

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2019-20

ANNUAL REVIEW

Reports show increasing groundwater levels in the Coachella Valley.

Page 3

Water Quality Report provides details about CVWD's drinking water.

Pages 4 – 7

CVWD continues commitment to projects in disadvantaged communities.

Page 11



YourWater

is our promise.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1918, the Coachella Valley Water District 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 am 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 water district or view the meeting agenda on the website at www.cvwd.org.

THE WATER QUALITY REPORT on pages 4 – 7 is mailed to all bill payers who request it within the district's domestic water boundary, in accordance with state law. The Annual Review is produced by CVWD's Outreach & Education staff.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Powell Jr.
Board President | Division Three

Cástulo R. Estrada
Board Vice President | Division Five

G. Patrick O'Dowd | 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

Steve Bigley
Director of Environmental Services

Scott Burritt
Director of Service

Katie Evans
Director of Communications and Conservation

Scott Hunter
Director of Human Resources

Geoffrey Kiehl
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

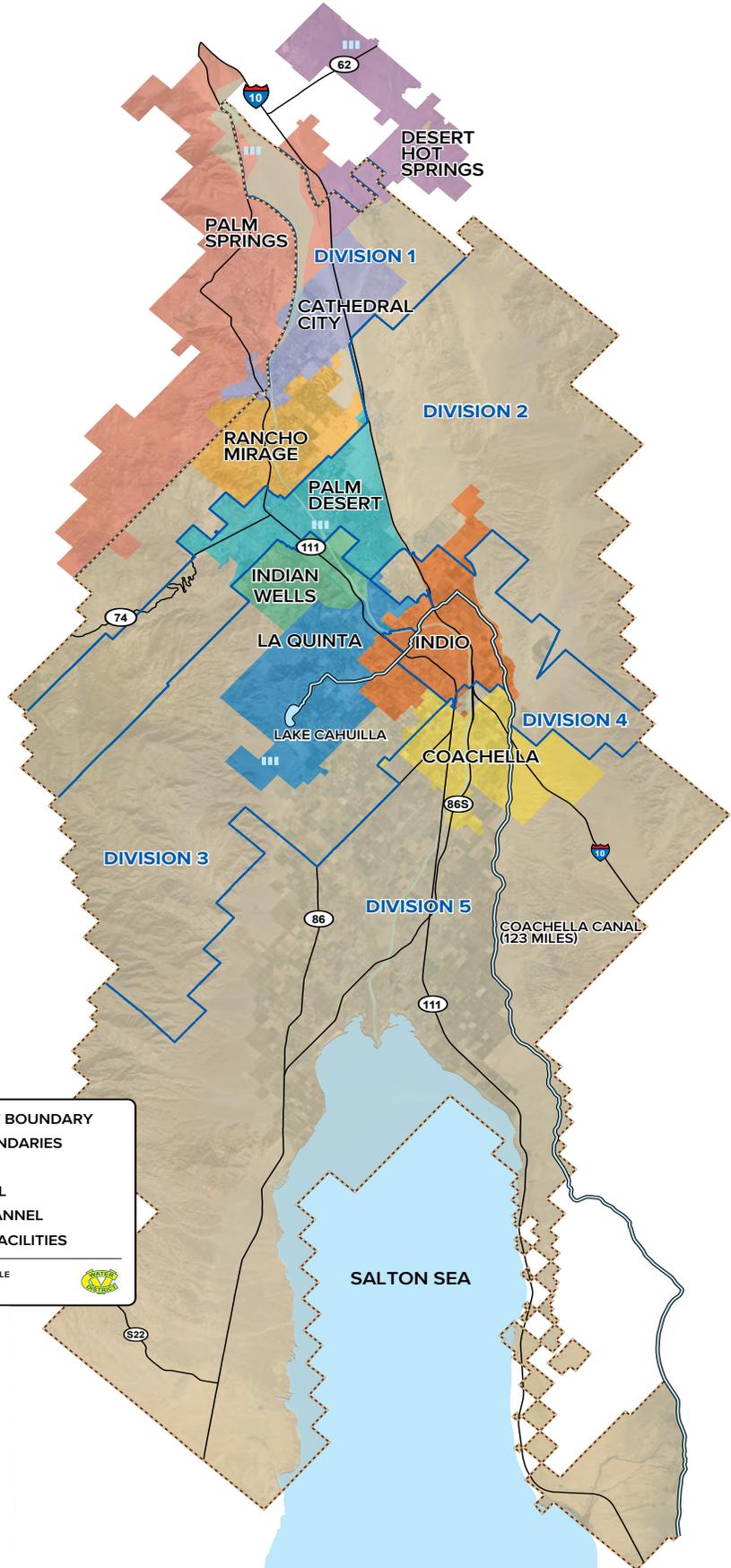
P.O. Box 5000
Coachella, CA 92236

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

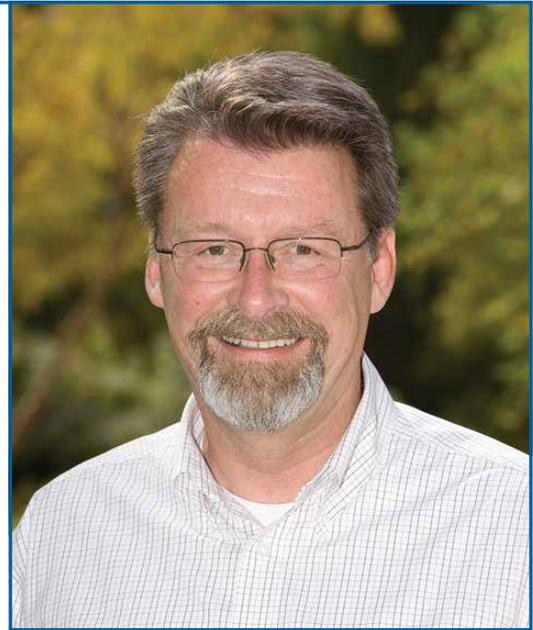
OFFICES

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



A MESSAGE FROM OUR

General Manager



Your water is our promise. Perhaps that message has never been more important than now. As we in the Coachella Valley join the rest of the world in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, you can be secure in knowing that the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) remains committed to providing reliable services and to the responsible management of the area water supply.

Our employees continue to do the work needed to ensure the quality and consistency of all water services. This Annual Review and Water Quality Report is part of that commitment and the Domestic Water Quality Summary on pages 4 – 7 provides important information about the high quality of your drinking water.

The rest of this publication provides an overview of some of the past year's accomplishments and a look ahead at CVWD's constant effort to innovate and prepare for the future.

SOME KEY PROJECTS:

- Annual groundwater reports show that CVWD's replenishment programs are successful. You can read more about replenishment on page 3.
- We continue to work to seek funding that will allow us to help disadvantaged communities in the east valley that currently do not have clean drinking water and reliable water treatment systems. Through the Disadvantaged Communities Infrastructure Task Force, we identify the communities most in need and seek federal and state funds to add these developments to our system. That ongoing effort is described on page 11.
- CVWD offers nonpotable water options to customers for irrigation purposes. This important water supply is explained on page 12.
- CVWD continues to encourage conservation of our most precious resource. Conservation programs are outlined on page 9.
- The crop report, normally included in the Annual Review, will now be released later this year as a separate document.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Barrett". The signature is stylized and written in cursive.

Jim Barrett



MISSION STATEMENT

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

CVWD Calls on Residents to Help Protect Sewer System

A clog made of "flushable" wipes, paper towels and other non-flushable items pulled from CVWD's sewer system.



CVWD is calling on residents to help the district protect the sewer system from items that should not be flushed down toilets.

"Our hearts are with everyone being affected by COVID-19 at this time," said Katie Evans, Director of Communications and Conservation for CVWD. "Our employees continue to work to ensure safe and reliable water services but we need our customer's help to protect the sewer system."

Evans said the sewer system currently is receiving a high volume of items that can clog pipes and damage pumps, such as paper towels and so-called flushable wipes. Some of this increase could be associated with temporary shortages of toilet paper but substitutes such as wipes should be placed in the trash.

"Only human waste and toilet paper should be flushed down the toilet," Evans said.

Additional information about water issues and COVID-19 is available at www.cvwd.org/covid-19.



PAYING YOUR BILL



Online with a credit card

Customers can now view bills and pay them online using a credit card. Visit the Pay My Bill section at www.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 www.cvwd.org. Should you have any questions, call Customer Service at (760) 391-9600.

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 www.cvwd.org.

Pay by phone

To pay by phone, call the CVWD automated system 24/7 at (760) 391-9600. Visa, Mastercard, Discover and American Express are accepted.

Pay by mail

Mailed payments should be sent to P.O. Box 5000, Coachella, CA 92236.

Pay in person

Payment with a customer service representative is available in both our Palm Desert and Coachella locations during business hours: 8am – 5pm Palm Desert | 75-525 Hovley Lane East & Coachella | 51-501 Tyler St. Drop boxes are also available at offices in Palm Desert and Coachella. The Palm Desert drop box is open 24 hours a day.

REPORTS SHOW INCREASING GROUNDWATER LEVELS IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY

A new article by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) calls efforts to mitigate land subsidence in the Coachella Valley “an emerging success story,” a finding that is echoed by analysis completed by local water agencies.

The USGS article, published in the Proceedings of the International Association of Hydrological Studies, notes CVWD has been concerned about land subsidence due to groundwater use since the mid-1990s. The USGS found that three projects in particular – replacing groundwater extracted with surface water from the Colorado River and Mid-Valley Pipeline project recycled water, reducing water usage by tiered rates, and increasing groundwater recharge at the Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility – are potentially linked to markedly improved groundwater levels and subsidence conditions. The improvement includes some of the historically most overdrafted areas in the southern Coachella Valley.

Prior to about 2010, water levels persistently declined, and some had reached historically low levels by 2010. Since then, groundwater levels have stabilized or partially recovered, and subsidence has stopped or slowed substantially almost everywhere it previously had been observed; uplift was observed in some areas.

According to the article, “the water management strategies implemented by the CVWD can inform managers of other overdrafted and subsidence-prone basins as they seek solutions to reduce overdraft and subsidence.”

These findings are also evident in an annual analysis of groundwater levels that shows significant increases over the past 10 years throughout most of the Coachella Valley.

The two annual reports for the 2018-19 water year, one on the Indio Subbasin and the other on the Mission Creek Subbasin, which make up most of the valley’s aquifers, were submitted before the State’s April 1 deadline.

Successful groundwater replenishment programs along with continued efforts to conserve, reduce water waste and

to connect customers to the nonpotable water system for irrigation purposes resulted in the positive trends observed in groundwater storage in both subbasins during the past 10 years.

The Indio Subbasin is located under the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella, and the unincorporated communities of Thousand Palms, Thermal, Bermuda Dunes, Oasis, and Mecca. The Indio Subbasin is managed by CVWD, Coachella Water Authority, Desert Water Agency (DWA), and Indio Water Authority.

The Indio Subbasin report shows that over the past 10 years there were significant increases in groundwater levels in most of the subbasin in the range of 7-40 feet. These gains highlight the progress towards long-term sustainable management of the subbasin.

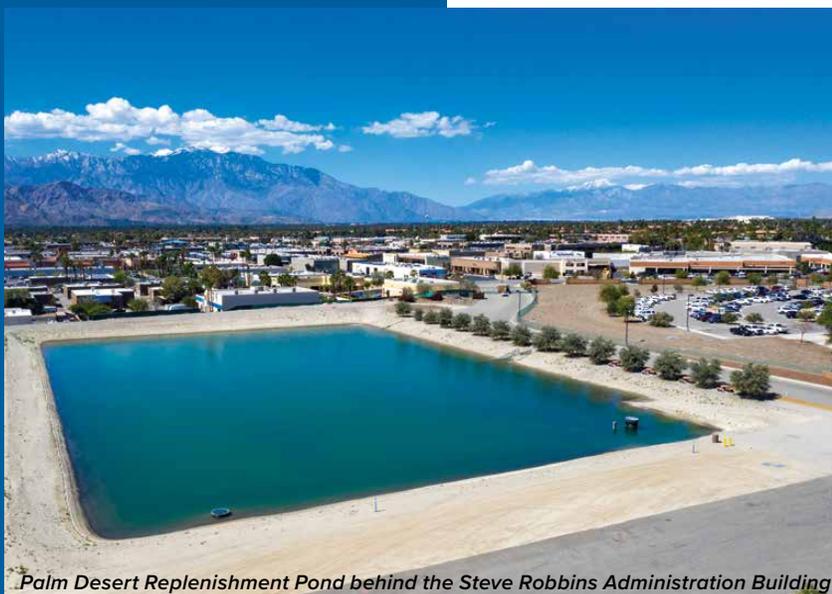
The Mission Creek Subbasin is located under Desert Hot Springs and the unincorporated area of Indio Hills. The Mission Creek Subbasin is managed by CVWD, DWA, and Mission Springs Water District.

This subbasin also shows that over the past 10 years the average groundwater level change increased more than 13 feet. Groundwater storage in the subbasin shows positive trends since 2005 helping to maintain sustainable groundwater levels.

There were localized portions of decreased water levels in the mid-valley area of the Indio Subbasin. This area is now benefitting from the CVWD’s Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility.

CVWD is also continuing efforts to connect more golf courses to nonpotable water such as recycled or Colorado River water instead of groundwater.

The annual reports were submitted to the California Department of Water Resources to comply with the reporting requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. To read the full reports, visit cvwd.org/sgma.



Palm Desert Replenishment Pond behind the Steve Robbins Administration Building

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 6 – 7, 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 that generally meets in public session at 8 am, 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, 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 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water. Call 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 460 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.

School Testing

In 2019, CVWD completed tap water lead monitoring at 39 public schools with grades K through 12. Detectable lead at a level below DDW's 15 ug/L action level was found in one of the 193 school tap water samples collected. No lead was detected in the other 192 samples.

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 www.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 www.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 ppb)

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

uS/cm – Microsiemens per centimeter

CVWD 2020 Domestic Water Quality Summary

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2019)

DETECTED PARAMETER, UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL ⁽¹⁾	COVE COMMUNITIES ⁽²⁾ RANGE (AVERAGE)	ID NO. 8 ⁽³⁾ RANGE (AVERAGE)	ID NO. 11 ⁽⁴⁾ RANGE (AVERAGE)	MCL VIOLATION? (YES/NO)	MAJOR SOURCE(S)
Arsenic, µg/L	0.004	10	ND-6.9 (ND)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, mg/L	2	1	ND-0.1 (ND)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride, mg/L	N/A	500;600 ^{1,5}	6-130 (21)	9-27 (15)	270-620 (390)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl ₂), mg/L ⁽⁶⁾	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	ND-2.0 (0.6)	ND-2.0 (0.9)	ND-2.4 (0.8)	No	Result of drinking water chlorination
Chromium, µg/L ⁽⁷⁾	(100)	50	ND-33 (ND)	12-23 (17)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6, µg/L ^(7,8)	0.02	N/A	ND-21 (8.7)	12-20 (16)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L ⁽⁹⁾ [homes tested/sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	0.11 [51/0]	0.14 [21/0]	0.15 [20/0]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), ng/L	1.7	200	ND-54 (9.0)			No	Leaching of banned nematocide which may still be present in soils
Fluoride, mg/L	1	2.0	ND-1.0 (0.5)	0.4-0.6 (0.5)	0.6-1.5 (1.1)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity, pCi/L	(0)	50	ND-15 (ND)	ND-6.9 (4.3)	ND-4.6 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, µg/L ⁽¹⁰⁾	N/A	60	ND-2.6 (1.1)	ND-3.4 (1.7)	ND-2.1 (1.6)	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), mg/L		N/A	9.3-320 (120)	68-220 (140)	210-520 (350)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), mg/L	10	10	ND-7.3 (1.0)	ND-1.0 (0.5)	1.3-3.9 (2.5)	No	Leaching of fertilizer, animal wastes or natural deposits
Odor as threshold, units	N/A	3 ⁽¹⁾	ND-2.0 (ND)			No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH, units		N/A	7.3-8.4 (8.0)	8.0-8.1 (8.1)	7.2-7.7 (7.5)	No	Physical characteristic
Sodium, mg/L		N/A	20-130 (32)	56-84 (71)	67-260 (190)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance, µS/cm	N/A	1,600;2,200 ^{1,5}	240-1,100 (400)	530-850 (630)	1,600-2,600 (2,000)	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A	500;600 ^{1,5}	0.6-270 (51)	130-250 (170)	240-360 (310)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	5% or 1 ^(11, 12)	ND-1.3% (ND)			No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	N/A	1,000;1,500 ^{1,5}	110-610 (240)	330-570 (450)	930-1,500 (1,200)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L ⁽¹⁰⁾	N/A	80	ND-19 (14)	ND-24 (12)	8.4-17 (13)	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	5 ⁽¹⁾	ND-1.8 (ND)			No	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-13 (4.7)	1.9-6.7 (4.1)	2.4-2.9 (2.6)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING⁽¹³⁾							
Chlorate, µg/L ⁽¹⁴⁾	N/A	NL = 800	ND-52 (ND)			No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22), µg/L ⁽¹⁴⁾		N/A	ND-0.18 (ND)			No	Refrigerant
1,4-Dioxane, µg/L ⁽¹⁴⁾	N/A	NL = 1	ND-0.14 (ND)			No	Leaching from historical disposal sites
Molybdenum, µg/L ⁽¹⁴⁾		N/A	ND-19 (8.7)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium, µg/L ⁽¹⁴⁾		N/A	140-2,000 (420)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium, µg/L ⁽¹⁴⁾	N/A	NL = 50	4.9-36 (17)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
2019 PER- and POLYFLUROALKYL SUBSTANCES MONITORING⁽¹⁵⁾							
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA), ng/L ⁽¹⁴⁾		N/A			ND-3.2 (ND)	No	Used in consumer and commercial products
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS), ng/L ⁽¹⁴⁾		N/A			ND-2.0 (ND)	No	Used in consumer and commercial products

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, and Valerie Jean.
- (3)** ID No. 8 includes the communities of Indio Hills, Sky Valley; and select areas within and adjacent to Desert Hot Springs.
- (4)** ID No. 11 includes the communities of Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach and Salton City.
- (5)** This constituent is monitored for aesthetics such as taste and odor. A fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level has not been established for this constituent.
- (6)** The reported average represents the highest running annual average based on distribution monitoring.
- (7)** Although regulated in 2015, chromium and chromium-6 were included in 2015 unregulated contaminant monitoring per USEPA. CVWD performed this monitoring at select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities. Total Chromium monitoring results: 0.3 µg/L - 20 µg/L (9.2) Chromium-6 monitoring results: 0.1 µg/L - 20 µg/L (9.1)
- (8)** California's Chromium-6 drinking water MCL became effective on July 1, 2014. The Cr6 MCL was invalidated and withdrawn in 2017.
- (9)** The reported values are 90th percentile levels for samples collected from faucets in water user homes.
- (10)** The reported average represents the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) based on distribution system monitoring.
- (11)** 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 and ID No. 11): 1 positive monthly sample.
- (12)** All water systems are required to comply with the California Total Coliform Rule and the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems.
- (13)** In 2015, USEPA required unregulated contaminant monitoring (identified as UCMR3) for select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.
- (14)** 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.
- (15)** In 2019, DDW required monitoring for PFAS at select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities and ID No. 11.

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 www.cvwd.org/CCR/Spanish2020.

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, 3 and 4 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 between not detected and 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 18,000 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 three service areas. Brown 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 2010 and 2019. CVWD did not have any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations in 2019.

2019-2020 stormwater



North Indio Regional Flood Control Project

Happy to the Salton Sea is referred to as the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This reach is manmade and built to control the storm flows that historically meandered unpredictably.

Of note this fiscal year, CVWD and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency signed a \$59 million loan to help pay for two projects that will reduce flood risk in the Coachella Valley and protect life and property. The low-interest loan was available through the federal Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act. With this loan and other available funds, both projects are expected to be substantially completed in 2023.

CVWD's relationship with stormwater protection dates to the early years of the District. A local stormwater district was organized in 1915, three years prior to the formation of CVWD. The two agencies merged in 1937.

Today, CVWD's stormwater system is composed of approximately 170 miles of regional flood protection facilities within its boundaries.

The backbone of this system conveys storm runoff and snow melt through the valley in a 50-mile long channel that runs from the Whitewater area north of Palm Springs and flows southeast through the Coachella Valley to the Salton Sea. This main channel was built to withstand a 100-year flood, or about 39,000 to 47,000 cubic feet per second of stormwater flow.

From Palm Springs to Point Happy (near Washington Street in La Quinta) the channel is referred to as the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, as this reach delineates the naturally eroded portion of the channel (stabilized now through operation and maintenance). The reach from Point

The first project, The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project, will increase the capacity of two miles of the storm channel between Avenue 54 and Avenue 58.

The second project, The North Indio Flood Control Project, will convey flows from the existing channels in Sun City Palm Desert through 3.3 miles of new channels to the existing channels in Sun City Shadow Hills and ultimately to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This project is a key component in stormwater management for the communities north of Interstate 10, which include North Cathedral City, Thousand Palms, and North Indio. It is expected to remove flood insurance requirements for residents in the area.

With the installation of this second project, the pending Federal Emergency Management Agency certification of the East Side Dike, the upcoming Thousand Palms Flood Control Project, and the North Cathedral City Flood Control Project, over 10,000 acres of land is planned to be protected from flood hazards emanating from three sub-watersheds that drain over 448 square miles of mountain terrain.

CONSERVATION

This fiscal year CVWD invested over \$3 million to fund rebate and incentive programs that support permanent reductions in water use, part of the ongoing commitment to preserve the long-term health of the groundwater basin.

Customers saved 8.1 billion gallons of water in 2019 and reduced water use by 21% compared to 2013.

Since 2009, customers have converted 18.8 million square feet of grass to desert-friendly landscaping through our turf rebate programs, saving an estimated 17,246 acre-feet of water. HOA customers in golf course communities, including pumper and nonpotable, participated in two limited-run grant funded programs through December 2019 and converted nearly 250,000 square feet of grass to desertscape. HOA and commercial customers since 2017 have upgraded the hardware of over 780,000 square feet of irrigated landscape to more efficient drip irrigation. The district has awarded outdoor program rebates to more than 5,500 customers. And, CVWD customers have claimed more than 9,400 high-efficiency toilet rebates since 2012.

Visit www.cvwd.org/rebates for current program details, eligibility requirements, or to apply for rebates and discounts. For questions, call (760) 398-2651 and ask for Water Management.

REBATES & DISCOUNTS

CVWD offers rebate programs designed to reduce indoor and outdoor water use for residential, HOA and commercial customers. **MOST PROGRAMS REQUIRE PRE-APPROVAL.** Customers can receive:

NEW PILOT PROGRAM \$150 REBATE for residents installing a high-efficiency washing machine.

NEW PILOT PROGRAM \$125 REBATE for residents installing a hot water recirculating pump.

\$100 REBATE plus the \$10 recycling fee for residents installing high-efficiency toilets. Commercial establishments can receive rebates for half the cost of installing water-efficient toilets.

FREE INDOOR WATER CONSERVATION KITS for residential customers.

\$2 PER SQUARE FOOT of turf removed up to 10,000 square feet for residential and 25,000 square feet per project for HOA and commercial customers.

FREE INSTALLED SMART CONTROLLERS for residents and refunds of 75% of the cost for HOA and commercial customers.

\$4 FOR EACH installed high-efficiency rotary nozzle for residential, HOA and commercial customers.

\$.50 PER SQUARE FOOT REBATE for HOA and commercial customers to improve their irrigation system.

WATER-USE DOs & DON'Ts

 Applying water to outdoor landscaping during and within **48 HOURS AFTER MEASURABLE RAINFALL** is prohibited.

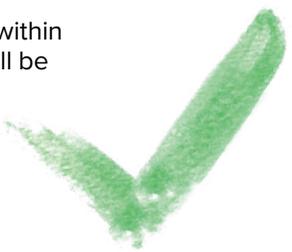
 Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.

 Applying water to outdoor landscapes so that runoff flows onto adjacent property and non-irrigated areas such as sidewalks and roadways is prohibited.

 Using a hose without a shut-off nozzle when washing your vehicle or windows is prohibited.

Broken sprinklers shall be repaired within 24 hours of notification and leaks will be repaired as soon as practical.



 Hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily.

 Eating and drinking establishments may serve water **ONLY UPON REQUEST**. This includes, but is not limited to, restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, and bars.

Refer to <http://cvwd.org/WaterUse> for a complete list.



CVWD PROVIDES MORE DRINKING WATER TO OASIS MOBILE HOME PARK



Oasis Mobile Home Park residents with water from the CVWD water trailer

Residents of Oasis Mobile Home Park, a mobile home park on Tribal land in Oasis, had better access to a clean water supply thanks to CVWD and the County of Riverside, who stepped in in December 2019 to assist the community of 1,900 mobile homes.

The Park's water system, regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency, is not connected to CVWD. Water in that system exceeds federal arsenic drinking water standards. The Park owner is mandated to provide free bottled water to the residents until the system is safe. However, residents had trouble accessing that supply when it was available.

CVWD, in conjunction with Riverside County, provided a temporary supplemental drinking water source to the residents beginning Dec. 10, 2019. CVWD provided a temporary water trailer and operator within a County-permitted area in front of the Park at the County's expense.

The availability of bottled water diminished as shoppers stocked up in light of COVID-19 virus shutdowns and the County's funding source has been depleted.

CVWD then agreed to continue and fund the supplemental water service. The estimated cost was \$3,000 per week and was paid with CVWD domestic water non-rate revenue.

CVWD also reminds consumers that CVWD-supplied tap water is safe and it's unnecessary to hoard bottled water. Tap water is more strictly regulated than bottled water and the COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking water.

CVWD Accomplishments Recognized

CVWD's commitment to excellence has been recognized by outside organizations throughout the past year.

CVWD received the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) 2019 Platinum Award for Utility Excellence. CVWD was one of only two agencies across the U.S. to earn this honor.

36 This prestigious award clearly reflects the District's commitment to responsible management of the water supply, to providing reliable services and delivering high-quality drinking water," said Jim Barrett, CVWD general manager. "It showcases the hard work and innovative thinking of our employees. 99

CVWD's Operating and Capital Improvement Budget for fiscal year 2020 received a Distinguished

Budget Presentation Award from the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA). The same organization recognized CVWD's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018 with a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.

CVWD's Information Technology (IT) department received an award from CIO, a digital technology magazine that annually honors 100 innovative organizations that exemplify high levels of operational and strategic excellence in IT. The 2020 CIO 100 Award celebrated CVWD's key innovations created while implementing a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) master program. SCADA is a computer system that monitors and controls industry operations.



CVWD partners with United Way of the Desert to provide the Help2Others Customer Assistance Program, which provides bill pay assistance for eligible water customers.

Customers who meet eligibility requirements can receive a one-time credit of \$100 on their water bills. Customers can reapply for the credit every 12 months.

To make a donation with a credit card, visit www.unitedwayofthedesert.org/help2others, or mail a check designated to "CVWD Help2Others" to United Way of the Desert:

United Way of the Desert
CVWD Customer Assistance Program
PO Box 13210
Palm Desert, CA 92255

For more information about the program, visit www.cvwd.org/H2OHelp.

CVWD COMPLETES SEWER CONNECTION TO EAST VALLEY MOBILE HOME PARK, BEGINS NEW PROJECTS TO DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

The CVWD announced in January 2020 the completion of work to provide sewer service to the San Antonio Del Desierto (St. Anthony's) mobile home park in Mecca

“This project represents our commitment to safe and effective services,” said CVWD General Manager Jim Barrett. **“The sewer improvements were critical to the health and safety of the households in the mobile home park that had been relying on an outdated septic system with open lagoons located adjacent to the residential development.”**

The sewer system work was especially important because high groundwater levels in the area combined with the current shallow well the community relies on posed a serious health risk to residents.

CVWD led construction of the project that allows communities from up to one mile away to connect to the sewer pipeline. The project was made possible with grant funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR) with assistance from Pueblo Unido Community Development Corporation.

The USDA Rural Development and the CDWR grants totaled \$3,890,600; portions of which were obtained in 2018 and 2014. In addition, CVWD invested in upsizing the sewer mains and the lift station serving St. Anthony's residents at Lincoln Street and Avenue 64. The upsizing will allow expanded services to other disadvantaged communities. Approximately 700 East Valley residents will see an improvement to their living conditions.

Task force is key to helping communities

In 2017, CVWD founded a Disadvantaged Communities Infrastructure Task Force to assist communities in the East Valley in receiving grant funding for important infrastructure projects. The Infrastructure Task Force is comprised of representatives from local disadvantaged communities, government agencies and non-profit organizations committed to working on short-term and long-term solutions to ensure that all regional disadvantaged communities benefit.



An aerial view of St. Anthony's Mobile Home Park

CVWD also announced this spring that it will use two construction grants totaling about \$3.3 million to fund three projects that will bring safe, reliable domestic water and fire protection to two Disadvantaged Communities and one elementary school in the Eastern Coachella Valley.

The water system consolidation grants were awarded April 29 by California State Water Resources Control Board as part of the Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resiliency Drinking Water Program.

Construction on these three projects connecting to CVWD's domestic system is expected to start late this summer:

- Oasis Gardens Mobile Home Park – This project will connect approximately 160 mobile homes to CVWD's system. The project will install a 125-foot long pipeline, a backflow device and a fire hydrant to provide fire protection service to the community.
- Thermal Mutual – Thirty-eight residential properties are linked to a failing 50-year-old well and families experience low water pressure and sand in their plumbing. The project will install approximately 2,000 feet of 8-inch pipeline in the streets.
- Westside Elementary School – The private, on-site well at this school in Thermal for nearly 500 K-6 students has no redundancy or back-up power. The project will install an offsite 1,350-foot pipeline for improved water supply reliability and fire flow.

IT'S ALL ABOUT THE *NUMBERS*

Use of recycled and other nonpotable water sources helps to alleviate overdraft of the groundwater basin and increases the ability of CVWD to balance the supply of water with demand.

17.5 GOLF COURSES

within CVWD boundaries use a nonpotable blend of **recycled water and Colorado River water** for irrigation.

36 GOLF COURSES

within CVWD boundaries use only imported **Colorado River water** delivered from the Coachella Canal or the Mid-Valley Pipeline.

40.5 ADDITIONAL

golf courses plan to **switch** from groundwater to nonpotable supplies in the future.

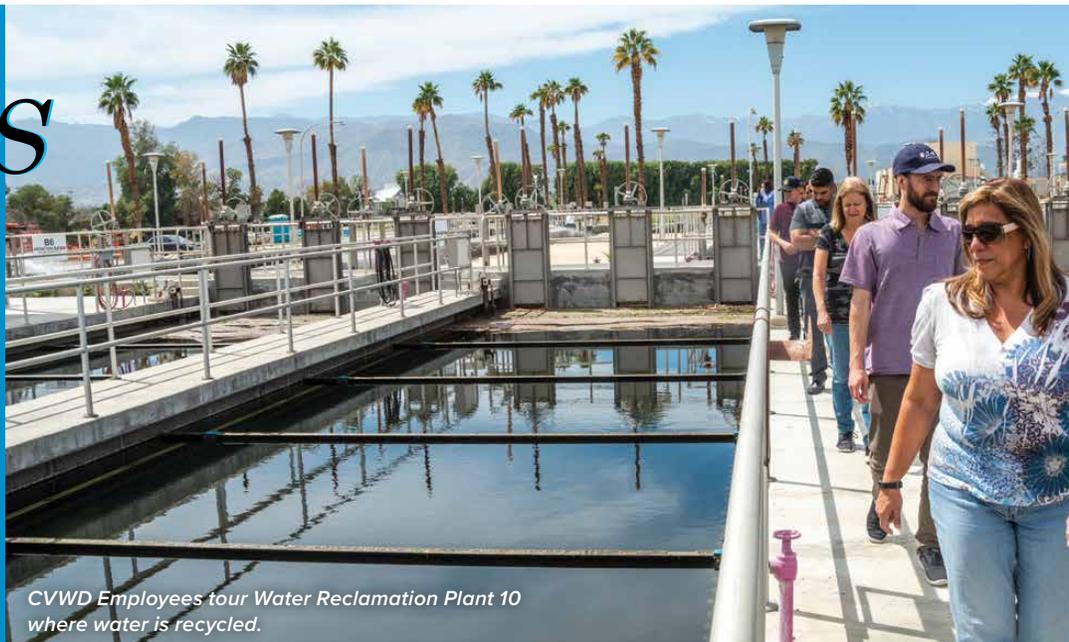
38,342.7

acre-feet of nonpotable water was **used in 2019**. That made a like amount of water available for drinking and other potable purposes.

26 golf courses removed

165.42 ACRES OF TURF

over the last five years, resulting in a **water savings** of more than **956 acre-feet per year**.



CVWD Employees tour Water Reclamation Plant 10 where water is recycled.

CVWD RECYCLED AND OTHER NONPOTABLE WATER USE CONTINUES TO GROW

Increasing the supply and use of nonpotable water is a key component of CVWD's long-range water management plans. That plan to reduce demand on the aquifer emphasizes conservation, groundwater replenishment and the use of recycled and imported water for golf and farm irrigation and large landscape customers.

CVWD recycles about three billion gallons of wastewater every year using an advanced multi-step process that filters solids, organic materials, and germs.

Two of the district's five wastewater reclamation plants treat water that is safe for golf course and landscape irrigation and 41 other uses approved by the State of California.

Recycled water is a safe alternative when state guidelines with strict water quality standards are followed and it is used for its intended purpose. CVWD reclamation plants meet these standards by analyzing recycled water samples daily and monthly.

The Coachella Valley is home to more than 120 golf courses. Of the 105 courses in CVWD's jurisdiction, about half use nonpotable water for irrigation, either all Colorado River water or a blend of Colorado River water and recycled water.

The amount of recycled wastewater produced is not enough to meet the needs of year-round golf course irrigation. Most of the valley's recycled water is produced in the winter when the population increases. Yet, golf course irrigation water demand is highest in the summer when the population decreases.

In 2009, CVWD took a major step to increase the nonpotable water supply for golf courses in the mid-valley area and to reduce demand on the aquifer by completing the Mid-Valley Pipeline Project. It brings Colorado River water to the district's largest reclamation plant in Palm Desert to supplement the recycled water supply.

To encourage less water consumption, CVWD previously offered rebates to golf courses that replaced turf with desert-friendly, drought-tolerant landscaping. Over the last five years, 26 courses received \$1,761,212 in rebates from this grant-funded program.

Always looking for paths for more water savings and to reduce the groundwater overdraft, CVWD has applied for a Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan that would extend nonpotable water services to six more golf courses and pay for a delivery pipeline.

2019 *by the* NUMBERS

568 full-time & **2** part-time employees budgeted as of 6/30/2020

\$66,557,394,787

combined assessed valuation for property within the CVWD service boundaries as of 6/30/2020

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

DOMESTIC (DRINKING) WATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Served	300,000
Active Accounts ¹	110,133
Average Daily Demand	75.9 MGD
Total Water Delivered	84,974 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Active Wells	97
Total Daily Well Pumping Capacity	244 MGD
Distribution Reservoirs	64
Storage Capacity	153.2 MG
Distribution Piping System	2,024 Miles

CANAL WATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Irrigable Acres for Service	76,364
Active Accounts	1,277
Total Water Delivered	335,760 AF
Average Daily Demand	914 AF
Maximum Daily Demand	1,635 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Reservoirs	1
Storage Capacity	1,301 AF
Distribution System	485 Miles
Pumping Plants	16
Length of Canal	123 Miles

BLENDED, MVP, RECYCLED WATER²

SERVICE INFORMATION

Active Accounts	24
Average Daily Flow	18 MGD

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Wastewater Reclamation Plants	2
Total Daily Tertiary Capacity	17.5 MGD
Distribution Piping System	31 Miles

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

WASTEWATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Served	254,420
Active Accounts	94,937
Average Daily Flow	16.71 MGD

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Wastewater Reclamation Plants	5
Total Daily Plant Capacity	33.1 MGD
Collection Piping System	1,160 Miles

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

In cooperation with Desert Water Agency

Replenishment facilities	4
Replenishment from imported water	282,998 AF
Imported supply since 1973 through 2019	4,269,239 AF



Aquifer Replenishment Ponds

STORMWATER PROTECTION

SERVICE AREA 381,479 ACRES

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Stormwater Channels	17
Length of Whitewater River/Coachella Stormwater Channel	50 Miles
Length of all Regional Flood Protection Facilities	169 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



COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

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A NOTE ABOUT THE CROP REPORT

The crop report covering the reporting period from Jan. – Dec. 2019 will be released in a separate document later in 2020.

IRRIGATION GUIDE

Adjust your irrigation timer monthly according to the Watering Guide below

	WATER-EFFICIENT SHRUBS	WATER-EFFICIENT TREES	GRASS ON SPRAY SYSTEM	GRASS ON ROTARY SYSTEM
January	0.7 gal/days, 2 days/week	14 gal/day, 2 days/week	3 min/day, 5 days/week	7 min/day, 5 days/week
February	0.9 gal/day, 3 days/week	21 gal/day, 3 days/week	5 min/day, 5 days/week	13 min/day, 5 days/week
March	0.9 gal/day, 4 days/week	16 gal/day, 4 days/week	7 min/day, 5 days/week	18 min/day, 5 days/week
April	1.0 gal/day, 5 days/week	17 gal/day, 5 days/week	10 min/day, 7 days/week	22 min/day, 7 days/week
May	0.9 gal/day, 6 days/week	18 gal/day, 6 days/week	12 min/day, 7 days/week	27 min/day, 7 days/week
June	0.9 gal/day, 7 days/week	18 gal/day, 7 days/week	14 min/day, 7 days/week	30 min/day, 7 days/week
July	0.9 gal/day, 7 days/week	18 gal/day, 7 days/week	13 min/day, 7 days/week	30 min/day, 7 days/week
August	0.9 gal/day, 6 days/week	17 gal/day, 6 days/week	12 min/day, 7 days/week	27 min/day, 7 days/week
September	1.0 gal/day, 5 days/week	18 gal/day, 5 days/week	10 min/day, 7 days/week	22 min/day, 7 days/week
October	0.9 gal/day, 4 days/week	16 gal/day, 4 days/week	7 min/day, 7 days/week	14 min/day, 7 days/week
November	0.7 gal/day, 3 days/week	14 gal/day, 3 days/week	4 min/day, 7 days/week	10 min/day, 7 days/week
December	0.7 gal/day, 2 days/week	14 gal/day, 2 days/week	3 min/day, 5 days/week	6 min/day, 5 days/week

Individual watering times may vary due to soil and other conditions.

Gradually reduce the amount of water you're using to find an adequate amount for your situation without being wasteful.