2016 Water Quality Report

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, 2016 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.

In light of the historic drought conditions and unprecedented water supply challenges faced by California, Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company is working harder than ever to secure a reliable water supply that you can depend on. For more than 60 years, we have been vigilant in the protection of this resource and are always looking for ways to improve how we can provide the highest quality water at an affordable rate. Our team works hard to fulfill this mission, and exceeding all state and federal water quality standards year after year is no exception. This year, we are once again proud to report that your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards, and our system has not violated any maximum contaminant level with the exception of the State Water Resources Control Board's new standard for Chromium-6, a naturally occurring mineral in the Coachella Valley.

Your water comes from five Company-owned wells located in the Bermuda Dunes area. They draw water from the Lower Whitewater River sub-basin of the Coachella Valley aquifer. To protect our water from possible intrusion of contaminants, a Drinking Water Source Assessment was completed on April 9, 2003. The assessment examined all known sites of possible contaminating activities - such as septic tanks, sewer systems and golf courses - which might affect our source water. Our monitoring of the source water indicates that water quality is not currently influenced by those activities.

MDWC wishes to thank all of its customers for your interest in the services we provide. For more information, please call (760)772-1967 or visit www.myomawater.com.

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.

Variances 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.

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.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the CDPH Website (http://cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/fdbBVW.aspx)

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	No. of Detections	Total No. of Test Performed	Sample Dates	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	104	January 1, 2016-December 31, 2016	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
ON February 2017 Myoma Dunes Water Company had a Violation of State Water Board monitoring procedure. This occurred when the monthly test results were not reported to the state on time. We have since filed the report of the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.						

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/21/2015	25	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/21/2015	25	.170	0	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	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	11/14/2016	24.4	23-26	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/14/2016	109.0	95-130	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (As N)	11/14/16	.796 mg/L	.63-1.1 mg/L	10 ppm	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff and leeching from fertilizer use; leeching from septic tanks and sewage.
Gross Alpha	11/23/15	4.14 pCi/L	1.77-8.42 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	n/a	Erosion of natural deposit.
Uranium	11/17/14	5.2 pCi/L	3.38-6.7 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	n/a	Erosion of natural deposit.

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

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	11/14/16	148 mg/L	140-150 mg/L	None	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Calcium	11/14/16	32.8 mg/L	29-38 mg/L	None	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride	11/14/16	9.0 mg/L	7.7-12 mg/L	500 mg/L	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Fluoride	11/14/16	.7 mg/L	.6-.7 mg/L	2 mg/L	.1 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes healthy teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Magnesium	11/14/16	6.72 mg/L	5.7 -7.8 mg/L	None	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
pH. Laboratory	11/14/16	7.8 mg/L	7.8-7.9 mg/L	None	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	11/14/16	344 uS/cm	320-390 uS/cm	2200 uS/cm	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	11/14/16	22.8 mg/L	19-30 mg/L	500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	11/14/16	174 mg/L	140-200 mg/L	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chromium (Total)	11/15/2016	12.5 ug/L	10-15 ug/L	50 ug/L	(100) ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating.
Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium-6)	11/19/2016	*12.3 ppb	5.9- 16 ppb	10 ppb	.02 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium	12/15/08	ND-11.0 ug/l	50 ugl	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals.

Just putting into relatable measurements
1 ppm (or mg/L) is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days.

* Myoma Dunes Water Company continues increased monitoring of chromium-6. There is no immediate health threat. The state is regulating chromium-6 to reduce the potential health risk to some people who drink the water over 75 years, and continues to monitor any possible long-term effects. Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. If you wish to avoid drinking the water provided by our water system, you may wish to use alternative water for drinking and cooking. More information can be found on the CalEPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) website:
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/chromium6/chromium_fact_sheet_2015_final.pdf

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).