APPENDIX G: CCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

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 Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:			West Palm Springs Village Public Water System								
Wate	er Syste	m Number:	3310078								
June certif	17, 20 fies that toring	19 to custome t the inform	rs (and appation conta	propriate notices of available in the report is	lability have been give correct and consiste	Report was distributed on ven). Further, the system ent with the compliance ard, Division of Drinking					
Certified by: Name		:	Bassam Alzammar	//							
		Signa	ture:	- an							
		Title:		Field Operations M	anager						
		Phone	Number:	Number: (760) 329-6448		06-27-2019					
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		•	-	stal patrons within the s		·					
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	\boxtimes	Posted the C	CCR in pub	lic places (attach a list of	of locations) MSWD	Lobby					
		•	•	opies of CCR to single- es, and schools	-billed addresses serv	ing several persons, such					
		Delivery to	community	organizations (attach a	list of organizations)						
		Other (attack	n a list of o	ther methods used)							
				00,000 persons: Poste		accessible internet site at					
	For in	vestor-owned	l utilities: I	Delivered the CCR to the	ne California Public U	tilities Commission					

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

Phone: 760.329.6448

Address: 66575 Second Street

Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240



KNOW YOUR WATER

Mission Springs Water District is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report is provided annually and includes information on where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water, and how the water quality compares with regulatory standards. We are proud to report that during 2018, the drinking water provided by Mission Springs Water District met or surpassed all Federal and State drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Victoria Llort at (760) 329-6448, ext. 145, or by email at info@mswd.org.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Victoria Llort al telefono: (760) 329-6448, ext. 145 o por correo electrónico a info@mswd.org.

GOVERNANCE

Regularly scheduled meetings of the Mission Springs Water District Board of Directors are held on the third Monday of each month at 3 p.m. in the District Administration Building, 66575 Second Street, Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240. Study sessions are the Thursday prior to the Board meeting. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that affect your water district.

MISSION SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Randy Duncan, President Russ Martin, Vice President Steve Grasha, Director Ivan Sewell, Director Nancy Wright, Director

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

WATER SOURCES

MSWD provides high-quality drinking water to a 135-square-mile service area that includes the city of Desert Hot Springs, a portion of Palm Springs, and the unincorporated communities of North Palm Springs, West Garnet, Desert City, portions of the Desert Edge Community, Painted Hills, Mission Lakes Country Club and west to the Cabazon Indian Reservation.

For the Desert Hot Springs area, the Mission Creek Sub-basin (Aquifer) provides the majority of the municipal water supply. It is bounded on the north by the Mission Creek Fault and on the south by the Banning Fault. Nine deep water wells within the Mission Creek Sub-basin and one within the Indio Basin (Garnet Sub-basin) provide water to the District's distribution system. MSWD's western-most service area includes the West Palm Springs Village and Palm Springs Crest areas. These areas receive water produced from the Cabazon Groundwater Basin (Aquifer), which is in the eastern portion of the San Gorgonio Pass Sub-basin.

To learn more about our watershed, visit the U.S. EPA's Surf Your Watershed Website at www.epa.gov/surf, and search for the Salton Sea Watershed.

CHROMIUM-6 AND YOUR WATER

MSWD is proud to deliver high-quality, award-winning water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards at the lowest possible cost to customers. In 2014, California became the first state to regulate chromium-6 (Cr6) as a stand-alone constituent. Cr6 is a mineral found in the California Serpentine Rock and naturally occurs in many groundwater basins throughout the state, including in the Coachella Valley.

California's Cr6 standard is now under review by the State Water Resources Control Board as a result of a California Superior Court order. Cr6 at certain levels may pose long-term health risks if consumed in moderately high quantities over a period of decades. The current standard for Chromium is 50 PPB (parts per billion). MSWD does not produce or serve water that exceeds the current standard. Once a revised Cr6 standard is issued, MSWD will ensure compliance.



DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

Source water assessments for the District's wells were completed by May 2007, as required by law. The assessments indicated that the wells are not being impacted by surface development. Although no manmade contaminants have been detected, the Source Water Assessments found that septic systems, illegal dumping, and chemical/petroleum lines are potential sources of contamination. Assessment reports are available for review at MSWD's Administrative Offices located at 66575 Second Street, Desert Hot Springs, CA, 92240.

WHAT ARE QUALITY STANDARDS?

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

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW 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 and MRDLs 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).

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. 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. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- 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 USEPA.
- 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.

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturallyoccurring 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.

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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



WHAT IS IN MY 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 year 2018 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.

ARE THERE ANY PRECAUTIONS THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONSIDER?

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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Since 2017, public schools have had the option of requesting local water agencies collect water samples to test for lead. New regulations now require local water agencies to test lead levels by July 1, 2019 at all K-12 schools constructed before 2010. 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. Mission Springs Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: https://www.epa.gov/lead.

	2018 SA	AMPL	E RE	SULI	S	W. PALM		PALM SPRINGS CREST		DESERT HOT SPRINGS			
	ANALYTE	YEAR Sampled	UNIT	MCL (MRDL) (MRDLG)	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
CES	Aluminum	2017	mg/L	1	0.6	ND	ND - 0.08	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
STAN	Arsenic	2017	μg/L	10	.004	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits: glass/ electronics production waste
SUB	Chlorine [CL2]	2018	mg/L	4.0	4.0	0.61	0.3195	0.61	0.3195	0.59	0.20 - 1.26	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
REGULATED SUBSTANCES	Chromium	2017	μg/L	50	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 27	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion from natural deposits
REG	Fluoride	2017	mg/L	2.0	1	0.61	0.47 - 0.75	1.3	1.3	0.65	0.51 - 0.84	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2017/2018	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrate [N]	2018	mg/L	10	10	3.80	3.4 - 4.2	1.01	0.91 - 1.1	0.66	ND - 1.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Uranium	2017/2018	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.25	ND - 2.5	4.80	4.1 - 5.5	6.8	ND - 16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	ANALYTE	YEAR Sampled	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
S	Chloride	2017	mg/L	500	NS	29.50	14 - 45	8.6	8.5 - 8.6	30.1	5.9 - 92	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS	Odor-Threshold [6]	2017/ 2018	TON	3	NS	1.5	1 - 2	1	1	1	1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Y STA	Specific Conductance	2017	μS/cm	1,600	NS	580	440 - 720	435	430 - 440	667	320 - 990	No	Substances that form ions in water
NDAF	Sulfate	2017	mg/L	500	NS	44.5	19 - 70	18.0	16 - 20	160.4	35 - 280	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes.
SECO	Total Dissolved Solids	2017	mg/L	1,000	NS	345	240 - 450	245	220 - 270	425	190 - 640	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Turbidity	2017/ 2018	NTU	5	NS	0.25	ND - 0.5	0.2	ND - 0.4	0.15	0.1 - 0.2	No	Soil Runoff
ITS	ANALYTE	YEAR Sampled	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
ruen ST	Boron	2017	μg/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 100	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST	Calcium Hardness (as CaCO ₂)	2017	mg/L mg/L	NA NA	NA NA	230	48 - 74 160 - 300	53.5 190	53 - 54 190	53.6 190.8	19 - 100 58 - 360	No No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
ER C	pH	2017	Unit	NA	NA	7.7	7.6 - 7.7	7.7	7.6 - 7.7	7.7	7.6 - 7.8	No	Hydrogen ion concentration
01	Sodium	2017	mg/L	NA	NA	31.0	27 - 35	19.5	18 - 21	66.2	48 - 110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
2	Vanadium	2017 YEAR	μg/L	NA MCL	NA PHG	8.7	5.3 - 12	8.4	8.1 - 8.6	19.7	6.9 - 72	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UTIO	ANALYTE SAMPLED UNIT			(MRDL)	(MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE RANGE		AVERAGE	RANGE		IRCE OF CONTAMINANT
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	Haloacetic Acids TTHMs [Total	2018	μg/L	60	NA	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	3.70	ND - 3.7		drinking water disinfection
ä	Trihalomethanes]	2018	μg/L	80	NA	17.7	17.7	6.0	6.0	18	1.3 - 18.0	By-product of	drinking water disinfection
	ANALYTE	YEAR Sampled	UNIT	AL	PHG (MCLG)	90TH Percentile	SITES Above al	90TH %TILE	SITES Above al	90TH %TILE	SITES Above al	MAJOR SOL	IRCE OF CONTAMINANT
LEAD & COPPER	Lead Copper	2017 2017	μg/L mg/L	15 1.3	0.2	ND 0.16mg/L	0/10 0/10	ND 0.13mg/L	0/7 0/7	ND 0.2	1/45 0/45		ousehold plumbing ousehold plumbing
- 5	In 2018, O schools re	quested lead	testing. In	2019, Missio	n Springs Wa	ater District com	pleted the requi						
	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_waterboards.co.gov/drinking_waterboards.co.gov			YEAR Sampled	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG NUMBER OF (MRDLG) DETECTIONS		NO OF VIOLATIONS		MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT		
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COLIFORM BACTERIA	Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)			2018	positive/ negative	5.0% of monthly samples are positive;	0	1.69%		None		Naturally present in the environment	
TION M BA	Fecal Coliform or E. coli (state Total Coliform Rule)			2018	positive/ negative	(a)		0		None		Human and animal fecal waste	
RIBU	(a) A routine sample a	and a repeat sa	ample are t	otal coliform 2018	positive, and	one of these is a	also fecal colifo	m or E. coli po	sitive.				
DIST	E. coli (federal Revised T	E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)			positive/ negative	(b) 0		0		None		Human and animal fecal waste	
	(b) Routine and repeat positive repeat sample		total colifo	rm-positive a	ınd either is l	E. coli-positive o	r system fails to	take repeat sa	mples following	g E. coli-positiv	e routine samp	ole or system f	ails to analyze total coliform-
ATED	ANALYTE	YEAR Sampled	UNIT	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	PHG	HEALTH EFFE	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE					
UNREGULATED	Hexavalent Chromium 2017 ppb 7.2 1.					0.021 Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting ca							nave an increased risk of getting cancer.
CON	¹ The hexavalent chromiu Vanadium		-	-	Mission Springs W $NL = 50$				•	-	alidated.		
	Vanadium 2017 μg/L 16.5 5.3-72 NL = 50 Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.												

NOTES

TON = Threshold Odor Number
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter



Your Annual Water Quality Report WILL BE AVAILABLE JULY 1, 2019



MSWD's 2018 Annual Water Quality Report consists of water quality testing results submitted to and approved by the California State Division of Drinking Water.



66575 Second Street Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240



Learn more about your water quality.

Beginning July 1, 2019, we invite you to view the report on **www.mswd.org/quality**. For questions and comments, or to request a printed copy of the 2018 Annual Water Quality Report, call 760.329.6448 or email info@mswd.org.

Aprenda màs acerca de la calidad de su agua.

A partir del 1 de julio de 2019, lo invitamos a ver el informe en **www.mswd.org/quality**. Para preguntas y comentarios, o para solicitar una copia impresa del Informe de confianza del consumidor 2018, llame al 760.329.6448 o envíe un correo electrónico a info@mswd.org.



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	pe	(b) Sumoient funds on deposit (in required)					By (Initials)	Time	AM PM			
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