

The Water Resource

Victorville Water District
June 2014 Revised

2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Our Commitment: High Quality Water Each and Every Day



High-Quality, Good Tasting Water Supply

Our water comes from a local underground basin called the Alto Subarea of the Upper Mojave River Basin that is known for its good taste. It provides more than seven billion gallons of water each year to the residents we serve.

We purchase additional well water from the Mojave Water Agency that also comes from wells in the Alto Subarea.

Our water is delivered through a system of 36 wells and a large system of pipelines, pumps, reservoirs, treatment plants, and other facilities.



City Council

Jim Cox, Mayor

Ryan McEachron, Mayor Pro Tem

Gloria Garcia, Councilmember

Jim Kennedy, Councilmember

Angela Valles, Councilmember

The staff of Victorville Water District is proud of the quality water we provide to Victorville's homes and businesses.

We encourage you to review this report which provides detailed information about your water quality, and explains how our water quality professionals test and treat your water to ensure that it is always safe and refreshing to drink.

Water Quality Professionals at Work 24/7

Our team of skilled, state-certified professionals are available full-time to ensure that high-quality water is delivered to homes and businesses in our community.

Thorough Around-the-Clock Monitoring

Led by our Water Quality Coordinator, Arnold Villareal, our water quality team takes weekly samples at 26 sites and monthly samples at 36 wells. They also test each valve and flush the distribution system.

Disinfection Keeps it Clean

We add trace amounts of chlorine to disinfect the water at each well site. This keeps the water clean as it travels through more than 350 miles of pipelines.

Hundreds of Intense Tests

An independent, state-certified lab tests your water thousands of times each year for over one hundred substances at well sites, treatment facilities, within the pipelines and even in some homes.



RESULTS OF 2013 DRINKING-WATER-QUALITY TESTS

The Victorville Water District tests for hundreds of substances. The tables on these pages list substances detected in your drinking water in 2013. As the charts show, very few substances could even be detected, and all are within strict water quality standards established to protect water customers.

Inorganic Contaminants							
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
Arsenic* (PPB)	5.0	0 - 11	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes	
Chromium (PPB)	5.52	0 - 14	50	(100)	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (PPM)	0.67	0 - 1.90	2.0	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (as No3) (PPM)	3.94	0 - 10.0	45	45	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection Byproducts							
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (PPB)	2.86	0 - 9.4	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
Chlorine (PPM)	0.67	.31 - 1.40	4	4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Lead and Copper ¹							
	# of Samples	90 th Percentile Level Detected	Sites Over AL	AL	PHG	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
Lead ¹ (total) (PPB)	32	None	N/D	N/D	1.3	0.3	Customer household plumbing
Copper ¹ (total) (PPM)	32	None	N/D	N/D	0.015	0.0002	Customer household plumbing
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs							
	VWD Average	VWD Range	Secondary MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Chloride (PPM)	7.94	1.8 - 47.0	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence		
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	273	190 - 620	1600	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		
Sulfate (PPM)	22.4	3.5 - 140	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	168.12	79 - 340	1000	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity (NTU)	0.28	0 - 2.7	5	No	Soil runoff		
Unregulated Parameters That May Be of Interest to Consumers							
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)			
Alkalinity (PPM)	84	50 - 130	N/S	N/S			
Calcium (PPM)	9.3	0 - 53	N/S	N/S			
Hardness (PPM)	27.87	0 - 170	N/S	N/S			
Magnesium (PPM)	1.6	0 - 1.6	N/S	N/S			
Potassium (PPM)	1	0 - 2.70	N/S	N/S			
Sodium (PPM)	47.54	20 - 72	N/S	N/S			

***Arsenic.** While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

¹Lead and Copper Rule samples were drawn from 32 customer taps in September 2012.

WATER IN THE ENVIRONMENT

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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

(Continued on page 4.)

IMPORTED WATER FROM MOJAVE WATER AGENCY

Inorganic Contaminants						
	MWA Average	MWA Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Arsenic* (PPB)	ND	ND	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (PPB)	ND	ND	50	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (PPM)	0.35	0.22 - 0.51	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as No3) (PPM)	ND	ND - 2.4	45	45	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (PPB)	476	420 - 550	10000	10000	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts						
	MWA Average	MWA Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (PPB)	ND	ND - 1.1	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs					
	MWA Average	MWA Range	Secondary MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (PPM)	17.2	12 - 23	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	222	200 - 250	1600	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (PPM)	13.2	11 - 16	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	140	130 - 160	1000	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	ND - 0.2	5	No	Soil runoff

Unregulated Parameters That May Be of Interest to Consumers				
	MWA Average	MWA Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)
Alkalinity (PPM)	68.8	65 - 75	N/S	N/S
Calcium (PPM)	23.8	21 - 27	N/S	N/S
Hardness (PPM)	72.6	65 - 84	N/S	N/S
Magnesium (PPM)	3.4	3.0 - 4.2	N/S	N/S
Potassium (PPM)	1.4	1.3 - 1.6	N/S	N/S
Sodium (PPM)	13.6	13 - 15	N/S	N/S

Radiochemistry Analysis						
	MWA Average	MWA Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Units
Gross Alpha	ND	ND - 3.2	15	15	No	pCi/L

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THIS REPORT

These abbreviations and definitions of water-quality goals and standards will help you better understand the water-quality information in this report. The information shows how your water compares to requirements established by state and federal regulators to safeguard public health.

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.

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.

Micro Siemens per cm (uS/cm): A measure of conductivity.

N/A: Not applicable.

N/S: No standard.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit.

pCi/L: Pico curies per liter, a measure of radiation.

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

PPB: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. 1 PPB is equal to about one drop in 17,000 gallons of water.

PPM: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter. 1 PPM is equal to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.

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



THIRD YEAR OF DROUGHT

Governor Brown has declared a State of Emergency and has asked all Californians to **Reduce Water Use by 20%.**

We Can Help You With a FREE Home Water Check-up!

Appointments are now being scheduled for Summer 2014. **SAVE WATER AND MONEY. RESERVE YOUR SPOT TODAY!**

Homeowners, businesses, schools, churches and others may be eligible to receive FREE water saving products.

CALL THE CONSERVATION DIVISION: 866/955-4426

Visit: SaveOurH2O.org

Learn how you can do your part during the drought.

Visit: Drought.ca.gov

Learn how California is dealing with the drought.



We Will Give You CASH FOR YOUR GRASS!

Call now to see if your yard is eligible: 866/955-4426.

This program is in partnership with Mojave Water Agency.

(Continued from page 2.)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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 Crypto-

sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

A source water assessment was conducted for all wells of Victorville Water District to supply drinking water to customers. The assessment, in compliance with California water quality regulations, assists the District in identifying potential sources of contamination, and to develop methods to protect the water supply. All new wells are subjected to an assessment before being placed into service.

According to the assessment, the underground aquifer that is the source of supply for the District's wells is potentially vulnerable to contamination from a variety of sources, including: commercial, industrial, and residential sewer collection systems; high and low density septic systems; mall parking lots; high density housing; other water supply wells; storm drain discharge points; fleet, truck, and bus terminals;

injection wells, dry wells, and sumps; RV and mini storage; transportation corridors, including freeways, state highways, roads, and streets; and contractor and government agency equipment storage yards; automobile gas stations; hardware, lumber, and parts stores; other water supply wells; automobile repair shops; monitoring, test, injection, and dry wells, and sumps; and motor pools.

The District regularly monitors the water quality in all groundwater wells supplying water to District customers and there have been no detected contaminants from the sources listed above.

A copy of the complete assessment(s) is/are available for public inspection at the Public Works/Water counter located on the second floor of Victorville City Hall by contacting Water Production Supervisor Arnold Villarreal at (760) 955-2993 or at the California Department of Public Health's San Bernardino District Office located at 464 West Fourth Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA. 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment(s) be sent to you by contacting the CDPH.

How to Get Involved

City Council meetings are always open to the public. They are held the first and third Tuesdays each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Victorville City Hall, 14343 Civic Drive in Victorville. Visit our website at ci.victorville.ca.us.

Please Call With Your Questions

For more information about your water quality, call Arnold, our Water Quality Coordinator at 760/955-2993 between 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday.

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

CITY OF VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT

14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92392-5887 | 760/245-6424 General Information | ci.victorville.ca.us