# CITY OF VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT

## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Issued May 2026



## GOOD TASTING, HIGH-QUALITY WATER SUPPLY

We are proud to provide our customers with reliable, affordable, and exceptional quality drinking water that is known for its good taste.

Our water comes from a local underground basin called the Alto Subarea of the Upper Mojave River Basin. It provides more than seven billion gallons of water each year to the residents we serve. We purchase additional water from the Mojave Water Agency that also comes from wells in the Alto Subarea that are replenished with imported water.

Our water is delivered through 33 wells and a large network of pipelines, pumps, reservoirs, treatment plants, and other facilities.

Please see the inside pages to learn more about the high-quality water we deliver to you.


**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Elizabeth Becerra, Mayor

Bob Harriman, Mayor Pro Tem

Tiffany Gaudin, Council Member

Leslie Irving, Council Member

Corrine Mora, Council Member

**MANAGEMENT**

Arnold Villarreal, Water Manager

***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.***

## MORE INFORMATION 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## ADVICE FOR IMMUNO-COMPROMISED INDIVIDUALS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

## INFORMATION ABOUT WATER QUALITY

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. Additionally, water can also 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.

## DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Source water assessments were conducted in 2002 for all active wells and in 2010 for wells #144 and #209 to identify potential sources of contamination and help develop methods to protect the water supply.



All District water comes from an underground aquifer that is potentially vulnerable to contamination from a variety of sources, including: high-density housing; commercial, industrial, and residential sewer collection systems; apartments and condominiums; auto gasoline stations and body and repair shops; golf courses; high and low density septic systems; electronic and electrical manufacturing; dry cleaners; funeral homes and graveyards; utility stations and maintenance areas; underground storage tanks that leak; sand and gravel mining; wood pulp, paper processing and mills; fleet, truck and bus terminals; animal operations; illegal activities, including unauthorized dumping; transportation corridors, including roads, streets, freeways and state highways; furniture repair and manufacturing; contractor and government agency equipment storage yards; and office buildings and complexes; mall parking lots; other water supply wells; storm drain discharge points; injection wells, dry wells, and sumps; RV and mini storage; transportation corridors, monitoring and test wells; hardware, lumber, and parts stores; and motor pools.

**Copies of the complete assessments are available for public inspection** at the Public Works/Water counter located on the first floor of Victorville City Hall, by contacting Arnold Villarreal, Water Manager, at (760) 245-6424, or at the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water, SWRCB-DDW, San Bernardino District Office located at 464 West Fourth Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA. 92401.

# VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT: RESULTS OF 2025 DRINKING-WATER-QUALITY TESTS

The District tests for hundreds of substances. The tables on these pages list substances detected in your drinking water in 2025. As the charts show, very few substances could even be detected.

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | VVWD Average | VVWD Range | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Arsenic* (ppb) | 7.1 | 0 – 24 | 10 | 0.004 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Total Chromium (ppb) | 0.7 | 0 – 17 | 50 | 100 | NO | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium 6 (ppb) | 5.7 | 0 – 19 | 50 | .02 | NO | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 0.45 | 0 – 1 | 2.0 | 1 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as No3) (ppm) | 1.05 | 0 – 3 | 10 | 10 | NO | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | VVWD Average | VVWD Range | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 5.9 | 0 – 17 | 80 | N/A | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb) | 0.4 | 2.6 | 60 | N/A | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Disinfectants | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | VVWD Average | VVWD Range | MRDL | MRDLG | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 0.74 | 0 – 1 | 4 | 4 | NO | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # of Samples | 90th Percentile Level Detected | | Sites over AL | AL | PHG | Major Sources in Drinking water |
| Lead (total) (ppb) | 50 | None | N/D | N/D | 0 | 0 | Customer Household Plumbing |
| Copper (total) (ppb) | 50 | None | N/D | N/D | 0 | 0 | Customer Household Plumbing |

| Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | VVWD Average | VVWD Range | Secondary MCL | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Chloride (ppm) | 9.6 | 2 – 42 | 500 | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance (Micromhos) | 261 | 190 – 500 | 1600 | NO | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 24 | 4 – 140 | 500 | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 166 | 37 – 320 | 1000 | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 0.07 | 0 – .70 | 5 | NO | Soil runoff |

| Unregulated Parameters That May be of Interest to Consumers | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | VVWD Average | VVWD Range | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Notification Level |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | 94 | 80 – 140 | N/S | N/S | |
| Calcium (ppm) | 12 | 0 – 42 | N/S | N/S | |
| Hardness (ppm) | 36 | 0 – 130 | N/S | N/S | |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 1.1 | 0 – 7 | N/S | N/S | |
| Potassium (ppm) | 0.9 | 0 – 2.2 | N/S | N/S | |
| pH | 8.8 | 0 – 10 | N/S | N/S | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 45 | 21 – 66 | N/S | N/S | |

| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 0 | More than 5% of Monthly Samples are Positive | 0 | Naturally present in the Environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. Coli | 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 |

**While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Tested for Synthetic Organics: None detected.*

# 2025 – IMPORTED WATER FROM MOJAVE WATER AGENCY

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.

| **Inorganic w/ Primary Drinking Water Standards** | | | | | | | **Wells 1,2,3,4, & 5** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminants | Average | Sample Range | MCL | PHG | Sample Date | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Chromium-6 (ug/L) | 0.46 | 0.34 – 0.61 | 10 | 0.02 | 2025 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities |
| Fluoride (mg/L) (Naturally Occurring) | 0.25 | 0.23 – 0.27 | 2 | 1 | 2025 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate as N (mg/L) (NO3-N) | 0.51 | 0.41 – 0.61 | 10 | 10 | 2025 | NO | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate + Nitrite (mg/L) (as N) | 0.51 | 0.41 – 0.61 | 10 | 10 | 2025 | NO | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ug/L) | <5.0 | <5.0 – 7.7 | 50 | 30 | 2025 | NO | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | **Wells 1,2,3,4, & 5** |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 1.0 | <1.0 – 1.5 | 20 | 0.43 | 2025 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfectant Byproducts** | | | | | | | **Sample results are from the distribution system from Wells 1,2,3,4, & 5** |
| Haloacetic Acids (ug/L) (HAA5) | <1.0 | <1.0 – 1.2 | 60 | N/A | 2025 | NO | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L) (TTHM) | 5.1 | <1.0 – 12.2 | 80 | N/A | 2025 | NO | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| **Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels** | | | | | | **Wells 1,2,3,4, & 5** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminants | Average | Sample Range | Secondary MCL | Sample Date | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 28 | 26 – 31 | 500 | 2025 | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Odor (units) | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2025 | NO | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 280 | 270 – 300 | 1600 | 2025 | NO | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 16 | 15 – 18 | 500 | 2025 | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 192 | 150 – 220 | 1000 | 2025 | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 0.41 | <0.10 – 0.74 | 5 | 2025 | NO | Soil runoff |

| **Disinfection Residual** | | | | | | **Sample results are from the distribution system from Wells 1,2,3,4, & 5** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Constituent | Average | Sample Range | MCL | PHG(MCLG) | Sample Date | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Chlorine (mg/L) | 0.54 | 0.19 – 0.96 | 4 | 4 | Weekly | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

| **Constituents that may be of interest to consumers** | | | | **Wells 1,2,3,4, & 5** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminants | Average | Range | Sample Date | Note |
| Bicarbonate (mg/L) | 94 | 86 – 100 | 2025 | No PHG or MCL's available |
| Calcium (mg/L) | 30 | 28 – 33 | 2025 | No PHG or MCL's available |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | 4.9 | 4.7 – 5.1 | 2025 | No PHG or MCL's available |
| pH | 7.5 | 7.4 – 7.6 | 2025 | No PHG or MCL's available |
| Potassium (mg/L) | 1.4 | 1.3 – 1.5 | 2025 | No PHG or MCL's available |
| Sodium (mg/L) | 15 | 14 – 16 | 2025 | No PHG or MCL's available |
| Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (mg/L) | 78 | 70 – 84 | 2025 | No PHG or MCL's available |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L) | 94 | 90 – 100 | 2025 | No PHG or MCL's available |
| Aggressive Index | 11.22 | 11.10 – 11.39 | 2025 | No PHG or MCL's available |

# ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THIS REPORT

These abbreviations and definitions of water-quality goals and standards will help you better understand the water-quality information in this report. The information shows how your water compares to requirements established by state and federal regulators to safeguard public health.

**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. Environ- mental 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.

**Micromhos per cm (uS/cm):** A measure of conductivity.

**N/A:** Not applicable.**N/S:** No Standard.

**ND:** Not Detected.

**NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit.

**pCi/L:** Pico curies per liter, a measure of radiation.

**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 or ug/L:** 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 mg/L (milligrams per liter):** 1 PPM or 1 mg/L is equal to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.

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

**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.

**µS/cm:** a measure of conductance.

**<:** Less than the detection limit.

Radon is an unregulated chemical, therefore, there are no State drinking water standards for radon in California. Radon was detected at Wells 2-5 during the initial sampling in 2010 with results ranging from 479- 589 pCi/L and an average of 546 pCi/L. All wells were below the U.S. EPA MCL advisory level of 4,000 pCi/L. Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell, and is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in a home. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon levels in your home, you can test the air. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, contact the radon program via email at radonprogram@cdph.ca.gov or by calling 1-800-745-7236. You can also contact the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline, 1-800-557-2366.

## Water Conservation Tips

Victorville

1. Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks.
2. Install water-saving shower heads and take shorter showers.
3. Use your dishwasher and washing machine only when fully loaded.
4. Don't let water run while brushing your teeth, washing your face and shaving.
5. Instead of dumping water down the drain, use it to water plants or for cleaning.
6. Use the garbage disposal less and the garbage more. Or even better, compost the scraps.

### Watering Schedule

| Season | Months | Hours |
|---|---|---|
| Summer | June - September | 10pm - 6am |
| Winter | October - May | 9am - 3pm |

**Addresses ending in even numbers**
(0, 2, 4, 6, or 8) Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday

**Addresses ending in odd numbers**
(1, 3, 5, 7, or 9) Wednesday, Friday, & Sunday

### EVERY DROP COUNTS

**Water Conservation Division**
866-955-4426
www.victorvilleCA.gov/Conserve
14343 Civic Drive
Victorville, CA 92395

## CITY OF VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT

14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92392-5887 • 760-955-5000 General Information • www.VictorvilleCA.gov

**How to Get Involved**
Board of Director meetings are always open to the public. They are held at the Victorville City Hall Council Chambers, located at 14343 Civic Drive in Victorville, California on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m.

**Please Call With Your Questions**
For more information about your water quality, call Arnold Villarreal at 760-245-6424 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday or Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

**En Español**
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Si usted no comprende esta información, por favor pida a alguien que se la traduzca o llámenos al 760-245-6424.