



Mojave Water Agency

2013

Consumer Confidence Report

June 2014



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 the California Department of Public Health.

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.

Mojave Water Agency Board of Directors

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Together, we're securing water for today and tomorrow...



About the Mojave Desert's Water

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.

2013 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganics Contaminants							
Parameter	MWA Average	MWA Range	Reporting Limit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Units
Arsenic	ND	ND	2	10	0.004	No	ug/L
Chromium	ND	ND	10	50	100	No	ug/L
Fluoride	0.35	0.22 - 0.51	0.1	2	1	No	mg/L
Nitrate (as No 3)	ND	ND - 2.4	2	45	45	No	mg/L
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	476	420 - 550	400	10000	10000	No	ug/L
Disinfection Byproducts							
Parameter	MWA Average	MWA Range	Reporting Limit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Units
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ND	ND - 1.1	1	80	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	umho/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	110	ND - 550	100	1000	2000	No	ug/L
Calcium	23.8	21 - 27	1	None	None	No	mg/L
Copper	164	ND - 820	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 - 70	50	5000	None	No	ug/L
Radiochemistry Analysis							
Parameter	MWA Average	MWA Range	Reporting Limit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Units
Gross Alpha	ND	ND - 3.2	3	15	15	No	pCi/L

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 California Department of Public Health 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 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Why is my water sometimes cloudy?

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, sometimes a glass of water looks cloudy or milky. After a few seconds it clears up. The cloudiness might be caused by the water in the pipes being under a bit more pressure than the water in the glass, but is more likely due to tiny air bubbles in the water. Like any bubble, the air rises to the top of the water and goes into the air above, clearing up the water. Cloudy water, also known as white water, is caused by air bubbles in the water. It is completely harmless.

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