

Myoma Dunes Water Company 2014 Consumer Confidence 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, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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.

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.

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.

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).

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. Myoma Dunes Water Company 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. 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>.

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)

*To find out about opportunities for public participation, please contact us at:
79-050 Ave 42 Bermuda Dunes, CA 92203
Phone: 760) 772-1967 Fax 760)772-0955
or check www.myomawater.com for the current meeting schedule.*

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 | No. of Detections | Total No. of Test Performed | Sample Dates | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|------|------------------------------|
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | 106 | January 1, 2014-December 31, 2014 | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

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

| Lead and Copper | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 26 | <.005 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 26 | .100 | 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) | 11/22/14 | 22.8 | 22-23 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 11/22/14 | 108.0 | 100-130 | 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 NO3) | 11/22/14 | 2.94 mg/L | 2.2-4 mg/L | 45 mg/L | n/a | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage. |
| Gross Alpha | 8/22/11 | 6.6 pCi/L | 1.77-8.42 pCi/L | 15 pCi/L | n/a | Erosion of natural deposit. |
| Uranium | 8/22/11 | 5.21 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 | 11/22/14 | 144 mg/L | 140-150 mg/L | None | n/a | Naturally-occurring organic materials. |
| Calcium | 11/22/14 | 32.0 mg/L | 29-38 mg/L | None | n/a | Naturally-occurring organic materials. |
| Chloride | 11/22/14 | 15.4 mg/L | 6.7-42 mg/L | 500 mg/L | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Fluoride | 11/22/14 | 1 mg/L | .7-1.2 mg/L | 2 mg/L | .1 mg/L | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes healthy teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum. |
| Magnesium | 11/22/14 | 6.74 mg/L | 6 -7.9 mg/L | None | n/a | Naturally-occurring organic materials. |
| pH. Laboratory | 11/22/14 | 7.8 mg/L | 7.7-8.0 mg/L | None | n/a | Naturally-occurring organic materials. |
| Specific Conductance | 11/22/14 | 318 uS/cm | 300-360 uS/cm | 2200 uS/cm | 1600 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate | 11/22/14 | 25.8 mg/L | 17-45 mg/L | 600 | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes. |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 11/22/14 | 228 mg/L | 170-360 mg/L | 1000 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. |
| Chromium (Total) | 11/22/14 | 12.2 ug/L | 11-14 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) | 11/10/14 | 13.8* ppb | 11* - 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. |

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

Some people who drinking water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

New State Regulations Regarding Chromium-6

In early 2014, California became the first state to specifically regulate levels of chromium-6, a naturally occurring mineral found in Coachella Valley groundwater. Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (MDWC) drinking water meets all federal standards, and we are committed to meeting all current and future state standards. We are in the process of developing a plan to comply with California's new rules. We are currently analyzing each of our five wells and



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.

working to determine the best treatment option with the least financial impact to customers. Chromium-6 is being regulated solely for potential long-term health impacts and there is no immediate health risk related to your drinking water. You can continue using your water normally for all its uses.