Consumer Confidence Report

The Mojave Water Agency (MWA) is pleased to provide our annual Consumer Confidence Report. It provides the results of our extensive water quality tests conducted in 2021.

Some results represent the most recent sampling which could be from previous years as indicated. We encourage you to review this report which provides a description of where your water comes from and detailed information about your water quality.

Allison Febbo
General Manager

Contact Us

13846 Conference Center Dr.
Apple Valley, CA 92307
PublicAffairs@mojavewater.org
760-946-7000
www.mojavewater.org

Questions:
For questions about this report or the water system, contact Director of Operations Michael Simpson at (760) 946-7000 during our regular office hours:
M-Th 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Alternating Fridays 8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Closed on Holidays

Together, we’re securing water for today and tomorrow...
2022
Board of Directors

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MWA Board Meetings are open to the public
at 9:30 a.m. on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of
each month.

www.mojavewater.org
More than 60 years ago, the voters in the Mojave Desert region approved the creation of the Mojave Water Agency to participate in the State Water Project (SWP) to bring water from Northern California to the desert.

In 2013, MWA completed the first phase of the Regional Recharge and Recovery Project (R3), which pumps imported and stored SWP water using groundwater wells from our local aquifers along the Mojave River in Hesperia and Apple Valley. MWA, a water wholesaler, is able to provide this water to local purveyors, including the Victorville Water District, Hesperia Water District, Liberty Utilities, and City of Adelanto.

We are proud to announce that water provided by the Mojave Water Agency has met all of California's Drinking Water standards. Through MWA’s trained and certified water professionals, customers have the security of knowing their drinking water has proper monitoring and oversight. We are committed to providing our customers with reliable, high-quality drinking water.
This report includes results from several tests for various constituents. Mojave Water Agency routinely monitors for constituents in the Agency's drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. Substances that are not detected (ND) are not listed. Values accompanied by < indicate a result less than the detection limit.

The results below represent drinking water quality tests performed by Mojave Water Agency on Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 in the R3 wholesale water system. These wells provide high quality drinking water through service connections to the cities of Victorville, Hesperia and Adelanto upon request. Contact your local water provider for detailed information on your water quality and where your water comes from.
The results below represent drinking water quality tests performed by Mojave Water Agency on Well 6, which provides water to Liberty Utilities upon request.

### Inorganic w/ Primary Drinking Water Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Sample Range</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (mg/L) (Naturally Occurring)</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate as N (mg/L) (NO₃-N)</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate + Nitrite (mg/L) (as N)</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Sample Range</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0</td>
<td>&lt;1.0 - 1.29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Sample Range</th>
<th>Secondary MCL</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (mg/L)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor (units)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Naturally occurring organic materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Conductance (µS/cm)</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (mg/L)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Constituents that may be of interest to consumers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituents</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate (mg/L)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No PHG or MCL's available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (mg/L)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No PHG or MCL's available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium (mg/L)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No PHG or MCL's available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No PHG or MCL's available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (mg/L)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No PHG or MCL's available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (mg/L)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No PHG or MCL's available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Alkalinity (as CaCO₃) (mg/L)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No PHG or MCL's available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hardness (as CaCO₃) (mg/L)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No PHG or MCL's available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive Index</td>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No PHG or MCL's available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional Recharge and Recovery

Water Supply

Mojave Water Agency’s R3 water supply is 100 percent groundwater. The Agency obtains its source of groundwater from six (6) vertical wells which are located in the Alto Subarea of the Upper Mojave River Groundwater Basin. Each well has a capacity of approximately 3,500 gallons per minute. The Agency maintains two (2) storage reservoirs that have a combined capacity of approximately 7.5 million gallons.

To help monitor and keep your water safe, staff uses a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to monitor reservoir levels, chlorine levels, and well status. The SCADA system provides remote operation and monitoring capabilities, increased security, and advanced notification. This is just one of the ways the Agency provides you with safe and reliable drinking water.

Source Water Assessment

Source water assessments were conducted for Wells 1-5 in June 2012 and Well 6 was conducted in September 2011. The assessments are summarized in the table below. A copy of the complete source water assessment and vulnerability assessment can be obtained by contacting the Mojave Water Agency at 13846 Conference Center Dr., Apple Valley, CA 92307; or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessments be mailed to you by contacting the Mojave Water Agency at (760) 946-7000 or SWRCB District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Number</th>
<th>Source ID</th>
<th>Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Well No.1</td>
<td>Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations - Septic systems– high density [&gt;1/acre]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Well No.2</td>
<td>Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations - Septic systems– high density [&gt;1/acre]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Well No.3</td>
<td>Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>Well No.4</td>
<td>Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>Well No.5</td>
<td>Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>Well No.6</td>
<td>Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations - Septic systems– high density [&gt;1/acre] Wells– Agricultural / Irrigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

En Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Mojave Water Agency a 760-946-7000 para asistirlo en español.

6 - www.mojavewater.org
Adelanto Joins MWA Recharge Project

As California faces its third worst drought in recorded history, the residents of Adelanto now have access to potable drinking water sourced from the Mojave Water Agency’s Regional Recharge and Recovery Project (R3).

In 1960, the Mojave Water Agency was formed when voters approved to participate in the State Water Project. This resulted in the construction of an infrastructure system of canals, dams, storage facilities, and pipelines to deliver water from Northern California and store it in the local aquifer to enhance, or “recharge,” the water supply of the Mojave Basin.

The first phase of the Mojave Water Agency’s R3 project was launched in 2013 to deliver these Mojave Basin water supplies to Hesperia, Victorville, and Apple Valley.

The Adelanto extension was planned since the inception of the project and was completed June 18, 2021 with a ribbon-cutting celebration.

Adelanto Mayor Gabriel Reyes, said, “This project is an important investment in the infrastructure of our community. Adelanto can now be sustainable with this amazing partnership."

Constructed by Nicholas Construction, Inc. and managed by engineering firm Kennedy Jenks, the project cost was $5.1 million, which was funded by the Mojave Water Agency, the City of Adelanto, and grant funds from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Water Resources Prop 1 Program.

Kimberly Cox, MWA Division 1 Director, said, “This project was critical to the Agency’s mission to collaboratively manage groundwater basins sustainably, import water responsibly, and address risks proactively using sound science."

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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 occur naturally 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

How we protect water quality

**For you and your family**

1. **Extensive Testing**

   Water quality technicians test the water weekly for bacteriological activity at six locations. We also perform bacteriological tests on each active well site monthly. The samples are tested by an independent state certified lab.

2. **Disinfect for Safety**

   A small amount of chlorine is added at a centralized location on a continual basis to ensure the water remains free of any bacteria.

3. **Flush the System**

   Staff periodically flushes water out of blow-offs, key flush points within the distribution system, at a high velocity to remove small amounts of natural sand and minerals that can slowly build up in pipelines. This happens because our water comes from deep groundwater wells.
Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If present, elevated levels of 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. Mojave Water Agency is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure please check https://www.epa.gov/lead or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

Sensitive populations may be more vulnerable

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.

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. The tables in this report indicate which minerals and substances have been detected in the water provided by Mojave Water Agency. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

You can also go to the following websites for more information:

U.S. EPA - www.epa.gov/safewater
CA State Water Resources Control Board - www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL’s are set as close to the PHG’s (or MCLG’s) as is economically and technologically feasible.

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 (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers notification to local political jurisdictions and customers.

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. PHG’s are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standard: Requirements that ensure appearance, taste, and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

Secondary MCL’s (SMCL): Are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.