

Issued July 2020



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

YOUR 2019 WATER QUALITY

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. For more information or translation, please contact customer service by phone: (760) 501-8100 or visit www.coachellaccr.com. *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar al servicio de cliente por telefono: (760) 501-8100 o visite www.coachellaccr.com.*

www.conservecoachella.com

Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District



Dear Consumer,

On behalf of the entire Coachella Water Authority team, I am pleased to deliver the 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report.

The good news is that based on the extensive water quality monitoring data collected in 2019, the City's tap water met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water health standards.

While we are satisfied with the report's positive findings, I can assure you that we will continue to do the work necessary every day to maintain the high level of service you deserve. Your water quality, safety and reliability will always be the priority of the Coachella Water Authority.

You can be assured that even in our current elevated environment, we will maintain a high level of monitoring and will fulfill the maintenance and service necessary to ensure safe water flows directly to you and everyone in our service area.

It is a commitment to you that every one of our team members take pride in.

If you have any thoughts, questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out us.

We look forward to serving you.

William Pattison, Jr.
City Manager

*Pictured here, water tank at Well 18,
Coachella, CA.*

This annual report communicates the results of Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District'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 Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District's drinking water supply.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District's water system was completed in June 2019. 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. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Berlinda Blackburn, Environmental/Regulatory Programs Manager, at (760) 501-8100.

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

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.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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.

N/A - not applicable

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.

ND - None detected

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.

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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.

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

µS/cm - microsiemens per centimeter (a unit of electric conductivity)

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

< - less than

Pictured here, the native and water saving Palo Verde Tree, Veteran's Memorial Park, Coachella, CA.

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked.

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.
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.
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.
Nitrate (mg/L)	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.26-0.85 (0.52)	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.
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.
THHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	N/A	<0.50-2 (1.8)	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.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS***

CONTAMINANT, UNITS	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	RANGE (AVERAGE)	VIOLATION?	MAJOR SOURCES IN WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	8.3-20 (12.65)	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	N/A
Color (color units)	15	N/A	ND-3 (3)	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	N/A
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	270-360 (313.33)	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	N/A
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	N/A	24-73 (46.83)	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	N/A	160-220 (188.33)	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	N/A
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.27-0.7 (0.37)	No	Soil runoff.	N/A
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.	N/A
pH (units)	N/A	N/A	8.1-8.3 (8.22)	No	Physical characteristics.	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	32-59 (42.83)	No	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	N/A

***There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

REGULATIONS & STANDARDS

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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Pictured here, sod farm,
Coachella, CA.



STAY HYDRATED!


Pictured here, water fountain at Shady Lane Park, Coachella, CA.

DID YOU KNOW?

The City has three Storage Reservoirs of more than 10 million gallons of capacity with six operating wells that provides more than 8,000 acre-feet (2,606, 808,000 billion gallons) of annual water production.

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).

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, 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

A man with a beard and mustache, wearing a light blue button-down shirt and dark blue trousers, stands between two large, blue, vertical water pumps. The pumps are mounted on concrete bases and have black motors at the top. The background is a brick wall with some ventilation grilles. The floor is concrete with some metal grates.

*Pictured here, water pumps
at Well 18, Coachella, CA.*

COACHELLA AT WORK!

MEET JESUS CHABOLLA, SENIOR WATER SERVICE WORKER. Jesus performs the most complex duties required to ensure that City infrastructure, systems, and facilities are maintained in a safe and effective working condition and provide the highest level of safety for public use.

Jesus was born in Guanajuato, Mexico and studied water technology at Rancho Santiago Canyon College and Mount San Antonio College. He now has over 20 years' experience working with the California Department of Drinking Water D4 and T3 and holds various other certifications.

Jesus was first drawn to the field because of his interest in improving the environment. The evolution of his career has put him in a position to serve the public and help make a positive impact.

According to Jesus, "Working for a great community with the amount of dedicated group of city employees has really motivated me in pursuing greater achievements for this system and continue to help build an even greater reliable service and delivery of safe potable water to its citizens".

We at the Coachella Water Authority appreciate Jesus and the entire CWA Team for their hard work and dedication.



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This report contains important information about your water quality. For more information or questions please visit www.ConserveCoachella.com or contact us at 760-501-8100.

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.