WATER QUALITY REPORT

DELIVERED JUNE 2026
(Based on 2025 data)

DESERT WATER AGENCY

Safe Water. Trusted Service. Lasting Impact.

www.dwa.org

A LETTER FROM DESERT WATER AGENCY

As your water service provider, Desert Water Agency (DWA) is proud to once again share our annual Water Quality Report with our customers and community. This report reflects the dedication, expertise, and hard work that goes into ensuring safe, reliable water is available when you need it.

Also known as a Consumer Confidence Report, this publication demonstrates our ongoing promise to water quality, transparency and public trust. Inside, you will find information about where your water comes from, how it is delivered, and the results of thousands of lab tests conducted throughout 2025 to ensure the water we deliver continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards.

Providing high-quality water and exceptional customer service will always be at the heart of what we do, and 2025 marked a milestone for DWA in further solidifying that commitment. In November, we proudly adopted our first Five-Year Strategic Plan, establishing a clear roadmap to guide future priorities and long-term direction as we continue to responsibly serve our community.

The Strategic Plan is centered around four key goals: Sustainability, Operations, Modernization and Engagement. Together, these priorities help ensure we can continue to provide reliable water service while adapting to evolving water supply and demand conditions, regulatory requirements, and future challenges.

As part of this process, we also established Mission, Vision and Values statements that clearly define who we are and formalize our purpose. Our core values — reliability, integrity, safety, accountability, and teamwork — guide our daily work and reinforce our devotion to excellence.

I am continually inspired by our small but mighty team of 95 dedicated employees who work around the clock to provide exceptional service and safe, dependable water for our customers every day of the year.

I would also like to thank you — our customers — for your ongoing partnership and commitment to water conservation. Your efforts support long-term sustainability, and we couldn't do it alone.

To learn more about how we deliver your water, sign up for an opportunity to take one of our annual tours at **www.dwa.org/tours**. We would love to meet you personally and give you a behind-the-scenes look at our operations and the people who make it all possible.

Thank you for taking the time to review this report.

Sincerely,

ESTHER M. SAENZ

General Manager
Desert Water Agency

OUR WATER SUPPLY

DESERT WATER AGENCY

Established in 1961, Desert Water Agency (DWA) is a public, nonprofit agency and State Water Project (SWP) contractor managing water 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. DWA's mission is to responsibly manage our water resources, ensuring ongoing sustainability and effectively delivering safe, reliable water for current and future generations. DWA is guided by an elected board of five community members. Board members make policy decisions as public representatives.

DRINKING WATER SOURCES

Most of the drinking water DWA delivers to customers comes from groundwater. DWA's groundwater comes from the Indio Subbasin of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, a natural reservoir storing water beneath the valley floor. DWA also utilizes mountain streams which bring water by way of Chino Creek, Falls Creek, Snow Creek, and the Whitewater River. A new surface water filtration plant came online in late 2020 to filter Snow Creek and Falls Creek surface water which is used for Snow Creek Village. Chino Creek, serving the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway, operates in accordance with filtration avoidance criteria.

Natural groundwater replenishment is supplemented with Colorado River water, imported via the Colorado River Aqueduct and infiltrated into the groundwater basin through recharge ponds near Windy Point. As a State Water Project contractor, DWA trades its SWP water for Colorado River water with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California because the Coachella Valley does not have a pipeline to import SWP water.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Unless otherwise noted, data presented in this report was obtained between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025. Water quality monitoring was performed in accordance with regulations established by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In some cases, the SWRCB 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 change little from year to year.

COMMON WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS

WHY DOES TAP WATER SOMETIMES SMELL FUNNY?

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

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

When sulfate is present in the water supply, a sulfur or rotten egg smell may develop. Improperly maintained water heaters or lack of water circulation within a residence during summer months are circumstances that may contribute to this odor.

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.

IS FLUORIDE ADDED TO THE WATER?

Desert Water Agency does not add fluoride to its water. It occurs naturally in our service area. Fluoride levels are regulated, and California currently has a maximum contamination level (MCL) of 2.0 ppm for drinking water. In comparison, our average fluoride level of 0.35 ppm is 5 times below the MCL required by the state.

GLOSSARY

Action Level (AL): See Regulatory Action Level.

Aggressive Index: A calculation used to determine the corrosivity of water in our pipes. Numbers ≤ 10 are considered very aggressive, between 10-12 are moderately aggressive and ≥12 are non-aggressive.

CCRDL: Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels

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

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.

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 reporting detection limit.

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.

SAMPLING RESULTS

In 2025, DWA tested more than 2,500 water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show test results for various substances, including any contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance	Unit of Measure	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Groundwater Source			Surface Water Source			Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
				Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Yes	No	
Chlorine	mg/L	[4.0 as Cl2]	[4 as Cl2]	2025	0.56	0.13-1.3	2025	1.2[1]	0.48-2.1		x	Drinking water disinfectant added to treatment
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	2022-2025	0.35[2]	ND-0.58	2025	ND	ND		x	Erosion of natural deposits: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	2022-2025	8.4	3.9-17[3,4]	2020-2025	5.3	3.8-10		x	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[5]	µg/L	60	NONE	2025	ND	ND	2025	22[6]	16-32		x	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	2025	0.74	ND-2.5	2025	ND	ND		x	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5	0.06	2022-2025	ND	ND-0.66	2025	ND	ND		x	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[5]	µg/L	80	NONE	2025	12[6]	ND-15	2025	22[6]	15-31		x	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	2022-2025	<0.1	ND-0.48	2025	0.22	0.14-0.29		x	Soil runoff
Surface Water Turbidity[7]	NTU	TT=1	NONE	NA	NA	NA	2025	0.12	0.016-0.12		x	Soil runoff
Surface Water Turbidity[8]	NTU	TT= 95% of samples ≤ 0.2 NTU	NONE	NA	NA	NA	2025	100%	100%		x	Soil runoff
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2020-2025	6	ND-15	2020-2025	3.3	ND-7.6		x	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance	Unit of Measure	AL	PHG	Distribution System			Number of Schools Sampled	School samples above AL/Total Samples	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
				Year Sampled	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Sites Above AL/Total Samples			Yes	No	
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.3	2024	0.18	0/30	NA	NA		x	Internal corrosion of household/business water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Lead[9]	µg/L	15	0.2	2024	ND	0/30	0	0		x	Internal corrosion of household/business water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Highest % positive samples in any month	Total # of routine positive samples	Total # of repeat positive samples	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
						Yes	No	
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.0%	0	0		x	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	See footnote 10	0	0	0	0		x	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	See footnote 11	0	0	0	0		x	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Parts Per Trillion (PPT): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

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 acidic, 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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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.

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

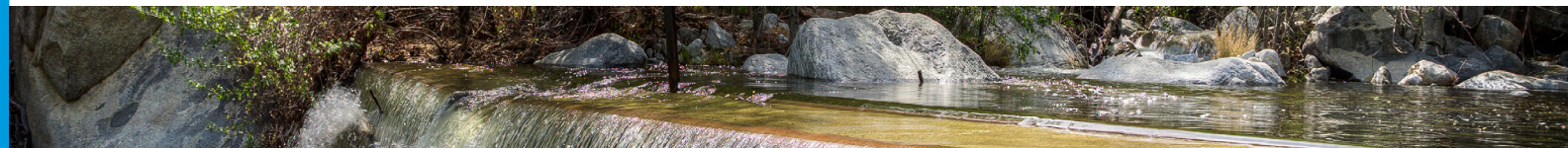
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Variances and Exemptions: SWRCB 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.

1. The water source for testing is the filtration plant instead of surface water.
2. DWA does not add fluoride to drinking water.
3. The gross alpha result did not exceed regulatory limits because most of the activity was due to uranium. Uranium has a higher allowable limit (MCL 20 pCi/L) than gross alpha (MCL 15 pCi/L), so this result is not considered a violation.
4. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
5. These numbers are not the average annual amount.
6. Highest LRAA for 2025.
7. Turbidity is regulated as a TT for filtration avoidance and filtration treatment. TT=1 is a requirement for both filtration avoidance and filtration treatment. TT=95% of samples ≤ 0.2 NTU is for filtration treatment only.
8. Surface water provided by Snow Creek Filtration Plant.
9. Please see lead specific details under Health Information on next page.
10. If a routine and repeat sample are total coliform positive and either is E. coli positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or a system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli, then a violation occurs.
11. If a routine sample is E. Coli positive and a repeat sample is total coliform positive, then a violation has occurred.

	Substance	Unit of Measure	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Groundwater Source			Surface Water Source			Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
					Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Year Sampled	Amount Detect-ed	Range (Low-High)	Yes	No	
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES	Chloride	mg/L	500	NONE	2022-2025	52	9.5-99	2025	1.1	ND-2.7		x	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
	Color	Units	15	NONE	2022-2025	ND	ND	2025	ND	ND		x	Naturally occurring organic materials
	Odor-Threshold	TON	3	NONE	2022-2025	1	1-2	2025	1	1-2		x	Naturally occurring organic materials
	Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NONE	2022-2025	650	270-970	2025	160	86-260		x	Substance that forms ions when in water; seawater influence
	Sulfate	mg/L	500	45	2022-2025	130	24-210	2025	3	0.64-6.5		x	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NONE	2022-2025	420	180-640	2025	97	58-120		x	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER SUBSTANCES													
	Aggressive Index	AI	Non-aggressive	NONE	2022-2025	12.4	12-12.5	2025	10.6	10.1-11.1		x	Influenced by hydrogen, carbon, oxygen and temperature
	Alkalinity	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2025	130	93-150	2025	83	41-120		x	Function of carbonate, hydroxide and bicarbonate; naturally occurring
	Bicarbonate	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2025	130	93-150	2025	83	41-120		x	Naturally occurring
	Barium	mg/L	1	2	2022-2025	0.053	ND-0.13	2025	0.055	0.034-0.084		x	Naturally occurring
	Calcium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2025	73	30-110	2025	22	10-37		x	Contributes to water hardness; naturally occurring
	Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	10	0.02	2025	1.5	ND-4.4	2025	ND	ND		x	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
	Hardness	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2025	240	94-340	2025	64	30-110		x	Naturally occurring
	Iron	µg/L	300	NONE	2022-2025	ND	ND-86	2025	80	ND-320		x	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Magnesium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2025	14	3.5-20	2025	1.6	ND-3.5		x	Contributes to water hardness; naturally occurring
	pH	pH Unit	NONE	NONE	2022-2025	8	7.8-8.1	2025	7.3	7-7.5		x	Naturally occurring
	Sodium	mg/L	NONE	NONE	2022-2025	42	16-79	2025	9.2	5.1-13		x	Naturally occurring



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.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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)**.

DWA has completed the initial lead service line inventory for its potable water system as required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the initial inventories was October 16, 2024. Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, DWA has determined it has no lead pipes or service lines designated as "galvanized requiring replacement" in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines. The publicly available inventory can be accessed via DWA's website at **https://gis.dwa.org/portal/apps/sites/#/lead-service-line-inventory**. Here, you'll find an interactive map with inventory results. To open the attributes table, click the arrow at the bottom of the map. You can also find the inventory list and more information at **www.dwa.org/leadfree**.

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Paul Monroy, Desert Water Agency Laboratory Director, at **760-323-4971**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

PFAS & CHROMIUM-6: WHAT TO KNOW

California has the most stringent water standards in the nation. As part of our commitment to providing safe and reliable water, DWA performs lab tests for potential contaminants like per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and chromium-6.

PFAS are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals, including perfluorooctanoate (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS). PFAS are found in everyday household and commercial products, such as carpets, clothes, pans and fast-food packaging. Chemical manufacturing is the original source of PFAS, which is seeping into drinking water supplies in some areas across the country.

The California Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment adopted rigorous public health goals for PFAS in 2024. In 2025, the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water issued new and revised notification and response levels for some of these substances. DWA did not detect PFAS in our retail service area at levels exceeding the state's notification levels in 2025. We are conducting quarterly tests in 2026 to ensure we continue to meet regulations. Learn more about PFAS at **www.dwa.org/pfas**.

DWA also performs lab tests for hexavalent chromium (chromium-6). The SWRCB approved the country's first drinking water standard for chromium-6 in 2024.

Chromium-6 is a naturally occurring metal that can appear in water as natural erosion from the environment or as discharge from industrial processes.

DWA has not detected chromium-6 in its water distribution system above the state's maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 parts per billion. MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. You can learn more at **www.dwa.org/chromium-6**.

DWA continues to be in compliance with all regulations and will complete additional testing as required to ensure we meet all state and federal standards.

WATER SOURCE & REGULATORY 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.

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 (EPA) and the 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.

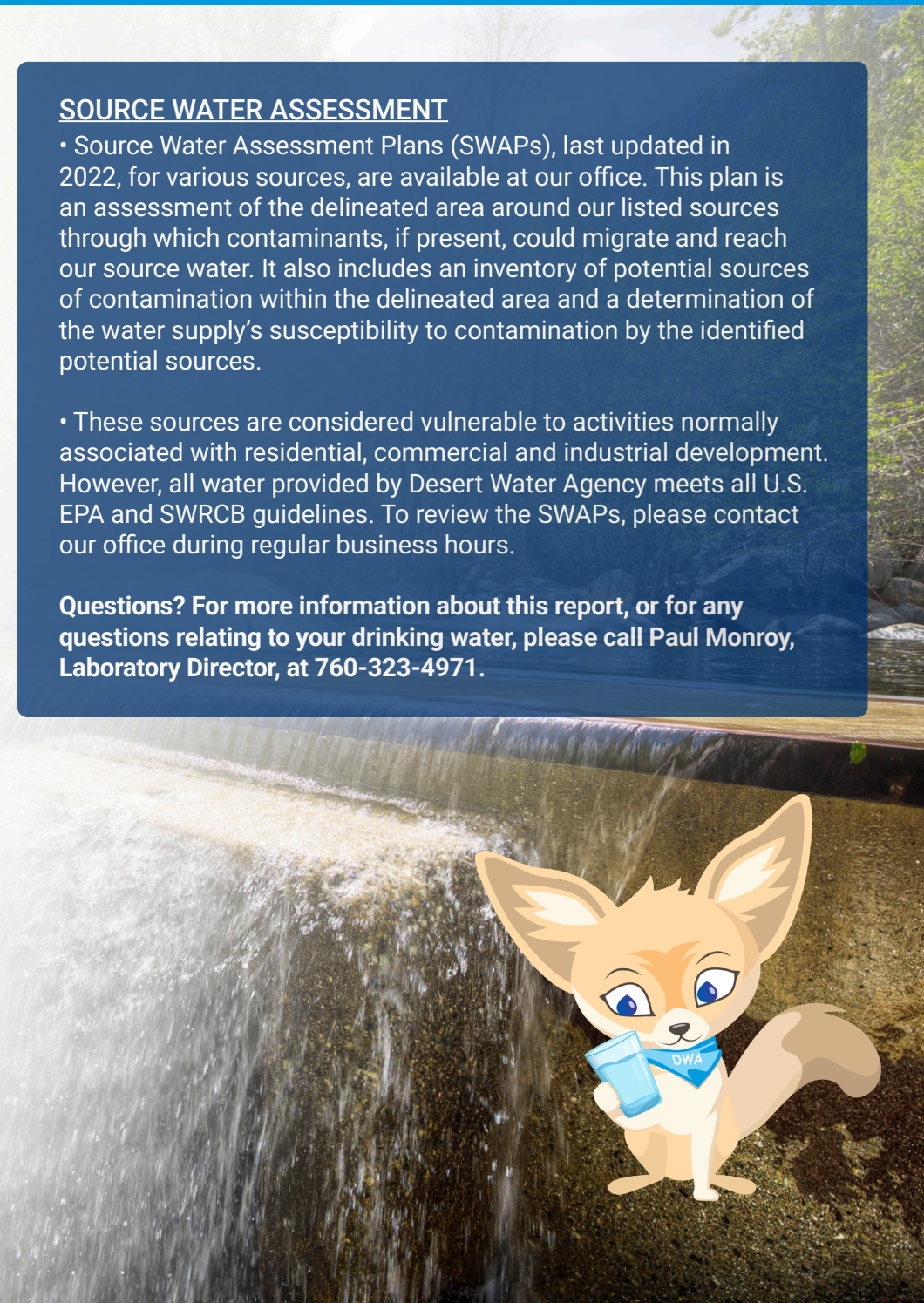
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained through the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(1-800-426-4791)**.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

• Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAPs), last updated in 2022, for various sources, are 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 SWRCB guidelines. To review the SWAPs, 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 Paul Monroy, Laboratory Director, at 760-323-4971.



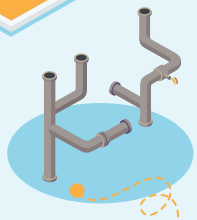
Desert Water Agency By the Numbers

OVERVIEW

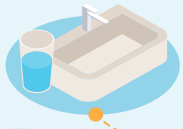
75,000
Service Area Population

325 Miles
In Service Area

2,500*
Annual Water Quality Tests



24,000
Domestic Water Connections



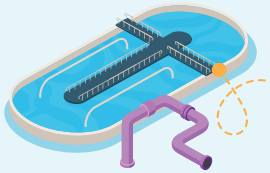
29,000 Acre Feet*
(9.4 billion gallons)
Tap Water Produced Annually

2,300
Sewer Water Accounts

WATER SOURCES

2,360 Acre Feet*
Mountain Stream Sources (Direct use & recharge)
(Chino, Falls and Snow Creeks, and Whitewater River)

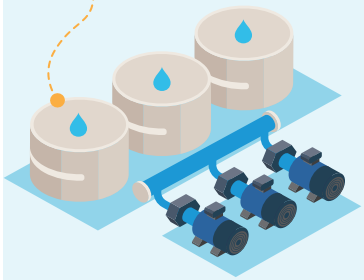
55,750 Acre Feet Annually**
State Water Project (SWP)
(18.16 Billion Gallons)

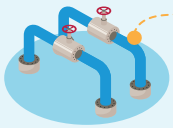


3,500 Acre Feet*
(1.1 Billion Gallons)
Recycled Water Produced Annually

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

60 Million Gallons
Water Storage Capacity

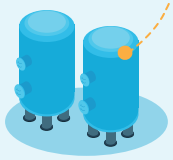




425 Miles of Pipeline

23 Active Reservoirs

27 Active Wells

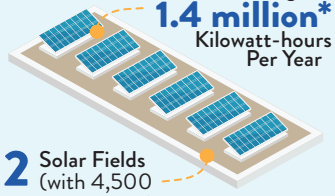


** Numbers vary by year*
*** Table A entitlement, varies yearly per SWP allocation*

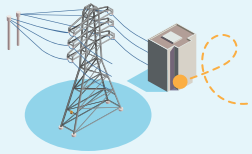
SUSTAINABILITY

Hydro and Solar Combined Produce Enough to Power **408 Homes** Per Year

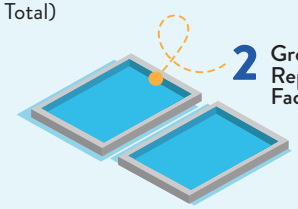
Average of **1.4 million*** Kilowatt-hours Per Year



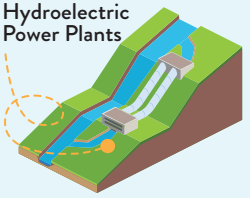
2 Solar Fields (with 4,500 Panels Total)



Average of **3 million*** Kilowat-hours of Hydroelectric Power Generated Per Year



2 Groundwater Replenishment Facilities



2 Hydroelectric Power Plants

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

KRISTIN BLOOMER
President
Division 5

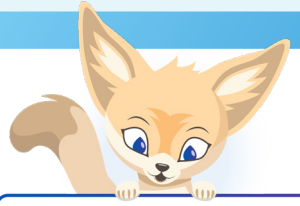
GERALD McKENNA
Vice President
Division 2

PAUL ORTEGA
Secretary - Treasurer
Division 4

STEVE GRASHA
Director
Division 1

JEFF BOWMAN
Director
Division 3

Board meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 a.m.



DWA DESERT WATER AGENCY

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Para alguna pregunta o inquietud, llame al 760-323-4971.

1200 S. Gene Autry Trail, Palm Springs, CA 92264
www.dwa.org | 760-323-4971