

- For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: <https://gemgrp.com/eReports/CNCA018371-1Y23>
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: [www. https://gemgrp.com/eReports/CNCA018371-1Y23](https://gemgrp.com/eReports/CNCA018371-1Y23)
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Joshua Basin Water District posted the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report on the District's website and then obtained a direct Uniform Resource Locator ("URL"). Staff sent out a notice including direct delivery web link in their billing cycle. Staff also included information that if the customer would prefer to obtain a hard copy through the mail they could return the perforated portion of the bill sheet to receive one. The District also made good faith effort to reach non-billing customers, (see attached list).

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

2022 Annual Water Quality Report Distribution

The Joshua Basin Water District Annual Water Quality Report was posted in the following locations during July.

- 61310 29 PALMS HWY @ HIGH DESERT MOTEL
- 61451 VERBENA RD. @ YUCCA TRAIL APARTMENTS
- 61380 29 PALMS HWY @ SAMS MARKET, SAMS PIZZA AND SMOKE & MORE
- 61259 29 PALMS HWY @ J.T MOTEL
- 61599 29 PALMS HWY @ ROYAL SIAM (THAI FOOD RESTURANT)
- 61627 29 PALMS HWY @ J.T LAUNDRY
- 61693 29 PALMS HWY @ J.T. HEALTH FOOD
- 62220 VERBENA @ QUAIL SPRINGS APARTMENT COMPLEX
- 6171 SUNBURST @ J.T. COMMUNITY CENTER
- 6117 VALLEY VIEW ST. @ TREE HAVEN R.V. PARK.
- 6426 VALLEY VIEW ST. @ LAZY H R.V. PARK
- 61794 29 PALMS HWY @ VALERO GAS STATION
- CAFETERIA @ COPPPER MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE
- 6465 PARK BLVD. @ J.T. LIBRARY

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

Presented By



**JOSHUA BASIN
WATER DISTRICT**

*Proudly providing water from an ancient
sourcewell into the future.*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PWS ID#: CA3610025



Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water comes from district-owned wells located throughout the community that draw groundwater from underground aquifers. The two aquifers that supply our water are in the Joshua Tree and Copper Mountain groundwater basins.

Important Health Information

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed for our system. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of higher does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized below.

- The State Board completed two drinking water source assessments for Joshua Basin Water District on August 24, 2001. These assessments examined the district's Wells 10 and 14 and determined these sources are most vulnerable to high-density residential septic systems.
- The district completed a drinking water source assessment for Well 15 in August 2007. This assessment determined that it is most vulnerable to low-density septic systems.
- A drinking water source assessment for Well 17 completed in August 2007 determined that it is most vulnerable to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Water Discharge Regulation-permitted discharges.
- A drinking water source assessment for Well 16 completed in September 2010 determined that it is most vulnerable to both high- and low-density septic systems and airport maintenance/fueling areas.

A copy of this report is available by contacting Stephen Corbin, Water Production Supervisor, at (760) 366-8438. A summary of the assessment may be requested by contacting the district's sanitary engineer from the State Board at (909) 383-5184 or (909) 383-4745 (fax). A copy of each source's complete assessment may be viewed at the Joshua Basin Water District office or the State Board San Bernardino District office, Government Center, Fourth Floor, 464 West Fourth Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401.

Community Participation

To learn more about the Joshua Basin Water District, please visit www.jbwd.com or attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings of the board of directors, Citizens Advisory Committee, Finance Committee, or Water Resources & Operations Committee. The board of directors meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 61750 Chollita Road or on Zoom. To enquire about meeting times, please call (760) 974-0057 or email LThompson@jbwd.com.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Sarah Johnson, General Manager, at (760) 366-8438.

Lead in Home 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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit <http://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8>.

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.

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 Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Think before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy>.



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 (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). 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 are 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
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	.83	0.58–1.14	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium [Total] ¹ (ppb)	2019	50	(100)	28.5	24–33	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	2.0	1	0.63	0.46–0.80	No	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2021	15	(0)	1.74	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	1.1	ND–2.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2019	NS ²	0.02	30	25–35	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2022	45	45	2.96	2.1–4.7	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	14.2	5.4–23	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	.061	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0.2	ND	0/22	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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.

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.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

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).

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	NS	13.8	6.0–17	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2022	15	NS	4	ND–10	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2020	1,600	NS	355	250–480	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	500	NS	48.7	7.2–120	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	1,000	NS	191	110–300	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5	NS	0.30	ND–18	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2020	5.0	NS	ND	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes



¹These are natural deposits.

²Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES²

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2022	1.6	ND–3.5
Bromoform (ppb)	2022	4.3	ND–11
Chloroform (ppb)	2022	0.4	ND–1.2
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2022	1.1	ND–2.2
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2022	3.23	ND–7.5
Sodium (ppm)	2020	46	37–61
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	18.5	15–22

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES²

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	1.65	1.58–1.73
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	2.05	1.82–2.28



Q&A



Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, do not use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing 7PC (that's code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

How much emergency water should I keep?

Typically, one gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for three days. Humans can survive without food for one month but can only survive one week without water.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water can be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

How many community water systems are there in the U.S.?

About 53,000 public water systems across the United States process 34 billion gallons of water per day for home and commercial use. Eighty-five percent of the population is served by these systems.

Which household activity wastes the most water?

Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40 percent of total water use). Toilets use about 4 to 6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

Desktop

Mobile



Hello JBWD Customers,
We are pleased to announce that our 2022 Annual Water Quality Report is available for you to view.

We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education.

Read more by clicking below.

[2022 Annual Water Quality Report](#)

2022 CCR Release Information

Sent June 20th 2023 at 7:15 am PDT

Subject JBWD 2022 Water Quality Report

Preheader Available now!

From name Joshua Basin Water District

From sjohnson@jbwd.com

Reply sjohnson@jbwd.com

Lists Customers

Email link <https://conta.cc/42QZ9Fp>

Send a test email

Enter up to 5 email addresses

TIER DROP NEWSLETTER



JULY 2023

APRIL 2023 Residential Gallons Per Capita
Water Use: 86.29 Gallons

*Note: Water savings data reflects water use three months in the past. Also, "gallons per capita" is the standard of "measure" for tracking water conservation efforts. **The State has determined our water use per person per day is 47 gallons by 2025, and 42 gallons by 2030. Keep saving, Joshua Tree!***



OUR MISSION STATEMENT:
To provide, protect, and maintain
Joshua Tree's water - our vital
community resource.



JULY HOLIDAY WATER DISTRICT CLOSURES

The District Office will be closed for all regular customer services on Tuesday, July 4, 2023 in observance of the Independence Day Holiday. In the event of a water system emergency, call: (760) 366-8438--our crews are on standby 24/7!

IMPORTANT MESSAGE: Fireworks are illegal and are dangerous to our community by sparking brush fires that can endanger people, properties, local wildlife and our beautiful desert, not to mention consume countless gallons of water to extinguish. Be wise and watchful for any signs of unsanctioned fireworks activity during this time of community celebration. Please participate only in commercially sponsored firework display events. Have a "safe" 4th of July!

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Holiday Closures/Fire Safety
- Upcoming Events and Meetings
- What's in our Water? The new Water Quality Report is here...
- Understanding our Aquifer
- Water Recharging and Banking
- Water in the Desert ART EXPO!
- It's High Water Use Season--July water saving tips
- In Case You Missed It & LIWAP 2!
- Curious Minds Want To Know.
- Fight the Bite!
- Your Leadership in Action
- July Farmers' Market Booth

Upcoming Events and Meetings:

Board of Directors meetings:

- Regular Meeting - Wednesday, July 5 - **CANCELLED**
- Regular Meeting - Wednesday, July 19 at 5:30 PM
- Finance Committee -Wednesday, July 12 at 9:00 AM - **CANCELLED**
- Water Resources & Ops- Wednesday, July 12 at 10:30 AM

Citizens Advisory Council:

- Tuesday, July 11 at 5:00 PM

- C.I.R.P. Update
- July Desert Gardening Tips
- Plant of the Month

Visit www.jbwd.com for agendas, Zoom links, locations and other info.

WHAT'S IN OUR WATER? THE NEW WATER QUALITY REPORT IS HERE!

JBWD monitors our water quality on a daily basis, 12 months out of the year. Those results are sent to the State (which is required by law) for review and evaluation by them, to determine if we are protecting our community's water. Each year by July 1st the Annual Water Quality Report (also called the Consumer Confidence Report) is published for the previous year. Click to view our new [2022 Water Quality Report](#)

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



Presented By



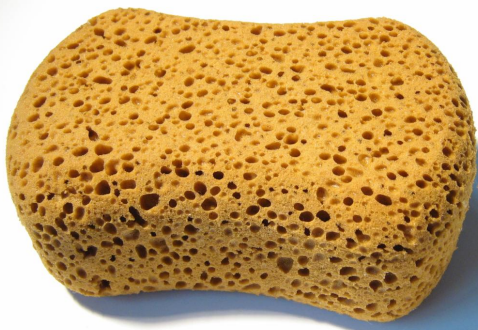
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PWS ID#: CA3610025

UNDERSTANDING OUR AQUIFER

1. OUR AQUIFER IS LIKE A
BIG SPONGE.

Water fills up in the open
spaces of the soil when the

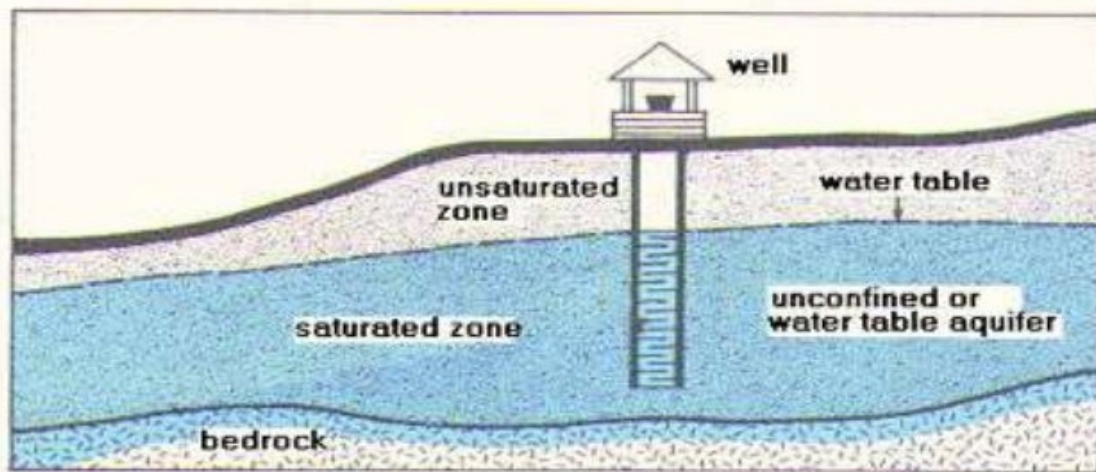


aquifer is at capacity. As a rule, it does not "collapse" (like some other aquifers comprised of different soils) when water levels drop, and generally retains its integrity while only becoming dryer as the water level goes lower. This explains how our ground water levels

decrease, without experiencing the sinking of our surface soil.

2. UNCONFINED AQUIFER (WATER TABLE AQUIFER):-

- × **Unconfined aquifers** are those into which water seeps from the ground surface directly above the **aquifer**.



Water Banking and \$Recharging\$ the Aquifer

Our water source is ancient, with very little natural replenishment from our annual rains. "Recharging" or *refilling* the aquifer, is a responsibility of the District, as mandated by the State of California. This is done generally each year by JBWD, who must *purchase* wholesale water (not potable)--then import it via the Morongo Basin Pipeline, and cleanse it naturally via our percolation ponds. This water is not free but is our best source for maintaining the water levels in our underground storage: the aquifer.

During our last drought, our Leadership Team initiated a contract with the State of California to be a recipient of excess water during heavy rainfall years. As our aquifer is massive, the storage space can accommodate far more water volume than we afford to buy each year. This means we can increase the underground water levels by storing the State's excess water, which improves the aquifer's health while preventing the State's water from just running out to the ocean. The State gives us a discount on the cost of this water *only when we draw on it*. This arrangement is called, "water banking"--and it's a win-win for everyone!

Good news! This year JBWD has been notified of the potential to water bank excess water.

GREATER JOSHUA TREE ART EXPO

SEP
8-17
2023

WATER IN
THE DESERT
— PRESERVING
OUR OASIS

JURIED ART
COMPETITION



The Mojave Water Agency, a state water supplier for many desert regional water providers, has partnered with the Hi-Desert Cultural Center's flagship art

**JURIED COMPETITION: 3 CATEGORIES
\$500 1ST PRIZE EACH CATEGORY**

CALL FOR ART: JUN 15-AUG 18, 2023

Cultural Center's flagship art gallery in Greater Joshua Tree to launch a premier Art Expo focusing on *Water In The Desert—Preserving Our Oasis*.

With water presenting itself as the new California "gold," this large juried exhibition invites all mediums of visual art expressions to highlight the overarching message that water is life—creating inspiration and dialogue that captures the plenishing life-giving force water offers for our quality of living.

EXHIBITION OPENING GALA: SEP 8, 2023

PUBLIC DISPLAY: SEP 8-17, 2023



JTGOCA.COM

JOSHUA TREE
GALLERY



OF CONTEMPORARY ART



IN CASE YOU MISSED IT...

Photo caption above: Locals inspect a few of the 90 free Palo Verde and Mesquite tree specimens offered by the University of California Riverside (UCR)/Master Gardener's program at the free tree giveaway held at JBWD in June.

- **The "Free water wise shade tree event** was so successful, that efforts to have a second event are being explored. Trees were purchased via grant funds obtained by UCR and provided by regional nurseries.
- **LIWAP**, also known as the "Low Income Water Assistance Program" visited JBWD for an onsite application assistance event on June 22. District staff and LIWAP representatives helped dozens of customers qualify for assistance.

Another LIWAP Day has now been slated! Check out the announcement



CURIOUS MINDS WANT TO KNOW:

Often, at our Farmers' Market booth or on social media, we get good questions that others may be asking. Here's more of a sample:

Q: How hard is our water?

A: Water with a high concentration of dissolved minerals--especially calcium and magnesium--that seemingly makes it difficult to lather with soap--generally identifies water as being *hard*.

The State Water Resources Control Board sets the range for measuring hard water. The *low* is 110 to a *high* of 300 parts per million.

The good news is: JBWD's water generally falls at the mid-point of this range. This means our water has enough good tasting *healthy* minerals within each glassful you drink from the tap, without it being overwhelmingly

JBWD Customers!

Our first Low Income Household Water Assistance program (LIHWAP) event was a HUGE success. Our approved customers saved over \$16,000. Representatives from the Community Action Partnership of San Bernardino will once again be joining us to assist in completing applications. Details listed on the flyer. We hope to see you on July 20th!

JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT
Proudly providing water from an ancient source... well into the future

JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT'S

LIHWAP

LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLD WATER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

DAY 2

- FREE COFFEE AND DONUTS -

<p>10AM - 3PM</p> <p>JULY 20, 2023</p> <p>JBWD</p> <p>BOARD ROOM</p> <p>61750 CHOLLITA RD JOSHUA TREE, CA</p>	<p>ITEMS TO BRING (REQUIRED)</p> <p>1) Current Water Bill</p> <p>2) Household income for last 4 weeks (noncash benefits, state/federal help, SNAP, EBT, IHSS, SSI, SSDI)</p> <p>3) Current Government Photo ID</p>
--	---

OUR FRIENDLY STAFF AND LIHWAP REPRESENTATIVES WILL ASSIST YOU WITH THE APPLICATION!



IT'S HIGH WATER USE SEASON: JULY WATER SAVING TIPS

- Read your water meter weekly--checking for evidence of small leaks before they get big.

See: [How to read your meter](#)

- Be sure all garden hoses have a shut-off nozzle *that don't leak*
- Use a commercial car wash service (they have to recycle water)
- If you are car washing at home, wash by "thirsty landscape or trees"
- Maintain your swamp cooler for maximum efficiency: [Tips to maintain a swamp cooler](#)
- Check your toilets for sneaky leaks using dye tabs or food coloring : [How to test your toilet for unseen/unheard leaks](#)
- Pre-chill / refrigerate drinking water to minimize running the faucet to gain cooler water
- Replace outdoor faucet O-ring washers if dripping

FIGHT THE BITE! Red Alert: Mosquitos Are Here... Maybe it's because we had a wet spring, or maybe it's because these unwelcome visitors hitch-hiked a ride with tourists and decided there's enough remnant water sources to call it home. Regardless, they are here. Did you know it only takes a bottle-cap full **of water** to provide a home for mosquito breeding? Or that it only takes seven to ten days for one mosquito alone to lay an average of 100 eggs each time? To learn more, visit: [Fight the Bite!](#) Meanwhile, protect yourself! **See below.**

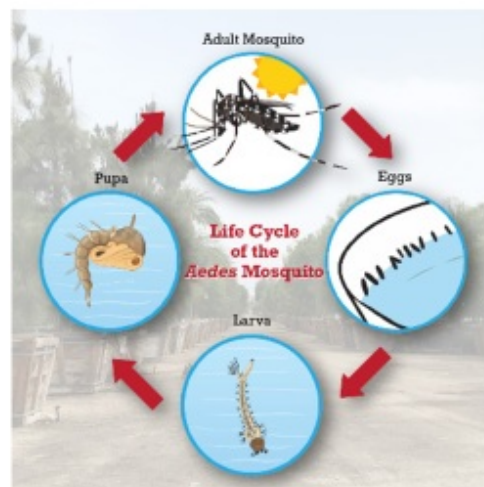


Invasive Mosquitoes are in Your Community and We Need Your Help

A new type of mosquito—invasive *Aedes*—is in your neighborhood, and they like to bite! These mosquitoes are not normally found in California, so they don't thrive in natural areas, but they live and thrive in cities and can be an extreme nuisance. Controlling these mosquitoes will not harm the ecosystem, but WILL help prevent pesky mosquito bites and the possible spread of diseases to people such as Zika, dengue, chikungunya, and yellow fever.

Aedes mosquitoes live in urban environments and often in people's backyards and patios—areas where mosquito and vector control districts can't easily inspect. **That's where you come in!** Be on the lookout for:

- ✓ Small, black mosquitoes with white stripes (about 1/4 inch long)
- ✓ Mosquitoes that bite during the day and at night—even indoors!
- ✓ Mosquito larvae (wigglers) swimming in stagnant water
- ✓ Eggs that look like tiny black seeds found on the insides of water containers



Aedes aegypti (Yellow Fever Mosquito)



Aedes albopictus (Asian Tiger Mosquito)



Aedes notoscriptus (Australian Backyard Mosquito)



Aedes aegypti mosquito eggs



Aedes notoscriptus mosquito larvae

Continued

What Happens in the Yard Stays in the Yard

Don't hand over your yard to the bloodsuckers

PROTECT YOURSELF



Do you have standing water in your yard? Check the following sources:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tires | <input type="checkbox"/> Toys | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle/mechanical supplies, wheelbarrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appliances | <input type="checkbox"/> Grills, furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Fountain, pond, pool |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buckets, bottles, cans | <input type="checkbox"/> Trash, recycling, | <input type="checkbox"/> Lawn ruts, holes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plants, pots, saucers | <input type="checkbox"/> Storage bins | <input type="checkbox"/> Gutters, drains |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pet dishes | <input type="checkbox"/> Air conditioner, swamp cooler | <input type="checkbox"/> Valves, pipes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bird baths | | |

If you have standing water, dump it!

- Dump and drain any standing water in the yard
- Empty water from saucers under pots and water-holding plants, such as bromeliads
- Throw away or turn over containers that could hold water
- Remove unused appliances, tires, or other items that could collect water

Stay safe from mosquitoes!

- Install/repair window and door screens to keep mosquitoes outside of your home
- Wear long-sleeve shirts, pants, and socks
- Wear repellent – at home and while traveling – when mosquitoes are active

YOUR LEADERSHIP IN ACTION

With Recent Board Action Items of Note:

New Meter Rates

At a special meeting in June, the Board of Directors voted 5-0 in favor of



increasing the cost of new development meters to offset the District's increased costs for installing them.

Background Information:

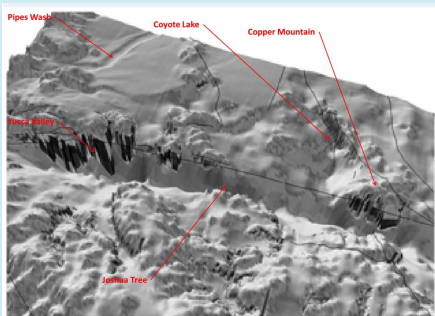
Years ago, our "Community Owned Water District" changed its business practice of absorbing or subsidizing the cost of "new construction" in a directive declaring that new development needs to pay its own way. With the recent exorbitant cost increase in product and materials, labor, and compliance mandates, the new meter charges are intended to cover the current outlay of the District's expenses to meet the requests for new construction meters.

Morongo Basin Pipeline Commission

Joshua Basin Water District held the quarterly Morongo Basin Pipeline Commission meeting in June. The Commission is made up of representatives from the project's benefactors: Marina West (Mojave Water Agency), Megan Close-Dees (Bighorn Desert-View Water Agency), Bob Stadum (Hi-Desert Water District), and JBWD's Board President, Tom Floen, Commission Chairperson.



The Commission oversees the shared use of the pipeline which provides supplemental water to our various aquifers. At this meeting, presenters from Mojave Water Agency discussed the State's water overage situation from the past 6 months, along with indicators that the State was considering water banking of its surplus water.



**JULY'S FARMERS' MARKET BOOTH:
"Where's the Water?"
*Understanding Our Aquifer***

If you are new to the area and looking around for signs of our "natural" source of drinking water, you might want to stop by our Farmers' Market Booth in July to learn about where it is.

You'll also learn what goes into JBWD maintaining the largest aquifer in the area. We'll have on display an X-ray vision-type photo--that will help you see below the earth's surface at the underground storage for our great tasting water.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (C.I.R.P.)

"60,243,332 gallons or 164 acre feet..."

That's how much water was returned to the ground through broken pipes last year! This water is often referred to as "water loss"--even though much of it, but not all of it--may seep back down to our aquifer. Unfortunately, that process can take years...

Market hours are 8AM-1PM. JBWD's booth is located on the west end of the Market.

Our C.I.R.P crews are working hard to save our water by replacing our old pipes. Meanwhile, our community must continue to identify and fix their own leaks quickly to also help save our water.

DESERT-SMART GARDENING TIPS FOR JULY

June Watering Schedule: Before 9:00 AM and after 6:00 PM

To prevent water from running off your property and flowing into streets or neighboring property, allow time for the water to soak into the soil; apply water for only 3 to 4 minutes--wait an hour, then repeat.

THIS MONTH IN YOUR DESERT-SMART LANDSCAPE:

Smart water-wise practices pay off now: Climate-adapted plants + Mulch + Deep watering = Less water use

- Check irrigation emitters, valves, and lines for clogs, leaks, and breaks
- Flush out lines by removing end caps with your water system on; sand or deposits in lines can clog emitters
- Leave a dripping hose at the drip-line of trees and shrubs to deeply soak soil once a month; set a timer to remind you to move hose to next plant
- Add to mulches as they decompose to conserve water, keep roots cool, and reduce frequency of watering
- Encourage repeat blooming by pinching or cutting back annuals, perennials, and shrubs

HISTORIC USES OF: Carob Tree *Ceratonia siliqua*

On Crete, this tree is called "harupya" (in Greek). In Mediterranean culture, the carob tree is revered as sacred, and has been a staple for centuries. What is it famous for?

1. Carob contains natural syrup, which is sweet and does not contain sugar, therefore it is recommended for people for whom sugar is avoided in their diets.
2. Carob, having a chocolate flavor, unlike cocoa and coffee, does not contain caffeine therefore it is often recommended as a useful substitute for coffee and cocoa for those who cannot drink coffee.
3. The product does not cause allergic reactions and is allowed to be consumed during pregnancy and breastfeeding.
4. Carob from not fried fruits acts as a reliable remedy for diarrhea, soothes the stomach. The environmentally friendly product is recommended even for babies.
5. Carob is a very useful product containing many vitamins and minerals: potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, vitamins A, B and B2. The main components of it are vitamin B9 and, especially, vitamin D, which is considered to have impact on growth, therefore, the syrup, containing it, is often recommended for children to prevent rickets.

The presence of calcium (24.3%) makes Carob a valuable product for those who have problems with bones, and, namely, people with the disease osteoporosis caused by a lack of calcium in the bones.

July 2023 Plant of the Month

Carob Tree *Ceratonia siliqua*

Plant Form: Evergreen tree, shrub
Water Use: Very low
Mature Size: 30-45 ft. tall x wide
Exposure: Full sun
Bloom Time: Fall (Sept – Nov), Winter (Dec)
Native to: Mediterranean region, Iran
Hardiness: Cold hardy to 20°F

Carob Tree, best known for its cultivated seed pods used as a substitute for chocolate, is also valued for its ornamental landscape qualities. Its dense canopy of glossy, evergreen foliage makes a wonderful shade tree. Allowed to grow naturally, it retains its bushy form as a multi-stemmed shrub with branches to the ground, useful as a big hedge. If the plant is trained as a tree, with lower branches removed, it grows into a dense, rounded tree. Trees are either male or female, with both needed to produce carob fruit. Female trees produce flattened, brown leathery pods 1 foot long, which can be messy and may require occasional clean-up. Request a male tree to avoid fruit drop. Young trees may need winter protection the first year or two. Water infrequently and deeply until established, after which little or no summer water may be needed. Use as a shade tree, windbreak, sound barrier, or tall hedge.



Alliance for Water
Awareness and Conservation

For more information on low-water-use gardening,
contact your local water provider or go to

www.mojavewater.org/conservation/awac/

Photos © 2023 Robin Kobaly – Content © 2023 The Power of Plants (www.PowerofPlants.com)
Produced by The SummerTree Institute (www.SummerTree.org)

Joshua Basin Water District
www.jbwd.com



Joshua Basin Water District | 61750 Chollita Rd. , Joshua Tree, CA 92252

[Unsubscribe sjohnson@jbwd.com](mailto:sjohnson@jbwd.com)

[Update Profile](#) | [Constant Contact Data
Notice](#)

Sent by bykjradsnich@gmail.com powered by



Try email marketing for free today!