ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By

Wonder Acres Water System

PWS ID#: 1500324

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of California City a 21000 Hacienda Blvd; California City, CA 93505 (760) 338-8532 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 City of California City 以获得中文的帮助: 21000 Hacienda Blvd; California City, CA 93505 (760) 338-8532.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of California City o tumawag sa 21000 Hacienda Blvd; California City, CA 93505 (760) 338-8532 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ City of California City tại 21000 Hacienda Blvd; California City, CA 93505 (760) 338-8532 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of California City ntawm 21000 Hacienda Blvd; California City, CA 93505 (760) 338-8532 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Wonder Acres' drinking water is purchased entirely from the Mojave Public Utility District, which supplies the community's full water demand.



Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment for the Mojave Public Utility District water system has been conducted under the State of California's Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program, and a copy may be obtained by contacting the Mojave Public Utility District at 15844 K Street, Mojave, CA, (661) 824-4161.

Public Participation

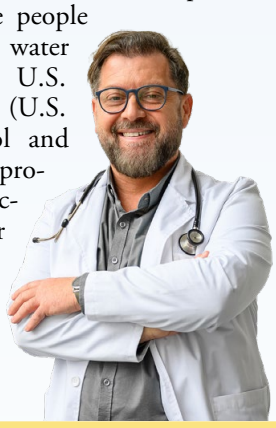
Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second and Fourth Tuesday of every month at 5:00PM at California City's City Hall 21000 Hacienda Blvd; California City, CA 93505.

Cross-Connections and Backflow

A cross-connection is a physical link between a potable and a nonpotable water supply. Cross-connections can create a public health hazard in the event of a backflow. Backflow is the undesirable reversal of fluids, chemicals, or any other foreign material into the public drinking water supply. Potential contamination hazards can include but are not limited to chemical plants, medical offices, veterinary clinics, laboratories, irrigation, and lawn sprinklers. Backflow can be prevented through simple plumbing changes, and when that's not possible, backflow prevention assemblies are installed. You can help prevent backflow by determining if you have any potential cross-connections in your home. Make sure faucets have an adequate gap between the faucet opening and the sink or tub. Make sure garden hoses are not left in pools or ponds, and install vacuum breakers on the hose bibs. If you have any questions or concerns regarding backflow, contact David Toledo, Water Operations Supervisor, at (760) 338-8532.

Important 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater.



Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call David Toledo, Water Operations Supervisor, at (760) 338-8532.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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 by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Q&A

Why does my water sometimes look cloudy or milky?
Cloudy or milky water is often caused by tiny air bubbles from changes in temperature, pressure, or system operations. Fill a clear glass with cold water and let it sit for a few minutes. If it clears from the bottom upward, the cloudiness is likely caused by air. If it does not clear or has unusual color, odor, or particles contact the California City Water Department.

Could a water-quality concern be related to my home's plumbing or water heater?
Sometimes taste, odor, discoloration, or particles can come from household plumbing, a water heater, softener, faucet, or aerator. If only hot water is affected, the water heater may be the source. If only one faucet is affected, check the faucet or aerator. If the issue occurs at several fixtures, compare both hot and cold water. If you are unsure, contact the California City Water Department.

Why Does Water Pressure Vary?



Water pressure can vary throughout Wonder Acres due primarily to differences in elevation. Areas that are closer in elevation to the area's storage reservoirs may experience lower pressure, while lower-elevation areas may experience higher pressure. Reservoir levels, water demand, and system operations can also cause normal changes in pressure.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Wonder Acres Water System 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, or 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 it tested, contact David Toledo, Water Operations Supervisor, at (760) 338-8532. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	13	<2-13	10	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	0.89	0.21-0.89	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer, and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2025	9.35	2.91-9.35	15	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)	2025	ND	NA	60	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2025	4.6	NA	10	NA	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [As N] (ppm)	2025	2.63	1.90-2.63	10	10	No	Runoff from leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium (ppb)	2025	16	<10-16	50	2.5	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating, erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	0.65	NA	80	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	1.1	<0.1-1.1	5TT	NA	No	Soil Runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	6.8	NA	20	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	2.2	ND-2.3	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.18	ND-0.19	0/5	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	250	NA	41.67	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	250	NA	180	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1000	NA	602	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES[1]							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Boron (ppm)	2025	1	NA	0.34	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	71	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	278	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2025	NA	NA	7.75	NA	NA	Natural water chemistry
Potassium (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	3.2	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	2025	50	NA	3.52	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

[1] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Grains/gal (grains per gallon): Grains of compound per gallon of water.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.