Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Coachella Valley Water District: Cove Community

Water System Number: CA 3310001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 28, 2019 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 (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Wilfred G. Gonzalez

Signature: Wilfred G. Gonzalez

Title: Water Quality Supervisor

Phone Number: (760) 398-2651 Date: 9/23/19

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

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used). **See Attachment A for all delivery methods.**

☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page). **See Attachment A for all delivery methods.**

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods: **See Attachment A for all delivery methods.**

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.cvwd.org
- ☐ 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) **See footnote (1)**
- ☐ 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) **See footnote (1)**
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized) **See Attachment A for all delivery methods.**
- ☐ 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 URL: www.cvwd.org

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

(1) CVWD provides CCR copies in CVWD's three lobbies (two in Palm Desert and one in Coachella; and hand-delivered CCR copies to local public libraries (La Quinta, Palm Desert and Rancho Mirage), local city halls (Cathedral City, La Quinta, Palm Desert and Rancho Mirage), and senior center (La Quinta). CVWD will continue to provide CCR copies at public events during 2019-20 and in New Customer Welcome Packets.

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: **www.cvwd.org/ccr/2019**

☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: **www.cvwd.org/ccr/2019**

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Please see Attachment A for all delivery methods, including electronic.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

This annual report communicates the results of CVWD's water quality monitoring. The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) require routine and comprehensive monitoring of CVWD's drinking water supply.

CVWD'S COMMITMENT

Coachella Valley Water District is committed to delivering high quality drinking water. Water is delivered to customers from wells drilled into the Coachella Valley's groundwater basin.

Highly trained employees routinely monitor CVWD's public water systems and collect drinking water samples that are tested at CVWD's state-certified laboratory.

A few specialized tests are performed by other certified laboratories. In addition to the detected constituents listed in the table on pages 6 – 7, CVWD's Water Quality staff monitors for more than 100 other regulated and unregulated chemicals that are not detected during this monitoring.

CVWD is governed by a locally elected, five-member board of directors that generally meets in public session at 8 am, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Meeting locations rotate between CVWD's Coachella office at 51-501 Tyler St. and the Steve Robbins Administration Building at 75-515 Hovley Lane East in Palm Desert. Call CVWD to confirm meeting time, date and location.

SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

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.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium (a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States) and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information. Call Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline to obtain updated link if needed.**

NATURALLY OCCURRING ELEMENTS

Arsenic

While all of CVWD's domestic water supply meets state and federal standards for arsenic, drinking water supplied to some service areas does contain low levels of naturally occurring arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. All drinking water delivered by CVWD last year complied with the 10 microgram per liter (ug/L) maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring, radioactive gas — a byproduct of uranium — that originates underground but is found in the air. Radon moves from the ground into homes primarily through cracks and holes in their foundations. While most radon enters the home through soil, radon from tap water typically is less than two percent of the radon in indoor air.

The USEPA has determined that breathing radon gas increases an individual's chances of developing lung cancer, and has proposed an MCL of 300 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) for radon in drinking water. This proposed standard is far less than the 4,000 pCi/L in water that is equivalent to the radon level found in outdoor air. The radon level in CVWD wells ranges from none detected to 460 pCi/L, significantly lower than that found in the air you breathe.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS

About Nitrate

Nitrate (as nitrogen) in drinking water at levels above 10 milligrams per Liter (mg/L) is a health risk for infants younger than six months. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of skin. Nitrate (as nitrogen) in drinking water levels above 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) may also affect the ability of blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Wells that confirm with nitrate levels (as nitrogen) above 10 mg/L are removed from service.

About Lead

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.

Responsibility

CVWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in customer plumbing components.

Tip

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. You can capture this flushed water in a container and use it for watering plants.

Resource information

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 Information Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

As noted, all drinking water served by CVWD comes from wells. DDW requires water agencies to state, however, "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."

School Requests

In 2018, CVWD received zero requests for lead monitoring assistance within local schools.

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 and septic systems.

Chromium-6
See full story on page 10 or for information about chromium-6, visit our website at *www.cvwd.org/cr6*.

Radioactive contaminants that 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, USEPA and DDW 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 must 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 by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the National Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236)."

Additionally, the USEPA's health advisories tables are available at **www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables.**

DRINKING WATER SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

CVWD has conducted source water assessments that provide information about the vulnerability of CVWD wells to contamination. In 2002, CVWD completed a comprehensive source water assessment that evaluated all groundwater wells supplying the CVWD's six public water systems. An assessment is performed on each new well added to CVWD's system.

Groundwater from these CVWD wells is considered vulnerable to activities associated with urban and agricultural uses.

Urban land uses include the following activities: known contaminant plumes, dry cleaners, underground storage tanks, septic systems, automobile gas stations (including historic), automobile repair shops, historic waste dumps/landfills, illegal/unauthorized dumping, sewer collection systems and utility stations' maintenance areas.

Agricultural land uses include the following activities: irrigation/agricultural wells, irrigated crops, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum and transfer areas.

The following activities have been associated with detected contaminants: known contaminant plumes, dry cleaners and irrigated crops.

CVWD is committed to supplying high quality drinking water from CVWD's wells to our communities.

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

MCL or Maximum Contaminant Level
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to public health goals or maximum contaminant level goals as economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
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.

mg/L – Milligrams per liter (parts per million or ppm)
One mg/L is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days.

MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
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.

MRDLG or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
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.

N/A – Not applicable
The government has not set a Public Health Goal, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or Maximum Contaminant Level for this substance.

ND — None detected

ng/L – Nanograms per liter (parts per trillion or ppt)
One ng/L is equivalent to 1 second in 32,000 years.

NL or Notification Level
Health based advisory level established by the DDW for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) as stated by DDW.

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units
Measurement of suspended material.

pCi/L – picoCuries per liter
For uranium, one pCi/L is equivalent to 1 second in 21 years.

PDWS or Primary Drinking Water Standard
MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirement.

PHG or Public Health Goal
Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Public Health Goals are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

ug/L–Micrograms per liter (parts per billion or ppm)
One ug/L is equivalent to 1 second in 32 years.

uS/cm – Microsiemens per centimeter

WHAT'S IN MY WATER?

CVWD analyzed more than 18,000 water samples last year to monitor the water quality of drinking water delivered to its customers. Every year, CVWD is required to analyze a select number of these samples for more than 100 regulated and unregulated substances.

This table lists those substances that were detected in CVWD's three service areas. Gray boxes indicate the substance was not detected (ND), existing data is no longer reportable or there is no available data. The data on the chart summarizes results of the most recent monitoring completed between 2010 and 2018. CVWD did not have any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations in 2018.

TO READ THIS TABLE

First, determine your service area by referring to footnotes 2, 3 and 4 on the opposite page. Then move down the corresponding column, comparing the detection level of each chemical or other contaminant with the Public Health Goal (PHG), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) and MCL.

For example, if you live in La Quinta and want to know the level of fluoride detected in your service area, you would look down the Cove Communities column and stop at the fluoride row. The average fluoride level in that service area is 0.6 mg/L with the range of results varying between 0.1 mg/L and 1.0 mg/L.

Compare these values to the MCL in the third column. Fluoride levels in this water comply with the MCL of 2.0 mg/L. The range can show a level above the MCL and still comply with the drinking water standard when compliance is based on average levels found in each water source or water system.

CVWD 2019 DOMESTIC WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

Covering the reporting period January - December 2018

DETECTED PARAMETER, UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL[1]	COVE COMMUNITIES[2] RANGE (AVERAGE)	ID NO. 8[3] RANGE (AVERAGE)	ID NO. 11[4] RANGE (AVERAGE)	MCL VIOLATION? (YES/NO)	MAJOR SOURCE(S)
Arsenic, ug/L	0.004	10	ND-9.4 (ND)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, mg/L	2	1	ND-0.1 (ND)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride, mg/L	N/A	500,600[1,5]	5.2-130 (21)	11-26 (16)	270-620 (390)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl_2), mg/L[6]	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4.0	ND-3.5 (0.5)	ND-1.0 (0.5)	ND-2.0 (0.6)	No	Result of drinking water chlorination
Chromium, ug/L[7,8]	(100)	50	ND-33 (ND)	16-24 (20)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6, ug/L[7,8]	0.02	N/A	ND-23 (8.8)	16-20 (17)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L[9] [homes tested/ sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	0.11 [51/0]	0.09 [21/0]	0.17 [22/0]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, mg/L	None	1.0[11]	ND-0.56 (ND)	ND-0.08 (ND)		No	Leaching from natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), ng/L	1.7	200	ND-60 (ND)			No	Leaching of banned nematocide which may still be in soils
Fluoride, mg/L	1	2.0	0.1-1.0 (0.6)	0.4-0.7 (0.5)	0.6-1.5 (1.1)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha particle activity, pCi/L	(0)	15	ND-15 (ND)	ND-6.9 (3.5)	ND-4.6 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ug/L[10]	N/A	60	ND-1.7 (1.8)	ND-1.1 (1.1)	1.7-2.5 (2.5)	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$), mg/L	N/A		9.3-310 (120)	68-210 (130)	210-520 (350)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), mg/L	10	10	ND-9.0 (1.2)	0.5-1.1 (0.7)	1.5-4.1 (2.8)	No	Leaching of fertilizer, animal wastes or natural deposits
Odor as threshold, units	None	3[5]	ND-2.0 (ND)			No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH, units	N/A		7.3-8.5 (7.9)	7.6-8.1 (7.9)	7.2-7.7 (7.5)	No	Physical characteristic
Sodium, mg/L	N/A		19-130 (32)	67-88 (78)	67-260 (190)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific conductance, uS/cm	N/A	1,600;2,200[1,5]	240-1,100 (390)	530-840 (640)	1,600-2,800 (2,100)	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A	500,600[1,5]	0.6-270 (50)	150-240 (180)	240-360 (310)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Coliform bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	5% or 1[12,13,14]	ND-1% (ND)			No	Naturally present in the environment
Total dissolved solids, mg/L	N/A	1,000;1,500[1,5]	140-600 (250)	330-560 (420)	930-1,600 (1,200)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total trihalomethanes, ug/L[10]	N/A	80	ND-18 (16)	ND-15 (15)	11-18 (18)	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity, NTU	None	5[13]	ND-1.3 (ND)	ND-0.2 (ND)		No	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-13 (4.5)	1.9-4.1 (3.2)	2.4-2.9 (2.6)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING[14]							
Chlorate, ug/L[14]	N/A	NL=800	ND-52 (ND)			No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22), ug/L[14]	N/A		ND-0.18 (ND)			No	Refrigerant
1,4-Dioxane, ug/L[14]	N/A	NL=1	ND-0.14 (ND)			No	Leaching from historical disposal sites
Molybdenum, ug/L[14]	N/A		ND-19 (8.7)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium, ug/L[14]	N/A		140-2,000 (420)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium, ug/L[14]	N/A	NL=50	4.9-36 (17)			No	Erosion of natural deposits

MORE INFORMATION

To receive a summary of CVWD's source water assessments or additional water quality data or clarification, call CVWD's Water Quality Division at (760) 398-2651.

Complete copies of source water assessments may be viewed at CVWD's office at 75-525 Hovley Lane East, Palm Desert, CA 92211.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. También puede llamar al CVWD al número de teléfono (760) 398-2651 ó vaya a www.cvwd.org/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/708.

Note: Above statement fulfills California Code of Regulations' requirement in section 64481(i).

FOOTNOTES

(1) Values with this footnote have fixed Secondary MCLs, remaining values are Primary MCLs unless identified otherwise.

(2) Cove Communities includes the communities of Rancho Mirage, Thousand Palms, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Mecca, Bombay Beach, North Shore, Hot Mineral Spa, and portions of Bermuda Dunes, Cathedral City, Indio, Oasis, Riverside County, Thermal and Valerie Jean.

(3) ID No. 8 includes the communities of Indio Hills, Sky Valley & select areas within and adjacent to Desert Hot Springs.

(4) ID No. 11 includes the communities of Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach & Salton City.

(5) Values listed are the upper and short-term consumer acceptance contaminant levels.

(6) The reported average represents the highest running annual average based on distribution system monitoring.

(7) Although regulated at the time, chromium and chromium-6 were included in 2015 unregulated contaminant monitoring per USEPA. CVWD performed this monitoring at select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities. Chromium monitoring results: 0.3 ug/L - 20 ug/L (9.2) and chromium-6 results: 0.1 ug/L - 20 ug/L (9.1).

(8) California's Chromium-6 ((Cr6) drinking water MCL was withdrawn September 11, 2017. For more information: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/chromium6/chrome_6_faqs.pdf

(9) The reported values are 90th percentile levels for samples collected from faucets in water user homes.

(10) The reported average represents the highest locational running average (LRAA) based on distribution system monitoring. ID No. 8 and ID No. 11 service areas have annual monitoring requirements while Cove Communities service area has quarterly monitoring requirements.

(11) Systems that collect 40 or more samples per month (Cove Communities): 5.0% of monthly samples are positive. Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month (ID No. 8 and ID No. 11): 1 positive monthly sample.

(12) All water systems are required to comply with the State's Total Coliform Rule and the federal's Revised Total Coliform Rule. The USEPA anticipates greater health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems.

(13) In 2015, USEPA required unregulated contaminant monitoring (database as UCMR3) for select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.

(14) Unregulated contaminants are those for which USEPA and DDW have not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist both regulatory agencies in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Este informe anual comunica los resultados del control de calidad del agua del CVWD. La División de Agua Potable (DDW) de la Junta Estatal de Control de Recursos de Agua y la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) requieren el control de rutina e integral del suministro de agua potable del CVWD.

EL COMPROMISO DEL CVWD

El Coachella Valley Water District está comprometido a suministrar agua potable de alta calidad. El agua se distribuye a los clientes a partir de pozos perforados en la cuenca de aguas subterráneas del Valle de Coachella.

Empleados sólidamente capacitados controlan los sistemas públicos de agua del CVWD y toman muestras de agua potable, que se analizan en el laboratorio del CVWD certificado por el estado.

Algunos análisis especializados son realizados por otros laboratorios certificados. Además de los componentes detectados listados en la tabla de las páginas 6 y 7, el personal de Calidad del Agua del CVWD controla más de 100 sustancias químicas reguladas y no reguladas que no son detectadas durante este control.

El CVWD se rige por una Junta Directiva de cinco miembros elegidos a nivel local que se reúne generalmente en sesión pública a las 8:00 a. m. el segundo y el cuarto martes de cada mes. Los lugares de reunión rotan entre la oficina de Coachella del CVWD en 51-501 Tyler St. y el Edificio de Administración Steve Robbins en 75-515 Hovley Lane East en Palm Desert. Llame al CVWD para confirmar la hora, la fecha y el lugar de la reunión.

POBLACIONES SENSIBLES

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes presentes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunodeprimidas, por ejemplo, personas con cáncer que reciben quimioterapia, personas que han recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunas personas mayores y niños pueden estar particularmente en riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar sobre el agua potable a sus proveedores de atención médica.

Hay disponibles guías de la USEPA y de los Centros para el Control de Enfermedades (CDC) sobre los medios para disminuir el riesgo de infección por criptosporidio (un patógeno microbiano que se encuentra en las aguas superficiales en los Estados Unidos) y otros contaminantes microbianos a través de la **Línea directa del agua potable segura al 1-800-426-4791 o en www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information. Llame a la Línea directa del agua potable segura para obtener el enlace actualizado si es necesario.**

ELEMENTOS DE ORIGEN NATURAL

Arsénico

Si bien todos los suministros de agua para uso doméstico del CVWD cumplen con las normas estatales y federales para el arsénico, el agua potable suministrada a algunas áreas de servicio contiene niveles bajos de arsénico de origen natural. La norma para el arsénico equilibra la comprensión actual de los posibles efectos sobre la salud del arsénico frente a los costos de eliminar el arsénico del agua potable. La USEPA continúa investigando los efectos sobre la salud de niveles bajos de arsénico, que es un mineral conocido por causar cáncer en los seres humanos a altas concentraciones y está vinculado a otros efectos, como daños en la piel y problemas circulatorios. Toda el agua potable distribuida por el CVWD el año pasado cumplió con el nivel máximo de contaminante (MCL) de 10 microgramos por litro (ug/l).

Radón

El radón es un gas radiactivo de origen natural (un subproducto del uranio) que se origina subterráneamente, pero se encuentra en el aire. El radón se traslada desde el suelo a las casas principalmente a través de grietas y orificios en sus cimientos. Mientras que la mayoría del radón entra a la casa a través del suelo, el radón del agua de la llave, por lo general, es menos del dos por ciento del radón en el aire interior.

La USEPA ha determinado que respirar gas radón aumenta las posibilidades de que una persona desarrolle cáncer de pulmón, y se ha propuesto un MCL de 300 picocuries por litro (pCi/l) para el radón en el agua potable. Esta norma propuesta es mucho menor que los 4,000 pCi/l en el agua que es equivalente al nivel de radón que se encuentra en el aire exterior. El nivel de radón en los pozos del CVWD oscila entre no detectado a 460 pCi/l, que es significativamente menor que el encontrado en el aire que respira.

CONTAMINANTES POTENCIALES

Acerca del nitrato

El nitrato (como nitrógeno) en el agua potable a niveles por encima de 10 miligramos por litro (mg/l) es un riesgo para la salud para bebés de menos de seis meses. Los altos niveles de nitrato en el agua potable pueden interferir con la capacidad de la sangre del bebé para transportar oxígeno, lo que resulta en una enfermedad grave. Los síntomas incluyen dificultad para respirar y piel azulada. El nitrato (como nitrógeno) en el agua potable a niveles por encima de 10 miligramos por litro (mg/l) también puede afectar la capacidad de la sangre para transportar oxígeno en otras personas, tales como mujeres embarazadas y personas con ciertas deficiencias enzimáticas. Si está al cuidado de un bebé o si está embarazada, debe pedir consejo a su proveedor de atención médica.

Los pozos que confirman niveles de nitrato (como nitrógeno) por encima de 10 mg/l son eliminados del servicio.

Acerca del plomo

Si está presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar graves problemas de salud, especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicio y plomería de la casa.

Responsabilidad

El CVWD es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de plomería de los clientes.

Consejo

Cuando el agua ha estado asentada durante varias horas, puede minimizar el potencial de exposición al plomo dejando correr el agua durante 30 segundos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinar. Puede recolectar esta agua en un recipiente y utilizarla para regar las plantas.

Información acerca del recurso

Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en el agua, se recomienda que analice el agua. La información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de análisis y los pasos que puede tomar para minimizar la exposición está disponible en la Línea directa del agua potable segura o en www.epa.gov/lead.

Como se ha señalado, toda el agua potable distribuida por el CVWD proviene de pozos. No obstante, el DDW requiere que las agencias de agua indiquen lo siguiente: "las fuentes de agua potable (agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales y pozos.

"A medida que el agua se desplaza sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, material radiactivo, y puede recolectar sustancias resultantes de la presencia de animales o de actividad humana".

Solicitudes escolares

En el 2018, el CVWD no recibió ninguna solicitud de asistencia de monitoreo de plomo dentro de las escuelas locales.

LOS CONTAMINANTES QUE PUEDEN ESTAR PRESENTES EN EL AGUA INCLUYEN:

Contaminantes microbianos, como virus y bacterias, que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones de explotación ganadera y fauna silvestre.

Contaminantes inorgánicos, como sales y metales, que pueden ser de origen natural o resultar de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, la minería o la agricultura.

Pesticidas y herbicidas que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial y los usos residenciales.

Contaminantes químicos orgánicos, incluyendo productos químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, que son subproductos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que también pueden provenir de gasolineras, desagües pluviales y sistemas sépticos.

Cromo hexavalente
Vea el artículo completo en la página 10.
Si desea obtener información acerca del cromo hexavalente,
visite nuestro sitio web en *www.cvwd.org/cr6*.

Contaminantes radiactivos que pueden ser de origen natural o ser el resultado de las actividades de producción de petróleo y gas y la minería.

Con el fin de asegurar que el agua de la llave es segura para beber, la USEPA y la DDW prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua.

Las regulaciones de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de los EE. UU. y la ley de California también establecen límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada que deben proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública. "El agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, podría esperarse razonablemente que contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los efectos potenciales para la salud llamando a la Línea directa del agua segura de la USEPA (1-800-426-4791) o a la Línea directa nacional sobre el radón (1-800-767-7236)".

Además, las tablas de recomendaciones para la salud de la USEPA están disponibles en **www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables.**

FUENTE DE AGUA POTABLE EVALUACIONES DEL AGUA:

El CVWD ha llevado a cabo evaluaciones de la fuente de agua que proporcionan información sobre la vulnerabilidad de los pozos del CVWD a la contaminación. En el 2002, el CVWD completó una evaluación exhaustiva de la fuente de agua que evaluó todos los pozos de aguas subterráneas que abastecen seis sistemas públicos de agua del CVWD. La evaluación se realiza en cada pozo nuevo incorporado al sistema del CVWD.

El agua subterránea de estos pozos del CVWD se considera vulnerable a las actividades relacionadas con los usos urbanos y agrícolas.

Los usos de suelo urbano incluyen las siguientes actividades: columnas de contaminantes conocidos, tintorerías, tanques de almacenamiento subterráneo, sistemas sépticos, gasolineras (incluidas las que están en desuso), talleres de reparación de automóviles, vertederos o rellenos sanitarios históricos, vertidos ilegales o no autorizados, sistemas de alcantarillado y áreas de mantenimiento de estaciones de servicios públicos.

Los usos de la tierra agrícola incluyen las siguientes actividades: pozos agrícolas o de riego, cultivos de regadío, áreas de pesticidas/ fertilizante/petróleo y de transferencia.

Las siguientes actividades se han asociado con contaminantes detectados: columnas de contaminantes conocidos, tintorerías y cultivos de regadío.

El CVWD está comprometido a suministrar agua potable de alta calidad proveniente de los pozos del CVWD a nuestras comunidades.

DEFINICIONES Y ABREVIATURAS

AL o nivel de acción reglamentario
La concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, activa el tratamiento u otros requisitos que debe seguir un sistema hídrico.

MCL o nivel máximo de contaminante
El nivel más alto de un contaminante que se permite en el agua potable. Los MCL primarios se establecen tan cerca de las metas de salud pública o de las metas de nivel máximo de contaminante como sea económica y tecnológicamente posible. Los MCL secundarios se establecen para proteger el olor, sabor y apariencia del agua potable.

MCLG o meta de nivel máximo de contaminante
Nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Las MCLG son establecidas por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EE. UU.

mg/l o miligramos por litro (partes por millón o ppm)
Un mg/l es equivalente a 1 segundo en 11.5 días.

MRDL o nivel máximo de desinfectante residual
El nivel más alto de desinfectante permitido en el agua potable. Existen pruebas convincentes de que la adición de un desinfectante es necesario para el control de contaminantes microbianos.

MRDLG o meta de nivel máximo de desinfectante residual
El nivel de un desinfectante de agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Las MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar contaminantes microbianos.

N/A - No aplicable
El gobierno no ha puesto una meta de salud pública, meta de nivel máximo de contaminante o nivel máximo de contaminante para esta sustancia.

ND - No detectado

ng/l - nanogramos por litro (partes por billón o ppt)
Un ng/l es equivalente a 1 segundo en 32,000 años.

NL o nivel de notificación
El nivel de advertencia de salud establecido por la DDW para sustancias químicas en el agua potable que carece de los niveles máximos de contaminante (MCL) como lo indica la DDW.

NTU - Unidades de turbidez nefelométrica
Medición del material suspendido

pCi/l - picocuries por litro
Para el uranio, un pCi/l es equivalente a 1 segundo en 21 años.

PDWS o Normas primarias para el agua potable
Los MCL y MRDL para contaminantes que afectan la salud junto con su control y requisitos de generación de informes y el requisito de tratamiento del agua.

PHG o meta de salud pública
Nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Salud pública Las metas son establecidas por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.

ug/l—microgramos por litro (partes por mil millones o ppm)
Un ug/l es equivalente a 1 segundo en 32 años.

uS/cm—microSiemens por centímetro

¿QUE HAY EN MI AGUA?

El CVWD analizó más de 18,000 muestras de agua el año pasado para controlar la calidad del agua potable que se distribuye a los clientes. Cada año, el CVWD debe analizar un número determinado de estas muestras para detectar más de 100 sustancias reguladas y no reguladas.

Esta tabla enumera las sustancias que se detectaron en las tres áreas de servicio del CVWD. Los recuadros grises indican que no se detectó la sustancia (ND), los datos existentes ya no se deben informar o no hay datos disponibles. Los datos de la tabla resumen los resultados del control más reciente completado entre 2010 y 2018. El CVWD no tuvo ninguna violación de niveles máximos de contaminante (MCL) en 2018.

PARA LEER ESTA TABLA:

En primer lugar, determine su área de servicio, haciendo referencia a las notas 2, 3 y 4 en la página opuesta. Luego desplácese hacia abajo en la columna correspondiente, comparando el nivel de detección de cada contaminante químico o de otro tipo con la meta de salud pública (PHG), la meta de nivel máximo de contaminante (MCLG) y el MCL.

Por ejemplo, si usted vive en La Quinta y quiere saber el nivel de flúor detectado en su área de servicio, debe buscar en la columna de Cove Communities y detenerse en la fila de flúor. El nivel promedio de flúor en esa área de servicio es de 0.6 mg/l, con el rango de resultados que varía entre 0.1 mg/l y 1.0 mg/l.

Compare estos valores con el MCL en la tercera columna. Los niveles de flúor en esta agua cumplen con el MCL de 2.0 mg/l. El rango puede mostrar un nivel por encima del MCL y aun así cumplir con la norma de agua potable cuando el cumplimiento se basa en los niveles promedio que se encuentran en cada fuente de agua o sistema hídrico.

RESUMEN DE CALIDAD DEL AGUA PARA CONSUMO DOMÉSTICO DE 2019 DEL CVWD

que abarca el período de enero a diciembre de 2018

PARÁMETRO DETECTADO, UNIDADES	PHG o (MCLG)	MCL[9]	COVE COMMUNITIES[2][3] RANGO (PROMEDIO)	ID N.° 8[2][3] RANGO (PROMEDIO)	ID N.° 11[2][4] RANGO (PROMEDIO)	¿VIOLACIÓN DEL MCL? (SÍ/NO)	PRINCIPAL FUENTE (S)
Arsénico, ug/l	0.004	10	ND-9.4 (ND)			No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Bario, mg/l	2	1	ND-0.1 (ND)			No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Cloruro, mg/l	N/A	500,600[1,5]	5.2-130 (21)	11-26 (16)	270-620 (390)	No	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales
Cloro (como Cl_2), mg/l[6,5]	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4.0	ND-3.5 (0.5)	ND-1.0 (0.5)	ND-2.0 (0.6)	No	Resultado de la cloración del agua potable
Cromo, ug/l [7]	(100)	50	ND-33 (ND)	16-24 (20)		No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Cromo hexavalente, ug/l [7]	0.02	N/A	ND-23 (8.8)	16-20 (17)		No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Cobre, mg/l[9] (Hogares analizados/ sitios que exceden el AL)	0.3	AL = 1.3	0.11 (51/0)	0.09 (21/0)	0.17 (22/0)	No	Corrosión interna de tuberías de la vivienda
Cobre, mg/l	Ninguna	1.0[11]	ND-0.56 (ND)	ND-0.08 (ND)		No	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales
Dibromocloropropano (DBCP), ng/l	1.7	200	ND-60 (ND)			No	Lixiviación de nematicida prohibido que puede estar todavía en los suelos
Flúor, mg/l	1	2.0	0.1-1.0 (0.6)	0.4-0.7 (0.5)	0.6-1.5 (1.1)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Actividad de partículas alfa total, pCi/l	(0)	15	ND-15 (ND)	ND-6.9 (3.5)	ND-4.6 (ND)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Ácidos haloacéticos, ug/l [10,5]	N/A	60	ND-1.7 (1.8)	ND-1.1 (1.1)	1.7-2.5 (2.5)	No	Subproducto de la cloración del agua potable
Dureza (como $CaCO_3$), mg/l	N/A		9.3-310 (120)	68-210 (130)	210-520 (350)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Nitrato (como nitrógeno), mg/l	10	10	ND-9.0 (1.2)	0.5-1.1 (0.7)	1.5-4.1 (2.8)	No	Lixiviación de fertilizantes, desechos animales o depósitos naturales
Olor como umbral, unidades	Ninguno	3[11]	ND-2.0 (ND)			No	Materiales orgánicos de origen natural
pH, unidades	N/A		7.3-8.5 (7.9)	7.6-8.1 (7.9)	7.2-7.7 (7.5)	No	Característica física
Sodio, mg/l	N/A		19-130 (32)	67-88 (78)	67-260 (190)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Conductancia específica, uS/cm	N/A	1,600;2,200[1,5]	240-1,100 (390)	530-840 (640)	1,600-2,800 (2,100)	No	Sustancias que forman iones cuando están en el agua
Sulfato, mg/l	N/A	500,600 [1,5]	0.6-270 (50)	150-240 (180)	240-360 (310)	No	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales
Bacterias coliformes totales, muestras positivas/mes	(0)	5% o 1[11,12]	ND-1% (ND)			No	Naturalmente presente en el medio ambiente
Total de sólidos disueltos, mg/l	N/A	1,000;1,500[1,5]	140-600 (250)	330-560 (420)	930-1,600 (1200)	No	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales
Trihalometanos totales, ug/l [10,5]	N/A	80	ND-18 (16)	ND-15 (15)	11-18 (18)	No	Subproducto de la cloración del agua potable
Turbidez, NTU	Ninguna	5[11]	ND-1.3 (ND)	ND-0.2 (ND)		No	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales
Uranio, pCi / L	0.43	20	ND-13 (4.5)	1.9-4.1 (3.2)	2.4-2.9 (2.6)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
CONTROL DE CONTAMINANTES NO REGULADOS DE 2015[13]							
Clorato, ug/l [14]	N/A	NL=800	ND-52 (ND)			No	Subproducto de la cloración del agua potable
Clorodifluorometano (HCFC-22), ug/l [14]	N/A		ND-0.18 (ND)			No	Refrigerante
1,4-dioxano, ug/l [14]	N/A	NL=1	ND-0.14 (ND)			No	Lixiviación de vertederos históricos
Molibdeno, ug/l [14]	N/A		ND-19 (8.7)			No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Estroncio, ug/l [14]	N/A		140-2,000 (420)			No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Vanadio, ug/l [14]	N/A	NL=50	4.9-36 (17)			No	Erosión de depósitos naturales

MÁS INFORMACIÓN: Para recibir un resumen de las evaluaciones de la fuente de agua del CVWD o datos adicionales de la calidad del agua o alguna aclaración, llame a la División de Calidad del Agua del CVWD al (760) 398-2651.

Las copias completas de las evaluaciones de las fuentes de agua pueden ser vistas en la oficina del CVWD en 75-525 Hovley Lane East, Palm Desert, CA 92211.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. También puede llamar al CVWD al número de teléfono (760) 398-2651 o vaya a **www.cvwd.org/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/708.**

Nota: La declaración anterior cumple con el requisito del Código de Regulaciones de California en la sección 64483 (f).

NOTAS AL PIE:

(1) Los valores con esta nota al pie tienen MCL secundarios fijados, los valores restantes son MCL primarios a menos que se identifique de otro modo.

(2) Las localidades de Cove Communities incluyen Rancho Mirage, Thousand Palms, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Mecca, Bombay Beach, North Shore, Hot Mineral Spa y regiones de Bermuda Dunes, Cathedral City, Indio, Oasis, Riverside County, Thermal y Valerie Jean.

(3) La ID n.° 8 incluye las localidades de Indio Hills, Sky Valley y determinadas áreas de Desert Hot Springs y áreas contiguas

(4) La ID n.° 11 incluye las localidades de Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach y Salton City

(5) Los valores enumerados son los niveles superiores de contaminantes y de aceptación de contaminantes a corto plazo del consumidor.

(6) El promedio informado representa el promedio anual corriente más alto basado en el control del sistema de distribución.

(7) Si bien estaban regulados en ese momento, el cromo y el cromo hexavalente fueron incluidos en el control de contaminantes no regulados de 2015 según la USEPA. El CVWD llevó a cabo este control en determinadas instalaciones de agua para consumo doméstico del CVWD en Cove Communities. Resultados del control del cromo: de 0.3 ug/l a 20 ug/l ('9.2) y resultados del control del cromo hexavalente de 0.1 ug/l a 20 ug/l (9.1)

(8) El MCL de California del cromo hexavalente (Cr6) en el agua potable fue retirado el 11 de septiembre 2017. Para obtener más información, visite: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/chromium6/chrome_6_faqs.pdf

(9) Los valores informados son los niveles del percentil 90 para las muestras tomadas de los grifos en los hogares de los usuarios del agua

(10) El promedio informado representa el promedio corriente más alto por ubicación (LRAA) basado en el control del sistema de distribución. Las áreas de servicio de ID n.° 8 y n.° 11 tienen requisitos anuales de control, mientras que el área de servicio de Cove Communities tiene requisitos trimestrales de control.

(11) Los sistemas que toman 40 o más muestras por mes (Cove Communities): 5.0% de las muestras mensuales positivas. Los sistemas que toman menos de 40 muestras por mes (ID n.° 8 e ID n.° 11): 1 muestra mensual positiva.

(12) Se requiere que todos los sistemas de agua cumplan con la Regla de coliformes totales estatal y la Regla revisada de coliformes totales federal. La USEPA anticipa una mayor protección de la salud ya que la nueva norma exige que los sistemas de agua que son vulnerables a la contaminación microbiana identifiquen y solucionen los problemas.

(13) En el 2015, la USEPA requirió el control de contaminantes no regulados (identificados como UCMR3) para determinadas instalaciones de agua para consumo doméstico del CVWD en Cove Communities.

(14) Los contaminantes no regulados son aquellos para los que la USEPA y la DDW no han establecido normas para el agua potable. El propósito del control de contaminantes no regulados es ayudar a las agencias reguladoras en la determinación de la ocurrencia de contaminantes no regulados en el agua potable y de si se justifica la regulación futura

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

Attachment A contains the mail or other direct delivery methods employed by Coachella Valley Water District. Contents of Attachment A include:

A1: Excerpt from 2019 Spring Issue of CVWD's Water News via Bill Insert

A2: 2019 CCR Published to CVWD Public Website

A3: Postcard Mailed to CVWD's Customers

A4: Email Notification to Customers

A5: CVWD News Flash of CCR Availability on CVWD

A6: CVWD Emailed News Flash of CCR Availability on CVWD

A7: Excerpt from 2019 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water News via Bill Insert

A8: CVWD Facebook Post of Link to 2019 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water News

A9: Complete 2019 Spring Issue of CVWD's Water News

A10: Complete 2019 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water News

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A1: Excerpt from 2019 Spring Issue of CVWD's Water News via Bill Insert

Preannouncement of Future CCR Availability mailed and emailed on April 2, 2019

Water quality report options save money and paper

This year, CVWD is offering its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) also know as the Water Quality Report, online or by request only to save on printing and mailing costs as well as reducing the amount of paper used.

See the options for viewing or obtaining a copy below.

- View a copy of the CCR report online on or after July 1, 2019 at www.cvwd.org/CCR/2019.
- Request a printed copy by calling (760) 391-9600. Note: the printed CCR also includes CVWD's annual report.

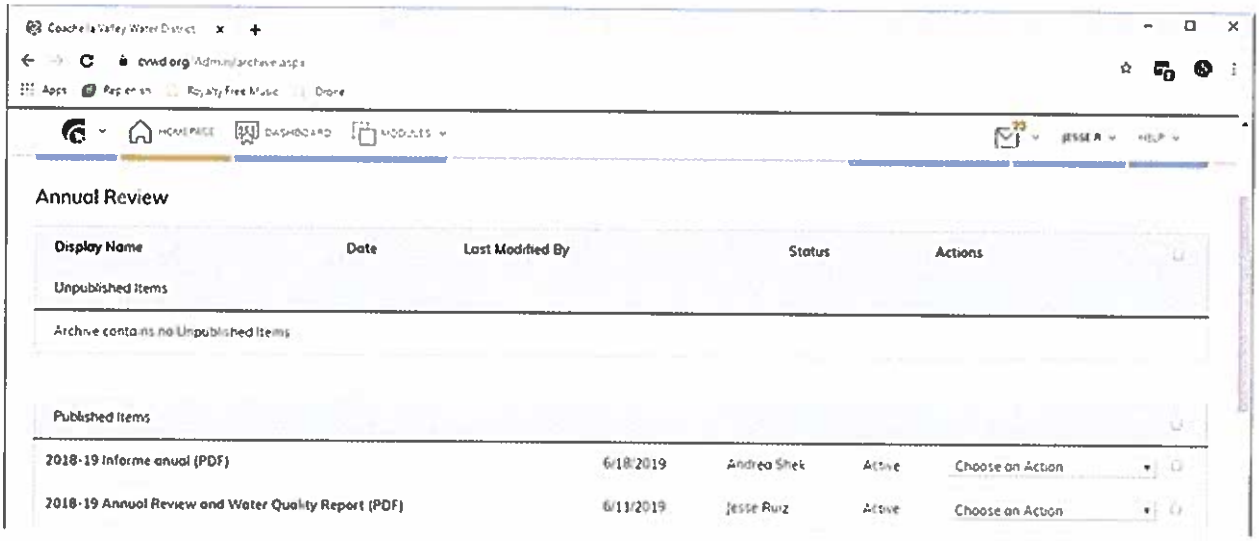
Note: Please see Attachment 9 for the full 2019 Spring Issue

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A2: 2019 CCR Published to CVWD Public Website

Confirmation Dates for English (6/11/2019) and Spanish (6/18/2019) Versions



Annual Review

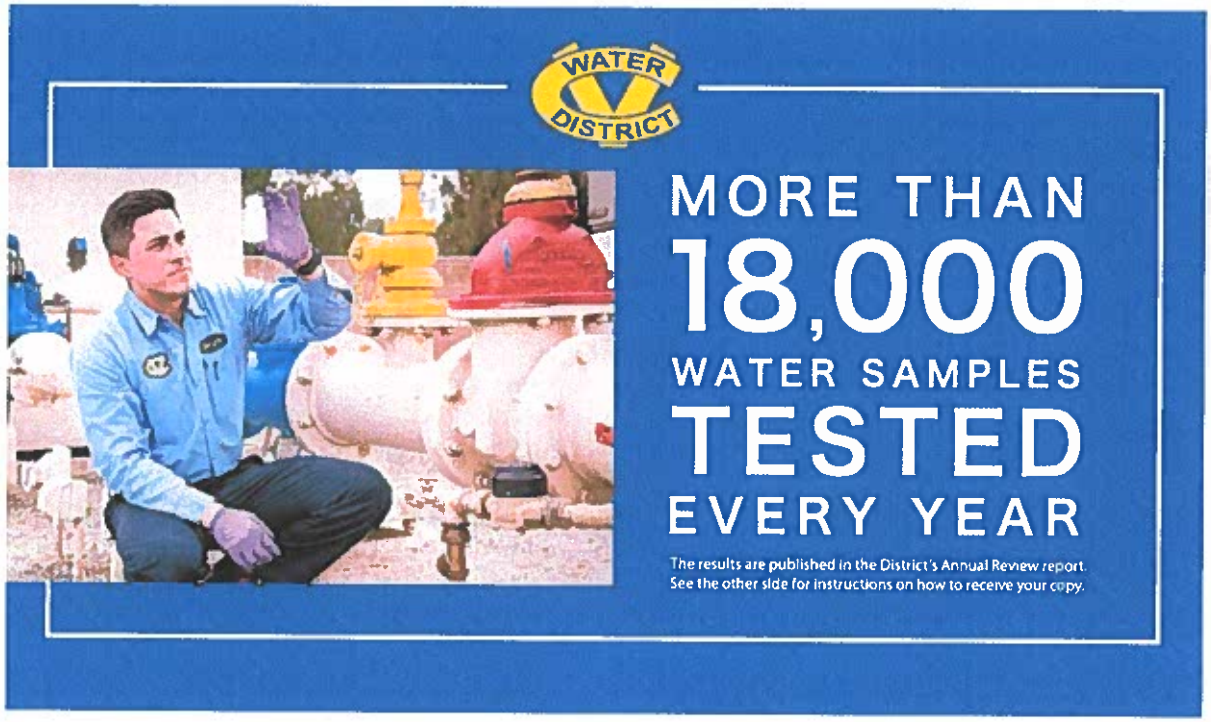
Display Name	Date	Last Modified By	Status	Actions
Unpublished Items				
Archive contains no Unpublished Items				
Published Items				
2018-19 Informe anual (PDF)	6/18/2019	Andrea Shek	Active	Choose an Action
2018-19 Annual Review and Water Quality Report (PDF)	6/11/2019	Jesse Ruiz	Active	Choose an Action

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A3: Postcard Mailed to CVWD's Customers

Postcard Announcement of 2019 CCR mailed on June 24, 2019



YourWater
is our promise.

WATER DISTRICT
cvwd.org

P.O. Box 1058
51501 Tyler St.
Coachella, CA 92236

Presorted Standard
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 104
Palm Desert, CA
92260

THIS NOTICE CONTAINS INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOU TO OBTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER. TRANSLATE IT, OR SPEAK WITH SOMEONE WHO UNDERSTANDS IT.

Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obetener informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

To view your ***2019 Consumer Confidence Report*** and to learn more about your drinking water, please visit the following URL:

www.cvwd.org/CCR/2019

If you would like a paper copy of the 2019 CCR mailed to your mailing address or would like to speak with someone about the report, please call (760) 391-9600.

CVWD Customer
5555 Water Drive
Palm Desert, CA 92260

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A4: Email Notification to Customers

Email Notification to CVWD Customers in English and Spanish on June 28, 2019

Coachella Valley
WATER DISTRICT

Dear Valued Customer,

Please download the 2019 Coachella Valley Water District Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains information about the source and quality of your drinking water. You must have Adobe Acrobat Reader installed on your computer to view the report.

You can access and download the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report by visiting www.cvwd.org/CCR/2019. If you would like a paper copy of the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report mailed to you, please call (760) 391-9600 or email CustomerService@cvwd.org

To see the entire Annual Review for CVWD, visit www.cvwd.org/annualreview

Sincerely,

Coachella Valley Water District

Estimado cliente,

El Informe Anual de la Calidad del Agua del 2019 ¡Ya está disponible!

Por favor visite www.cvwd.org/CCR/2019 para ver y descargar el Informe Anual de la Calidad del Agua, y obtener información importante de su agua potable. Para acceder a esta página debe tener Adobe Acrobat Reader instalado en su computadora. Este informe contiene importante información sobre la fuente y la calidad del agua potable. Si usted desea recibir una copia del Informe Anual de la Calidad del Agua por correo, por favor llame al (760) 391-9600, o envíenos un correo electrónico a customerservice@cvwd.org.

Para ver el Análisis Anual de CVWD por completo, visite www.cvwd.org/informeanual

Atentamente,

Coachella Valley Water District

(El Distrito del Agua del Valle de Coachella)

Coachella Valley Water District
PO Box 1058 Coachella, CA 92236
Phone (760) 398-2651 | Fax (760) 398-3711

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A5: CVWD News Flash of CCR Availability on CVWD

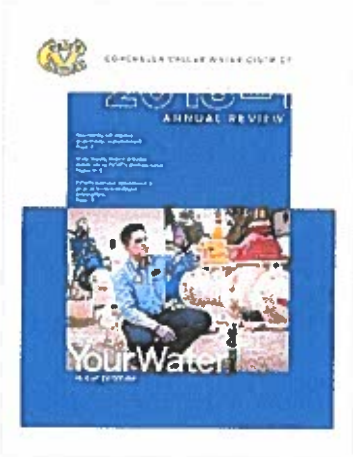
2019 Annual Review and Water Quality Report (CCR), posted on June 28, 2019

Home › News Flash

CVWD News

Posted on: June 28, 2019

CVWD's Annual Review now available



Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) has released its Annual Review and Water Quality Report that shows that the drinking water provided to customers meets all current state and federal standards.

The 2018-19 Annual Review is available electronically on the CVWD website. A printed copy also will be mailed to customers upon request and copies will be available in many libraries and city halls. This is a departure from the past practice of printing more than 100,000 copies to send to all CVWD customers.

"By printing fewer copies, we are saving money and resources while still providing this important information to all our customers," said Katie Evans, director of Communications and Conservation. "This is part of CVWD's ongoing commitment to our community through fiscal responsibility, transparency and quality customer service."

A change in state law created the electronic option for providing the Water Quality Report, also called the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), to customers. CVWD alerted customers to the option of receiving a paper copy through messaging sent through the mail, email and in bills.

This year's Water Quality Report can be viewed on the district's website at www.cvwd.org/CCR/2019.

The entire Annual Review, which includes articles about district projects in addition to the Water Quality Report is available in English at www.cvwd.org/annualreview and in Spanish at www.cvwd.org/informeanual.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2018-19 Annual Review and Consumer Confidence Report mailed to you, please call (760) 391-9600 or email CustomerService@cvwd.org.

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A6: CVWD Emailed News Flash of CCR Availability on CVWD

2019 Annual Review and Water Quality Report (CCR), emailed on June 28, 2019

From: CVWD News <cvwd@cvwdmail.org>
Sent: Friday, June 28, 2019 8:18 AM
To:
Subject: News Flash CVWD's Annual Review now available for http://www.cvwd.org/

View this in your browser

You're receiving this email because you subscribed on www.cvwd.org

Coachella Valley WATER DISTRICT

CVWD's Annual Review now available

Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) has released its Annual Review and Water Quality Report that shows that the drinking water provided to customers meets all..... Read on

Coachella Valley Water District, PO Box 1058 Coachella, CA 92236
Phone (760) 398-2651 | Fax (760) 398-3711 | Contact Us

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You are receiving this message because you are subscribed to CVWD News on www.cvwd.org. To unsubscribe, click the following link:
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2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A7: Excerpt from 2019 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water News via Bill Insert

Announcement of CCR Availability mailed and emailed on July 2, 2019

Annual Review & Water Quality Report now available

CVWD's Annual Review & Water Quality Report also know as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is now available online or by mail upon request.

The Water Quality Report shows that water delivered by CVWD meets all current state and federal standards along with other water quality testing details. The 2018-19 Water Quality Report can be viewed online at cvwd.org/CCR/2019.

The printed Water Quality Report is part of the district's Annual Review, which includes articles about capital improvement projects completed during the 2018-19 fiscal year. View online in English at cvwd.org/annualreview or in Spanish at cvwd.org/informeanual.

To request a paper copy of the 2018-19 Annual Review & Water Quality Report, call (760) 391-9600 or email CustomerService@cvwd.org.

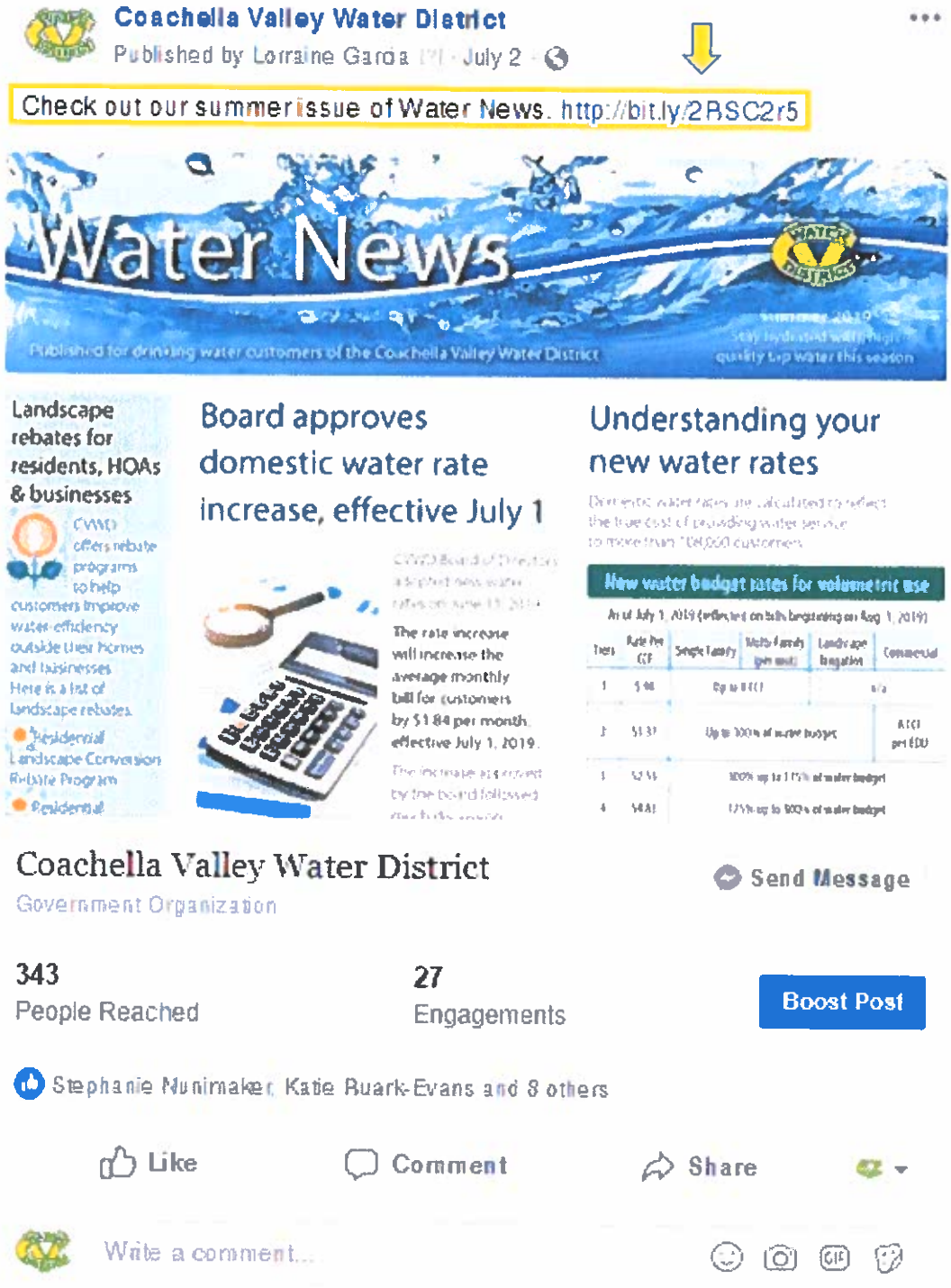
Note: Please see Attachment 10 for the full 2019 Summer Issue

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A8: CVWD Facebook Post of Link to 2019 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water News

Link to Announcement of CCR Availability on July 2, 2019



2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A9: Complete 2019 Spring Issue of CVWD's Water News (Page 1 of 2)

Did you know?

To date, CVWD and Desert Water Agency's groundwater replenishment programs have replenished about 1.2 trillion gallons of imported water into the aquifer at their groundwater replenishment facilities. This has been possible thanks to entitlements of imported water from the Sacramento Bay Delta, the Colorado River and natural replenishment from local mountain streams.

Your water is our promise

Contact us if you have questions or concerns about your water bill. We are here to help answer questions and provide assistance, including on-site conservation visits. Give us a call at (760) 391-9600.

Connect with us

Follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter to stay up-to-date with the latest water-related news and information.

Study shows increasing groundwater levels in the valley

A study of groundwater levels shows significant increases over the past 10 years throughout most of the Coachella Valley.

The study produced two annual reports for the 2017-18 water year, one on the Indio Subbasin and the other on the Mission Creek Subbasin, which make up most of the valley's aquifer.

The Indio Subbasin report shows that over the past ten years there were significant increases in groundwater levels in most of the subbasin in the range of 2-50 feet. These gains highlight the progress towards the long-term sustainable management of the subbasin.

There were localized portions of decreased water levels in the range of 2-8 feet in the mid-valley area. This area will soon benefit from CVWD's Palm Desert Replenishment Facility. Phase one of the project has been completed and phase two planning is underway.

CVWD is also continuing efforts to connect more golf courses to nonpotable water such as recycled or Colorado River water instead of groundwater.

The Indio Subbasin in located under the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella, and the unincorporated communities of Thousand Palms, Thermal, Bermuda Dunes, Oasis, and Mecca.

In addition, the Mission Creek Subbasin report also shows that over the past ten years there were significant increases in groundwater levels in most of the subbasin of up to 28.5 feet.

There was a localized decrease near the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility of 4.3 feet due to expected fluctuating water delivery amounts that occur in any given year but overall the Mission Creek Subbasin shows significant water level increases compared to 10 years ago.

The Mission Creek Subbasin is located underneath the cities of Whitewater, Desert Hot Springs, Palm Springs and Indio Hills.

Maintaining the positive trends observed in groundwater storage in both subbasins during the past 10 years depends on successful Groundwater Replenishment Programs along with continued efforts to conserve, reduce water waste and to connect customers to the nonpotable water system for irrigation purposes.

To read the full reports, visit cvwd.org/sgma.

A9: Complete 2019 Spring Issue of CVWD's Water News (Page 2 of 2)

Water quality report options save money and paper

This year, CVWD is offering its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) also know as the Water Quality Report, online or by request only to save on printing and mailing costs as well as reducing the amount of paper used.

See the options for viewing or obtaining a copy below.

- View a copy of the CCR report online on or after July 1, 2019 at www.cvwd.org/CCR/2019.
- Request a printed copy by calling (760) 391-9600. Note: the printed CCR also includes CVWD's annual report.

Secure payment upgrade coming soon, payment options changing

CVWD is updating its payment system to offer customers the latest security measures available in accordance with the Payment Card Industry (PCI) Security Council.

Starting July 1, customers will no longer have the option to pay their bill or purchase items from CVWD by telephone with a live person. Customers will be directed to a secure automated system where credit card information will be entered by the cardholder.

Customers can still make credit card payments through CVWD's online payment system or through automatic billing free of charge.

For more information, visit www.cvwd.org or call 760-391-9600.

Permanent water-use restrictions

A partial list of water-use restrictions is listed below:

- Do not water outdoor landscaping during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
- Do not wash down driveways, patios or sidewalks.
- Repair broken sprinklers within 24 hours of notification.
- Use a hose with a shut-off nozzle when washing your vehicle or windows.
- Fix irrigation systems that cause wasteful water runoff.
- Do not apply water to hard surfaces such as streets, sidewalks and driveways.

Help2Others
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Customer assistance program available

Under CVWD's customer assistance program, residential customers who need help paying their water bill can receive a $100 credit on their water bill once in a 12-month period. Customers must reapply every year.

Eligible customers can apply with United Way of the Desert at (760) 323-2731, ext. 105 or visit unitedwayofthedesert.org/help2others

United Way of the Desert screens eligible customers and provides them with assistance in paying a past-due water bill.

Charitable donations are accepted through United Way. Donations must be made directly to United Way of the Desert. All donations are tax-deductible.

Coachella Valley Water District

Your Water is our promise

Board Meetings

Board meetings are generally held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 a.m. The public is encouraged to attend these meetings to learn more about the water district. Meetings alternate between the district's Palm Desert and Coachella offices. Meeting agendas are posted online three business days prior to a meeting and include the time and location.

Main line: (760) 398-2651
Customer Service: (760) 391-9600
Website: www.cvwd.org

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A10: Complete 2019 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water News (Page 1 of 2)

Landscape rebates for residents, HOAs & businesses

CVWD offers rebate programs to help customers improve water-efficiency outside their homes and businesses. Here is a list of landscape rebates.

- Residential Landscape Conversion Rebate Program
- Residential Smart Irrigation Controller Program
- Residential Rotary Nozzle Rebate Program
- HOA & Commercial Landscape Conversion Rebate Program
- HOA & Commercial Smart Irrigation Controller Rebate Program
- HOA & Commercial Rotary Nozzle Rebate Program
- HOA & Commercial Irrigation Upgrade Rebate Program

All rebate programs require pre-approval. Apply online at cvwd.org/rebates or pick up an application at CVWD's office (75-525 Hovley Lane East, Palm Desert).

Board approves domestic water rate increase, effective July 1

CVWD Board of Directors adopted new water rates on June 11, 2019.

The rate increase will increase the average monthly bill for customers by $1.84 per month, effective July 1, 2019.

The increase approved by the board followed much discussion among board members and staff and some public testimony. The final rate was lower than what was recommended by staff who had noted CVWD's upcoming capital improvement program includes important upgrades to infrastructure. Projects include miles of water main that need to be replaced and 64 reservoirs requiring inspections and rehabilitation.

Currently, according to the staff report, the three-year forecast shows a budget shortfall of $81 million. This is based upon a revenue forecast of $246 million, and an expense forecast of $327 million (including $261 million in operating expense, and $116 million in capital improvement programs, plus offsets of nonoperating revenues).

To close the gaps, staff outlined three options and recommended one, called Option C, that would have covered the fiscal 2020 and 2021 shortfalls in fiscal 2020 with an 18.5% increase with no rate increase anticipated for fiscal 2021.

The board instead supported the first-year plan outlined in the staff's Option A that eliminates the shortfall for fiscal 2020 but leaves fiscal 2021 up for future deliberation.

For more information, visit cvwd.org/ratechanges.

Understanding your new water rates

Domestic water rates are calculated to reflect the true cost of providing water service to more than 108,000 customers.

New water budget rates for volumetric use

As of July 1, 2019 (reflected on bills beginning on Aug. 1, 2019)

Tiers	Rate Per CCF	Single Family	Multi-Family (per unit)	Landscape Irrigation	Commercial
1	$.98	Up to 8 CCF		n/a	
2	$1.37	Up to 100% of water budget			8 CCF per EDU
3	$2.55	100% up to 175% of water budget			
4	$4.83	175% up to 300% of water budget			
5	$6.34	300% or more of water budget			

What is a water budget?

Customers are allocated an efficient amount of water based on each customer's needs. Residential water budgets include an indoor budget and an outdoor budget.

For commercial customers, the indoor water budget is based on the number of equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) assigned to the property by CVWD when the business was established or reassigned.

An EDU is a term used to compare the wastewater flows generated from a commercial business to those generated by a single family residential unit.

Fixed rates by meter size

Effective July 1, 2019 (reflected on bills beginning Aug. 1, 2019)

Meter Size	Single Family	Multi-Family	Commercial	Landscape Irrigation
3/4"	$7.92	$9.05	$5.68	$19.63
1"	$13.18	$15.07	$9.46	$32.74
1-1/2"	$26.36	$30.21	$18.93	$65.46

Fixed rates are designed to recover unchanging costs associated with the operation and maintenance of a water system.

2019 CCR Certifications for Coachella Valley Water District

Attachment A

A10: Complete 2019 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water News (Page 2 of 2)

Highly trained employees monitor and test your water

CVWD is committed to delivering high-quality groundwater from a natural aquifer that lies underneath the valley floor to thousands of local homes and businesses.

Besides groundwater, the aquifer is filled with sand, gravel, and clay sediments. The natural layering of these sediments within the aquifer helps protect groundwater served to Coachella Valley communities.

CVWD's highly trained employees monitor your water system daily and collect more than 15,000 water samples annually rain or shine. Most water samples are tested in our state-certified laboratory, which operates every day to ensure we are delivering safe, high-quality water to our customers.

Water quality testing data is reported to the State of California and is listed in the annual Water Quality Report, which can be viewed at cvwd.org/CCR/2019.

Your water is our promise. Learn more at cvwd.org/ourpromise.

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Assistance program helps pay water bills

CVWD's customer assistance program offers eligible residential customers a $100 credit on their water bill once in a 12-month period. Customers must reapply for subsequent years.

Customers who need help paying their water bill can apply with United Way of the Desert by calling (760) 323-2731.

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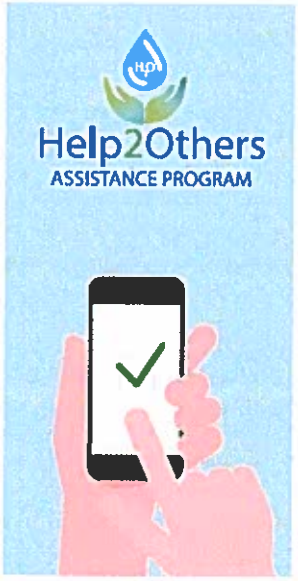

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