CCR Certification Form

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

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

Water System Name:	**Coachella Valley Water District Improvement District No. 8**
Water System Number:	**CA3310048**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **July 1, 2026** to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:	
Name:	**Joanne Le**
Signature:	
Title:	**Director of Environmental Services**
Phone Number:	**(760) 398-2651 ext. 2286**
Date:	9/22/2026

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

- [x] CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:
- [x] "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - [x] Posting the CCR on the Internet at **www.cvwd.org/CCR/2026**
  - [x] 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)
  - [ ] Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - [x] Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - [x] Other **Please see Attachment A for methods utilized by CVWD**
- [x] For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address**:** **www.cvwd.org/CCR/2026**
- [ ] For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

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

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 4 – 5, CVWD's Water Quality staff monitors for more than 100 regulated and unregulated chemicals that are not detected during this routine monitoring.

CVWD is governed by a locally elected, five-member board of directors who generally meet in public session at 8 a.m., 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, as well as 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 at 1-800-426-4791 ***or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water***. Call the Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline to obtain an 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 (µg/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 400 pCi/L, significantly lower than that found in the air you breathe.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS

About PFAS

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are manmade chemicals that have been used for decades in many commercial and household applications, including manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, consumer products, and firefighting foams. PFAS do not easily break down and are often found throughout the environment. The USEPA established MCLs for certain PFAS chemicals in April 2024, and CVWD has monitored for PFAS in accordance with federal and state requirements. For more information on PFAS visit ***CVWD.org/PFAS***.

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

ABOUT LEAD

CVWD has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions on both of CVWD's public water systems. CVWD has determined it has no lead or galvanized pipes requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system; this includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines. For more information on Lead and Copper, visit ***CVWD.org/355/Lead-and-Copper-Information***.

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 (1-800-426-4791) or at ***epa.gov/lead***.

As noted, all drinking water served by CVWD comes from groundwater wells. DDW requires water agencies to state: "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, and septic systems.

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 advisory tables are available at ***epa.gov/dwreginfo***

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.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

HI - Hazard Index: The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture.

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.

Pesticides: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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.

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

µS/cm — Microsiemens per centimeter

CVWD 2026 Domestic Water Quality Summary

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2025)

DETECTED PARAMETER, UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL[1]	COVE COMMUNITIES[2] RANGE (AVERAGE)	ID NO. 8[3] RANGE (AVERAGE)	MCL VIOLATION? (YES/NO)	MAJOR SOURCE(S)
Arsenic, µg/L	0.004	10	ND-5.3 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride, mg/L	N/A	500;600[1,4]	0.9-120 (21)	1.2-35 (18)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl_2), mg/L[5]	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	ND-2.0 (0.5)	ND-1.4 (0.9)	No	Result of drinking water chlorination
Chromium, µg/L	(100)	50	ND-21 (ND)	12-23 (17)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6, µg/L	0.02	10[6]	ND-21 (8.6)[7]	12-22 (18)[7]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L[8] [homes tested/sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	ND-0.14 (0.08) [50/0]	ND-0.24 (0.12) [20/0]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), ng/L	3	200	ND-49 (ND)		No	Leaching of banned nematocide which may still be present in soils
Fluoride, mg/L	1	2.0	ND-1.0 (0.5)	0.1-0.6 (0.4)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	N/A	500[1,4]	ND-130 (ND)		No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (excluding Uranium), pCi/L	(0)	15	ND-4.5 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity, pCi/L	(0)	50	ND-12 (6.7)	8.8-9.6 (9.2)	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$), mg/L	N/A		8.4-350 (120)	52-250 (160)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead, µg/L[8] [homes tested/sites exceeding AL]	0.2	AL=15	ND-5.6 (ND) [50/0]	ND-22 (ND) [20/1]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), mg/L	10	10	ND-8.5 (1.3)	0.6-1.2 (0.8)	No	Leaching of fertilizer, animal wastes or natural deposits
Perchlorate, µg/L	1	6	ND-2.9 (ND)		No	Leaching from fertilizer, industrial or natural sources
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA), ng/L	N/A		ND-2.5 (ND)		No	Man-made Sources
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA), ng/L	N/A		ND-4.6 (ND)		No	Man-made Sources
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS), ng/L[10]	(10)	10[9]	ND-10 (ND)		No	Man-made Sources
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA), ng/L	N/A	NL=1000	ND-6.4 (ND)		No	Man-made Sources
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS), ng/L[11]	1	4.0[9]	ND-42 (ND)		No	Man-made Sources
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), ng/L[12]	0.007	4.0[9]	ND-14 (ND)		No	Man-made Sources
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA), ng/L	N/A		ND-7.7 (ND)		No	Man-made Sources
PFAS Hazard Index, unitless[13]	(1)	1[9]	0.0-1.0 (0.0)		No	Man-made Sources
pH, units	N/A		7.3-8.3 (7.9)	7.7-8.2 (7.9)	No	Physical characteristic
Radium 228, pCi/L	0.019	5	ND-2.1 (ND)	ND-1.2 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium, µg/L	30	50	ND-5.1 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium, mg/L	N/A		ND-110 (32)	50-96 (70)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance, µS/cm	N/A	1,600;2,200[1,4]	240-1,100 (400)	530-930 (670)	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A	500;600[1,4]	ND-270 (50)	3.3-290 (180)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	5% or 1[14,15]	ND-0.7% (ND)		No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	N/A	1,000;1,500[1,4]	110-680 (260)	360-670 (460)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L[16]	N/A	80	ND-10 (8.0)	4.7-20 (20)	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	5[1]	ND-0.6 (ND)	ND-0.2 (ND)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-13 (3.9)	2.2-7.0 (4.7)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2025 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING[17]						
Lithium, µg/L[18]	N/A		ND-18 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from commercial uses.

TO READ THIS TABLE: First, determine your service area by referring to footnotes 2 and 3 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 0.5 mg/L with the range of results varying from ND to 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.

WHAT'S IN MY WATER? CVWD analyzed more than 23,000 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 two service areas. Dark grey 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 complete between 2016 and 2025. CVWD did not have any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations in 2025.

Cr-6 was detected at levels that exceed the Cr-6 MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the Cr-6 MCL until after October 1, 2026, and October 1, 2027, for the Cove Community public water system and ID No. 8 public water system, respectively, CVWD is working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. CVWD submitted a compliance plan to DDW on October 13, 2025, and the plan is pending DDW review.

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, Valerie Jean, Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach and Salton City.

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

(4) This constituent is monitored for aesthetics such as taste and odor. A fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level has not been established for this constituent.

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

(6) California's Chromium-6 (Cr-6) drinking water MCL became effective on October 1, 2024.

(7) Cr-6 was detected at levels that exceed the Cr-6 MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the Cr-6 MCL until after October 1, 2026 for the Cove Communities and October 1, 2027 for the ID 8 public water systems, respectively, CVWD is working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. CVWD submitted a compliance plan to DDW in October 13, 2025, and the plan is pending DDW review.

(8) The reported values are the range of results and (90th percentile levels) for samples collected from faucets in water user homes.

(9) Federal Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) drinking water MCLs became effective on April 26, 2024; initial regulatory monitoring shall be completed no later than April 26, 2027.

(10) Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

(11) Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

(12) Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

(13) Two or more of four PFAS as a mixture: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. The Hazard Index is made up of a sum of fractions. Each fraction compares the level of each PFAS measured in the water to the health-based water concentration.

(14) 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): 1 positive monthly sample.

(15) All water systems are required to comply with the California Total Coliform Rule and the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems.

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

(17) In 2025, USEPA required unregulated contaminant monitoring (identified as UCMR5) for select CVWD domestic facilities.

(18) 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 further regulation is warranted.

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 ***cvwd.org/CCR/Spanish2026***.

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

Este informe anual comunica los resultados del control de calidad del agua de 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 DE CVWD

Coachella Valley Water District se compromete 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 de CVWD y toman muestras de agua potable, que se analizan en el laboratorio de 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 4 y 5, el personal de Calidad del Agua de CVWD controla más de 100 sustancias químicas reguladas y no reguladas que no son detectadas durante este control habitual.

CVWD se rige por una Junta Directiva de cinco miembros elegidos a nivel local quienes se reúnen generalmente en sesión pública alas 8 a. m. el segundo y el cuarto martes de cada mes. Los lugares de reunión rotan entre la oficina de Coachella de CVWD en 51-501 Tyler St. y el Edificio de Administración Steve Robbins en 75-515 Hovley Lane East en Palm Desert. Llame a 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, así como algunas personas mayores y niños pueden estar particularmente en riesgo de infecciones. Estas 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 ***epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water***. Llame a la línea directa del agua potable segura para obtener un enlace actualizado si es necesario.

ELEMENTOS DE ORIGEN NATURAL

Arsénico

Si bien todos los suministros de agua para uso doméstico de 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. 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 el año pasado por CVWD cumplió con el nivel máximo de contaminante (MCL) de 10 microgramos por litro (µg/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 de CVWD oscila entre no detectado a 400 pCi/l, que es significativamente menor que el encontrado en el aire que respira.

CONTAMINANTES POTENCIALES

Acerca de las PFAS

Las sustancias per y polifluoroalquiladas (PFAS) son productos químicos sintéticos utilizados durante décadas en muchas aplicaciones comerciales y domésticas, como plantas manufactureras y químicas industriales, productos de consumo y espumas para combatir incendios. Las PFAS no se descomponen fácilmente y se encuentran con frecuencia en el medio ambiente. La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) estableció niveles máximos de contaminante (MCL) para determinados químicos PFAS en abril de 2024. CVWD ha monitoreado las PFAS conforme a los requisitos federales y estatales. Visite ***CVWD.org/PFAS*** para obtener más información sobre las PFAS.

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 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 con niveles de nitrato (como nitrógeno) superiores a 10 mg/l son eliminados del servicio.

ACERCA DEL PLOMO

CVWD ha finalizado el inventario inicial de la línea de servicio de plomo requerido por las revisiones del reglamento de plomo y cobre de USEPA en los dos sistemas públicos de agua de CVWD. CVWD ha determinado que no tiene tuberías de plomo o galvanizadas que requieran líneas de servicio de reemplazo en su sistema de distribución. Esto incluye toda línea de servicio de propiedad privada o propiedad del cliente. Visite ***CVWD.org/355/Lead-and-Copper-Information*** para obtener más información sobre plomo y cobre.

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

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 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 están disponible en la línea directa del agua potable segura (1-800-426-4791) o en ***www.epa.gov/lead***.

Como se ha señalado, toda el agua potable distribuida por CVWD proviene de pozos de agua subterránea. La 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”.

LOS CONTAMINANTES QUE PUEDEN ESTAR PRESENTES EN EL AGUA INCLUYEN:

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

Contaminantes inorgánicos, como sales y metales, que pueden ser de origen natural o resultar de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, vertidos 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, como 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 urbanos de aguas pluviales y sistemas sépticos.

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 brindar la misma protección para la salud pública. “Razonablemente puede esperarse que el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, 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 recomendación para la salud de la USEPA están disponibles en ***epa.gov/dwreginfo***

EVALUACIONES DE LA FUENTE DE AGUA POTABLE:

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

El agua subterránea de estos pozos de 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.

CVWD se compromete a suministrar agua potable de alta calidad proveniente de los pozos de 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.

Herbicida: Producto(s) químico(s) utilizado(s) para controlar la vegetación indeseada.

HI — Índice de peligro: El índice de peligro es un enfoque que determina los problemas sanitarios asociados con las mezclas de algunas PFAS en el agua potable tratada. Los niveles bajos de varias PFAS que no tendrían individualmente efectos adversos para la salud pueden representar preocupaciones sanitarias cuando se combinan en una mezcla.

MCL o nivel máximo de contaminante: El nivel más alto de contaminante permitido 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 — miligramos por litro (partes por millón o 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 necesaria para controlar contaminantes microbianos.

MRDLG o meta de nivel máximo de desinfectante residual: El nivel de un desinfectante del 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 los 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: Medida de materiales suspendidos.

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 informe y el requisito de tratamiento del agua.

Pesticidas: Por lo general, toda sustancia o mezcla de sustancias destinadas a prevenir, destruir, repeler o mitigar alguna peste.

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. Las metas de salud pública son establecidas por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.

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

µS/cm — Microsiemens por centímetro.

Resumen de calidad del agua para consumo doméstico de 2026 de CVWD

(que abarca el período de enero a diciembre de 2025)

PARÁMETRO DETECTADO, UNIDADES	PHG o (MCLG)	MCL[1]	RANGO (PROMEDIO) DE COVE COMMUNITIES[2]	RANGO (PROMEDIO) DE ID. N.° 8(3)	¿VIOLACIÓN DEL MCL? (SÍ/NO)	PRINCIPAL(ES) FUENTE(S)
Arsénico, µg/l	0.004	10	ND-5.3 (ND)		No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Cloruro, mg/l	N/A	500;600[1,4]	0.9-120 (21)	1.2-35 (18)	No	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales
Cloro (como Cl_2), mg/l[5]	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	ND-2.0 (0.5)	ND-1.4 (0.9)	No	Resultado de la cloración del agua potable
Cromo, µg/l	(100)	50	ND-21 (ND)	12-23 (17)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Cromo hexavalente, µg/l	0.02	10[6]	ND-21 (8.6)[7]	12-22 (18)[7]	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Cobre, mg/l[8] [hogares analizados/ sitios que exceden el AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	ND-0.14 (0.08) [50/0]	ND-0.24 (0.12) [20/0]	No	Corrosión interna de tuberías de la vivienda
Dibromocloropropano (DBCP), ng/l	3	200	ND-49 (ND)		No	Lixiviación de nematicida prohibido que puede estartodavía en los suelos
Flúor, mg/l	1	2.0	ND-1.0 (0.5)	0.1-0.6 (0.4)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Agentes espumantes [MBAS]	N/A	500[1,4]	ND-130 (ND)		No	Vertidos de residuos municipales e industriales
Actividad de partículas alfa total (excepto uranio), pCi/l	(0)	15	ND-4.5 (ND)		No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Actividad de partículas beta total, pCi/l	(0)	50	ND-12 (6.7)	8.8-9.6 (9.2)	No	Degradación de depósitos naturales y artificiales
Dureza (como $CaCO_3$), mg/l	N/A		8.4-350 (120)	52-250 (160)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Plomo, mg/l[8] [hogares analizados/ sitios que exceden el AL]	0.2	AL=15	ND-5.6 (ND) [50/0]	ND-22 (ND) [20/1]	No	Corrosión interna de tuberías de la vivienda
Nitrato (como nitrógeno), mg/l	10	10	ND-8.5 (1.3)	0.6-1.2 (0.8)	No	Lixiviación de fertilizantes, desechos animales o depósitos naturales
Perclorato, µg/l	1	6	ND-2.9 (ND)		No	Lixiviación de fuentes fertilizantes, industriales o naturales
Ácido perfluorobutanoico (PFBA), ng/l	N/A		ND-2.5 (ND)		No	Fuentes artificiales
Ácido perfluoroheptanoico (PFHpA), ng/l	N/A		ND-4.6 (ND)		No	Fuentes artificiales
Ácido perfluorohexanosulfónico (PFHxS), ng/l[10]	(10)	10[9]	ND-10 (ND)		No	Fuentes artificiales
Ácido perfluorohexanoico (PFHxA), ng/l	N/A	NL=1000	ND-6.4 (ND)		No	Fuentes artificiales
Ácido perfluorooctanosulfónico (PFOS), ng/l[11]	1	4.0[9]	ND-42 (ND)		No	Fuentes artificiales
Ácido perfluorooctanoico (PFOA), ng/l[12]	0.007	4.0[9]	ND-14 (ND)		No	Fuentes artificiales
Ácido perfluoropentanioco (PFPeA), ng/l	N/A		ND-7.7 (ND)		No	Fuentes artificiales
Índice de peligro de PFAS, sin unidades[13]	(1)	1[9]	0.0-1.0 (0.0)		No	Fuentes artificiales
pH, unidades	N/A		7.3-8.3 (7.9)	7.7-8.2 (7.9)	No	Característica física
Radio 228, pCi/l	0.019	5	ND-2.1 (ND)	ND-1.2 (ND)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Selenio, µg/l	30	50	ND-5.1 (ND)		No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Sodio, mg/l	N/A		ND-110 (32)	50-96 (70)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
Conductancia específica, uS/cm	N/A	1,600;2,200[1,4]	240-1,100 (400)	530-930 (670)	No	Sustancias que forman iones cuando están en el agua
Sulfato, mg/l	N/A	500;600[1,4]	ND-270 (50)	3.3-290 (180)	No	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales
Bacterias coliformes totales, muestras positivas/ mes	(0)	5% o 1[14,15]	ND-0.7% (ND)		No	Naturalmente presente en el medio ambiente
Total de sólidos disueltos, mg/l	N/A	1,000;1,500[1,4]	110-680 (260)	360-670 (460)	No	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales
Trihalometanos totales, µg/l[16]	N/A	80	ND-10 (8.0)	4.7-20 (20)	No	Subproducto de la cloración del agua potable
Turbidez, NTU	N/A	5[1]	ND-0.6 (ND)	ND-0.2 (ND)	No	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales
Uranio, pCi/l	0.43	20	ND-13 (3.9)	2.2-7.0 (4.7)	No	Erosión de depósitos naturales
CONTROL DE CONTAMINANTES NO REGULADOS DE 2025[17]						
Litio, µg/l[18]	N/A		ND-18 (ND)		No	La erosión de los depósitos naturales y los vertidos procedentes de actividades comerciales.

PARA LEER ESTA TABLA: En primer lugar, determine su área de servicio, indicadas en las notas al pie 2 y 3 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 0.5 mg/l, con el rango de resultados que varía de ND a 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.

¿QUÉ HAY EN MI AGUA? CVWD analizó más de 23,000 muestras de agua el año pasado para controlar la calidad del agua potable que se distribuye a los clientes. Cada año, CVWD debe analizar un número determinado de estas muestras para detectar más de 100 sustancias reguladas y no reguladas.

En esta tabla, se enumeran las sustancias que se detectaron en las dos áreas de servicio de CVWD. Los recuadros grises oscuros 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 2016 y 2025. CVWD no tuvo ningún incumplimiento en los niveles máximos de contaminante (MCL) en 2025.

El Cr-6 se detectó a niveles que superan el MCL del Cr-6. Aunque un sistema de agua del tamaño de CVWD no se considera en incumplimiento del MCL del Cr-6 hasta después del 1 de octubre de 2026 y el 1 de octubre de 2027 para los sistemas públicos de agua de Cove Community y de la ID n.° 8, respectivamente, CVWD trabaja para abordar este exceso y cumplir con el MCL. CVWD envió un plan de cumplimiento a la DDW el 13 de octubre de 2025. Este se encuentra pendiente de revisión por parte de la DDW.

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, Valerie Jean, Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach y Salton City.

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

(4) Se controla este componente por características estéticas como el sabor y el olor. No se ha establecido un nivel fijo de aceptación del consumidor del contaminante para este componente.

(5) El promedio informado representa el promedio anual corriente más alto basado en el monitoreo de la distribución.

(6) El MCL de cromo hexavalente (Cr-6) del agua potable de California entró en vigencia 1 de octubre de 2024.

(7) El Cr-6 se detectó a niveles que superan el MCL del Cr-6. Aunque un sistema de agua de nuestro tamaño no se considera en incumplimiento del MCL del Cr-6 hasta después del 1 de octubre de 2026 para los sistemas públicos de agua de Cove Community y el 1 de octubre de 2027 para la ID n.° 8, CVWD trabaja para abordar este exceso y cumplir con el MCL. CVWD envió un plan de cumplimiento a la DDW el 13 de octubre de 2025, que se encuentra pendiente de revisión por parte de la DDW.

(8) Los valores informados son los rangos de resultados y niveles del percentil 90 para las muestras tomadas de los grifos en los hogares de los usuarios del agua.

(9) Los MCL federales del agua potable de per y polifluoroalquiladas (PFAS) entraron en vigencia el 26 de abril de 2024. El monitoreo regulatorio inicial deberá completarse a más tardar el 26 de abril de 2027.

(10) Algunas personas que beben agua que contiene un nivel de PFHxS que supera el MCL durante muchos años podrían tener mayores riesgos de salud como efectos inmunológicos, tiroideos y hepáticos. Además, puede haber mayor riesgo de efectos en el desarrollo en personas que beben agua con un nivel de PFHxS que supera el MCL después de una exposición reiterada durante el embarazo y/o la infancia.

(11) Algunas personas que beben agua que contiene un nivel de PFOS que supera el MCL durante muchos años podrían tener mayores riesgos de salud como efectos cardiovasculares, inmunológicos y hepáticos, así como una incidencia mayor de algunos tipos de cánceres como el hepático. Además, puede haber mayor riesgo de efectos en el desarrollo e inmunológicos en personas que beben agua con un nivel de PFOS que supera el MCL después de una exposición reiterada durante el embarazo y/o la infancia.

(12) Algunas personas que beben agua que contiene un nivel de PFOA que supera el MCL durante muchos años podrían tener mayores riesgos de salud como efectos cardiovasculares, inmunológicos y hepáticos, así como una incidencia mayor de algunos tipos de cánceres como el renal y testicular. Además, puede haber mayor riesgo de efectos en el desarrollo e inmunológicos en personas que beben agua con un nivel de PFOA que supera el MCL después de una exposición reiterada durante el embarazo y/o la infancia.

(13) Dos o más de cuatro PFAS mezcladas: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA y PFBS. El índice de peligro está compuesto por una suma de fracciones. Cada fracción compara el nivel de cada PFAS medido en el agua con la concentración en el agua basado en la salud.

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

(15) Se requiere que todos los sistemas de agua cumplan con la Regla de coliformes totales de California y la Regla revisada federal de coliformes totales. 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.

(16) El promedio informado representa el promedio anual corriente más alto por ubicación (LRAA) basado en el control del sistema de distribución.

(17) En el 2025, la USEPA requirió el control de contaminantes no regulados (identificados como UCMR5) para determinadas instalaciones de agua para consumo doméstico de CVWD.

(18) 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 monitoreo de contaminantes no regulados es ayudar a las agencias reguladoras a determinar la ocurrencia de contaminantes no regulados en el agua potable y si se justifica una mayor regulación.

MÁS INFORMACIÓN:

Para recibir un resumen de las evaluaciones de la fuente del agua de CVWD o datos adicionales de la calidad del agua o alguna aclaración, llame a la División de Calidad del Agua de CVWD al (760) 398-2651. Las copias completas de las evaluaciones de la fuente del agua pueden verse en la oficina de 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 a CVWD al número de teléfono (760) 398-2651 o vaya a ***cvwd.org/CCR/Spanish2026***.

Nota: La declaración anterior cumple con el requisito del Código de Regulaciones de California en la sección 64481 (l).

Attachment A contains the mail and/or other direct method employed by the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD). The contents of Attachment A include:

A1	2026 CCR Published to CVWD's Public Website	2
A2	Postcard Announcement mailed to CVWD Customers	3
A3	E-Mail Notification to CVWD's Customers in English and Spanish	4
A4	Excerpt from 2026 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water News Newsletter Bill Insert	5
A5	CVWD News Flash Release of CCR Availability	6
A6	Advertisement of 2026 CCR Availability on CVWD's social media Page	7
A7	Advertisement of 2026 CCR Availability on CVWD's Website Banner	8
A8	Delivery of the 2026 CCR to Local Community Organizations	9
A9	Complete 2026 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water Newsletter Bill Insert	10

A1: 2026 CCR Published to CVWD's Website

CVWD's 2026 CCR was published to CVWD's website on June 17, 2026.

LAST UPLOAD DETAILS:

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CVWD_2025-26_CCR.pdf

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6/17/2026 3:14:29 PM

A2: Postcard Announcement mailed to CVWD Customers

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
est. 1918

In 2025 CVWD tested over 23,000

WATER SAMPLES

for more than

100 SUBSTANCES

The results are included in CVWD's 2025-26 Water Quality Report that is published in the District's Annual Review.

See reverse side for instructions on how to receive your copy.

YourWater is our promise.

(760)398-2651 \ CVWD.org

YourWater

is our promise.

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. Traduzca, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

To view your ***2025-26 Water Quality Report*** and to learn more about your drinking water, please visit the following URL after July 1, 2026:

www.cvwd.org/CCR/2026

If you would like a paper copy of the 2026 CCR mailed to your mailing address or would like to speak with someone about the report, please call (760) 391-9600.

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

A3: E-Mail Notification to CVWD's Customers in English and Spanish

IMPORTANT MESSAGE: Your 2026 Coachella Valley Water District Consumer Confidence Report is Now Available! Inbox ×

noreply@everbridge.net 9:34 AM (4 hours ago)
to me

Coachella Valley
WATER DISTRICT

Dear Valued Customer,

Please download the 2026 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 2026 Consumer Confidence Report by visiting www.cvwd.org/CCR/2026. If you would like a paper copy of the 2026 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/annualreview2026.

Sincerely,

Coachella Valley Water District

Estimado cliente,

El Informe Anual de la Calidad del Agua del 2026 ¡Ya está disponible!

Por favor visite www.cvwd.org/CCR/Spanish2026 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/informeanual2026.

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

A4: Excerpt from 2026 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water News Newsletter Bill Insert

Available Now: 2025-26 Annual Review and Water Quality Report

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

The CCR shows that water delivered by CVWD meets all current state and federal standards, along with other water quality testing details from the 2025 calendar year. Customers can view this year's CCR online in English at **cvwd.org/CCR/2026** or in Spanish at **cvwd.org/CCR/Spanish2026**.

The CCR is a part of the District's Annual Review, which includes information on CVWD's seven areas of service, updates on major projects, and District accomplishments from the past fiscal year.

View it online in English at **cvwd.org/annualreview2026** or in Spanish at **cvwd.org/informeanual2026**.

To request a paper copy of the 2025-26 Annual Review & CCR, call (760) 391-9600 or email **CustomerService@cvwd.org**.

Chemist Abdulfeleel Osunkunle testing the quality of CVWD water samples at the District's state-certified laboratory in Palm Desert.

A5: CVWD News Flash Release of CCR Availability

CVWD Releases 2025-26 Annual Review and Water Quality Report

CVWD News *Posted on July 01, 2026*

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

The CCR provides a summary of the District's water quality monitoring and testing results for the 2025 calendar year (January through December). The report demonstrates that CVWD continues to provide safe, high-quality drinking water that meets all current state and federal standards. Through our state-certified laboratory, highly trained District employees collected and monitored more than 23,000 water samples last year and tested for more than 100 regulated and unregulated substances.

The 2026 CCR is available online in English or in Spanish.

The report is part of the District's 2025-26 Annual Review, which includes information on CVWD's seven areas of service, updates on major projects, and District accomplishments from the past fiscal year.

View the 2025-26 Annual Review online in English or in Spanish.

District customers were notified about how to request a paper copy of the Annual Review through USPS mail, bill inserts, and email. To request a copy of the 2025-26 Annual Review and CCR, please call (760) 391-9600 or email CustomerService@cvwd.org.

###

Coachella Valley Water District is a public agency governed by a five-member board of directors. The District serves the community with domestic water, agricultural irrigation and drainage, wastewater collection and treatment, nonpotable and recycled water, regional stormwater protection, groundwater management, and water conservation programs. It serves approximately 115,000 residential and business customers across 1,000 square miles, primarily in Riverside County and portions of Imperial and San Diego counties.

Media Contact: Lorraine Garcia, Communication Manager/PIO
Email: Lorraine.Garcia@cvwd.org
Office: (760) 398-2661, ext. 2549
Cell: (760) 695-4007

A6: Advertisement of 2026 CCR Availability on CVWD's Social Media Page

A7: Advertisement of 2026 CCR Availability on CVWD's Website Banner

A8: Delivery of the 2026 CCR to Local Community Organizations

Name	Agency Type	Address	City
Greater Coachella Valley Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	Inside Indio COD 2nd floor	Indio
La Quinta Public Library	Library	78080 Calle Estado	La Quinta
Indio Library	Library	45130 Oasis St.	Indio
Coachella Library	Library	1500 6th St.	Coachella
Palm Desert Library	Library	73300 Fred Waring Drive (COD)	Palm Desert
Rancho Mirage Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	71905 Hwy 111 Suite H	Rancho Mirage
Rancho Mirage Public Library	Library	71-100 Hwy 111	Rancho Mirage
Thousand Palms Public Library	Library	31189 Robert Rd	Thousand Palms
Palm Desert Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	72559 Hwy 111	Palm Desert
Cathedral City Library	Library	33520 Dat Palm Dr.	Cathedral City
Coachella Valley Water District COACHELLA Office	CVWD	51501 Tyler St	Coachella
Mecca Library	Library		Mecca

A9: Complete 2026 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water Newsletter Bill Insert (Page 1 of 2)

CVWD Water News

YourWater is our promise

Published for Coachella Valley Water District domestic water customers

Summer 2026

A New CVWD Billing Experience is Coming Soon

CVWD is pleased to announce the upcoming launch of ***SpryPoint***, a modern, cloud-based utility billing and management platform designed to improve and expand how we serve our customers.

Through SpryPoint, CVWD will provide a smarter, more efficient system that streamlines operations, improves service reliability, and provides faster, more responsive customer support. The new system will also offer timely notifications and intuitive self-service options that will help customers manage their accounts with greater ease and confidence.

A key feature of SpryPoint is SpryEngage, the new online customer portal designed to make managing accounts simpler, clearer, and more convenient. Accessible anytime from a computer, tablet, or smartphone, SpryEngage enables customers to securely view balances, bills, payment history, account details, and apply for service.

SYSTEM BENEFITS:

Convenient Payment Options, including:

- Secure online payments
- Automatic payments (Autopay)
- Paperless billing
- Pay by phone options

Ability to Manage Multiple Accounts in One Place: Customers with multiple properties or accounts can manage everything with a single login.

Proactive Notifications & Alerts: Receive payment reminders and confirmations, service notifications, important updates, and more through the portal.

Strengthened Security: Improved security features help protect personal and financial information when accessing accounts online.

Enhanced Customer Service: SpryEngage offers additional self-service tools, allowing many common tasks to be completed online without the need to call or visit District offices.

MORE TO COME & WHAT TO EXPECT

As we implement SpryPoint, the District is committed to ensuring a smooth, well-supported transition.

Customers may need to register for an account with the system and update their billing details. To assist users with this process, ongoing communications and helpful resources about SpryPoint will be shared as the transition progresses.

CVWD is also implementing Workday to modernize its financial and human resources systems. This internal software upgrade will integrate core business functions and procedures into a single platform, ensuring continued data quality, consistency, and accuracy across District operations.

To stay current with CVWD news, visit **cvwd.org**.

Follow Us!

Stay up-to-date on CVWD news, water tips, rebate programs, conservation efforts, updates, and more.

Facebook: @cvwdh2o
X: @cvwdh2o
Instagram: @cvwdh2o
YouTube: @CoachellaValleyWaterDistrict

A9: Complete 2026 Summer Issue of CVWD's Water Newsletter Bill Insert (Page 2 of 2)

Available Now: 2025-26 Annual Review and Water Quality Report

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The CCR is a part of the District's Annual Review, which includes information on CVWD's seven areas of service, updates on major projects, and District accomplishments from the past fiscal year.

View it online in English at **cvwd.org/annualreview2026** or in Spanish at **cvwd.org/informeanual2026**.

To request a paper copy of the 2025-26 Annual Review & CCR, call (760) 391-9600 or email **CustomerService@cvwd.org**.

Chemist Abdulfeleel Osunkunle testing the quality of CVWD water samples at the District's state-certified laboratory in Palm Desert.

CVWD Customer Assistance Program Helps Pay Water Bills

CVWD's customer assistance program offers eligible residential customers a $150 credit on their water bill, available once in a 12-month period. Customers may reapply each year for assistance.

Residential customers who need help paying their water bill can apply through **Inland SoCal United Way** by visiting **inlandsocaluw.org/help2others** or by calling (909) 751-1180, ext. 1200 or by simply dialing 211. United Way screens eligible customers and provides them with assistance in paying a water bill.

Charitable donations are also accepted through United Way. Donations must be made directly to Inland SoCal United Way. All donations are tax-deductible.

Help2Others
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Summer Irrigation Tips for Trees

Many factors should be considered when watering trees, including weather, soil type, site conditions, irrigation systems, and the tree's type, age, and size.

During the summer months, intense heat and arid conditions cause soil to dry out quicker, increasing water needs. To support healthy growth throughout the summer, here are some tips to keep in mind:

- **Water deeply and infrequently in the root zone**, so that roots receive adequate moisture.
  - For an established tree in the Coachella Valley, soak the soil to a depth of 18 to 24 inches every 1 to 2 weeks.
  - *Please note: Newly established trees will need more frequent watering.*
- **Irrigate in the early morning or late evening** to reduce evaporation.
- **Place mulch around the base of the tree, extending to the drip line,** to retain moisture and minimize evaporation. The drip line refers to the outer edge of the tree's branches.
- **Maintain your irrigation system** by checking for issues like leaking irrigation valves and clogged sprays or drip nozzles.
- **Install CVWD outdoor smart water technology.** Visit **cvwd.org/rebates** for program details.

For more on irrigation, check out **cvwd.org/watering-guide**.

Your Water is our promise

Board Meetings

Board meetings are open to the public and are generally held at 8 a.m. the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Meetings alternate between the Steve Robbins Administration Building in Palm Desert and the Coachella Office.

Visit our website to watch meetings online and to view the agenda.

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