

ISSUED JULY 2024

YOUR 2023

# WATER QUALITY

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



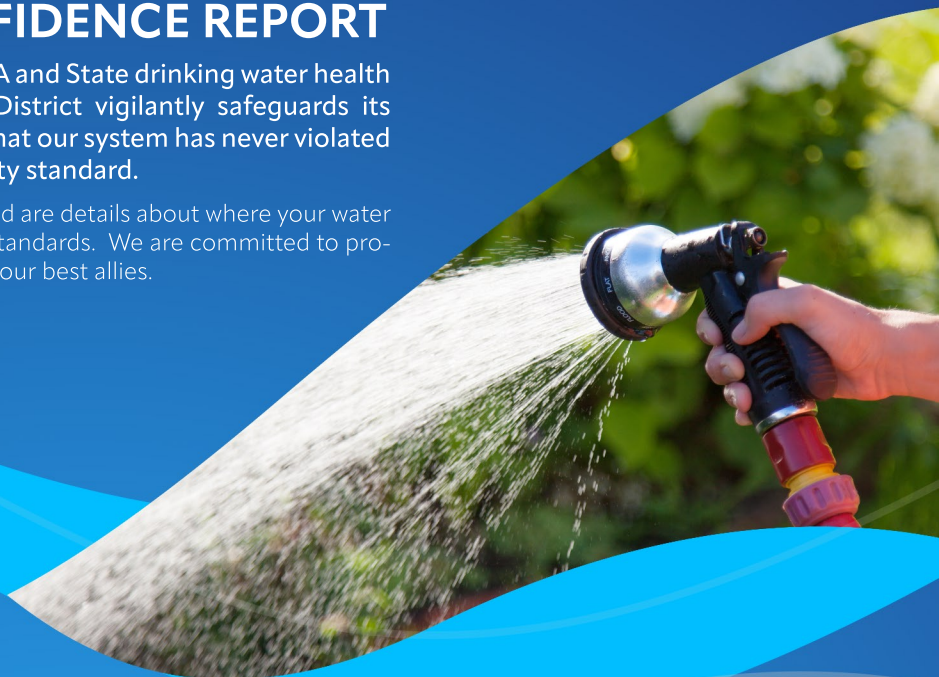
**COACHELLA**  
WATER AUTHORITY &  
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AUTHORITY & SANITARY DISTRICT  
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# YOUR 2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.



## WHAT ARE DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS?

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.

**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 & HERBICIDES**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## QUALITY STANDARD DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by U.S. EPA and State Division of Drinking Water set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The following definitions are used throughout this consumer confidence report:

### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

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

### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

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

### Public Health Goal (PHG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

### Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)

MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

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

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

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

### Regulatory Action Level (AL)

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

### Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



# PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONTAMINANT, UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE (AVERAGE)	VIOLATION?	MAJOR SOURCES IN WATER
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>					
Coliform Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations	TT	N/A	ND	NO	N/A

<b>RADIOACTIVE</b>					
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) †	15	(0)	3.7-5.9 (4.7)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	(0.43)	2.8-3.6 (3.3)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>INORGANIC</b>					
Arsenic (µg/L) †	10	0.004	2.1-3.20 (1.31)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium [Total] (µg/L) †	50	(100)	13.0-24.0 (19.3)	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/L) †	AL= 15	0.2	ND	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (mg/L) †	AL= 1.3	0.3	ND-.06 (0.01)	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (µg/L)	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	ND-0.77 (0.41)	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS &amp; DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS</b>					
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	N/A	1.3-3.0 (2.0)	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	N/A	ND	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	[MRDL = 4 (asCl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDLG = 4 (asCl <sub>2</sub> )]	0.30-1.0 (0.35)	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

<b>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS</b>					
CONTAMINANT, UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE (AVERAGE)	VIOLATION?	MAJOR SOURCES IN WATER
Color (color units) †	15 units	N/A	ND-5 (0.8)	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Copper (mg/L) †	1.0 mg/L	N/A	ND-6 (1)	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron (µg/L) †	300 µg/L	N/A	ND-110 (18)	NO	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Turbidity (NTU) †	5 units	N/A	ND-0.78 (0.29)	NO	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L) †	1,000 mg/L	N/A	170-230 (188)	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (mg/L) †	500 mg/L	N/A	21-71 (34)	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm) †	N/A	N/A	41-70 (52)	NO	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
pH (units) †	N/A	N/A	7.7-8 (7.9)	NO	Physical characteristics.
Sodium (mg/L) †	N/A	N/A	32-59 (39)	NO	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

<b>SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD &amp; COPPER</b>							
LEAD & COPPER	SAMPLE DATE	NO. OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE LVL. DETECTED	NO. SITES EXCEEDING AL	AL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	9/21/2023	38	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/21/2023	38	0.05	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

† The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. *Data sourced in 2022.*

**Note:** There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



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## Join the conversation!

We encourage you to have an active role in issues concerning the city's water. Meetings of the Coachella City Council take place at 6 p.m. on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at City Hall, 1515 Sixth St., Coachella. Check the city's website at [www.coachella.org](http://www.coachella.org) or call City Hall at (760) 398-3502 for more information.

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. For more information or translation, please contact customer service by phone at (760) 501-8100 or visit [www.coachellaccr.com](http://www.coachellaccr.com).