



COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2018-19

ANNUAL REVIEW

New facility will improve groundwater replenishment.
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



Your Water

is our promise.

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 2018–19 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
- Sylvia Bermudez
Clerk of the Board

DEPARTMENT HEADS

- Raul Aguirre
Director of Service
- Steve Bigley
Director of Environmental Services
- Dan Charlton
Director of Facilities & Maintenance
- Katie Evans
Director of Communication and Conservation
- Dan Farris
Director of Operations
- 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

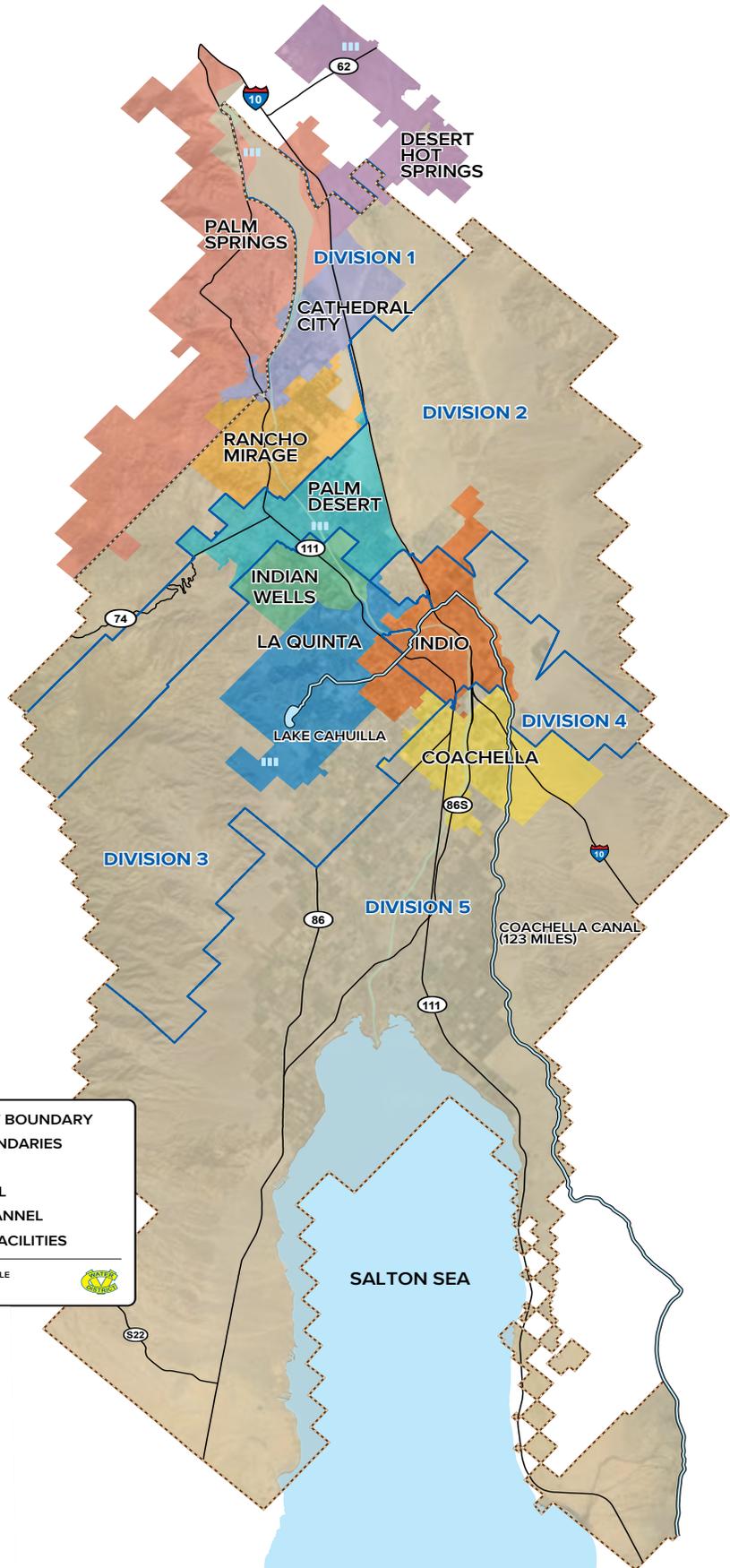
P.O. Box 5000
Coachella, CA 92236

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. For more than 100 years, Coachella Valley Water District has been committed to the responsible management of the area water supply and to providing reliable services, including the delivery of high-quality drinking water.

This Annual Review and Water Quality Report is part of that commitment. Our annual Domestic Water Quality Summary on pages 4–7 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:

- We will continue managing the vital groundwater basin with the completion of the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility. The success of the replenishment programs has been the key to the support we have received for this new effort. You can read more about replenishment on page 3.
- CVWD has long offered nonpotable water options to customers for irrigation purposes. Learn about this important water supply on page 12.
- CVWD continues to encourage conservation of our most precious resource. Conservation programs are described on page 9.
- Our new Critical Support Services Building in Palm Desert houses our laboratory, Information Systems Department and Control room. The building also is the site of our Emergency Operations Center. In a major incident, CVWD will be ready to respond. A story about the building can be found on page 2.
- 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.
- 2019’s dramatic storms in February are a reminder of the importance of our stormwater systems. You can read more about how the system works on page 8.



*Through all these projects we maintain our resolve to ensure water supply and reliability. **Your water is our promise: that’s our ongoing commitment to you.***



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Jim Barrett'. The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Jim Barrett

OUR MISSION STATEMENT

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

CRITICAL SUPPORT SERVICES BUILDING



A new building on the CVWD Palm Desert campus that houses four operation centers ensures CVWD will always be able to provide reliable water service to customers.

In case of a catastrophic event, CVWD must keep water flowing for emergency needs such as firefighting and hospitals. The Critical Support Services Building provides better reliability and security to meet those needs. It is designed and structured to remain operational after a major earthquake and has redundant power backups.

The 23,385-square foot, two-story structure sits between the Operations and Steve Robbins Administration buildings. Design of the new building so closely matches that of its two neighbors it appears the three were built at the same time.

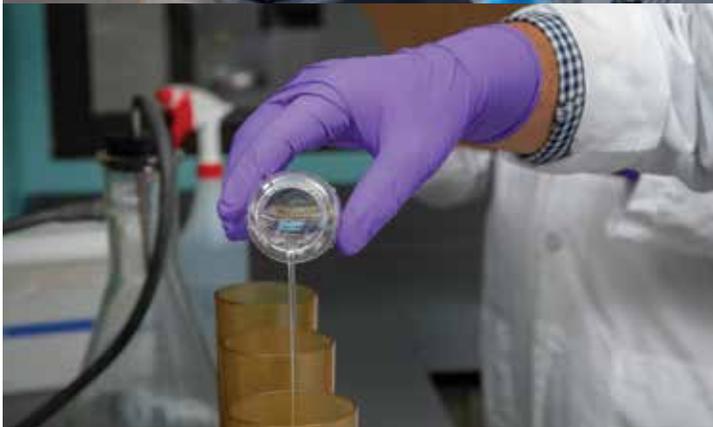
The Board of Directors approved construction of the \$14 million building after a 2013 study of buildings on the Coachella campus showed that they may not be functional after a major earthquake due to their design and high potential for soil liquefaction. Rehabilitation would have been too costly and there was no practical way to mitigate the soil concerns.

The Critical Support Services Building broke ground in January 2018. It was substantially completed in December 2018 and CVWD Environmental Services and Information Systems staff moved into the building in February 2019.

The building houses departments and services that moved from across the Palm Desert and Coachella campuses. They include:

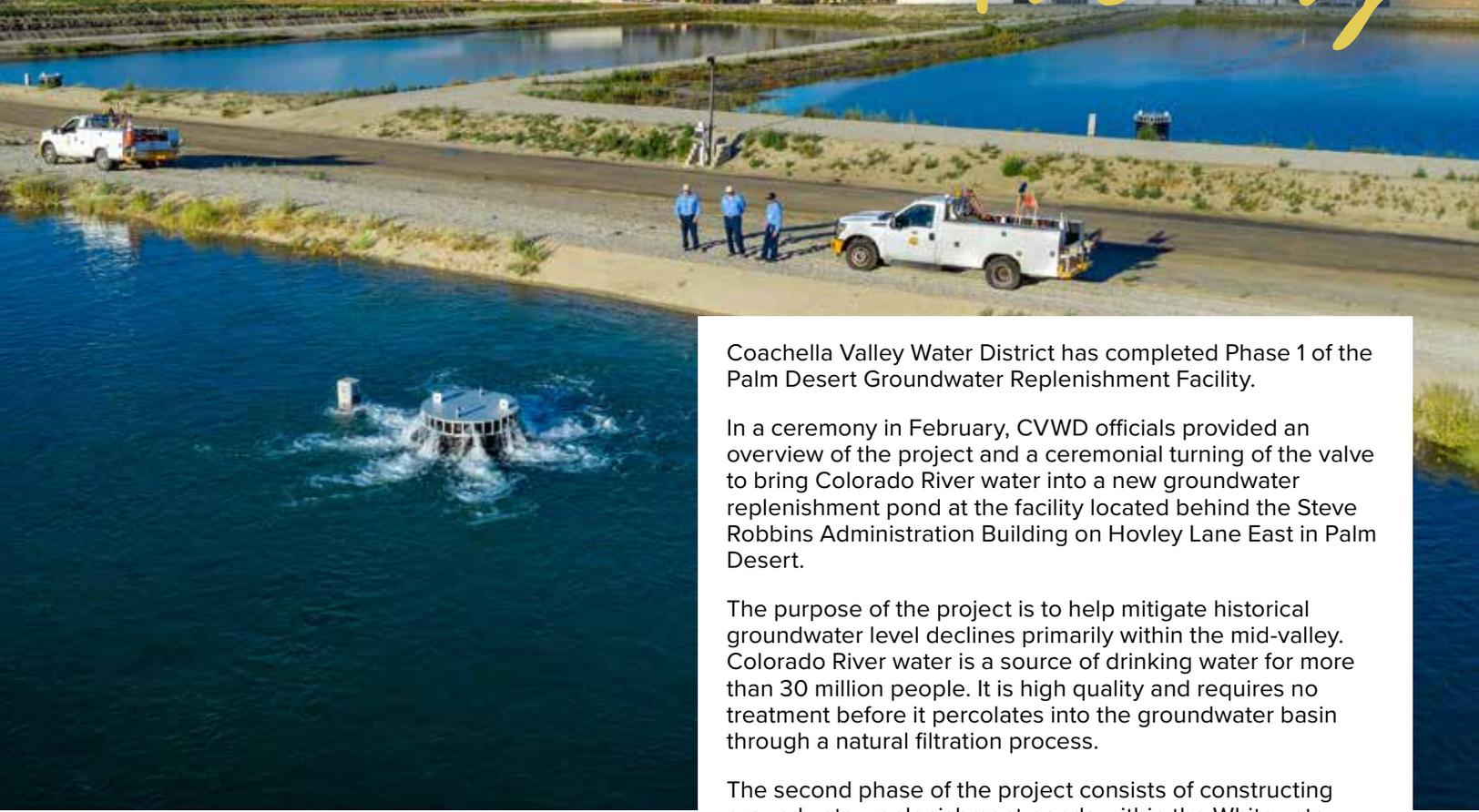
- Water Quality Laboratory that may perform up to 1,700 tests per month to monitor drinking water quality
- SCADA Control Room to gather data, monitor status, and remotely operate CVWD's facilities
- Emergency Operations Center that is also used as a technology training room
- Information Systems server/radio room and related facilities

Designed with flexibility, the Critical Support Services Building can accommodate future changes in technology. Other features include an enhanced structural design similar to hospitals, three sources of redundant power in the event of a power outage, rooms with extra soundproofing, and a floor plan laid out for tours.



CVWD COMPLETES FIRST PHASE OF

New MID-VALLEY REPLENISHMENT Facility



Coachella Valley Water District has completed Phase 1 of the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility.

In a ceremony in February, CVWD officials provided an overview of the project and a ceremonial turning of the valve to bring Colorado River water into a new groundwater replenishment pond at the facility located behind the Steve Robbins Administration Building on Hovley Lane East in Palm Desert.

The purpose of the project is to help mitigate historical groundwater level declines primarily within the mid-valley. 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 groundwater basin through a natural filtration process.

The second phase of the project consists of constructing groundwater replenishment ponds within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, between Cook Street and Fred Waring Drive.

SUCCESSFUL GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

WHO USES THIS GROUNDWATER?

9 
CITIES

400,000 
PEOPLE

7,000 
BUSINESSES

99% of the Coachella Valley's domestic water supply is groundwater

REPLENISHING THE BASIN

OVER 3.9 MILLION ACRE-FEET of imported water has been replenished back into the groundwater basin.

The Indio Subbasin annual report for the 2017–2018 water year shows increases in groundwater levels in most of the subbasin in the range of 2–50 feet over the past 10 years.

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/safe-drinking-water-information. 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.

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 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.”

School Requests

In 2018, CVWD received zero requests for lead monitoring assistance within local schools.

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.

Chromium-6

See full story on page 10 or for information about chromium-6, visit our website at www.cvwd.org/cr6.

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

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 2010 and 2018. CVWD did not have any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations in 2018.

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 0.6 mg/L with the range of results varying between 0.1 mg/L 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.

CVWD 2019 DOMESTIC WATER QUALITY SUMMARY							
Covering the reporting period January - December 2018							
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-9.4 (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}	5.2-130 (21)	11-26 (16)	270-620 (390)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl ₂), mg/L ⁽⁶⁾	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4.0	ND-3.5 (0.5)	ND-1.0 (0.5)	ND-2.0 (0.6)	No	Result of drinking water chlorination
Chromium, ug/L ⁽⁷⁾	(100)	50	ND-33 (ND)	16-24 (20)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6, ug/L ⁽⁷⁾	0.02	N/A	ND-23 (8.8)	16-20 (17)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L ⁽⁹⁾ [homes tested/ sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	0.11 [51/0]	0.09 [21/0]	0.17 [22/0]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, mg/L	None	1.0 ⁽¹⁾	ND-0.56 (ND)	ND-0.08 (ND)		No	Leaching from natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), ng/L	1.7	200	ND-60 (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 (0.5)	0.6-1.5 (1.1)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha particle activity, pCi/L	(0)	15	ND-15 (ND)	ND-6.9 (3.5)	ND-4.6 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ug/L ⁽¹⁰⁾	N/A	60	ND-1.7 (1.8)	ND-1.1 (1.1)	1.7-2.5 (2.5)	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), mg/L		N/A	9.3-310 (120)	68-210 (130)	210-520 (350)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), mg/L	10	10	ND-9.0 (1.2)	0.5-1.1 (0.7)	1.5-4.1 (2.8)	No	Leaching of fertilizer, animal wastes or natural deposits
Odor as threshold, units	None	3 ⁽¹⁾	ND-2.0 (ND)			No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH, units		N/A	7.3-8.5 (7.9)	7.6-8.1 (7.9)	7.2-7.7 (7.5)	No	Physical characteristic
Sodium, mg/L		N/A	19-130 (32)	67-88 (78)	67-260 (190)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific conductance, uS/cm	N/A	1,600;2,200 ^{1,5}	240-1,100 (390)	530-840 (640)	1,600-2,800 (2,100)	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A	500,600 ^{1,5}	0.6-270 (50)	150-240 (180)	240-360 (310)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Coliform bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	5% or 1 ^(11,12)	ND-1% (ND)			No	Naturally present in the environment
Total dissolved solids, mg/L	N/A	1,000;1,500 ^{1,5}	140-600 (250)	330-560 (420)	930-1,600 (1,200)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total trihalomethanes, ug/L ⁽¹⁰⁾	N/A	80	ND-18 (16)	ND-15 (15)	11-18 (18)	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity, NTU	None	5 ⁽¹⁾	ND-1.3 (ND)	ND-0.2 (ND)		No	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-13 (4.5)	1.9-4.1 (3.2)	2.4-2.9 (2.6)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING ⁽¹³⁾							
Chlorate, ug/L ⁽¹⁴⁾	N/A	NL=800	ND-52 (ND)			No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22), ug/L ⁽¹⁴⁾		N/A	ND-0.18 (ND)			No	Refrigerant
1,4-Dioxane, ug/L ⁽¹⁴⁾	N/A	NL=1	ND-0.14 (ND)			No	Leaching from historical disposal sites
Molybdenum, ug/L ⁽¹⁴⁾		N/A	ND-19 (8.7)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium, ug/L ⁽¹⁴⁾		N/A	140-2,000 (420)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium, ug/L ⁽¹⁴⁾	N/A	NL=50	4.9-36 (17)			No	Erosion of natural deposits

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 o 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/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/708.

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

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) Values listed are the upper and short-term consumer acceptance contaminant levels.

(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 was withdrawn September 11, 2017. For more information: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/chromium6/chrome_6_faqs.pdf

(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 average (LRAA) based on distribution system monitoring. ID No. 8 and ID No. 11 service areas have annual monitoring requirements while Cove Communities service area has quarterly monitoring requirements.

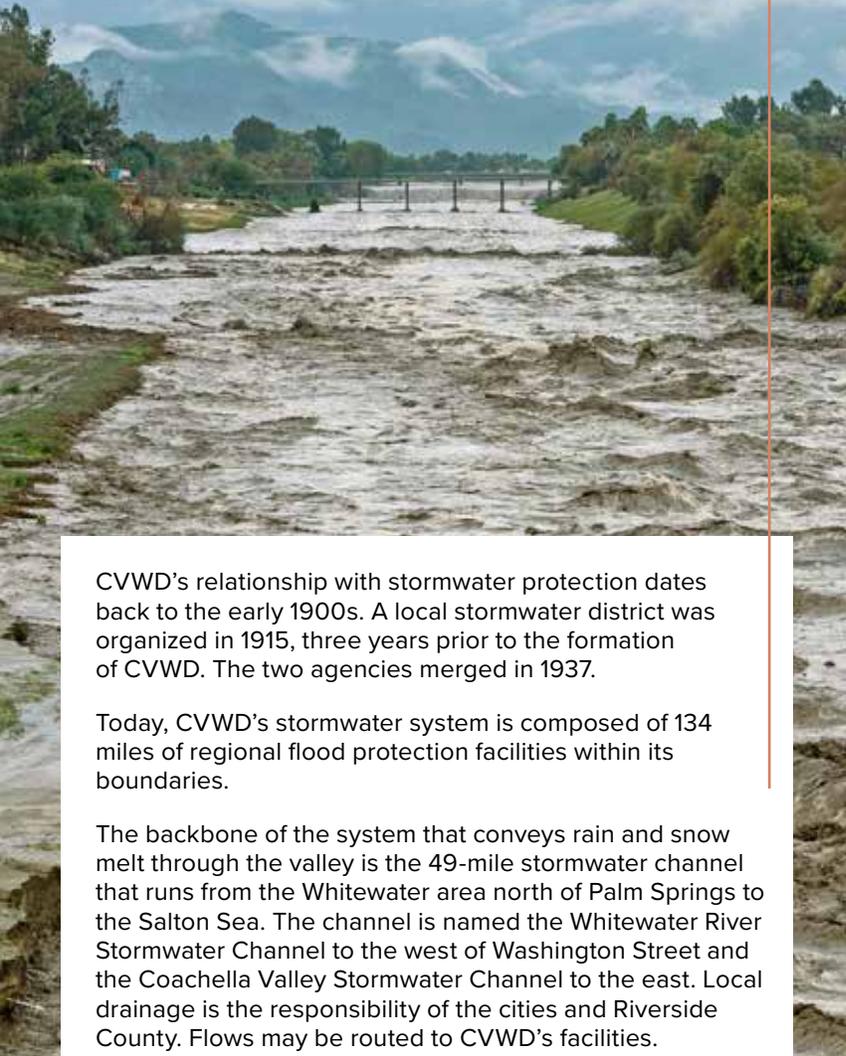
(11) Systems that collect 40 or more samples per month (Cove Communities): 5.0% of monthly samples are positive. Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month (ID No. 8 and ID No. 11): 1 positive monthly sample.

(12) All water systems are required to comply with the 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.

(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 future regulation is warranted.

2018 – 2019 stormwater



CVWD's relationship with stormwater protection dates back to the early 1900s. 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 134 miles of regional flood protection facilities within its boundaries.

The backbone of the system that conveys rain and snow melt through the valley is the 49-mile stormwater channel that runs from the Whitewater area north of Palm Springs to the Salton Sea. The channel is named the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel to the west of Washington Street and the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to the east. Local drainage is the responsibility of the cities and Riverside County. Flows may be routed to CVWD's facilities.

CVWD provides flood control across nearly 600 square miles in the Coachella Valley through a system with 135 miles of stormwater protection channels. Along with dikes and levees, that system directs flows from the mountains into the primary stormwater channel on the valley floor.

In some cases, CVWD has only a flooding easement and does not own the property in the main channel. When property owners, such as a developer or a city, build golf courses or roads in the stormwater channel, they run the risk of flood damage when the channel operates as it was designed to carry flows to the Salton Sea.

This main channel was built to withstand a 100-year flood, or about 80,000 cubic feet per second (CFS) of water flow. Those figures were put to the test in mid-February 2019, when a storm dropped more than 6 inches of rain in parts of the west valley. Water flows in some locations exceeded 20,000 CFS.

While the storm closed or washed away roads and flooded golf courses in the storm channel, CVWD had mobilized equipment in advance and in particular focused on saving the Whitewater Groundwater Replenishment Facility from damage. The four-mile pilot channel from the Colorado River Aqueduct to the facility was destroyed. Crews working up to 12 hours a day, six days a week repaired it in time to accept Colorado River water deliveries in early April.

Crews also graded sections of the Whitewater River and Coachella Valley stormwater channels, replaced a 140-foot length of 42-inch pipe and repaired several drop structures.

CVWD continues to improve the stormwater protection system to prevent loss of life and property damage. Completed this year, the Fillmore Street Irrigation Ditch Project along Avenue 64 will protect Water Reclamation Plant 4 from flooding and will send potential overland flows from nearby irrigated fields to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel.

The ongoing, multi-year North Indio Flood Control Project will take flows from Sun City Palm Desert channels and route them to existing Sun City Shadow Hills channels and ultimately to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel.

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 available at offices in Palm Desert and Coachella. The Palm Desert drop box is open 24 hours a day.

CONSERVATION: A WORTHY INVESTMENT



In 2018 CVWD invested \$4 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 7.1 billion gallons of water in 2018 and reduced water use by 21% percent compared to 2013.

Customers have converted more than 17.2 million square feet of grass to desert-friendly landscaping through our turf rebate programs since 2009, resulting in a savings of an estimated 13,724 acre feet of water. HOA and commercial customers have upgraded the hardware of over 500,000 square feet of irrigated landscape to more efficient drip irrigation since the program started in 2017. The district has awarded outdoor program rebates to more than 5,000 customers. And CVWD customers have claimed over 2,600 high-efficiency toilet rebates since the program started in 2012.

REBATES & DISCOUNTS

CVWD offers several rebate programs designed to reduce outdoor water use for residential, homeowner associations and commercial customers. Most programs require pre-approval. Customers can receive:

- \$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.
- Smart controllers installed at no charge for residents and refunded at half the cost for large landscape customers.
- \$4 for each installed high-efficiency rotary nozzle for residential, HOA and commercial customers.
- \$.25 per square foot rebate for HOA and commercial customers to improve their irrigation system.
- \$100 rebates 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.
- Indoor water conservation kits are free for residential customers.

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

WATER-USE DOs & DON'Ts

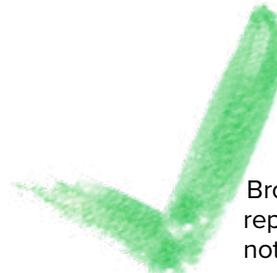
✗ Applying water to outdoor landscaping during and within **48 HOURS AFTER MEASURABLE RAINFALL** is prohibited.

✗ Irrigating of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.



✗ 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.



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 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 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.

CHROMIUM-6

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 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 2018
Crop production on Coachella Valley land irrigated with Colorado River water

Value of year's production: \$619,915,381*. Total acreage irrigated (includes double cropping & irrigated but not harvested): 65,665. Average gross value per acre: \$9,269*.

CROP DESCRIPTION	TOTAL ACRES**	YIELD IN TONS	VALUE PER ACRE	TOTAL VALUE
FRUIT	21,702	108,436	\$159,312	\$287,746,609
Dates	8,651	34,604	\$10,000	\$86,510,000
Fig ⁽¹⁾	138	9	\$8,993	\$1,241,010
Grapes (Table)	6,283	43,824	\$17,825	\$111,994,475
Grapefruit	506	7,312	\$8,925	\$4,516,050
Honeydew Melon ⁽¹⁾	22	10	\$9,744	\$214,368
Lemons & Limes ⁽¹⁾	4,339	1,011	\$15,386	\$66,761,156
Mangoes ⁽¹⁾	117	3	\$8,993	\$1,052,160
Olives ⁽¹⁾	86	401	\$9,243	\$794,863
Oranges & Tangerines ⁽¹⁾	1,113	9,527	\$8,918	\$9,925,330
Peaches ⁽¹⁾	16	1	\$8,993	\$143,885
Strawberries ⁽¹⁾	12	2	\$42,548	\$510,576
Watermelon	419	11,732	\$9,744	\$4,082,736
VEGETABLES	24,466	805,164	\$214,710	\$233,342,496
Artichoke	864	4,968	\$11,000	\$9,504,000
Bokchoy ⁽¹⁾	60	12	\$6,130	\$367,774
Broccoli	981	6,769	\$7,800	\$7,651,800
Cabbage	393	3,930	\$6,800	\$2,672,400
Carrots	4,886	171,010	\$5,250	\$25,651,500
Cauliflower	1,345	12,374	\$13,600	\$18,292,000
Celery	749	24,717	\$15,400	\$11,534,600
Eggplant	148	1,628	\$15,400	\$2,279,200
Green Bean	857	5,699	\$10,925	\$9,362,725
Kale ⁽¹⁾	322	38	\$7,274	\$2,342,357
Lettuce	3,071	42,994	\$9,600	\$29,481,600
Okra ⁽¹⁾	750	48	\$8,063	\$6,046,875
Onion - Green ⁽¹⁾	191	60	\$10,440	\$1,994,040
Oriental Vegetables ⁽¹⁾	1,437	242	\$6,130	\$8,808,183
Peppers (Bell)	3,479	78,278	\$19,500	\$67,840,500
Peppers (Chili) ⁽¹⁾	106	30	\$5,082	\$538,654
Potatoes ⁽¹⁾	337	312	\$4,542	\$1,530,570
Radish ⁽¹⁾	179	23	\$7,988	\$1,429,763
Spice	1,012	100	\$3,611	\$3,654,130
Spinach	653	9,795	\$8,750	\$5,713,750
Squash	334	267,200	\$6,000	\$2,004,000
Sugar Beets	187	149,600	\$7,200	\$1,346,400
Sweet Corn	1,843	19,697	\$5,225	\$9,629,675
Tomatoes	282	5,640	\$13,000	\$3,666,000
FORAGE	2,066	4,202	\$1,538	\$1,067,542
Alfalfa Hay ⁽¹⁾	618	4,202	\$1,388	\$857,542
Pasture-Permanent ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1,400		\$150	\$210,000
Sudan Hay	48			
DUCK PONDS	775	3.74	\$47	\$36,272
FISH FARM	265	1,630	\$32,464	\$8,602,945
GOLF COURSE	6,043	634,515	\$8,997	\$54,371,590
NURSERY-PLANTS	179		\$15,908	\$2,847,532
NURSERY-TREES	1,112		\$15,908	\$17,689,696
POLO FIELDS	504	52,920	\$8,997	\$4,534,715
TURF GRASS	1,039	109,095	\$8,997	\$9,348,351

Financial figures are rounded to the nearest dollar. Crop categories established by the Bureau of Reclamation

*Values include both 2017 and 2018 crop prices. The crops with 2017 pricing are identified in the data.

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

⁽¹⁾Pricing for these crops is from 2017. 2018 pricing was not available at the time of printing.

⁽²⁾ Yield is in animal units per month (AUM).

CVWD CONTINUES COMMITMENT

to communities with infrastructure needs



CVWD representatives, other elected officials and area residents gathered for a project spotlight on the St. Anthony's Sewer Pipeline and Lift Station Project.

A recent project spotlight event showcased the ongoing work of Coachella Valley Water District and its partners to improve the infrastructure of disadvantaged communities.

CVWD founded the Disadvantaged Communities Infrastructure Task Force in 2017 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 short-term and long-term solutions to ensure that all regional disadvantaged communities benefit.

This cooperative work was on display on Oct. 17, 2018 when elected officials and area residents gathered in Mecca for the project spotlight on the St. Anthony's Sewer Pipeline and Lift Station Project, which will connect St. Anthony's Trailer Park and Huerta Polanco Park to the CVWD wastewater system.

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

CVWD is leading construction of the project that also will allow future communities from up to one mile away to connect to the new lift station and 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 with assistance from Pueblo Unido Community Development Corporation.

The total amount of the USDA Rural Development Grant is \$3,150,600, portions of which were obtained in 2018 and 2014. In addition to the USDA Grant, CVWD is investing in upsizing the sewer mains and the lift station serving St. Anthony's residents at Lincoln Street and Avenue 64. Upsizing the facilities will help expand 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.

A Water WHAT?

THE HOW & WHY OF WATER BUDGETS EXPLAINED...

Implemented in 2009, water budget based rates are customized to each property.

Water budgets are first and foremost a conservation tool as they alert customers to excessive or inefficient use. Customers who meet their water budgets pay lower rates than those who exceed their budgets.

If customers disagree with their budgets, or they need more water for a specific reason (such as a medical need or additional people in the household), they can appeal their budget online or in person.

For more visit cvwd.org/31/Conservation

HOW BUDGETS ARE CALCULATED:

SINGLE FAMILY HOMES



4-PERSON STANDARD BUDGET & WATER FOR OUTDOOR IRRIGATION



BUSINESSES



BUSINESS INFORMATION SUBMITTED TO CVWD INCLUDING LANDSCAPE NEEDS BASED ON SIZE, WEATHER, & PLANT TYPE

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 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.

41,724.9

acre-feet of nonpotable water was **used in 2018**. 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 four years, resulting in a **water savings** of more than **956 acre-feet per year**.



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 plan. That plan to reduce demand on the groundwater basin 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, chemicals and germs.

Two of CVWD'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, monthly, quarterly and annually.

The Coachella Valley is home to more than 120 golf courses. Of the 106 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 water 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 groundwater basin by completing the Mid-Valley Pipeline Project. It brings Colorado River water to CVWD's largest reclamation plant in Palm Desert to supplement the recycled water supply.

To encourage less water consumption, CVWD offers rebates to golf courses that replace turf with desert-friendly, drought-tolerant landscaping. Over the last four years 26 courses have 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.

BY THE 2018 NUMBERS

560 budgeted employees
as of 12/31/2018

\$63,677,733,661

combined assessed valuation for property
within the CVWD service boundaries as of
12/31/2018

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

DOMESTIC (DRINKING) WATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Served	290,000
Active Accounts ¹	109,714
Average Daily Demand	78.5 MGD
Total Water Delivered	87,959 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Active Wells	95
Total Well Capacity	236 MGD
Distribution Reservoirs	63
Storage Capacity	143.2 MG
Distribution Piping System	2,015 Miles

STORMWATER PROTECTION

SERVICE AREA 381,479 ACRES

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Stormwater Channels	16
Length of Whitewater River/ Coachella Stormwater Channel	49 Miles
Length of all Regional Flood Protection Facilities	134 Miles

BLENDED² RECYCLED WATER

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	252,803
Active Accounts	96,206
Average Daily Flow	16.9 MGD

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Wastewater Reclamation Plants	5
Total Daily Plant Capacity	33.1 MGD
Collection Piping System	1,243 Miles



CANAL WATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Irrigable Acres for Service	77,101
Active Accounts	1,263
Total Water Delivered	338,094 AF
Average Daily Demand	913 AF
Maximum Daily Demand	1,585 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Reservoirs	2
Storage Capacity	1,301 AF
Distribution System	485 Miles
Pumping Plants	16
Length of Canal	123 Miles

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

In cooperation with Desert Water Agency

Replenishment facilities	4
Replenishment from imported water	165,100 AF
Imported supply since 1973 through 2018	3,986,241 AF

¹ The number of active service connections excludes fire service.

² Includes Colorado River water and/or recycled wastewater.



COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

(760) 398-2651 | cvwd.org



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.