ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2018

Presented By

HI-DESERT WATER DISTRICT

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

PWS ID#: CA3610073

Our Mission Continues

Hi-Desert Water District (HDWD) is once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2018. 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 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.

Infrastructure Repair and Improvements

The district's continued commitment to supply its customers with safe drinking water requires ongoing improvements within the distribution system. Water mains, tanks, wells, pressure regulating stations, and booster stations are all part of the system that we are upgrading and maintaining throughout the district. This year, our in-house Capital Replacement Program has been dedicated to replacing old, undersized steel pipe; in 2018 20,295 feet of steel pipe was replaced, leaving approximately 34 miles of steel pipe of the 300 miles of pipe within the system. We also rehabilitated two water tanks as part of our tank maintenance program this past year.

Community Participation

You are invited to attend Hi-Desert Water District's Board of Directors meetings, normally scheduled on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 5:30 p.m. Board meetings are held in the district's administration office located at 55439 29 Palms Highway, Yucca Valley, California. Information on regularly scheduled meetings is available online at www.hdwd.com, by calling the district secretary at (760) 228-6267, or by emailing the information desk at info@hdwd.com.

Informative tours of the district's operations are available to our customers.

Milky Water

You might see a glass of water looking cloudy or milky, and after a few seconds, it miraculously clears up. The cloudiness is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water. Like any gas, the air will work its way to the surface of the water and return to the atmosphere. Milky or cloudy water is completely harmless. Just let it sit for a minute or two, and it will clear up.

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 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

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;

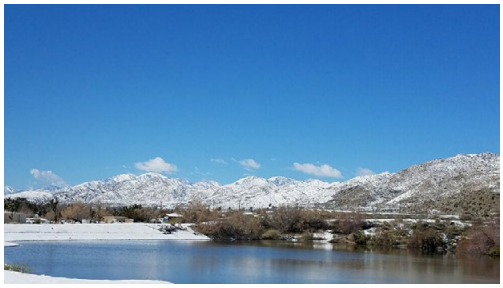
Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Warren Basin, located in the heart of Yucca Valley, is the main source of our drinking water. It runs west to east, with Ames Basin located in the northern part of the district. To maintain a healthy groundwater basin and water levels in Warren Basin, the district has been importing water through the State Water Project via Mojave Water Agency (MWA) into three recharge locations: Sites 3, 6, and 7. In 2018 the district extracted approximately 2,854 acre-feet (1 acre-foot = 325,851 gallons), with a daily average demand of 7.82 acre-feet, from the two aquifers and recharged approximately 4,118 acre-feet per year into Warren Basin from the State Water Project.

The district's distribution system serves 25,132 residents with 10,665 service connections. It covers over 300 miles of piping and is served by 12 active groundwater wells supplying a total of 6,425 gallons per minute. There are 16 water storage reservoirs that feed 18 pressure zones with a total storage capacity of 13.34 million gallons to the active service connections serving the Town of Yucca Valley and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County known as the Mesa.



Your Elected Board of Directors

Dan Munsey President 2018 - 2022
Roger Mayes Vice President 2018 - 2022
Bob Stadum Director 2017 - 2020
Sheldon Hough Director 2018 - 2022
Sarann Graham Director 2017 - 2020

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please feel free to contact Steve Schwab, Water Quality Technician, at (760) 365-8333, ext 210.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available for review at HDWD. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our water source. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the basin's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

Septic systems within Warren Basin have the highest potential of contaminants that can affect groundwater. Septage can infiltrate the groundwater supply, causing nitrate contamination in excess of maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Nitrates in excess of the MCL can cause methemoglobinemia, also referred to as blue baby syndrome.

Construction on the wastewater treatment and water reclamation facility began on January 16, 2018, and is scheduled for completion in 2021. This will reduce the number of septic systems, which will help remove the threat of nitrate infiltration to the aquifer. HDWD began laying the first wastewater piping in January 2017. In 2018 approximately 24 miles of 6- to 21-inch piping was installed, along with 422 manholes and 20.5 miles of paving.

Treatment Train Description

The district continuously chlorinates the water supply all year. A sodium hypochlorite solution below 1 percent is made on-site and injected into the distribution system at 1 part per million (ppm) with a goal of 0.2 ppm at the end of the system.

A few wells that extract water from the deeper portions of our aquifer have exceeded the state's MCL for arsenic and nitrate. Water from these wells may require treatment before entering the distribution system for consumption. The district currently treats one active well (16 E) for arsenic and nitrates by utilizing an approved treatment technique in which the well water with high concentrations of arsenic and nitrate is blended with that of two other wells with lower concentrations. The district monitors delivered water weekly and reports the results to the State Water Resources Control Board on a monthly basis.

School Lead Sampling

In 2017, there were six schools within the District's boundaries that requested lead sampling and five different sampling locations per school were tested.

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 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. 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.

Test Results

Our water was monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule from January 1 through December 31, 2018. 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
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	10	0.004	0.54	ND–2.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.63	ND–1.33	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	2018	50	(100)	2	ND–5.8	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	2.0	1	0.29	0.21–0.57	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2018	15	(0)	7.52	1.74–14.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	NS[1]	0.02	1.48	ND–4.7	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2018	10	10	2.9	0.92–8.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	80	NA	15.5	10–21	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2018	20	0.43	8.45	5.4–11.5	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)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	0.17	0/31	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0.2	6.3	0/31	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2018	200	NS	36.25	ND–290	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2018	500	NS	44.25	11–65	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2018	300	NS	126.25	ND–790	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	500	NS	30.62	11–41	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	1,000	NS	265.4	170–350	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018	5	NS	0.169	ND–3.9	No	Soil runoff

[1] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PART 3 (UCMR3) [2]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2014	0.014	ND–0.19	Stabilizer or solvent in manufacturing
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	33.19	ND–100	Defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product
Molybdenum (ppb)	2014	4.6	1.2–24	Naturally occurring
Strontium (ppb)	2014	280.47	150–360	Naturally occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	3.62	1.5–5.6	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [2]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2018	100.5	80–180	Naturally occurring
Calcium (ppm)	2018	38.3	21–47	Naturally occurring
PH (Units)	2018	8.03	7.8–8.2	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	2018	1.66	1.1–2.1	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2018	39	33–55	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2018	100.5	80–180	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness (ppm)	2018	120.5	65–160	Naturally occurring

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.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

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.

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).

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