

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Date of Report: June 19, 2018

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, 2017 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 2017 Myoma Dunes Water customers have conserved a total of 329,700,000 gallons of water compared to gallons used in 2013. That is an average of over 130,000 gallons per household. CONGRATULATIONS!!!

For more than 60 years, Myoma Dunes Water Company has been vigilant in 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.

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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)

For more information about water quality the annual meeting of the Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company is the 1st Monday of April, please contact the office at 79-050 42nd Ave, Bermuda Dunes, CA 92203 • phone (760)772-1967 • fax (760)772-0955 • email address info@myomawater.com

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, 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 U.S. EPA 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.



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.

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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/21/2015	25	ND	0	15	0.2	1	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	Not applicable	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	11/13/17	24.6	24-26	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/13/17	110.0	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (As N)	11/13/17	.66 mg/L	.63-1.1 mg/L	10 ppm	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage.
Gross Alpha	11/13/17	6.56 pCi/L	3.78-10.1 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	n/a	Erosion of natural deposit.
Uranium	10/02/17	4.5 pCi/L	2.81-6.28 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	n/a	Erosion of natural deposit.

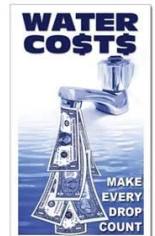
TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	2015 to 2017	122 mg/L	110-130 mg/L	None	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Calcium	11/13/17	32.6 mg/L	30-38 mg/L	None	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride	11/13/17	9.38 mg/L	7.7-12 mg/L	500 mg/L	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Fluoride	2015 to 2017	.676 mg/L	.58-.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	11/13/17	6.9 mg/L	6.0 -7.9 mg/L	None	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
pH. Laboratory	11/13/17	8.2 mg/L	8.2-8.2 mg/L	None	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2015 to 2017	344 uS/cm	320-390 uS/cm	2200 uS/cm	1600 uS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	2015 to 2017	24 mg/L	19-30 mg/L	500	500 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	11/13/17	196 mg/L	180-220 mg/L	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chromium (Total)	11/03/17	12.8 ug/L	10-16 ug/L	50 ug/L	(100) ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	PHG	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium-6)	Mar, Jun, Aug 2017	12.9 ppb	10-16 ppb	0.02 ppb ¹	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

¹ There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.



What is Hexavalent Chromium and why is there a public health concern?
Chromium is a heavy metal that occurs throughout the environment. The Trivalent Form is a required nutrient and has very low toxicity. The hexavalent form, also commonly known as Chromium-6, is more toxic and has been known to cause cancer when inhaled.

Where does Hexavalent Chromium come from?
Much of the low level Hexavalent Chromium found in drinking water is naturally occurring, reflecting its presence in geological formations throughout the state. However, there are areas of contamination in California from historic industrial use, such as the manufacturing of textile dyes, wood preservation, leather tanning, and anti-corrosion coatings, where Hexavalent Chromium contaminated waste has migrated into the underlying groundwater.

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 U.S. EPA’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. 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).