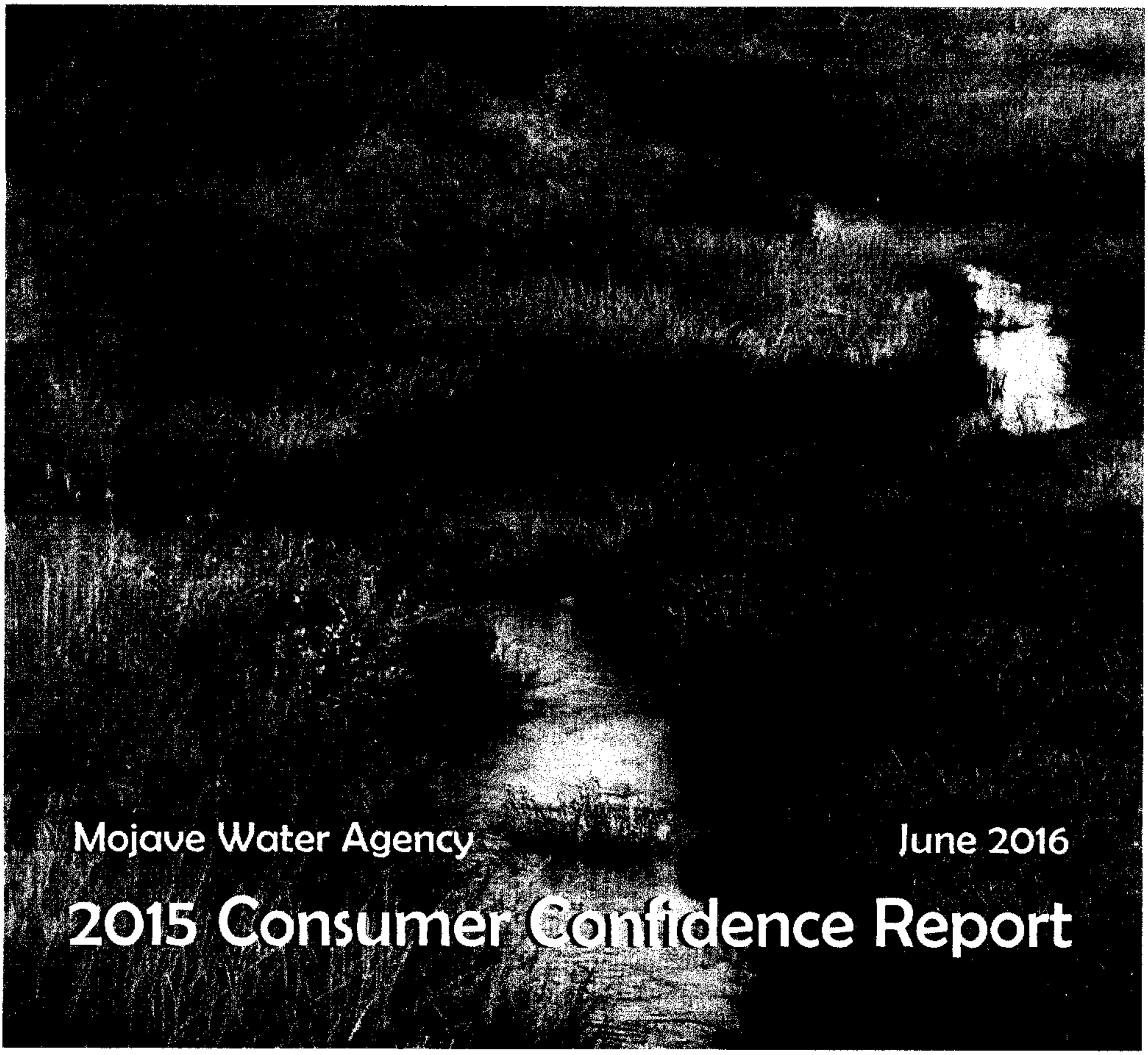


Mojave Water Agency

June 2016

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

The Mojave Water Agency is pleased to report that water delivered to High Desert communities meets all safe drinking water standards as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State Water Resources Control Board.

In 2013, MWA began delivering high quality drinking water in the High Desert with the completion of the Regional Recharge and Recovery project. This project delivers groundwater pumped from MWA production wells located along the Mojave River to local water districts. The Mojave River is then recharged with imported State Water Project water to replenish the basin to ensure a sustainable water supply.

Together we're securing water for today and tomorrow

Mojave Water

2015 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganics Contaminants							
Parameter	**MWA Average**	**MWA Range**	**Reporting Limit**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Units**
Arsenic	ND	NO	2	10	0.004	No	ug/L
Chromium 6	ND	ND	1	10	0.02	No	ug/L
Fluoride	0.35	0.22 - 0.51	0.1	2	1	No	mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	1.8	ND - 2.6	2	45	45	No	mg/L
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	476	420 - 550	400	10	10	No	mg/L

Disinfection Byproducts							
Parameter	**MWA Average**	**MWA Range**	**Reporting Limit**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Units**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	3.7	ND - 10.7	1	80	N/A	No	ug/L
Total Haloacetic (HAA5)	ND	ND - 1.2	1	60	N/A	No	ug/L

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs							
Parameter	**MWA Average**	**MWA Range**	**Reporting Limit**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Units**
Chloride	17.2	12 - 23	1	500	None	No	mg/L
Specific Conductance	222	200 - 250	2	1600	None	No	mho/cm
Sulfate	13.2	11 - 16	.5	500	None	No	mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	140	130 - 160	5	1000	None	No	mg/L
Turbidity	ND	ND - 0.2	0.1	5	None	No	NTU

Physical							
Parameter	**MWA Average**	**MWA Range**	**Reporting Limit**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Units**
PH	7.6	7.5 - 7.9	N/A	None	None	No	St. Units
Color	ND	ND	3	15	None	No	Units
Odor	1	1	0.1	5	None	No	Units

Unregulated Parameter That May Be of Interest to Consumers							
Parameter	**MWA Average**	**MWA Range**	**Reporting Limit**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Units**
Alkalinity	68.8	65 - 75	5	None	None	No	mg/L
Bicarbonate	83.6	79 - 91	5	None	None	No	mg/L
Barium	ND	ND	100	1000	2000	No	ug/L
Calcium	23.8	21 - 27	1	None	None	No	mg/L
Copper	ND	ND	50	1000	300	No	ug/L
Hardness	72.6	65 - 84	N/A	None	None	No	mg/L
Magnesium	3.4	3.0 - 4.2	1.0	None	None	No	mg/L
Potassium	1.4	1.3 - 1.6	1	None	None	No	mg/L
Sodium	13.6	13 - 15	1	None	None	No	mg/L
Vanadium	3.68	3.4 - 4.1	3	None	None	No	ug/L
Zinc	ND	ND	50	5000	None	No	ug/L

Radiochemistry Analyses							
Parameter	**MWA Average**	**MWA Range**	**Reporting Limit**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Units**
Gross Alpha	ND	ND - 3.1	3	15	15	No	pCi/L

2015 Water Quality Continued...

Abbreviations and Definitions

The following information will assist you in understanding the water quality information in this report. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 the 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.

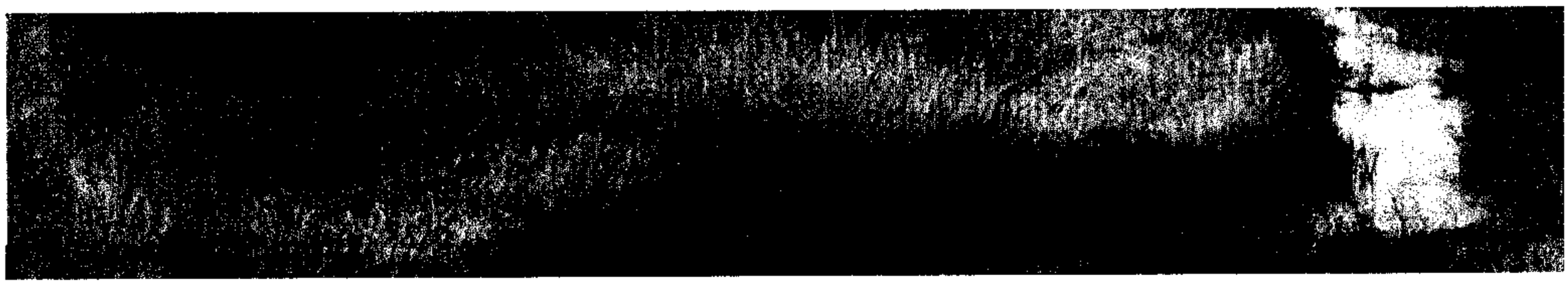
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

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.



About Drinking Water...

Drinking water, including bottle 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 Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

About MWA...

The Mojave Water Agency serves the arid Mojave Desert region with a population of approximately 450,000. Despite only receiving an average annual rainfall of five inches, the region depends on groundwater from the Mojave River as its primary water source for the Victor Valley communities and augments supply with allocations from the State Water Project. The Mojave River is fed by rainfall and snow pack from the San Bernardino Mountains, while the Morongo Basin/Johnson Valley area relies on small streams that collect runoff from the surrounding mountains during storms. This runoff percolates into stream beds or flows to dry lake beds where it evaporates.

For more information, call 760.946.7000 or visit the Mojave Water Agency website at www.mojavewater.org.

The Mojave Water Agency Board of Directors

Seated in front row from left are: Jim Ventura, Treasurer; Kimberly Cox, Vice-President; and Beverly Lowry, President. Standing in back row from left are: Doug Shumway, Secretary; Richard Hall, Director; Mike Page, Director; and Carl Coleman, Director.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Robert's Investment's** Report Date: **May 2016**

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, 2015 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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Water is trucked in from a Mojave PUD Well.

For more information, contact: Kirk Tracey Phone: 661-203-9095

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 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**mclg**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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)

Report prepared by: skOO'kum h_2o monitoring, inc. Tehachapi, CA