

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2022-23

ANNUAL REVIEW

Water Quality Report provides details about CVWD's drinking water

Pages 2 – 5

CVWD's seven areas of service

Pages 6 – 12

Your water is our promise.

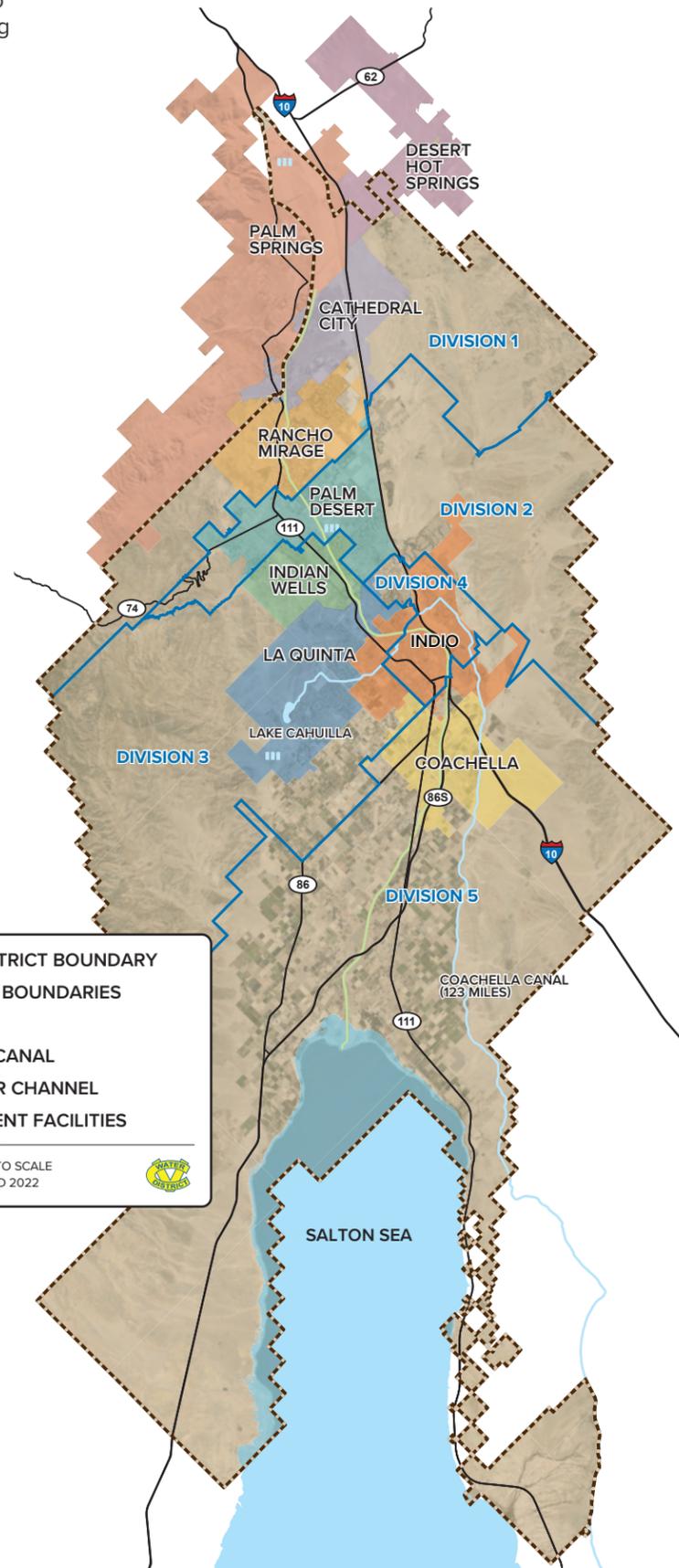
    | [CVWD.org](https://www.CVWD.org)



ESTABLISHED IN 1918, Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) is a government agency run by a five-member Board of Directors elected to represent the five divisions within CVWD's service area. The directors serve four-year terms.

BOARD MEETINGS are open to the public and generally held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 a.m. at District offices. The first meeting of the month is typically held in Palm Desert and the second is held in Coachella. To confirm meeting details, call the District or view the meeting agenda on the website at CVWD.org/BoardAgendas.

THE WATER QUALITY REPORT on pages 2 – 5 is mailed to all bill payers who request it (payers within the District's domestic water boundary who request it in accordance with state law). The Annual Review is produced by CVWD's Communications staff.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- John Powell Jr.
Board President | Division Three
- Cástulo R. Estrada
Board Vice President | Division Five
- John Aguilar | Division One
- Anthony Bianco | Division Two
- Peter Nelson | Division Four

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION

- Jim Barrett
General Manager
- Robert Cheng
Assistant General Manager
- Dan Charlton
Assistant General Manager
- Sylvia Bermudez
Clerk of the Board

DEPARTMENT HEADS

- Scott Burritt
Director of Service & Communication
- Scott Hunter
Director of Human Resources
- Richard Aragon
Director of Finance
- Luis Maciel
Director of Information Systems
- Carrie Oliphant
Director of Engineering

MAIN SWITCHBOARD

(760) 398-2651

CUSTOMER SERVICE

(760) 391-9600

PAYMENT ADDRESS

P.O. Box 5000
Coachella, CA 92236

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

OFFICES

75-515 & 75-525 Hovley Lane East | Palm Desert
51-501 Tyler St. | Coachella

A MESSAGE FROM CVWD'S

GENERAL MANAGER

Coachella Valley Water District has rebounded from a seesaw year. In 2022, with the state facing another dry year, we needed to help our customers reduce their water use. In spring 2022, we took these steps:

- Adopted emergency conservation actions
- Implemented drought penalties
- Increased turf conversion rebates
- Stopped replenishment at the Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility temporarily to reduce reliance on Colorado River water

In spring 2023, some of those decisions eased in response to significant rain and record snow in the state. We expect to have a record year of imported water for replenishment as the State Water Project provided CVWD 100% of its allocation.

We have been able to renew our strategic planning process after a two-year hiatus due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Supporting our ongoing water efficiency actions implemented over the years, our efforts continue to reduce demands on the Colorado River, keep the groundwater basin in balance, and implement new conservation strategies. Part of that commitment, and our dedication to transparency, is reflected in this 2022-2023 Annual Review and Water Quality Report.

The Domestic Water Quality Summary on pages 2 - 5 provides important information about the high quality of your drinking water.

CVWD remains committed to ensuring the reliability and high quality of all our water services. In these pages, we offer a comprehensive overview of CVWD's seven fields of service.

As always, our commitment remains steadfast: Your water is our promise.

Sincerely,

Jim Barrett



MISSION STATEMENT

To meet the water-related needs of the people through dedicated employees, providing high-quality water at a reasonable cost.



Whitewater River

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 other regulated and unregulated chemicals that are not detected during this 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 updated link, if needed.

NATURALLY OCCURRING ELEMENTS

Arsenic

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

Radon

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

The USEPA has determined that breathing radon gas increases an individual's chances of developing lung cancer, and has proposed an MCL of 300 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) for radon in drinking water. This proposed standard is far less than the 4,000 pCi/L in water that is equivalent to the radon level found in outdoor air. The radon level in CVWD wells ranges from none detected to 400 pCi/L, significantly lower than that found in the air you breathe.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS

About Nitrate

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

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

ABOUT LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Responsibility

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

Tip

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

Resource Information

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline (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 advisories tables are available at epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

AL or Regulatory Action Level

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

MCL or Maximum Contaminant Level

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

MCLG or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

mg/L — Milligrams per liter (parts per million or ppm)

One mg/L is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days.

MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A — Not applicable

The government has not set a Public Health Goal, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or Maximum Contaminant Level for this substance.

ND — None detected

ng/L — Nanograms per liter (parts per trillion or ppt)

One ng/L is equivalent to 1 second in 32,000 years.

NL or Notification Level

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

NTU — Nephelometric turbidity units

Measurement of suspended material

pCi/L — picoCuries per liter

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

PDWS or Primary Drinking Water Standard

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirement.

PHG or Public Health Goal

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

ug/L — Micrograms per liter (parts per billion or ppm)

One ug/L is equivalent to 1 second in 32 years.

uS/cm — Microsiemens per centimeter

CVWD 2023 Domestic Water Quality Summary

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2022)

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-11 ⁽⁶⁾ (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, mg/L	2	1	ND-0.11 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride, mg/L	N/A	500;600 ^(1,4)	6.3-120 (21)	11-31 (17)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl ₂), mg/L ⁽⁵⁾	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	ND-1.9 (0.6)	0.1-1.4 (0.9)	No	Result of drinking water chlorination
Chromium, µg/L	(100)	50	ND-21 (ND)	13-22 (17)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6, µg/L ⁽⁷⁾	0.02	N/A	ND-22 (8.5)	14-23 (18)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L ⁽⁸⁾ [homes tested/sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	0.11 [55/0]	0.10 [21/0]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), ng/L	3	200	ND-50 (ND)		No	Leaching of banned nematocide which may still be present in soils
Fluoride, mg/L	1	2.0	0.13-1.0 (0.6)	0.4-0.6 (0.5)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (excluding Uranium), pCi/L	(0)	15	ND-5.4 (ND)	ND-4.6 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), mg/L		N/A	7.6-310 (120)	72-240 (150)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), mg/L	10	10	ND-9.0 (1.1)	0.4-0.9 (0.6)	No	Leaching of fertilizer, animal wastes or natural deposits
Odor as threshold, units	N/A	3 ⁽¹⁾	ND-2 (ND)		No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH, units		N/A	6.8-9.1 (7.9)	7.6-8.1 (7.8)	No	Physical characteristic
Radium 228, pCi/L	0.019	5		ND-1.2 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium, mg/L		N/A	18-110 (30)	54-89 (70)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance, µS/cm	N/A	1,600;2,200 ^(1,4)	240-1,100 (400)	530-880 (640)	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A	500;600 ^(1,4)	ND-260 (51)	140-260 (180)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	5% or 1 ^(10, 11)	ND-1.3% (ND)		No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	N/A	1,000;1,500 ^(1,4)	130-720 (250)	340-610 (430)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L ⁽⁹⁾	N/A	80	ND-14 (10)	1.3-17 (9.2)	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	5 ⁽¹⁾	ND-0.5 (ND)	ND-0.11 (ND)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-13 (5.2)	2.1-6.1 (4.1)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc, mg/L	N/A	5.0 ⁽¹⁾	ND-0.4 (ND)		No	Leaching from natural deposits
2020 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING⁽¹²⁾						
Bromide, µg/L ⁽¹³⁾		N/A	25-160 (58)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Germanium, µg/L ⁽¹³⁾		N/A	ND-0.35 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br), µg/L ^(13, 14)		N/A	ND-9.4 (1.7)		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9), µg/L ^(13, 15)		N/A	ND-18 (2.9)		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Manganese, µg/L	N/A	50 ⁽¹⁾	ND-1.6 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits

FOOTNOTES:

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) Although an individual result may exceed the MCL, compliance is determined by using a running annual average.

(7) California's Chromium-6 drinking water MCL became effective on July 1, 2014. The Cr6 MCL was invalidated and withdrawn in 2017.

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

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

(10) 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.

(11) 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.

(12) In 2020, USEPA required unregulated contaminant monitoring (identified as UCMR4) for select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.

(13) 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.

(14) Results from 2020 unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR4) testing for six Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br). CVWD performed this monitoring at select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.

(15) Results from 2020 unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR4) testing for nine Haloacetic Acids (HAA9). CVWD performed this monitoring at select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.

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/informeanual2023.

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

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 0.6 mg/L with the range of results varying from 0.13 mg/L 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 16,000 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 completed between 2013 and 2022. CVWD did not have any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations in 2022.

AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION & CONSERVATION



Sweet corn

Agriculture is the second largest contributor to the local economy, contributing about \$575 million annually and creating roughly 12,000 jobs.

Coachella Valley Water District delivers about 260,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water to 77,000 acres of farmland, including double cropping. CVWD imports water through the 123 mile-long Coachella Canal, a branch of the All-American Canal. Irrigation water is delivered through an underground pipeline system built in the 1950s.

In 2022, CVWD secured a low-interest federal loan from the Bureau of Reclamation, funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, to replace the 70-year-old aging infrastructure. The irrigation laterals include old, large-diameter concrete pipelines experiencing numerous leaks.

The box structures being replaced serve as a point to divert large flow volumes to the various laterals and are at the union of multiple pipelines.

THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROJECT INCLUDES:

- 8 irrigation lateral transmission mains, including replacing 15 miles of pipeline serving approximately 7,420 acres of farmland.
- 3 division box structure replacements that divide the flow between transmission mainline and lateral pipelines. The division box structures serve together approximately 22,300 acres of farmland.
- Replacement of the pipelines increases operational efficiency, improves reliability, enhances water conservation, and improves customer service.

EVERY DROP COUNTS

Understanding the necessity for conservation, CVWD has implemented these significant actions to reduce water demand and protect water supplies:

- Investment in its 500-mile irrigation pipeline delivery system to minimize system losses and metering 100% of properties served, resulting in a 5% system loss, which is low compared to industry standards.
- In 1980, the 49 southern miles of the canal were lined, saving more than 132,000 acre-feet of water per year.

- Lining the remaining 35-mile section of Coachella Canal in 2006, with San Diego County Water Authority and the San Luis Rey Band of Indians, saves another 26,000 acre-feet annually.
- In addition, conservation by customers is necessary to continue successful water management. More than 60% of agricultural customers use drip irrigation, which allows crops to be irrigated efficiently, making valley farmers some of the state's most efficient agricultural water users.



7 TOP CROPS

Dates, Grapes, Bell Peppers, Hemp, Lemon-Lime, Lettuce, and Carrots



OTHER LEADING CROPS

Artichoke, Sweet Corn, Oriental Vegetables, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Turf Grass, Orange-Tangerine, Broccoli, Okra, Celery, Spinach, Green Bean, Tomatoes, and Strawberries

CONSERVATION

CVWD's decades of water management have led to successful increases in groundwater levels. Local water-efficient practices remain a priority.

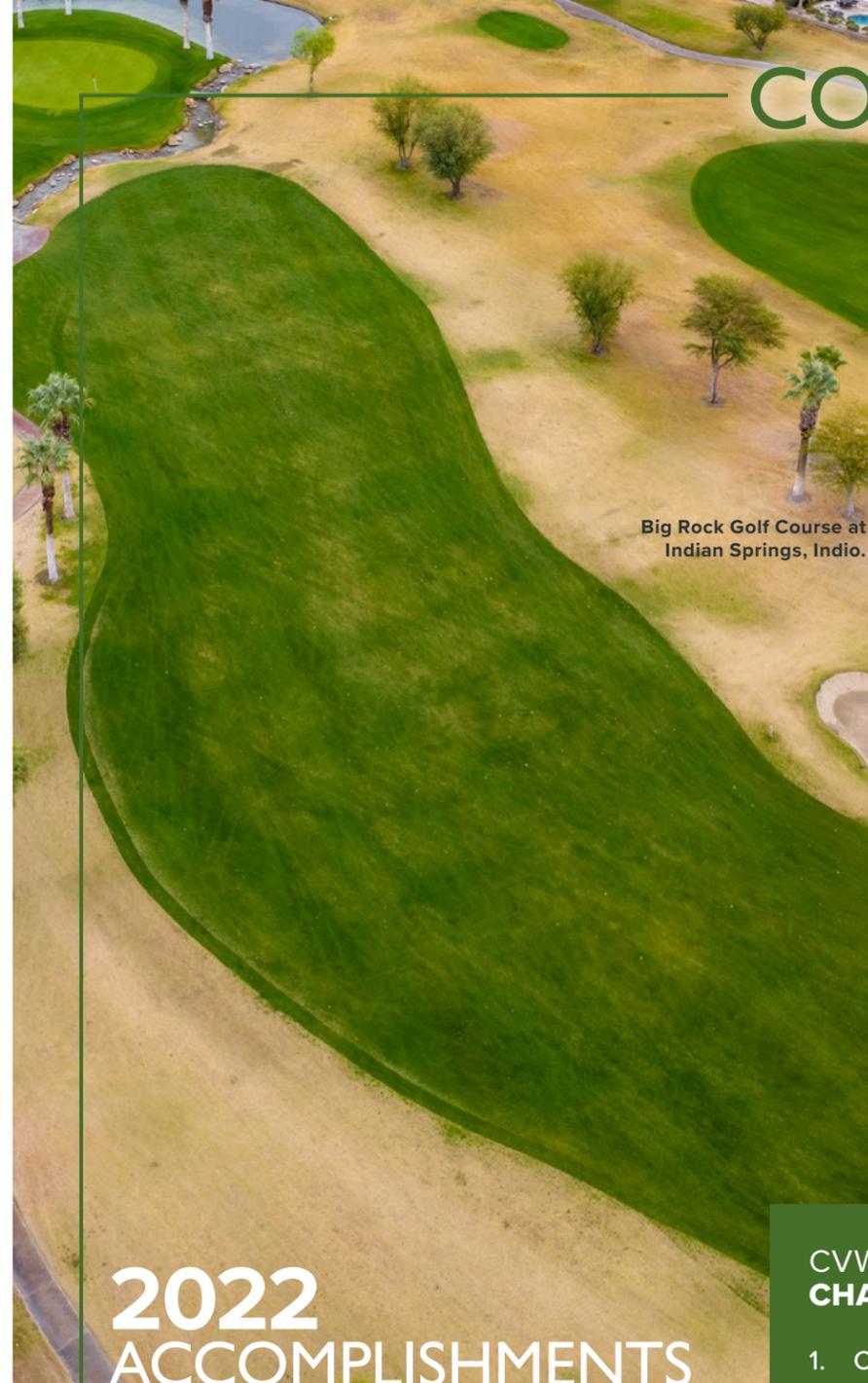
Since 2002, CVWD has developed several long-term planning documents that guide managing valley water resources, including a five-year drought risk assessment and a water shortage contingency plan.

Other top issues addressed include water demand projections, seismic risk assessment, and extreme weather assessment.

CVWD's Water Management team works closely with customers to help them become more efficient water users. Conservation programs focus on promoting efficient outdoor water use, since nearly 70% of residential water is used outdoors.

Programs include landscape and irrigation rebates, free installation of smart irrigation controllers, free indoor conservation kits for homeowners, and free water brooms and pre-rinse nozzles for commercial customers and homeowner associations.

The team also provides on-site conservation reviews or audits to evaluate water use and offers suggestions to improve water use efficiency to meet assigned water budgets.



2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Increased turf conversion rebate from \$2/sq.ft. to \$3/sq.ft. and collaborated with local cities to contribute matching funds to CVWD customers. Customer participation saw a 326% increase in square feet of turf removed in the first quarter of FY23, compared to the same period in FY22. As of May 2023, the rebate is \$2 per square foot.
2. Implemented all water shortage contingency plan Stage 2 demand reduction actions, including reducing outdoor water budgets by 10%, initiating drought penalties and creating procedures to prohibit irrigating nonfunctional turf. Stage 2 is no longer in place.

CVWD AND CUSTOMERS HAVE CHAMPIONED CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1. CVWD has invested more than \$19.5 million since July 2020 to fund rebate and incentive programs supporting permanent water-use reductions.
2. Customers reduced water consumption in 2022 by 13% compared to 2013, a reduction of more than 4.8 billion gallons of water.
3. Customers have converted 23.5 million square-feet of grass to desert-friendly landscaping, saving about 29,195 acre-feet of water since 2009.
4. HOA and commercial customers have converted to drip irrigation systems on more than 1.3 million square-feet of irrigated landscape since 2017.
5. More than 13,000 customers have received rebates for outdoor conservation programs.

DOMESTIC WATER

CVWD is the largest provider of drinking water in the Coachella Valley. That water comes from wells drilled into natural aquifers in the District's service area (1,000 square miles) stretching from Palm Springs to Salton Sea communities.

The aquifers are filled with water, sand, gravel, and clay sediments. Natural layers of these sediments help to filter and protect groundwater served to Coachella Valley communities.

Wells pump water into pipes for on-demand delivery to customers. Water that is not immediately used is stored in reservoirs located in secured sites primarily in elevated locations. This allows gravity to provide water pressure.



CVWD's Water Quality Lab in Palm Desert

That groundwater requires no or minimal treatment to meet state and federal water quality standards. Employees collect more than 16,000 water samples per year to test for more than 100 regulated and unregulated substances. The District's state-certified laboratory performs some of the tests while other samples are sent to contracted laboratories.

CVWD's Domestic Water Division oversees daily operations, maintenance and repair of the domestic water system to ensure supply meets demand, pressures are adequate and deliveries comply with water quality standards.

Domestic water rates paid by customers offset the costs of providing customer service, operating wells and reservoirs, maintaining pipelines, and replenishing aquifers. As a public water provider, CVWD can only charge its customers for the costs associated with providing water service. The District cannot earn a profit.

GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT & IMPORTED WATER

The Coachella Valley's annual average rainfall of three inches, along with snowmelt from surrounding mountains, is not nearly enough to replenish the groundwater pumped from the local groundwater basin to meet water needs.

To augment the Valley's water supply, CVWD receives Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal and through exchange of its State Water Project (SWP) allotment.

CVWD's federally contracted supply of Colorado River water is 444,000 acre-feet for 2023. Together Desert Water Agency and CVWD are contracted to receive 194,100 acre-feet per year of State Water Project water.

The two Districts receive SWP water through an exchange of Colorado River water with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. This exchange saves CVWD and DWA from building an estimated multi-billion dollar pipeline to receive SWP water from Northern California.

CVWD and Desert Water Agency have worked for decades to eliminate groundwater overdraft through a successful replenishment program and by implementing water management practices that protect supplies for future generations.

2021 and 2022 were among the driest periods in the state's history, meaning agencies only received 5% of their SWP water supply. Due to significant winter and spring storms, CVWD and DWA are set to receive 100% of their SWP water supply in 2023. The water will be stored in the groundwater basin throughout the year.

Three CVWD initiatives have been most effective in improving groundwater conditions:

- Budget-based, tiered water rates that contribute to conservation
- Colorado River water use through the Mid-Valley Pipeline has reduced groundwater pumping
- Replenishing the aquifer at four sites
 1. Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility
 2. Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility
 3. Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility
 4. Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility, Phase I



Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility

2022 SERVICE INFORMATION

POPULATION SERVED: **270,000**

ACTIVE ACCOUNTS: **113,481**

AVERAGE DAILY DEMAND: **81.4** million gallons per day

TOTAL WATER DELIVERED: **91,230** acre-feet

2022 SYSTEM INFORMATION

ACTIVE WELLS: **94**

DAILY WELL PUMP CAPACITY: **237** million gallons per day

WATER RESERVOIRS: **67**

STORAGE CAPACITY: **171.7** million gallons

DISTRIBUTION PIPELINE SYSTEM: **2,043** miles

BY THE NUMBERS

3 MILLION ACRE-FEET of water is enough to serve the water needs of **6 MILLION** families of four in one year.

4.56 MILLION ACRE-FEET of imported water has been replenished into the aquifer since 1973 at three facilities.

53,953 ACRE-FEET of water was replenished in 2022.

99% of the Coachella Valley's domestic water supply is **GROUNDWATER**.

FLOOD CONTROL & STORMWATER PROTECTION

FLOOD CONTROL

While the Coachella Valley desert region averages about 3 inches of rain per year, the surrounding mountains are subject to higher rainfall rates. That can result in unpredictable, damaging flash flooding throughout the Valley.

Through approximately 169 miles of storm channels, CVWD protects 590 square miles of the Coachella Valley from flooding. The channels convey floodwaters produced by rain and snowmelt from mountain runoff, along with local drainage from the developed and undeveloped lands within cities and the county.

Along with the channels, a number of dikes and levees collect flowing floodwater as it pours from mountains onto the Valley floor. The largest of the dike systems collect floodwater runoff along the eastern side of the Coachella Valley. The remainder of the dike systems are mostly located in the Cove Communities.

CVWD is responsible for most flood control facilities, but responsibility for streets, bridges, and related infrastructure rests with other levels of government, such as counties and cities.

A multi-year project currently under construction will add a 2.5-mile-long series of concrete flood control channels in North Indio that will connect to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. By removing about 2,700 acres of land from a designated Special Flood Hazard Area, FEMA will no longer require residents in this area to carry mandatory flood insurance, once FEMA approves new flood maps.

STORMWATER PROTECTION

The backbone of the stormwater protection system is the 50-mile-long Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. It carries flows from the Whitewater area north of Palm Springs to the Salton Sea.

The western half of the channel runs along an alignment until approximately Point Happy in La Quinta. From there, the channel allows the storm flows to continue to the Salton Sea.

As the Valley grew, many streets were built to cross the channel. These crossings were intended to provide access for traffic during dry periods. Some cities have invested in bridges to replace these “low water” crossings.

In addition, areas previously overlooked as grassy, low-lying neighborhood lots, suddenly fulfill their original design as retention basins.

The entire system includes 169 miles of channels and associated facilities built along the natural alignment of dry washes that carry floodwater from the surrounding mountains to the Valley floor.



Coachella Valley Stormwater Improvement Project

NONPOTABLE & RECYCLED WATER

Increasing the supply and use of nonpotable water is a key component of CVWD’s long-range water management plans that emphasize conservation, groundwater replenishment, as well as using recycled and imported water for golf, farm, and large landscape irrigation.

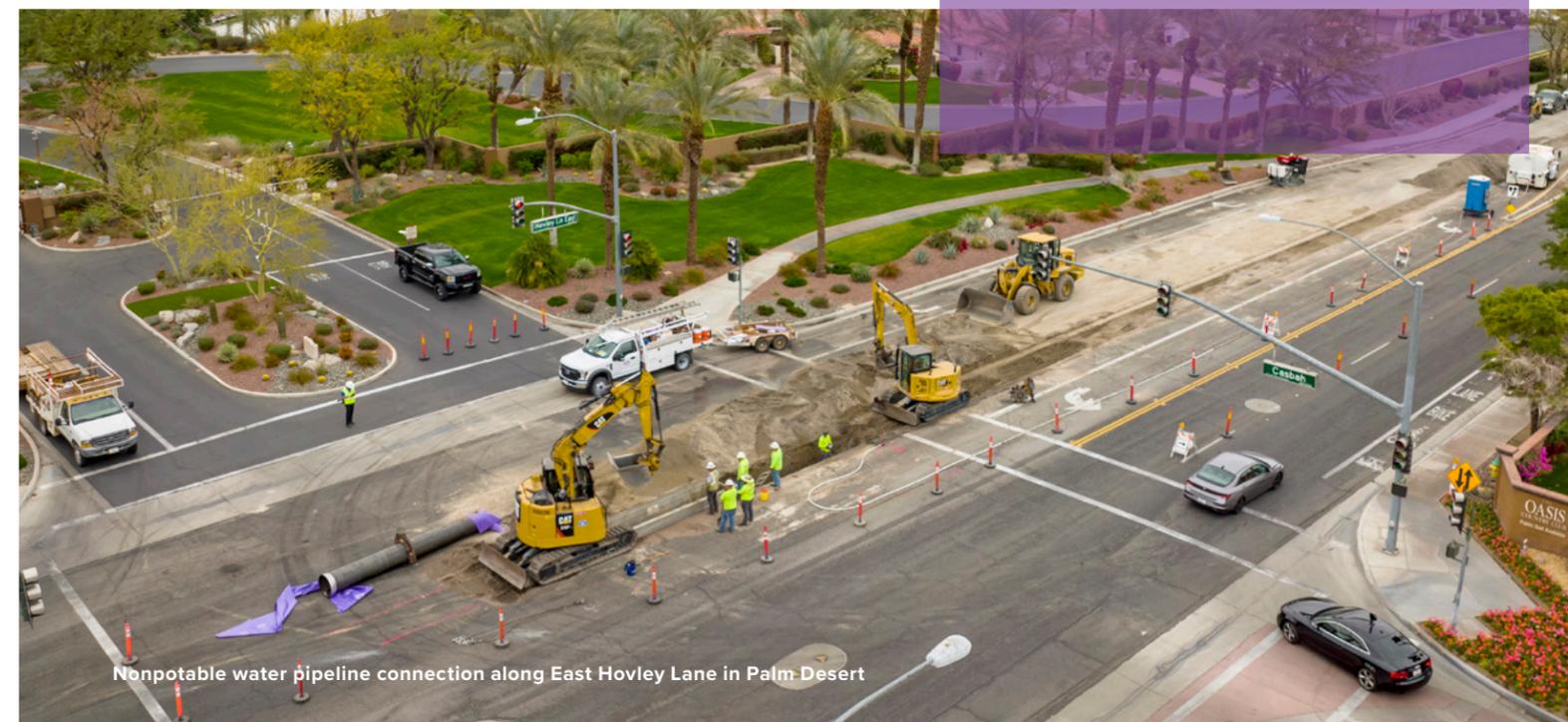
CVWD collects wastewater from homes and businesses for an advanced multi-step treatment process at two of five wastewater reclamation plants. About 5.47 billion gallons of wastewater are recycled every year using a process that disinfects and filters solids, organic materials, chemicals, and germs. The treated water is approved for 43 beneficial uses including golf course, landscape, and agricultural irrigation.

Employees collect and test recycled water samples every day to ensure a safe and beneficial water source.

The Mid-Valley Pipeline delivers Coachella Canal water to CVWD’s wastewater reclamation plant in Palm Desert. That system supplements the recycled water supply and allows CVWD to meet the year-round irrigation demand of nonpotable water customers instead of pumping groundwater.

In 2022, CVWD delivered 24,533 acre-feet of nonpotable water (including 10,389 acre-feet of recycled water) to nonpotable water customers in the Mid-Valley area.

CVWD continues to connect more golf courses each year. The recent nonpotable pipeline expansion project adds four more golf courses including Bermuda Dunes Country Club, Oasis Country Club, Palm Desert Resort Country Club, and Woodhaven Country Club.



Nonpotable water pipeline connection along East Hovley Lane in Palm Desert

BY THE NUMBERS

within CVWD boundaries

54.5 GOLF COURSES

OUT OF 106 use a nonpotable water source

17.5 GOLF COURSES

use a nonpotable blend of **RECYCLED WATER & COLORADO RIVER WATER** for irrigation

36 GOLF COURSES

use **ALL COLORADO RIVER WATER** from the Coachella Canal or the Mid-Valley Pipeline

40.5 GOLF COURSES

PLAN TO SWITCH from groundwater to nonpotable water in the future

44,034 ACRE-FEET

of **NONPOTABLE WATER** was used in 2022, making the same amount of groundwater available for drinking and other potable purposes

SEWER SERVICE R WASTEWATER



Water Reclamation Plant 10

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Total daily plant capacity
33.1
MILLION GALLONS

LIFT STATIONS
27
collect and transport wastewater to the nearest wastewater reclamation facility

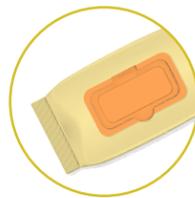
POPULATION SERVED
245,000

AVERAGE DAILY FLOW
17.05
MILLION GALLONS PER DAY

To help keep sewer systems flowing, please **DO NOT FLUSH** these items or put them down the drain:



FATS, OILS, GREASE



"FLUSHABLE" WIPES, COTTON PADS & SWABS, FACIAL TISSUES



PAPER TOWELS



COFFEE GRINDS & EGGSHELLS



MEDICATIONS



HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS, PAINT, CEMENT, STUCCO OR POOL GROUT

Learn more at cvwd.org/163/Wastewater-Treatment

Most CVWD domestic water customers also receive sewer services from the District.

The system treated 6.2 billion gallons of wastewater in 2022. The District has the capacity to increase its wastewater treatment as the Coachella Valley's population grows.

About 5.47 billion gallons of collected wastewater is recycled for irrigation on golf courses and other large landscapes.

To ensure sewer services for customers, CVWD cleans up to 232 miles of sewer lines every year and inspects up to 71 miles of sewer lines by video per year to prevent leaks and spills. In addition, crews inspect approximately 4,600 manholes every year.

The District owns and operates 1,170 miles of pipeline that conveys wastewater to one of five wastewater reclamation plants for treatment. Two of those plants treat wastewater to meet state standards for nonpotable water, which is used by customers for irrigation.

Every gallon of recycled water used for outdoor irrigation saves groundwater for potable use by domestic customers.

Increasing the supply and use of recycled water is a key component of CVWD's long-range water management plans.

2022 BY THE NUMBERS

MG: Million gallons | MGD: Million gallons per day | AF: Acre-feet

568 full-time & **2** part-time employees budgeted as of 6/30/2023

\$78,489,300,953

Combined assessed valuation for property within the CVWD service boundaries as of 6/30/2023

DOMESTIC (DRINKING) WATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Served	270,000
Active Accounts ¹	113,481
Average Daily Demand	81.4 MGD
Total Water Delivered	91,230 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Active Wells	94
Total Daily Well Pumping Capacity	237 MGD
Distribution Reservoirs	67
Storage Capacity	171.7 MG
Distribution Piping System	2,043 Miles

BLENDED, MVP, RECYCLED WATER²

SERVICE INFORMATION

Active Accounts	24
Average Daily Flow	18 MGD
Total Blended & MVP Water Supplied:	22 MGD

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Wastewater Reclamation Plants	2
Total Daily Tertiary Capacity	17.5 MGD
Distribution Piping System	37 Miles

CANAL WATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Irrigable Acres for Service	77,121
Active Accounts	1,348
Total Water Delivered	314,978 AF
Average Daily Demand	863 AF
Maximum Daily Demand	1,470 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Reservoirs	2
Storage Capacity	1,361 AF
Distribution System	485 Miles
Pumping Plants	16
Length of Canal	123 Miles

¹ The number of active service connections excludes fire service.
² **Blended:** Recycled water blended with Colorado River water
MVP: Colorado River water accessed from the Mid-Valley Pipeline
Recycled: Reclaimed wastewater from Wastewater Reclamation Plants 7 and 10

AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE

Total on-farm drains	2,298 Miles
Acreage with farm drains	37,425 Acres
District open drains	21 Miles
District pipe drains	166 Miles

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

In cooperation with Desert Water Agency

Replenishment facilities	4
Replenishment from imported water	53,953 AF
Imported supply since 1973 through 2022	4,562,483 AF



STORMWATER PROTECTION

SERVICE INFORMATION

Service Area	381,479 acres
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SYSTEM INFORMATION

Stormwater Channels	18
Length of Whitewater River/Coachella Stormwater Channel	50 Miles
Length of all Regional Flood Protection Facilities	169 Miles

WASTEWATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Served	245,000
Active Accounts	103,616
Average Daily Flow	17.05 MGD

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Wastewater Reclamation Plants	5
Total Daily Plant Capacity	33.1 MGD
Collection Piping System	1,170 Miles



COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

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92260



PAYING YOUR BILL

Payment methods: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover, checking/savings accounts, Amazon Pay, PayPal, and Venmo payments are accepted.

Electronic notification when bill is due: Save paper by enrolling in our electronic notification program and be notified by e-mail when your new bill is available to view online. To submit your request online, please visit the Pay My Bill section at CVWD.org.

Automatic electronic payment: Your monthly payment can be automatically deducted from your checking account. To submit your request online, please visit the Pay My Bill section at CVWD.org. Should you have any questions, call Customer Service at (760) 391-9600.

Online with a credit card: Customers can view bills and pay them online. Visit the Pay My Bill section at CVWD.org.

Pay by mail: Mailed payments should be sent to: P.O. Box 5000, Coachella, CA 92236.

Pay by phone: To pay by phone, call the CVWD automated system 24/7 at (844) 309-5917 or (760) 391-9600. Customer Service Representatives are available Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Pay in person: Payment with a customer service representative is available in both our Palm Desert and Coachella locations during business hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. | Palm Desert: 75-525 Hovley Lane East & Coachella: 51-501 Tyler St. Drop boxes are also available 24 hours a day at offices in Palm Desert and Coachella.