

Coachella Valley Water District

2017-18

Annual Review

Centennial Edition

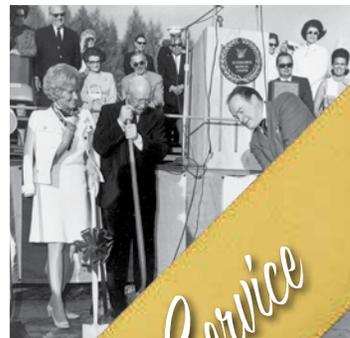


Inside:

Groundwater
Replenishment program
reduces aquifer overdraft
Page 3

Grants help fund drinking
water and sewer projects in
rural areas
Page 11

Water Quality Report
provides details about
CVWD's drinking water
Pages 4-7



Making every drop count since 1918

100 Years of Service

Senior Administration

Jim Barrett
General Manager

Robert Cheng
Assistant General Manager

Sylvia Bermudez
Clerk of the Board

Directors

Raul Aguirre
Director of Service

Steve Bigley
Director of Environmental Services

Dan Charlton
Director of Facilities & Maintenance

Katie Evans
Director of Communication & Conservation

Dan Farris
Director of Operations

Teri Vorster
Interim Director of Finance

Heidi Keeran
Director of Human Resources

Luis Maciel
Director of Information Systems

Craig Parker
Director of Engineering

Contact Us

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

Main switchboard
(760) 398-2651

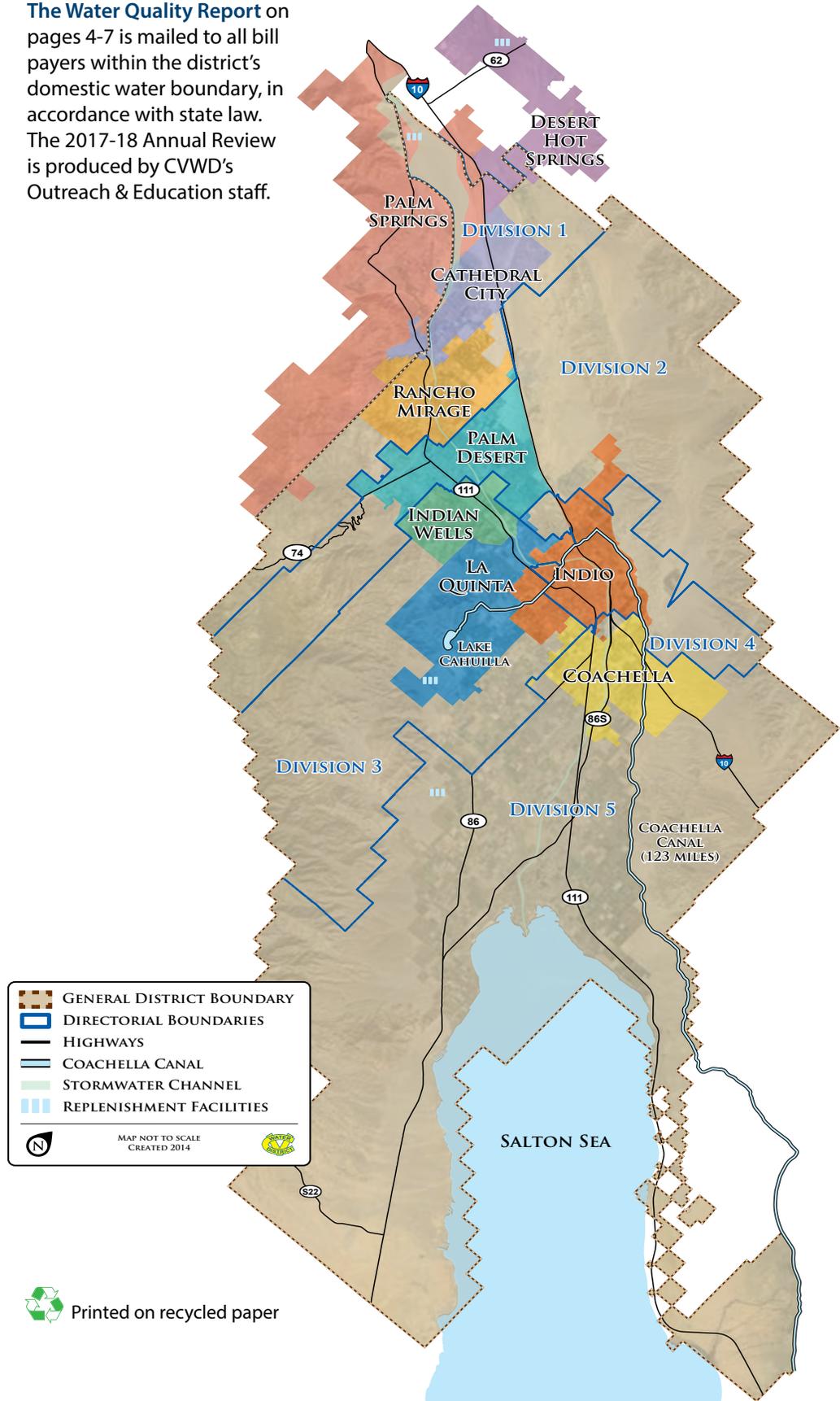
Customer Service
(760) 391-9600

Website
www.cvwd.org

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 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 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 within the district's domestic water boundary, in accordance with state law. The 2017-18 Annual Review is produced by CVWD's Outreach & Education staff.



Message from our General Manager

This is a very important time in the history of Coachella Valley Water District as we mark 100 years of the commitment to “making every drop count since 1918.” We all have reasons to celebrate the foresight of those who established CVWD.

We hope to see you at our 100th anniversary public celebration that is planned for Nov. 4 at the Living Desert Zoo and Gardens. Details are on page 2 of this publication. If you would like to know more about the history of CVWD and its importance for the Coachella Valley’s \$5 billion tourism economy and \$1 billion agribusiness economy, we invite you to visit cvwd.org/100years. You also will be able to download a PDF of our new history book or order it and other publications.

As we move forward into our next 100 years, we will continue our dedication to maintaining the integrity of the local groundwater basin while importing enough water to meet the needs of residents and businesses throughout the district’s 1,000 square mile service area.

We broke ground this year on a new replenishment facility in Palm Desert that will replenish approximately 25,000 acre-feet of imported water into the aquifer annually when it is complete. You can read about the project on page 3.

Other key projects:

- The new Critical Support Services Building on CVWD’s Palm Desert campus is designed and built to remain operational after a major earthquake and includes redundant power backups. The building also will house important services such as the water quality department and in-house lab.
- CVWD and Desert Water Agency will continue to keep customers informed about the Agua Caliente tribal lawsuit that asserts rights to Coachella Valley groundwater.
- The current domestic water rates are on page 8 of this publication, unchanged since 2016, and other rates are available at our website, www.cvwd.org/rates.
- CVWD remains committed to delivering high quality drinking water. Our annual Domestic Water Quality Summary is on pages 4-7.
- Conservation has become a way of life for Californians. Our customers saved 7.2 billion gallons of water in 2017 and reduced water use by 21 percent compared to 2013. Learn about our rebate programs on page 9.

One hundred years ago, our founders worked to make sure every drop of water would count in the Coachella Valley. We move forward with you, the residents and visitors of the valley, to maintain that same commitment in the years ahead.

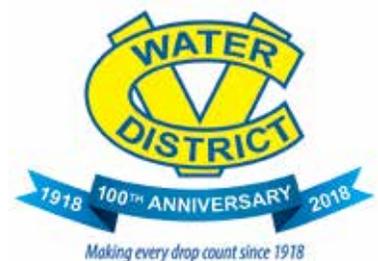
Sincerely,



Jim Barrett



“One hundred years ago, our founders worked to make sure every drop of water would count in the Coachella Valley. We move forward with you, the residents and visitors of the valley, maintaining that same commitment in the years ahead.”



Our Mission Statement

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

Event planned to celebrate 100th anniversary

CVWD will celebrate its 100th anniversary with a public event at the Living Desert Zoo and Gardens from 9 a.m. to noon on Sunday, Nov. 4. The event will feature historical displays and light refreshments. We hope you will join us there!

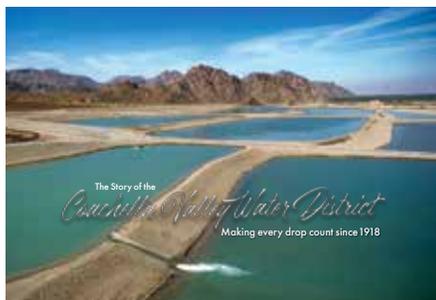
Full details about the event will be available at cvwd.org/100years.



Historical book tells CVWD's story for the past 100 years

In addition, the historical book, *The Story of the Coachella Valley Water District: Making every drop count since 1918*, was created to commemorate the anniversary.

The book focuses on the foundation of CVWD and how the district has evolved to support the growth of the valley through steadfast water service, water management and reliable water sources. Additional features include hundreds of photographs and stories from those who played an important role in the district's development and accomplishments. The book can be downloaded for free or purchased for \$15 at www.cvwd.org/store.



A well is drilled by Martin & Sandford on Thayer Brothers Ranch at Avenue 61 and Pierce in 1910.

Courtesy of Coachella Valley Historical Society.

CVWD's 100 years are filled with foresight, achievements

Thanks to some early visionaries, Coachella Valley Water District has spent the past century working to maintain the integrity of the local groundwater basin, while importing enough water to meet the needs of residents and businesses throughout the district.

In the early 1900s, concerns were raised about the growth of the area's agricultural industry and the potential impact on the valley's water supply from artesian wells supplied by the valley's vast aquifer. Coachella Valley residents were also alarmed by the efforts of water companies and entrepreneurs to capture and divert water from the Whitewater River for use by farmers in Banning and the Imperial Valley.

Valley residents realized they needed to form their own independent water agency, not only to protect their local surface water resources, but to give them their own government agency that would be authorized to import supplemental water to support the growth of the Coachella Valley's agricultural industry.

Coachella Valley residents petitioned the Riverside County Board of Supervisors to facilitate the formation of the Coachella

Valley County Water District. An election was held on Jan. 9, 1918, in which 373 valley citizens cast their ballots 324 to 49 in favor of organizing the Coachella Valley County Water District, later renamed the Coachella Valley Water District or CVWD.

CVWD's first actions were to file for rights to all unclaimed Whitewater River Water and to acquire land near Windy Point west of Palm Springs to be used as a groundwater replenishment area. That dedication to groundwater has continued and remains a hallmark of the district today.

CVWD was also instrumental in the building of the All-American Canal and in negotiating the historic Quantification Settlement Agreement. CVWD is a leader in the use of recycled water for irrigation and in promoting conservation through rebates and education.

Today CVWD serves the Coachella Valley with seven fields of service: agricultural irrigation & drainage; stormwater protection & flood control; domestic water; groundwater replenishment & imported water; water conservation, wastewater treatment; and recycled & nonpotable water.

New mid-valley replenishment facility will add to CVWD efforts

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) has begun construction on a new groundwater replenishment facility in the City of Palm Desert that continues the district's commitment to groundwater sustainability.

CVWD's historical approach to the long-term health of the aquifer goes back to the district's formation in 1918 when one of its first steps was to design facilities at Whitewater to capture run-off from the mountains. CVWD and Desert Water Agency have recognized the need for imported water to replenish the aquifer. To date, the water districts together have replenished more than 3.3 million acre-feet of imported water into the aquifer.

CVWD also operates the Thomas E. Levy Replenishment Facility in the east valley. Groundwater levels in that area continue to show increases.

"CVWD is proud of our long history of stewardship of our groundwater that stretches back to our formation 100 years ago," said Jim Barrett, CVWD general manager. "The mid-valley replenishment facility is the next step in this ongoing commitment."

The new Palm Desert Facility is expected to add up to 25,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water annually into the aquifer.

The facility will be constructed in two phases. The first phase will construct replenishment ponds, just south of CVWD's Steve Robbins Administration Building. The second phase will construct replenishment ponds within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, between Cook Street and Fred Waring Drive.

The cost to evaluate, design and construct the new facility is estimated at \$9.8 million. Most of the project funding is from the West Valley Replenishment Fund, which generates revenue primarily from the Replenishment Assessment Charges paid by public and private entities that use wells to pump groundwater.

Colorado River water is a source of drinking water for more than 30 million people. It is high quality and requires no treatment before it percolates into the aquifer through a natural filtration process.



Successful groundwater management

99%

of the Coachella Valley's domestic water supply is groundwater

Who uses this groundwater?



Replenishing the aquifer

3.5 MILLION acre-feet of water has been replenished back into the aquifer at three facilities since 1973 by CVWD and DWA.

Based on 2016 estimates, average inflows and outflows for the groundwater basin are expected to balance and eliminate overdraft in 2022.



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 (CVWD) 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 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, 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 Hotline 1-800-426-4791** or **www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline**. Call **Safe Drinking Water 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 6 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 Hotline** or at **www.epa.gov/lead**.

As noted, all drinking water served by CVWD comes from wells. DDW requires water agencies to state, however, "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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791)** or **the National Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236)**."

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.

*For information about chromium-6, see story on page 10 or visit our website at **www.cvwd.org/cr6**.*

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). One mg/L is equivalent to 1 second in 11.6 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). One ng/L is equivalent to 1 second in 31,700 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 one second in 21.1 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.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard — Based on aesthetics, these secondary maximum contaminant levels have monitoring and reporting requirements specified in regulations.

ug/L — Micrograms per liter (parts per billion). One ug/L is equivalent to 1 second in 31.7 years.

uS/cm — Microsiemens per centimeter

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. Gray 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 2009 and 2017. CVWD did not have any MCL violations in 2017.

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 Maximum Contaminant Level (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 between 0.1 mg/L and 1.0 mg/L.

Compare these values to the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) in the third column. Fluoride levels in this water comply with the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 2.0 mg/L. The range can show a level above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and still comply with the drinking water standard when compliance is based on average levels found in each water source or water system.

CVWD 2018 Domestic Water Quality Summary

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2017)

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, ug/L	0.004	10	ND-10 (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 ⁽⁵⁾		6.6-110 (21)	8.9-26 (16)	260-530 (360)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl ₂), mg/L ⁽⁶⁾	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4.0	ND-3.5 (0.5)	0.1-1.4 (0.6)	ND-2.2 (0.7)	No	Result of drinking water chlorination
Chromium, ug/L ⁽⁷⁾	(100)	50	ND-33 (ND)	12-37 (19)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6, ug/L ⁽⁷⁾	0.02	10 ⁽⁸⁾	ND-23 (8.7)	12-20 (16) ⁽⁹⁾		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Color, units	None	15 ⁽¹¹⁾	ND-1 (ND)			No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper, mg/L ⁽¹⁰⁾ [homes tested/ sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	0.13 [52/0]	0.09 [21/0]	0.17 [22/0]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, mg/L	None	1.0 ⁽¹¹⁾	ND-0.6 (ND)	ND-0.8 (ND)	ND-0.2 (ND)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), ng/L	1.7	200	ND-50 (ND)			No	Leaching of banned nematocide which may still be in soils
Fluoride, mg/L	1	2.0	0.1-1.0 (0.6)	0.4-0.7 (0.6)	0.5-1.5 (1.1)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha particle activity, pCi/L	(0)	15	ND-15 (ND)	ND-7.3 (5.1)	ND-4.6 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ug/L ⁽¹¹⁾	N/A	60	ND-2.5 (1.9)	ND-1.3 (1.3) ⁽¹²⁾	1.6-2.6 (2.6) ⁽¹²⁾	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), mg/L	N/A		9.3-310 (110)	65-210 (140)	210-430 (300)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), mg/L	10	10	ND-9.3 (1.4)	0.6-2.0 (1.1)	1.7-4.1 (2.7)	No	Leaching of fertilizer, animal wastes or natural deposits
Odor as threshold, units	None	3 ⁽¹¹⁾	ND-2.0 (ND)			No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH, units	N/A		7.2-8.5 (7.9)	7.6-8.2 (8.0)	7.2-8.1 (7.8)	No	Physical characteristic
Selenium, ug/L	30	50			ND-5.6 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium, mg/L	N/A		19-120 (32)	58-88 (73)	240-300 (260)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific conductance, uS/cm	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		240-1,100 (390)	520-830 (630)	1,600-2,600 (2,000)	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		ND-270 (50)	150-240 (180)	240-340 (300)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), ug/L	0.06	5	ND-0.8 (ND)			No	Discharge from dry cleaners and auto shops
Total Coliform bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	5% or 1 ^(13,14)	ND-1% (ND)			No	Naturally present in the environment
Total dissolved solids, mg/L	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		140-680 (250)	380-550 (450)	930-1,600 (1,200)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total trihalomethanes, ug/L ⁽¹¹⁾	N/A	80	ND-25 (19)	8.2-8.5 (8.5) ⁽¹²⁾	10-16 (16) ⁽¹²⁾	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity, NTU	None	5 ⁽¹¹⁾	ND-1.3 (ND)	ND-0.2 (ND)	ND-0.6 (0.2)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-9.7 (4.5)	1.9-4.1 (3.3)	2.4-2.9 (2.6)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 Unregulated contaminant monitoring⁽¹⁵⁾							
Chlorate, ug/L ⁽¹⁶⁾	N/A	NL=800	ND-52 (6.5)			No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22), ug/L ⁽¹⁶⁾	N/A		ND-0.18 (ND)			No	Refrigerant
1,4-Dioxane, ug/L ⁽¹⁶⁾	N/A	NL=1	ND-0.14 (ND)			No	Leaching from historical disposal sites
Molybdenum, ug/L ⁽¹⁶⁾	N/A		ND-19 (8.7)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium, ug/L ⁽¹⁶⁾	N/A		140-2,000 (420)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium, ug/L ⁽¹⁶⁾	N/A	NL=50	4.9-36 (17)			No	Erosion of natural deposits

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 & select areas within and adjacent to Desert Hot Springs.
- (4) ID No. 11 includes the communities of Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach & Salton City.
- (5) This constituent monitored for aesthetics such as taste and odor. No fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level has been established for this constituent.
- (6) The reported average represents the highest running annual average based on distribution system monitoring.
- (7) Although regulated, at the time, 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. Chromium monitoring results: 0.3 ug/L-20 ug/L (9.2) and chromium-6 results: 0.1 ug/L - 20 ug/L (9.1).
- (8) California's Chromium-6 (Cr6) drinking water MCL became effective on July 1, 2014. By recent judicial order, the Cr6 MCL was invalidated in 2017. For more information: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/chromium6/chrome_6_faqs.pdf
- (9) CVWD received State approval for a full-scale demonstration project using stannous chloride treatment for chromium-6 removal. For additional information: <http://www.cvwd.org/159/Chromium-6>
- (10) The reported values are 90th percentile levels for samples collected from faucets in water user homes.
- (11) The reported average represents the highest locational running average (LRAA) based on distribution system monitoring.
- (12) Annual monitoring results.
- (13) 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.
- (14) All water systems are required to comply with the State's Total Coliform Rule and the federal's Revised Total Coliform Rule. The USEPA anticipates greater health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems.
- (15) In 2015, USEPA required unregulated contaminant monitoring (identified as UCMR3) for select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.
- (16) 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 future regulation is warranted.

More information:

To receive a summary of CVWD's source water assessments or additional water quality data or clarification, call CVWD's Water Quality Division at (760) 398-2651.

Complete copies of source water assessments may be viewed at CVWD's office at 51-501 Tyler St., Coachella, CA 92236.

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.

Paying your bill

Pay 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. Customer Service representatives are available Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. 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

Drop boxes are available at offices in Palm Desert (75-525 Hovley Lane East) and Coachella (51-501 Tyler St.). The Palm Desert drop box is open 24 hours a day.

Water budget rates for volumetric use

Effective July 1, 2016					
Tiers	Rate Per CCF	Single Family	Multi-Family (per unit)	Commercial	Landscape
1	\$.95	Up to 8 CCF		n/a	
2	\$1.32	Up to 100% of budget		8 CCF per EDU*	Up to 100% of budget
3	\$2.46	100% up to 175%			
4	\$4.67	175% up to 300%			
5	\$6.13	300% or more			

Note: Tier 1 is considered as indoor use for necessity and is applied to single and multi-family dwelling units only.

*EDU is a term used to compare the wastewater flows generated from a commercial business to those generated by a single family residential unit. Consistent with the policy for residential accounts, each EDU is currently given 8 CCF (hundred cubic feet) for its water budget.

Fixed monthly rates by meter size

Effective November 1, 2016					
Meter Size	Single Family*	Multi-Family	Commercial	Landscape	Outside Customer Surcharge
3/4"	\$6.92	\$7.90	\$4.96	\$17.14	\$3.40
1"	\$11.51	\$13.16	\$8.26	\$28.59	\$5.68
1-1/2"	\$23.02	\$26.38	\$16.53	\$57.17	\$11.22
2"	\$36.85	\$42.18	\$26.44	\$91.52	\$18.12
3"	\$69.05	\$79.09	\$49.52	\$171.58	\$33.99
4"	\$115.08	\$131.79	\$82.58	\$285.93	\$56.67
> 4"	Contact CVWD for current fees.				

*Most single family homes are fitted with a 3/4" meter.

Tier categories

Tier 1 = Excellent	Water budgets are unique to each account based on a number of factors. Customers pay the tier rate for all water used within that tier. See the table above for percentages of water budgets for tier rates that will be applied.
Tier 2 = Efficient	
Tier 3 = Inefficient	
Tier 4 = Wasteful	
Tier 5 = Excessive	



New CVWD App available now

Pay your bill, report water waste, find upcoming events, view job opportunities and much more! Download from the App Store or Google Play.

Water-wise conservation a way of life in the Coachella Valley



Removing turf and replacing it with desert-friendly landscaping can save water and money.

CVWD continues to focus on long-term conservation efforts and expects customers to manage water wisely.

This is especially important in the wake of new statewide standards that establish an indoor, per person water-use goal of 55 gallons per day starting in 2025, an amount that will gradually decrease to 50 gallons per day by 2030. Targets for outdoor water use will be set for each area taking into account such factors as local precipitation and climate zone.

To help customers recognize that water-smart behavior is now part of being a Californian, CVWD invested \$4 million in 2017 to fund rebate and incentive programs that support permanent reductions in water use.

Customers saved 7.2 billion gallons of water in 2017 and reduced water use by 21 percent compared to 2013.

Customers have converted more than 16 million square feet of grass to desert landscaping through CVWD's turf rebate program since 2009. Rebates have been

awarded to more than 4,900 customers.

CVWD, in partnership with College of the Desert and Coachella Valley Association of Governments, offers professional landscapers two free online certification courses to learn how to help clients become more water wise.

CVWD initiated a new irrigation upgrade rebate program in 2017 for HOA and Commercial customers to improve the water efficiency of their landscape irrigation systems. Projects can range from 1,000 to 10,000 square feet. Rebates were awarded to nine HOA and commercial customers who upgraded the hardware of nearly 108,500 square feet of irrigated landscape to more efficient drip irrigation.

CVWD offers residential customers free smart, weather-based irrigation controllers that automatically adjust their irrigation system's run time based on weather data, which can have a potential water savings of 26 percent for residential outdoor irrigation.

For a complete list of CVWD conservation programs and tips for reducing water use, visit www.cvwd.org/conservation.

Water-use restrictions remain in effect, including those below:



Applying water to outdoor landscaping during and within 48 hours after measureable rainfall is prohibited.



Irrigating of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.



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



Eating and drinking establishments may serve water only upon request. This includes, but is not limited to, restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, and bars.



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



Applying water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, 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.

Refer to www.cvwd.org for a complete list.



CVWD partners with United Way of the Desert to provide the Help2Others Customer Assistance Program, which provides bill pay assistance low-income 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 by mailing a check to United Way of the Desert with the designation to CVWD Help2Others to:

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.

Chromium-6 update

In 2017, a judicial order instructed the State to withdraw the 2014 drinking water standard for chromium-6 (Cr6), which was set at a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 parts per billion (ppb). As a result, the judge directed the State to establish a new standard supported by economic feasibility analysis.

In preparation for a new MCL, CVWD completed a new test project to remove chromium-6 with stannous chloride. Final reports show the new treatment as a viable process.

This new treatment comes at a lesser cost with fewer environmental impacts, and less community disruption. CVWD will ensure this treatment process is considered when the State proposes a new Cr6 MCL in the future. Cr6 does not pose an immediate health risk and CVWD customers may use tap water for drinking, cooking and all other needs.

Read more at www.cvwd.org/CR6.

Crop Report

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2017)

Crop production on Coachella Valley land irrigated with Colorado River water

Value of year's production: \$627,782,534

Total acreage irrigated (includes double cropping & irrigated but not harvested): 69,886

Average gross value per acre: \$9,003

Crop	Acreage*	Yield in tons	Value per acre**	Total value
Fruit	22,069	52,431	\$13,330	\$294,176,995
Dates	8,356	20,054	\$5,040	\$42,144,240
Figs	177	11	\$8,993	\$1,591,730
Grapes (table)	7,129	481	\$19,785	\$141,047,265
Grapefruit	506	118	\$8,270	\$4,184,728
Lemons & Limes	4,111	1,290	\$21,271	\$87,445,706
Mangos	117	3	\$8,993	\$1,052,160
Olives	86	401	\$9,243	\$794,863
Oranges & Tangerines	1,148	9,988	\$9,403	\$10,794,998
Peaches	16	1	\$8,993	\$143,885
Strawberries	27	4	\$42,548	\$1,148,796
Watermelon	396	11,088	\$9,744	\$3,858,624
Vegetables	27,929	212,723	\$8,740	\$244,100,647
Artichokes	793	73	\$10,965	\$8,695,170
Basil	39	5	\$4,001	\$156,049
Bok Choy	143	26	\$6,886	\$984,698
Broccoli	813	61	\$5,883	\$4,782,473
Cabbage	388	137	\$4,995	\$1,938,037
Carrots	5,927	203,000	\$5,994	\$35,524,956
Cauliflower	1,351	120	\$7,750	\$10,470,250
Celery	683	553	\$10,665	\$7,284,195
Eggplant	215	47	\$20,900	\$4,493,500
Green Beans	986	79	\$9,344	\$9,212,938
Kale	356	70	\$4,995	\$1,778,199
Lettuce	3,240	737	\$7,800	\$25,272,000
Okra	624	40	\$8,179	\$5,103,446
Onions (dry)	72	43	\$9,120	\$656,640
Onions (green)	264	83	\$10,440	\$2,756,160
Oriental Vegetables	1,639	252	\$6,886	\$11,286,154
Peppers (bell)	4,506	1,183	\$14,700	\$66,238,200
Peppers (chili)	200	51	\$4,640	\$927,998
Potatoes	527	507	\$4,813	\$2,536,188
Radish	130	17	\$7,988	\$1,038,375
Spice	1,259	145	\$4,001	\$5,037,574
Spinach	798	102	\$13,779	\$10,995,243
Squash	401	2,562	\$12,240	\$4,908,258
Sugar Beets	155	2,187	\$4,995	\$774,216
Sweet Corn	1,249	285	\$5,938	\$7,416,250
Tomatoes	1,154	228	\$11,870	\$13,697,692
Turnips	17	128	\$7,988	\$135,788
Forage	2,209	6,335	\$609	\$1,344,389
Alfalfa hay	627	5,235	\$1,482	\$928,978
Irrigated pasture ⁽¹⁾	1,399	-	\$144	\$200,757
Sudan grass	183	1,100	\$1,173	\$214,654
Nursery	1,352	-	\$14,523	\$19,635,096
Duck Ponds	775	4	\$47	\$36,272
Fish Farms	265	1,593	\$26,890	\$7,125,835
Golf Courses	6,043	634,515	\$8,145	\$49,219,329
Polo Fields	473	49,665	\$8,145	\$3,852,514
Turf Grass	1,018	106,890	\$8,145	\$8,291,457

All financial figures are rounded to the nearest dollar. Crop categories are as established by the Bureau of Reclamation.

*Does not include planted and irrigated but non-bearing acreage.

**Value per acre is for 2016. Values for 2017 were not available at the time of printing.

⁽¹⁾Yield is in animal units per month (AUM).



In April 2018, St. Anthony's Mobile Home Park received a USDA grant to improve sanitary conditions. This grant will complete a project to provide sewer service.

Projects help communities with water, sewer infrastructure needs

CVWD is committed to domestic and sewer infrastructure work to ensure increased access to water services.

CVWD in 2017 founded the Disadvantaged Communities Infrastructure Task Force to secure access to safe, affordable drinking water, wastewater, and flood control services in historically disadvantaged Coachella Valley regions.

The task force is comprised of representatives from local disadvantaged communities, government agencies and non-profit organizations committed to working on both short-term and long-term solutions to ensure that all regional disadvantaged communities benefit.

As part of this task force work, A US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development grant for \$610,000 received in 2018 will be used to complete a project to provide sewer service to the San Antonio Del Desierto (St. Anthony's)

mobile home park in Mecca. This grant is in addition to an initial \$2,540,600 grant secured in September 2014.

The St. Anthony's project is critical to the health and safety of the 136 households in the mobile home park to address failing wastewater systems. St. Anthony's currently relies on an outdated septic system with open lagoons that are located adjacent to the residential development. High groundwater levels in the area, combined with the current shallow well the community relies on, poses a serious health risk to residents if not addressed.

In addition to serving St. Anthony's residents, CVWD is investing in a lift station at Lincoln Street and Avenue 64 which will assist in expanding services to other disadvantaged communities. Approximately 700 East Valley residents, especially those near Lincoln Street and south of Avenue 66, will see an improvement to their living conditions.

Stormwater protection plan underway

CVWD provides regional stormwater protection to 590 square miles of the Coachella Valley. The district continues work on several projects for unprotected areas of the community through its 2011 master plan study.

Projects under construction

- ◆ The East Side Dike Improvement Project from Dune Palms to I-10 will help remove CVWD's Wastewater Reclamation Plant (WRP) in Indio and more than 800 homes in North Indio from a special flood hazard area.
- ◆ The Fillmore Irrigation Ditch Project is designed to protect CVWD's Wastewater Reclamation Plant located in Thermal. The project adds approximately 7,000 linear feet of earthen berms and 3,200 linear feet of concrete channel.

Projects under development

- ◆ The North Cathedral City Improvement Project will direct part of the Morongo Wash to the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel to reduce flood hazards in Thousand Palms along the Interstate 10 corridor.
- ◆ The Thousand Palms Flood Control Project will protect more than 2,800 acres of land from alluvial fan flooding and provide a long-term sand supply for the endangered fringe-toed lizard.
- ◆ The North Indio Flood Control Project will help improve stormwater flow efficiency into the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel from the Sun City Palm Desert Channels and the future Thousand Palms flood control facility.
- ◆ The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project will increase floodwater flow capacity of the channel from Avenue 54 to Avenue 58.
- ◆ The Eastern Coachella Stormwater Master Plan provides protection from flooding to the communities of Oasis, Mecca and Thermal.



Recycled and other non-potable water use continues to grow

Use of recycled and other nonpotable water sources helps to alleviate overdraft of the aquifer and increases the ability of CVWD to balance the supply of water with demand, including that brought by growth and development.

A total of **17.5** golf courses within CVWD boundaries use a nonpotable blend of recycled water and Colorado River water for irrigation.



An additional **36** golf courses within CVWD boundaries use all Colorado River water imported 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.

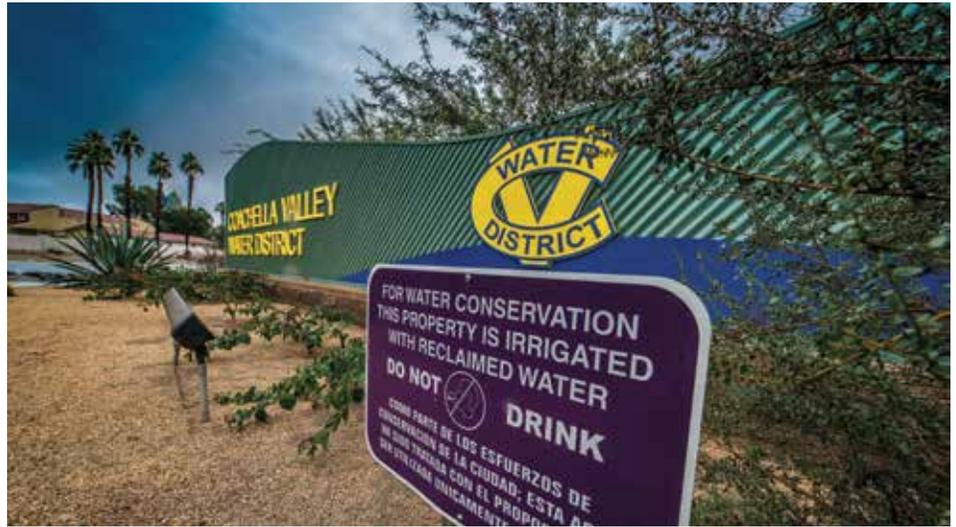


39,194 acre-feet of nonpotable water was used in 2017, making a like amount of water available for drinking and other potable purposes.

Golf courses removed **154** acres of turf over the last three years, a water savings of more than 914 acre-feet per year.



Recycled and other nonpotable water use continues to grow



CVWD uses nonpotable water to irrigate landscaping at its two Palm Desert offices. Nonpotable water pipes are easily identified because they are painted a particular shade of purple.

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

Two of the district's wastewater reclamation plants treat this nonpotable water that is clean enough for human contact, 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. To make sure CVWD's reclamation plants are meeting these standards, recycled water samples are analyzed continuously — daily, monthly, quarterly and annually.

The Coachella Valley is home to more than 120 golf courses. However, the amount of wastewater that is recycled cannot meet the year-round irrigation needs of the courses. Most of the valley's recycled water is produced in the winter when the

population increases. Golf course water demand is highest during the summer, when the population is at its lowest.

To increase the nonpotable water supply for golf courses in the mid-valley area and reduce their demand on the aquifer, CVWD in 2009 completed the Mid-Valley Pipeline Project. This brought Colorado River water to the district's largest wastewater reclamation plant in Palm Desert to supplement the recycled water supply.

To further reduce water consumption, in a grant-funded program CVWD has offered rebates to golf courses that replace turf with desert-friendly, drought-tolerant landscaping. Over the last three years, 21 courses received \$1,619,612 in rebates after they removed 154 acres of turf for a water savings of 914 acre feet annually.

Increasing the supply and use of recycled water is a key component of CVWD's long-range water management plans. When more golf courses switch to nonpotable water, they will help the district's effort to reduce groundwater overdraft.

By the Numbers

General information

555 Number of budgeted employees dedicated to ensuring reliable water delivery, stormwater protection, infrastructure maintenance, groundwater management, wastewater collection and much more.

639,857 acres in CVWD's total service area.

Wastewater

Service information

Population served	256,173
Active accounts	94,269
Average daily flow	16.6 mgd

System information

Wastewater reclamation plants	5
Total daily plant capacity	33.1 mgd
Collection piping system	1,129 miles

Canal water

Service information

Irrigable acres for service	76,428
Active accounts	1,267
Total water delivered	333,160 af
Average daily demand	913 af
Maximum daily demand	1,205 af

System information

Reservoirs	2
Storage capacity	1,301 af
Distribution system	485 miles
Pumping plants	16
Length of canal	123 miles

Agricultural Drainage

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

Property valuation: Property within CVWD boundaries had a total combined assessed value in 2017 of \$ \$60,710,879,698 as fixed by Riverside and Imperial County assessors and state officials. This figure is used to determine property tax funding for the district.

All information is as of Dec. 31, 2017

Domestic (drinking) water

Service information

Population served	290,000
Active accounts*	106,717
Average daily demand	77 mgd
Total water delivered	86,303 af

System information

Active wells	93
Total well capacity	232 mgd
Distribution reservoirs	62
Storage capacity	141.5 mg
Distribution piping system	2,004 miles



Groundwater Management

(In cooperation with Desert Water Agency)

Replenishment facilities	3
Replenishment from imported water	429,856 af
Imported supply since 1973 through 2017	3,821,141 af



Blended** Recycled Water

Service information

Active accounts	24
Average daily flow	18 mgd

Wastewater System information

Wastewater reclamation plants producing recycled water	2
Total daily tertiary capacity	17.5 mgd
Distribution piping system	31 miles



Stormwater Protection

Service area	381,479 acres
--------------	---------------

System information

Number of stormwater channels	16
Length of Whitewater River/Coachella Stormwater Channel	49 miles
Length of all regional flood protection facilities	134 miles

*The number of active service connections excluding fire service.

**Includes Colorado River water and/or recycled wastewater.

af = acre-feet. An acre-foot of water is equal to 325,851 gallons, or enough water to cover one acre of land one foot deep.

mgd = million gallons per day.

mg = million gallons.

Coachella Valley Water District
P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

Presort Standard
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 Permit No. 104
 Palm Desert, CA 92260



Irrigation Guide Adjust your irrigation timer monthly according to the Watering Guide below.

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.

	Water-efficient shrubs	Water-efficient trees	Grass on spray system	Grass on rotary system
January	0.7 gal/day, 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



Connect with us!
www.cvwd.org

