

ATTACHMENT 7

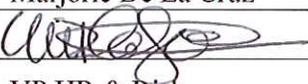
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Palm Springs Aerial Tramway

Water System Number: 3301494

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 30, 2016 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Marjorie De La Cruz
Signature: 
Title: VP HR & Risk
Phone Number: (760) 969-4359 Date: 06/30/2016

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: **No paying customers. CCR was posted on the employee bulletin board and distributed to our in-house concessionaires.**
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) **Notice board at the valley station.**
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Palm Springs Aerial Tramway Report Date: 06/30/2016

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Purchase surface water from Desert Water Agency

Name & general location of source(s): Chino Creek West- Palm Springs, CA 92262

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Desert Water Agency and Palm Springs Aerial Tramway

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Third Tuesday of varying months throughout the year. Meetings are held at the mountain station of the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway.

For more information, contact: Marjorie De La Cruz Phone: (760) 969-4359

TERMS USED IN THIS 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 (USEPA).

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 by-products 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.

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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/10/13	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/10/13	5	1.14	1	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/30/15	17.67	16-20	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/30/15	100	100-100	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm) <i>Mountain Station</i>	2015	1.37	0.7-2.0	4.0 (as Cl ₂]	4 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm) <i>Ranger Station</i>	2015	1.10	0.2-1.8	4.0 (as Cl ₂]	4 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)(ppb) <i>Ranger Station</i>	2015	60.5	34-87	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)(ppb) <i>Valley Station</i>	2015	47.0	26-68	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) <i>Ranger Station</i>	2015	86.5	63-110	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) <i>Valley Station</i>	2015	19.5	21-39	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2015	170.8	120-200	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	12/30/15	5.8	3.8-8.6	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	12/30/15	8.4	7.4-10	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	12/30/15	297	290-300	1600	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Zinc (ppb)	12/30/15	33.3	ND-100	5000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Copper (ppb)	12/30/15	95	60-140	1000	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the 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).

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* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

The Palm Springs Aerial Tramway does certain required tests in Tables 1, 2 & 4 but please refer to the attached 2015 Consumer Confidence Report for Desert Water Agency for the full results of all required testing as we purchase our surface water from them. Also, please note that our sampling is not from raw Desert Water Agency water but from different locations within the system.

TTHM and HAA5 results are based on a running annual average and we are currently in the process of completing the average. No violation exists at this time.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

- (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.
- * Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

2015

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Delivered June 2016

DESERT WATER

Facing New Challenges Together

June 2016

Over the past year, my first serving you as General Manager, we've seen some incredible changes, both in our community and the water industry. The much-anticipated El Niño generated excitement and higher water levels in some Northern California reservoirs, but did not end our historic drought. The costs to provide water throughout the state are increasing dramatically, as strict new environmental requirements and water quality standards create the need for new infrastructure and treatment. The importance of water to our lifestyle and economy has never been clearer.

Tackling these challenges together with you, our customers, is more important than ever. You have answered the call, achieving unprecedented levels of conservation, and making meaningful changes to the way you use precious water resources. Driving around Palm Springs and Cathedral City, I've noticed more and more desert landscaping. I am proud that this is due in part to our turf buy back grant program. We hope that this program and others like it have a snowball effect. Offering information and rebates to help save water is one important way we will continue to serve customers.

While conservation is always a focus, it is only part of what we do here at Desert Water. Our most important job is to serve you high-quality water that you can depend on every time you turn on the tap. Our team is on call around the clock, seven days a week to ensure the safety and reliability of your supply.

We are tasked with maintaining a system that has little room for error. While our agency and our customers have made investments in the right infrastructure for our region, many of our pipelines are older than the average Palm Springs resident.

Fixing and replacing older pipelines and operating in a highly regulated state, all at a time when we are selling less water, creates financial challenges, but it is essential to the long-term viability of Desert Water. While we operate and maintain this system, it belongs to you, our customer. Continuing to invest in it will help ensure that we leave the next generation with the same opportunity to thrive.

Serving as stewards of your local supply is also essential to protecting this opportunity. The Desert Water Agency has been blessed to overlie an aquifer filled with healthy water that requires only a touch of chlorine before delivery. Our aquifer has not seen declines in the face of the severe drought, thanks to groundwater replenishment efforts that protect the health of our groundwater basin and help secure your future supply. Imported water plays a key role in our system now, and will for years to come.

As we head into the future, we will work to balance the needs of our community and protect our most precious resource. We encourage you to engage with us at our bimonthly public meetings, on social media, by phone or even at our offices.

Hearing what matters to our community helps us serve you better. It is our privilege to provide you this service.

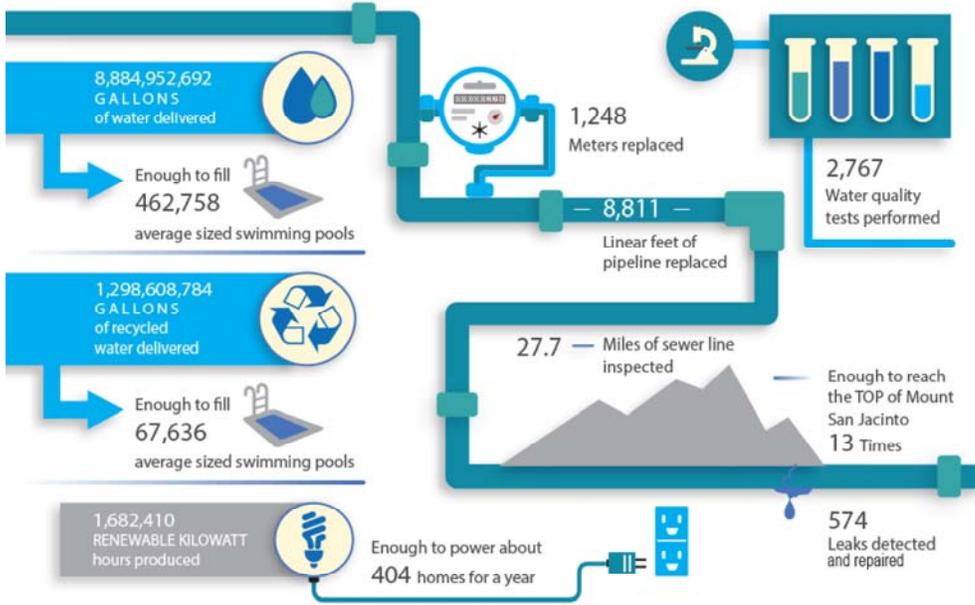


Mark S. Krause

Mark S. Krause

General Manager and Chief Engineer

Desert Water Agency Year at a Glance



Your Water Quality

Desert Water Agency is committed to serving healthy, safe drinking water and to keeping you informed about the quality of the water that is delivered to your tap. Our dedicated staff samples water daily to ensure that it meets all standards. As drought conditions in California continue to affect water supply, it is important for us to support our customers and work together to protect this precious local resource.

By explaining the sources of our water and defining the constituents in the water, this report is our way of providing clear, transparent information to our customers. To make going through our report easier for customers, we've included informational videos; we hope that you enjoy them. The board and staff of DWA take their responsibility to provide high-quality water very seriously and we're proud to report that our water meets and beats the strictest standards in the nation. If you have any questions when reviewing this report, please contact Beth Amheiser, laboratory director, at (760) 323-4971 (tel:7603234971) ext. 169.

Our Water Supply

Desert Water Agency

Established in 1961, Desert Water Agency (DWA) is a public nonprofit agency and State Water Contractor serving residents and visitors in a 325-square-mile area that includes parts of Cathedral City, Palm Springs, and Desert Hot Springs, as well as some unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The Agency's responsibility is to provide a safe, reliable water supply to its service area while protecting its interests in the State Water Project. DWA's ratepayers are represented by a five-member elected board, which makes policy decisions on their behalf.

Water Sources

Water is a precious and limited resource; only about .007 percent of the water found on Earth is readily accessible to treat for drinking.

Desert Water Agency's groundwater comes from the Whitewater River Sub basin of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, a natural reservoir storing water beneath the valley floor. Mountain streams also bring water by way of Chino Creek, Falls Creek and Snow Creek. Surface sources are operated under criteria for avoiding filtration.

Natural groundwater replenishment is supplemented with Colorado River water, which is imported through the Colorado River Aqueduct and percolated into the groundwater basin via recharge ponds near Windy Point and in Mission Creek.

Water Quality Monitoring

Unless otherwise noted, data presented in this report was obtained between January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015. Water quality monitoring was performed in accordance with regulations established by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

In some cases, the State Water Resources Control Board allows DWA to test for certain contaminants less than once a year, because the Agency's system is not susceptible to these contaminants, or because the levels recorded are expected to vary little from year to year.

Water Source Information

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.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP), last updated in October 2007, is available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

These sources are considered vulnerable to activities normally associated with residential, commercial and industrial development. However, all water provided by Desert Water Agency meets all U.S. EPA and State Board guidelines. To review the SWAP, please contact our office during regular business hours.

Questions? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Beth Amheiser, laboratory director, at (760) 323-4971 (tel:7603234971) ext. 169.

Chromium-6: What you need to know

Desert Water Agency is continually monitoring our water system, performing thousands of tests per year to make sure the drinking water we deliver to customers meets or exceeds all public health standards.

One of the things we test for is chromium-6, also known as hexavalent chromium, a mineral that occurs naturally in the Coachella Valley's groundwater. In 2014, California became the first and only state in the nation to set a drinking water standard for chromium-6.

DWA is fortunate because its water supplies are below the state standard of 10 parts per billion. Any chromium-6 that is present in untreated water is diluted when Colorado River imports are blended with groundwater in our portion of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. Because the success of our groundwater recharge program means our water already complies with this new state regulation, DWA is one of the only water providers in the region that will not have to perform additional treatment or build costly new facilities.

The state continues to monitor possible long-term health risks of chromium-6. However, there is no immediate health threat, even in areas with levels of the mineral above the state's maximum contaminant level. DWA will continue to prioritize water quality, to ensure that families and businesses in the communities we serve have access to a safe and reliable water supply.

Did you know?

Desert Water Agency tests its water for constituents in concentrations as small as one part per billion, meaning one part of a substance in one billion molecules of water.

That's equivalent to:

- One drop of water in an Olympic swimming pool
- One penny in \$10 million

- One second in 32 years
- One foot on a trip to the moon!

Since the 1980s, DWA has committed to sustainability.

Today, those practices include:

- Supplying recycled water to all the public golf courses we serve, saving millions of gallons of potable water each year.
- Powering 100% of daytime operations at the DWA headquarters and recycled water plant with solar power.
- Generating almost two million kilowatts of power through hydroelectric and solar sources to offset energy costs.

These commitments are beneficial to the ratepayer as well as the environment, protecting resources while helping to keep rates as low as possible.

Investing to Prevent Leaks

Desert Water has some pipelines that have been in place since the Great Depression, and the overwhelming majority of pipelines were installed before the Berlin Wall came down. Times have changed - and our system needs to as well. Many of the older pipelines are smaller in diameter than is ideal, and they are made of materials that aren't as durable as what is installed today.

Our team has determined that the older, unlined steel pipes are responsible for more than 90 percent of leaks in our system. This is a staggering figure, particularly given that unlined steel pipes make up only 20 percent of our system. In 2015 alone, about 10.9 million gallons were lost to system leaks. Our Board of Directors and staff have committed to a proactive replacement program that will target the unlined steel pipelines, reducing leak frequency, water loss, and the staffing costs that result from emergency repairs.

Emergency replacements can cost five times more than planned work. Replacing more than a mile of pipeline every year is going to cost about \$4 million annually, but these pipelines will need to be replaced regardless of planning. By taking this proactive approach to system maintenance, DWA will save customers money over the long term.

As a not-for-profit government agency, DWA can only charge what it costs to provide service. A rate study is now underway to determine current costs and evaluate whether rate changes are necessary. The pipeline replacement program is just one factor that is being weighed as the Board of Directors evaluates potential water rate changes. You will receive a notification by mail and have an opportunity to provide input before any changes are made to the rates.

Common Questions on Water Quality

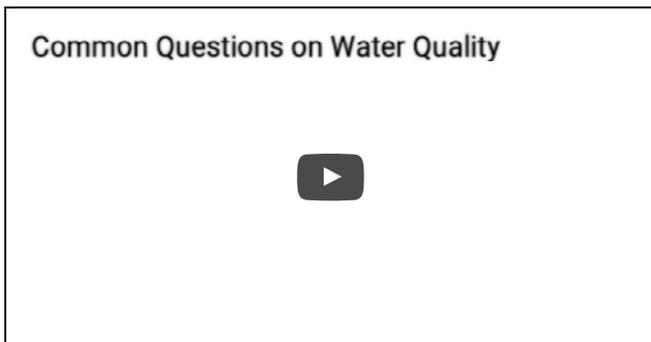
Why does tap water sometimes smell funny?

When your water tastes or smells funny, the problem may or may not be in the water. Odors might actually be coming from your sink drain, where bacteria grow on hair, soap, food, and other things that get trapped. Odorous gases get stirred up when water pours into the drain. Odor can also come from bacteria growing on devices such as water heaters.

Why does tap water have a faint chlorine smell?

A small amount of chlorine is added to meet drinking water regulations. It is a disinfectant that is used to provide continuous protection against possible microbial contamination. Regulations limit the amount of chlorine added to tap water so that the water is safe to drink. A slight smell or taste of chlorine is normal.

TIP An easy way to reduce the chlorine smell is to let water sit in a glass for a few minutes. Then, put the water in a covered container and chill in the refrigerator. Cold water tastes and smells better than water at room temperature.



Why does my water have a rotten egg or sulfur smell?

This smell can occur under some conditions when sulfate is present in the water supply. Improperly maintained water heaters or lack of water circulation within a residence during warmer months are circumstances that may contribute to this odor.

FACT If the odor is only present in hot water, then the odor may be a result of sulfur-reducing bacteria growing in the water heater tank.

Why does my water look cloudy?

Occasionally, tiny air bubbles in tap water cause a cloudy appearance. Air dissolves into water when pressurized, which occurs in the groundwater basin and in the water pipes that deliver water to your tap. These bubbles dissipate after a few moments in a glass.

Do I need a softener?

No. Desert Water Agency tap water meets all drinking water standards and does not need to be conditioned or filtered. DWA does not prohibit the use of water softeners, but Agency ordinance does prohibit the discharge of excess salt down the drain. Discharged salt can harm the groundwater and may require additional treatment, which would increase the future costs of providing sewer and water services.

Together We Save

In 2015: A Big Year For Conservation at DWA

Despite forecasts for a wet winter, California is still facing drought conditions. As a whole, the state fell just short of Governor Brown's 25-percent conservation target. Desert Water Agency customers saved 26.5 percent compared to 2013. Due to climate conditions and the continued need to save, the State Water Board extended the restrictions through January 2017. Desert Water Agency expects to have its new conservation standard by the end of June 2016.

Desert Water Agency plans to work with customers to achieve the state's conservation mandate. Our team is already recycling every drop of wastewater we receive, replenishing the aquifer with available imports, and offering rebates to support our customers.

TIPS For Big Savings



→ Install a SMART IRRIGATION controller to cut water use by 15%.

- WATER AT NIGHT and turn off sprinklers when it rains.
- CHECK FOR LEAKS; fixing them can save water and money.
- Go online to view our MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS.

For additional conservation tips and programs, visit www.dwa.org (<http://www.dwa.org/>)



THE FOLLOWING MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS ARE STILL IN EFFECT AS OF JUNE 7, 2016



Water only before 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. (Saturday and Sunday allowed through 10/31/16)



Don't water or wash the sidewalk, driveway, or other hardscapes



Don't water during or 48 hours after rain.



Restaurants can only serve water upon request.



Hotels must give guests the option to skip daily laundry.

For the most current information, please visit www.dwa.org/restrictions (<http://www.dwa.org/restrictions>)

Regulatory Information

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**, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. USEPA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide 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 is available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) (tel:18004264791).

Health Information

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* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) (tel:18004264791).



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. Desert Water Agency is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in your property's plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>).

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken more than 2,000 water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. **The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water.** The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

	Substance	Unit of Measure	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Groundwater Source			Surface Water Source			Distribution System			Violation		Likely source of contamination
					Year Sampled	Amount Detected*	Range (Low-High)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected*	Range (Low-High)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected*	Range (Low-High)	Yes	No	
Regulated Substances	Barium	mg/L	1	2	2013	0.08	ND - 0.16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	★	Erosion of natural deposits	
	Chlorine	mg/L	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	[4 as Cl ₂]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2015	0.41 ¹	ND-1.98	★	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
	Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	1	2013-2015	0.44	0.13-0.83	2015	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	★	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
	Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	2010-2015	10	3.0-17	2013	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	★	Erosion of natural deposits	
	Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	µg/L	60	NONE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2015	18.8 ¹	ND-20.9	★	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
	Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	10	0.02	2014	1.06	0.062-3.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	★	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.	
	Iron	µg/L	300	NONE	2013	40	ND-540	2015	45	ND-180	NA	NA	NA	★	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste	
	Nitrate	mg/L	45	45	2015	5.0	ND-17	2015	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	★	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
	Radium - 228	pCi/L	5 ³	0.019	2009-2013	.03	ND-1.55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	★	Erosion of natural deposits.	
	Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	%	more than 5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2015	0.3 ⁴	NA	★	Naturally present in the environment	
	Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	µg/L	80	NONE	2014	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2015	21.6 ¹	ND-29	★	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Turbidity ²	NTU	5	NONE	2013	0.4	ND-3.7	2015	0.46	0.21-1.08	2015	0.07	ND-0.15	★	Soil runoff		
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2008-2015	12	2.5-20	2013	9.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	★	Erosion of natural deposits.		
Secondary Substances	Chloride	mg/L	250	NONE	2013	34	5.5-84	2015	1.9	1.2-2.3	NA	NA	NA	★	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
	Color	Units	15	NONE	2013	ND	NA	2015	ND	ND	2015	0.09	ND-1.2	★	Naturally occurring organic materials	
	Methylene Blue Active Substances	mg/L	0.5	NONE	2013	0.01	ND-0.21	2014	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	★	Municipal and industrial waste discharge	
	Odor-Threshold	TON	3	NONE	2013	1	NA	2015	1	NA	2015	1	NA	★	Naturally occurring organic materials	
	Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NONE	2013	560	240-940	2015	180	110-280	NA	NA	NA	★	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
	Sulfate	mg/L	500	NONE	2013	92	20-210	2015	4	1.3-8.4	NA	NA	NA	★	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NONE	2013	360	140-610	2015	100	74-140	NA	NA	NA	★	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Other Substances	Aggressive Index	AI	Non-	NONE	2009	12.5	12-5	2009	10.84	10.65-11.19	NA	NA	NA	★	Influenced by hydrogen, carbon, oxygen, and temperature	
	Alkalinity	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2013	130	98-170	2015	88	55-130	NA	NA	NA	★	Function of carbonate, hydroxide, and bicarbonate; naturally occurring	
	Bicarbonate	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2013	160	120-210	2015	110	67-160	NA	NA	NA	★	Naturally occurring	
	Calcium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2013	64	19-100	2015	22	12-37	NA	NA	NA	★	Contributes to water hardness; naturally occurring	
	Hardness	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2013	210	77-320	2015	64	30-110	NA	NA	NA	★	Naturally occurring	
															Contributes to water	

Unregulated Substances	Substance	Unit of Measure	Notification Level	Groundwater Source			Surface Water Source			Distribution System			Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
				Year Sampled	Amount Detected*	Range (Low-High)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected*	Range (Low-High)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected*	Range (Low-High)	Yes	No	
	Magnesium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2013	11	1.9-20	2015	3.4	ND-3.6	NA	NA	NA		★
Potassium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2013	4	2.3-8.0	2015	3.5	1.7-5.3	NA	NA	NA		★	Leaching from water softeners, fertilizers and natural deposits
pH	NA	NONE	NONE	2013	7.7	7.3-8.1	2015	7.6	7.2-8.0	2015	8.0	7.5-8.3		★	Naturally occurring
Sodium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2013	30	20-78	2015	11	8.7-13	NA	NA	NA		★	Naturally occurring
Boron	µg/L	1000		2013	2.9	ND-100	2015	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA		★	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	µg/L	NONE		2013	64	22-380	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		★	Erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum	µg/L	NONE		2013	4.7	3.4-13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		★	Naturally occurring
Strontium	µg/L	NONE		2013	250	70-450	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		★	Naturally occurring
Vanadium	µg/L	50		2013	5.4	2.0-16	2015	0.9	ND-3.7	NA	NA	NA		★	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

Substance	Unit of Measure	AL	PHG	Distribution System			Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
				Year Sampled	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Yes	No	
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.3	2015	0.32	0/30		★	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	15	0.2	2015	ND	0/30		★	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

- Amount detected based on average of samples | ¹Highest LRAA for 2015 | ²Turbidity is regulated as a TT for the surface sources (as a condition for filtration avoidance) and is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. | ³The MCL of 5 pCi/L is for combined radium (ra-226 + ra-228) | ⁴This is the highest % of positive samples collected in any one month during the year.

GLOSSARY

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. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Microsiemens Per Centimeter (µS/cm): A measurement of the electrolytes in the water, which determines the ability of the water to conduct electrical current.

Micrograms Per Liter (µg/L): A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1 µg/L equals 1 part per billion (see parts per billion).

Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L): A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1 mg/L equals 1 part per million (see parts per million).

NA: Not applicable.

Nanograms per Liter (ng/L): A measurement of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1ng/L equals 1 part per trillion. (see parts per trillion).

ND: Not detected or below the detection limit for reporting.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of cloudiness due to undissolved solids in the water. We measure turbidity because it is a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system and/or water quality.

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory levels established by the State for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

Parts Per Billion (PPB): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000. (Ten million dollars).

Parts Per Million (PPM): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000. (Ten thousand dollars).

pH: An expression of the intensity of the basic or acid condition of a liquid. The pH may range from 0 to 14, where 0 is most acid, 14 most basic and 7 neutral.

PicoCuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in the water.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, such as public notification, that a water system must follow.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

< **Means “less than”:** For example <0.2 means the lowest detectable levels is 0.2 and that the contaminant was less than 0.2 and therefore not detected.

> **Means “greater than”:** For example >0.1 means any sample tested having a value greater than 0.1.

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Board Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 a.m. at the Desert Water Agency's Operations Center - Board Room, 1200 Gene Autry Trail South, Palm Springs, California.

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