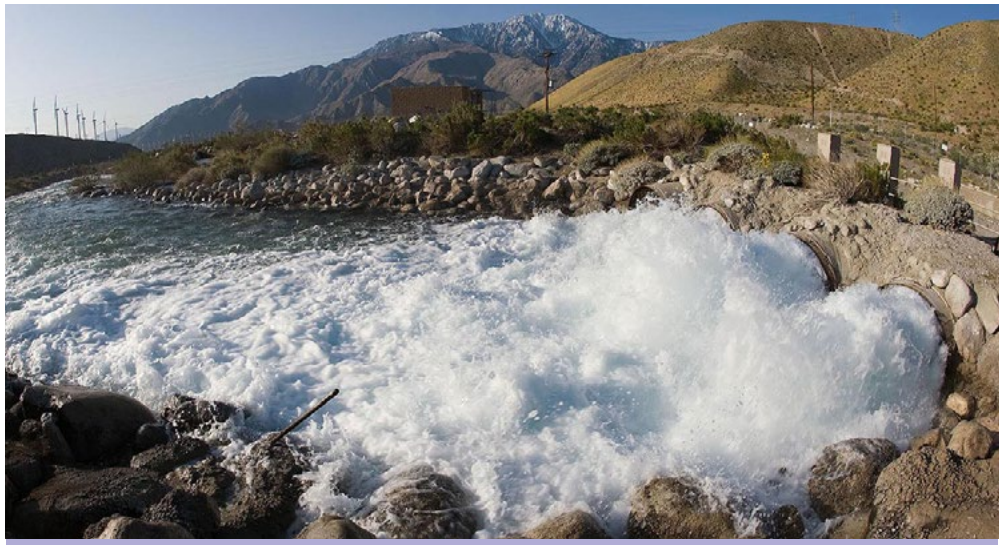
WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Unless otherwise noted, data presented in this report was obtained between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024. 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 in 2022, 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.

CCRDL: Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels

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. 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.

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.

SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year we have taken more than 2,680 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 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 Detect-ed	Range (Low-High)	Yes	No	
Chlorine	mg/L	[4.0 as Cl2]	[4 as Cl2]	2024	0.56	0.18-2.2	2024	1.0[1]	0.33-2.7		x	Drinking water disinfectant added to treatment
Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	1	2022-2024	0.4[2]	ND-0.60	2024	ND	ND		x	Erosion of natural deposits: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	2022-2024	7.2	1.3-17[3]	2019-2023	5.3	3.8 - 6.7		x	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[4]	µg/L	60	NONE	2024	ND	ND	2024	31[5]	22-25		x	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	2024	0.76	ND-2.4	2024	ND	ND		x	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5	0.06	2022-2024	ND	ND	2016	ND	ND		x	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[4]	µg/L	80	NONE	2024	12[5]	ND-13	2024	41[5]	15-16		x	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	2022-2024	<0.1	ND-0.27	2024	0.22	0.14-0.29		x	Soil runoff
Surface Water Turbidity[6]	NTU	TT=1	NONE	NA	NA	NA	2024	0.16	ND-0.16		x	Soil runoff
Surface Water Turbidity[7]	NTU	TT= 95% of samples ≤ 0.2 NTU	NONE	NA	NA	NA	2024	100%	100%		x	Soil runoff
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2022-2024	6.0	ND-15	2019	4.9	4.9		x	Erosion of natural deposits

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	2024	0.18	0/30	NA	NA		x	Internal corrosion of household/business water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Lead[8]	µg/L	15	0.2	2024	ND	0/30	0	0		x	Internal corrosion of household/business water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Highest % positive samples in any month	Total # of routine positive samples	Total # of repeat positive samples	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
						Yes	No	
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.0%	0	0		x	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	See footnote 9	0	0	0	0		x	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	See footnote 10	0	0	0	0		x	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Parts Per Trillion (PPT): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

pH: An expression of the intensity of the basic or acid condition 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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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.

1. The water source for testing is the filtration plant instead of surface water.
2. DWA does not add fluoride to drinking water.
3. 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.
4. These numbers are not the average annual amount.
5. Highest LRAA for 2024.
6. 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.
7. Surface water provided by Snow Creek Filtration Plant.
8. Please see lead specific details under Health Information on next page.
9. 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.
10. If a routine sample is E. Coli positive and a repeat sample is total coliform positive, then a violation has occurred.
11. Approved regulatory limits will be reflected in 2025 data.
12. By U.S. EPA Method 533
13. The CCRDL is based on the US EPA UCMR 5 minimum reporting levels and listed in Exhibit B of the General Order (Order), dated March 4, 2024, and issued to the public water system. The Order can be accessed on the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water website at **www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/pfas_ddw_general_order**
14. A description of the notification and response level terminology can be found in the Order.
15. The specific methodology to determine response level exceedances is dependent on the PFAS analyte and health endpoint. An exceedance of the response level for PFOA and PFOS is based on a quarterly running annual average (QRAA). An explanation on how QRAA is calculated is provided in the 2024 Order.

SECONDARY 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 Detect-ed	Range (Low-High)	Yes	No	
Chloride	mg/L	500	NONE	2022-2024	49	13-92	2024	1.7	1.2-2.1		x	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NONE	2022-2024	ND	ND	2024	ND	ND		x	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor-Threshold	TON	3	NONE	2022-2024	1	1	2024	1	1		x	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NONE	2022-2024	590	270-930	2024	170	110-230		x	Substance that forms ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500	45	2022-2024	120	29-230	2024	4.6	1.3-7.8		x	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NONE	2022-2024	390	180-600	2024	120	70-160		x	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

OTHER SUBSTANCES

Aggressive Index	AI	Non-aggressive	NONE	2022-2024	12.4	12.0-12.5	2024	10.7	10.1-11.1		x	Influenced by hydrogen, carbon, oxygen and temperature
Alkalinity	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2024	140	110-170	2024	95	69-120		x	Function of carbonate, hydroxide and bicarbonate; naturally occurring
Bicarbonate	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2024	140	110-170	2024	95	69-120		x	Naturally occurring
Barium	mg/L	1	2	2022-2024	0.056	ND-0.10	2024	0.046	0.036-0.055		x	Naturally occurring
Calcium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2024	71	30-98	2024	24	13-35		x	Contributes to water hardness; naturally occurring
Hexavalent Chromium[11]	µg/L	10	NONE	2013-2018	1.3	ND-3.9	NA	NA	NA		x	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2024	230	88-320	2024	68	36-100		x	Naturally occurring
Iron	µg/L	300	NONE	2022-2024	ND	ND-75	2024	110	ND-110		x	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2024	13	3.4-20	2024	2.3	1.1-3.4		x	Contributes to water hardness; naturally occurring
pH	pH Unit	NONE	NONE	2022-2024	8	7.8-8.1	2024	7.3	7.0-7.5		x	Naturally occurring
Sodium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2024	39	22-77	2024	11	9.4-12		x	Naturally occurring

PFAS (per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances)	Sample Result[12] (ng/L, ppt)	CCRDL[13] (ng/L, ppt)	Notification Level[14] (ng/L, ppt)	Response Level[14, 15] (ng/L, ppt)	Likely Source of Contamination
PFOS* (*perfluorooctanesulfonic acid*)	5.5	4	6.5	40	Chemical manufacturing, fire-fighting foam

**Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.*

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.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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).

DWA has completed the initial lead service line inventory for its potable water system as required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the initial inventories was October 16, 2024. Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, DWA has determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines. The publicly available inventory can be accessed via DWA's website at **https://gis.dwa.org/portal/apps/sites/#/lead-service-line-inventory**. Here, you'll find an interactive map with inventory results. To open the attributes table, click the arrow at the bottom of the map. You can also find the inventory list and more information at **www.dwa.org/leadfree**.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Desert Water Agency is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Paul Monroy, Desert Water Agency Laboratory Director, at (760) 323-4971. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

PFAS & CHROMIUM-6: WHAT TO KNOW

California has the most stringent water standards in the nation. As part of our commitment to providing safe and clean water, DWA performs lab tests for potential contaminants like per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). In April 2024, the U.S. EPA announced a new national maximum contaminants level (MCL) for PFAS. In addition, the California Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment adopted a more stringent public health goal for these same substances.

PFAS are found in everyday household and commercial products, such as carpets, clothes, pans and fast food packaging. Chemical manufacturing is the original source of PFAS, which is seeping into drinking water supplies in some areas across the country.

Historically, DWA has not found PFAS at levels exceeding the MCL in our retail service area. In October 2024, DWA had one sample result from one well for PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, a per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substance) that was slightly higher than the Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL)*. The CCRDL for PFOS is 4 ng/L, ppt (nanograms per liter, parts per trillion). DWA tested one sample that found PFOS at 5.5 ng/L, ppt. More details are available in the table on the previous page.

DWA continues to be in compliance with all regulations and will complete additional testing as required to ensure we meet all state and federal standards. The federal regulation requires that water providers meet the MCL requirements by 2029. Learn more about PFAS at **www.dwa.org/pfas**.

Also in 2024, the California State Water Resources Control Board approved the country's first drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium (chromium-6). Chromium-6 is a naturally occurring metal that can appear in water as natural erosion from the environment or as discharge from industrial processes.

DWA has not detected chromium-6 in its water distribution system above the state's MCL of 10 parts per billion. You can learn more by reading frequently asked questions at **www.dwa.org/chromium6**.

**Public water systems are required to report any PFAS detections above the Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL) in their annual Water Quality Report.*

COMMON WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS

WHY DOES TAP WATER SOMETIMES SMELL FUNNY?

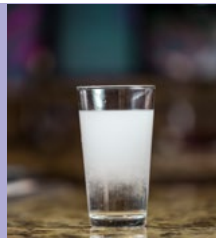
When your water tastes or smells funny, the problem may or may not be in the water. Often times odors might actually be coming from your sink drain, where bacteria grow on hair, soap, food, and other things that get trapped. This produces odorous gasses that get stirred up when water pours into the drain. 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 added to water to help 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 occurs naturally in our service area. Fluoride levels are regulated, and 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

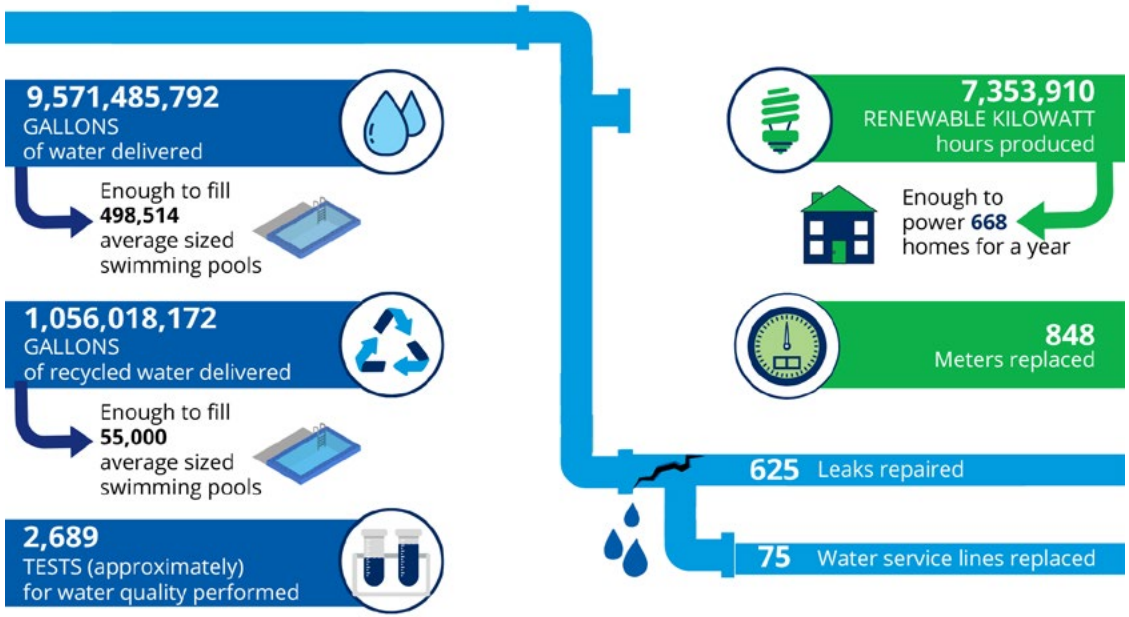
CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- **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 (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 can be obtained through the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DESERT WATER AGENCY 2024 YEAR AT A GLANCE



YOUR WATER QUALITY

Desert Water Agency is committed to serving healthy, safe drinking water and keeping you informed about the quality of the water that is delivered to your tap. The DWA 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 are proud to report that our water continues to be safe. You can drink and use tap water without worry. If you have questions about 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	JEFF BOWMAN	KRISTIN BLOOMER	STEVE GRASHA	GERALD McKENNA
President Division 4	Vice President Division 3	Secretary - Treasurer Division 5	Director Division 1	Director Division 2

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.

DWA DESERT WATER AGENCY

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