

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
**Myoma Dunes Mutual
Water Company**

PWS ID#: CA3310051

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



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Your water comes from four company-owned wells located in the Bermuda Dunes area. They draw water from the Lower Whitewater River subbasin of the Coachella Valley Aquifer.



Source Water Assessment

To protect our water from possible intrusion of contaminants, a drinking water source assessment was completed on May 6, 2011. The assessment examined all known sites of possible contaminating activities, such as septic tanks, sewer systems, and golf courses, that might affect our source water. The source considered to be most vulnerable to the preceding activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply is septic systems. All water provided by Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company meets all U.S. EPA and SWRCB guidelines. If you would like a copy of our assessment, please feel free to contact our office during regular business hours at (760) 772-1967.

Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria such as coliforms ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.



Total Coliform Rule

This water quality report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements instituted during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021. The federal and state rules protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of microbials (e.g., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and resolve potential issues. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. Myoma Dunes Mutual Water tested the distribution system water quality for E. coli bacteria in 2025 and did not detect it.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.

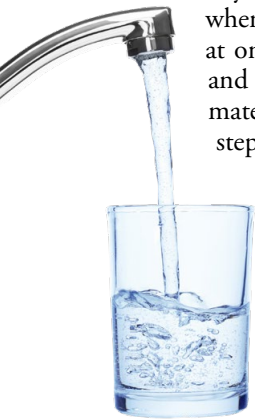


QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Michele Donze, General Manager, at (760) 772-1967.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.



Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company at (760) 772-1967 or email service@myomawater.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. You can view the lead service inventory by visiting our office at 79-050 Avenue 42, Bermuda Dunes. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

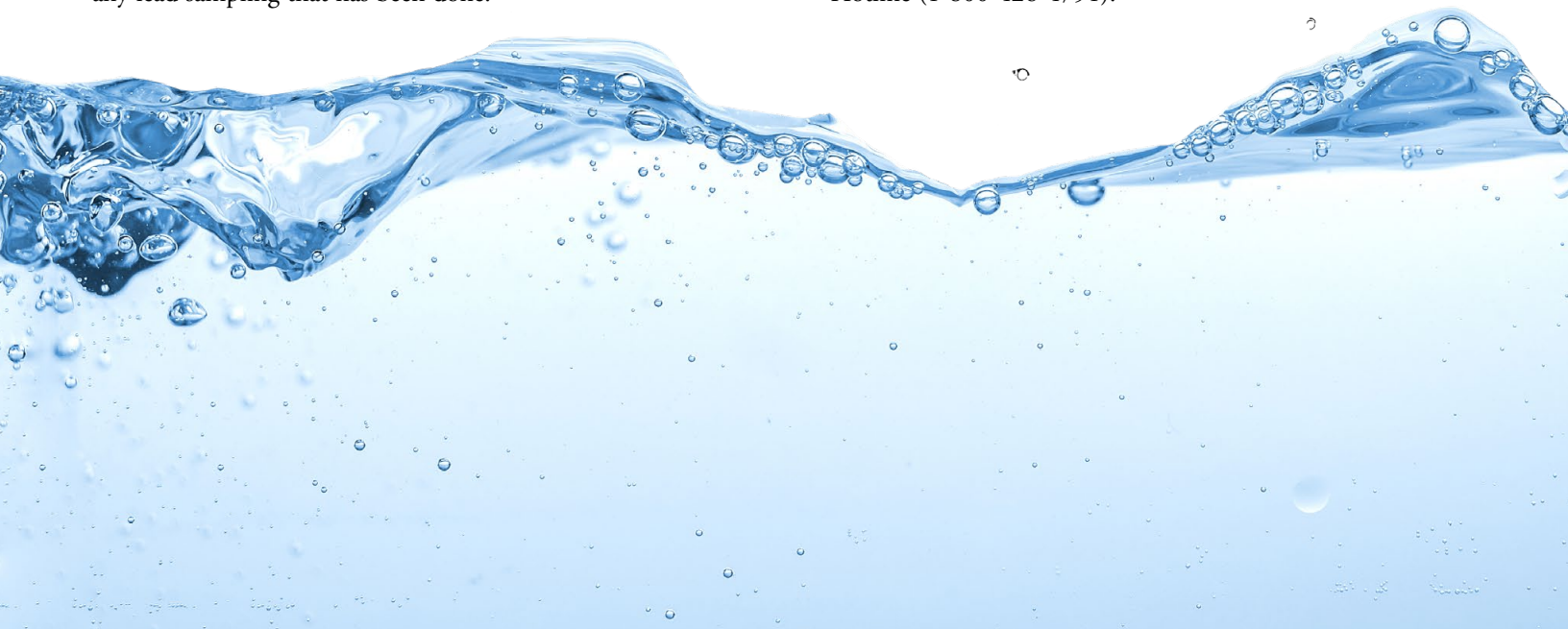
Pesticides and Herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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).



What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It's not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips.

- Automatic dishwashers use three to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6+) Regulations

Hexavalent chromium (Cr6+) is present in our water supply at levels that exceed California's recently updated Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ppb. Our water has not changed. Natural chromium exists in groundwater across the Coachella Valley aquifer and affects water systems throughout the region. The state is regulating chromium-6 at more stringent levels for potential health impacts, not for any immediate health risks.

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 feel you may be at risk, we encourage you to consult your doctor. Your tap water remains safe for drinking, cooking, and daily use.

Myoma Water is required to notify the public, using the state-required language, when the quarterly samples exceed the chromium-6 MCL. Customers will receive these quarterly notices until all affected drinking water supplies comply with the adopted chromium-6 regulation.

Our water system has until October 2027 to avoid violations of the hexavalent chromium standard, and we are actively working to achieve compliance with currently engineering a treatment plan using an anion exchange technology. Myoma is conducting pilot studies to evaluate performance at our well sites, with full installation to follow upon approval by the Department of Water Resources.

For questions, contact MDMWC at (760) 772-1967 or info@myomawater.com.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2022-2024	15	0	6.07	2.88–8.03	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	0.04	0.03–0.04	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2025	50	(100)	12.0	10.0–14.0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	(0)	0.40	ND–0.40	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023-2025	2.0	1	0.60	0.54–0.61	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (oocysts/L)	2025	NS	NA	6.49	ND–400.00	No	Naturally present in the environment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2025	10	20	11.87	9.90–15.00	No ¹	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.75	0.53–0.98	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.34	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2023-2025	20	0.43	5.76	4.19–7.30	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH % ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.12	0.01–0.34	0/23	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	ND	ND–5.50	0/23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	11.64	9.50–15.00	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	8.05	7.80–8.50	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	322.50	300.00–360.00	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	27.00	21.00–36.00	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	200.95	180.00–230.00	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.01	ND–0.34	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	61.67	ND–130.00	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2025	32.83	29.00–38.00	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2025	113.00	96.00–130.00	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	7.14	5.70–8.10	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2025	4.73	4.50–5.10	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2025	24.00	23.00–26.00	NA

¹ Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until after October 2027, we are working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, we are currently in the process of engineering a treatment plan. Myoma proposes to use a strong base anion exchange treatment that will help achieve the MCL guidelines. Installations of a pilot program for roll-up regeneration will proceed at each site required once we have received the Department of Water Resources approval of our treatment plans.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

³ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

