

2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PUBLISHED JULY 1, 2022



This report contains water quality test results for 2021. Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District uses groundwater from the Indio Subbasin for 100% of its supply and monitors that water for more than 100 constituents. We are proud to inform you that your drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal safety standards.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District's water system was completed in June 2018. The sources are most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: gas stations, low-density septic systems, machine shops, cement/concrete plants, highways and railroads. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City of Coachella Corporate Yard at 53-462 Enterprise Way, Coachella.

For more information about your water or this report, call Cástulo R. Estrada, Utilities Manager, at (760) 501-8100.



COACHELLA
WATER AUTHORITY & SANITARY DISTRICT
SERVICE. VALUE. QUALITY.

Coachella Water Authority & Sanitary District
53-462 Enterprise Way, Coachella, CA 92236

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District a (760) 501-8100 para asistirlo en español. Visite ConserveCoachella.com para leer una copia de este informe en español.

LEARN ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is tested by certified professional water system operators and certified laboratories to ensure its safety. The chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during 2021 or from the most recent tests. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The chart lists all the contaminants detected in your drinking water that have Federal and State drinking water standards. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.



UNDERSTANDING QUALITY STANDARDS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by U.S. EPA and State Division of Drinking Water set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

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 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.

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

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

Notification Level (NL): An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council/county board of supervisors).



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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.



RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS, which can be naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

SETTING WATER GOALS

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and the Division of Drinking Water have set voluntary water quality goals for some constituents. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices.

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.

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.



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.

WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2021

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONTAMINANT, UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE (AVERAGE)	VIOLATION?	MAJOR SOURCES IN WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/ml)	TT	N/A	4-5 (4.5)	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Total Coliform Bacteria (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	TT	N/A	4-5 (4.5)	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
RADIOACTIVE						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	10	0.004	2.1-2.5 (2.3)	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.86-3.63 (0.366)	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	2.1-2.5 (2.3)	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	0.023-0.044 (0.0313)	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Copper (mg/L)	AL=1.3	0.03	<0.05	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.52-1.1 (0.73)	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Lead (µg/L)	AL=15	0.2	<0.005	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Nitrate (mg/L)	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.32-0.92 (0.69)	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Nitrite (mg/L)	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
Chromium [Total] (µg/L)	50	-100	13-23 (18.5)	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	N/A	ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TTHMs [Total of Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	N/A	ND-2.8 (1.67)	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine (mg/L)	4	4	0.1-0.38	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drank water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Nitrate and Nitrite levels were tested in 2021. All other results are from samples collected in 2019. Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at the tap. The most recent set of 38 samples was collected in September 2020. The next lead and copper test will be conducted in 2023. The 90th Percentile Levels for lead and copper were ND and no lead or copper samples exceeded Action Levels. No schools requested lead sampling during the time frame covered in this report.

PROTECTING YOUR HEALTH

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).





SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONTAMINANT, UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE (AVERAGE)	VIOLATION?	MAJOR SOURCES IN WATER
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	8.3-20 (12.65)	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (color units)	15	N/A	ND-3 (3)	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	270-360 (313.33)	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	None	24-73 (46.83)	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	N/A	160-220 (188.33)	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.27-0.7 (0.37)	No	Soil runoff.
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	41-77 (57.17)	No	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
pH (units)	N/A	N/A	8.1-8.3 (8.22)	No	Physical characteristics.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	35-59 (42.83)	No	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.



IT'S TIME TO CONSERVE, COACHELLA!

After several dry years, drought conditions are intensifying across California. While we have access to enough water to meet our needs in Coachella, we all need to conserve. To help reduce demand, the following water restrictions are now in place:

-  Outdoor irrigation may not take place during daylight hours
-  No outdoor watering is allowed within 48 hours of measurable rainfall.
-  Hoses must have an auto-shutoff nozzle when used to wash cars.
-  Drinking water may not be used to clean driveways and other hard surfaces unless required for health or safety reasons.

BY **WORKING TOGETHER TO CONSERVE** WATER NOW, WE WILL PRESERVE OUR WATER SUPPLIES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. VISIT CONSERVECOACHELLA.COM FOR MORE CONSERVATION IDEAS.

TRYING TO SAVE MONEY AND WATER? WE CAN HELP!

DID YOU KNOW A NEW TOILET OR IRRIGATION CONTROLLER CAN SAVE THOUSANDS OF GALLONS OF WATER EACH YEAR?

Investing in new technology can reduce water and save quite a bit of money in the long run. To help offset the costs of these water-efficient devices, Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District offers rebates to customers making these essential upgrades.

To learn more and apply, visit ConserveCoachella.com or call us at (760) 501-8100.



JOIN THE CONVERSATION!

We encourage you to have an active role in issues concerning the City's water. Coachella City Council meetings take place at 6 p.m. on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at City Hall, 1515 Sixth St., Coachella. Check the City's website at www.coachella.org or call City Hall at (760) 398-3502 for more information.