

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Mojave Water Agency
Water System Number:	CA-3610129

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on March 30, 2022__ (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Christy Huiner	Title: Senior Water Resource Analyst
Signature: <i>Christy Huiner</i>	Date: March 30, 2022
Phone number: (760) 946-7066	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: _____
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.mojavewater.org_____
- 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: www._____
- 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.mojavewater.org_____
- 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.

Mojave Water Agency is a water wholesaler and provides water to these retail agencies:

Liberty Utilities, Adelanto Water District, Hesperia Water District, Victorville Water District.
Director of Engineering and Operations, Mike Simpson, emailed the supervisors/managers of those districts. Additionally it was posted to www.mojavewater.org the Agency's website and made available at the office, 13846 Headquarters Drive, Apple Valley CA 92307

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.

Public places CCR was posted:

Mojave Water Agency Main Office

13846 Headquarters Drive, Apple Valley CA 92307

From: [Mike Simpson](#)
To: avillarreal@victorvilleca.gov; [Luis Sierras](#); [Sam Arvizu](#)
Cc: [Doug Kerns](#); [Christy Huiner](#); [Charlene Engeron](#)
Subject: 2021 CCR
Date: Wednesday, March 30, 2022 4:04:22 PM
Attachments: [2021 CCR.pdf](#)

Arnold / Luis,

Please find attached MWA's 2021 Consumer Confidence Report.

If you have any questions feel free to contact me.

Michael Simpson
Director of Operations

MOJAVE WATER AGENCY

13846 CONFERENCE CENTER DRIVE

APPLE VALLEY, CA 92307

(760) 946-7035 OFFICE

(760) 490-4056 Cell

Issued March 2022



2021

Contact Us



13846 Conference Center Dr.
Apple Valley, CA 92307



PublicAffairs@mojavewater.org



760-946-7000



www.mojavewater.org

Questions:

For questions about this report or the water system, contact Director of Operations Michael Simpson at (760) 946-7000 during our regular office hours:

M-Th 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Alternating Fridays 8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Closed on Holidays

Consumer Confidence Report

The Mojave Water Agency (MWA) is pleased to provide our annual Consumer Confidence Report. It provides the results of our extensive water quality tests conducted in 2021.

Some results represent the most recent sampling which could be from previous years as indicated. We encourage you to review this report which provides a description of where your water comes from and detailed information about your water quality.

Allison Febbo

General Manager

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

2022 *Board of Directors*



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**MWA Board Meetings are open to the public
at 9:30 a.m. on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of
each month.**



From the Board of Directors

Our commitment to you...

More than 60 years ago, the voters in the Mojave Desert region approved the creation of the Mojave Water Agency to participate in the State Water Project (SWP) to bring water from Northern California to the desert.

In 2013, MWA completed the first phase of the Regional Recharge and Recovery Project (R3), which pumps imported and stored SWP water using groundwater wells from our local aquifers along the Mojave River in Hesperia and Apple Valley. MWA, a water wholesaler, is able to provide this water to local purveyors, including the Victorville Water District, Hesperia Water District, Liberty Utilities, and City of Adelanto.

We are proud to announce that water provided by the Mojave Water Agency has met all of California's Drinking Water standards. Through MWA's trained and certified water professionals, customers have the security of knowing their drinking water has proper monitoring and oversight. We are committed to providing our customers with reliable, high-quality drinking water.



2021

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Wells 1-5

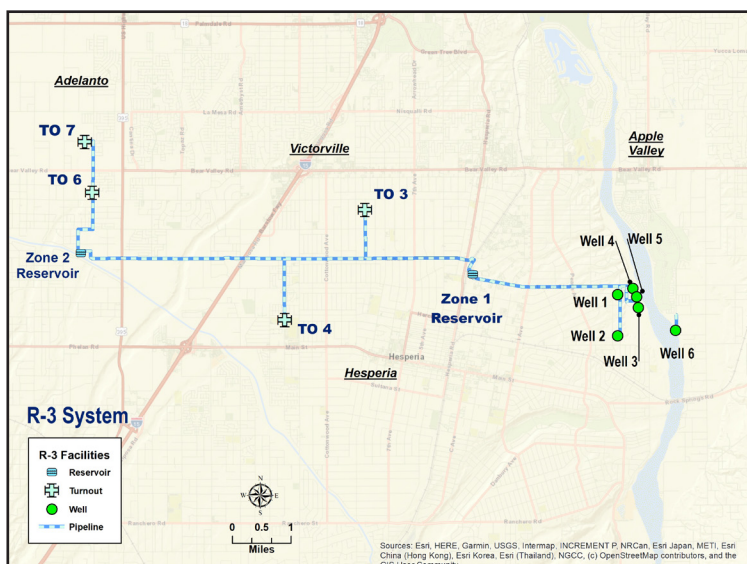
This report includes results from several tests for various constituents. Mojave Water Agency routinely monitors for constituents in the Agency's drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. Substances that are not detected (ND) are not listed. Values accompanied by < indicate a result less 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. These wells provide high quality drinking water through service connections to the cities of Victorville, Hesperia and Adelanto upon request. Contact your local water provider for detailed information on your water quality and where your water comes from.

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
Fluoride (mg/L) (Naturally Occurring)	0.28	0.25 - 0.32	2	1	2019	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	0.47 - 0.60	10	10	2021	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	0.47 - 0.60	10	10	2021	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.72	<1.0 - 1.3	20	0.43	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	<1.0	<1.0 - 1.8	5	0	2019	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)	1.8	<1.0 - 4.9	60	N/A	2021	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L) (TTHM)	12.7	2.1 - 29.3	80	N/A	2021	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)	22	18 - 25	500	2019	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Odor (units)	1	1	3	2019	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	240	220 - 250	1600	2019	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (mg/L)	15	13 - 17	500	2019	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	146	130 - 170	1000	2019	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.10	<0.10 - 0.60	5	2019	NO	Soil runoff	
Disinfection Residuals							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)	0.45	0.18 - 1.20	4	4	Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Unregulated Contaminants							Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5
Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	NL	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Vanadium (ug/L)	<3.0	<3.0 - 3.2	None	None	50	2019	Vanadium is a naturally occurring "rare earth" element that is found in the earth's crust
Constituents that may be of interest to consumers							Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5
Constituents	Average	Range	Sample Date	Note			
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	86	81 - 89	2019	No PHG or MCL's available			
Calcium (mg/L)	27	24 - 30	2019	No PHG or MCL's available			
Magnesium (mg/L)	4.2	3.5 - 4.9	2019	No PHG or MCL's available			
pH	7.5	7.4 - 7.7	2019	No PHG or MCL's available			
Potassium (mg/L)	1.5	1.3 - 1.6	2019	No PHG or MCL's available			
Sodium (mg/L)	15	14 - 16	2019	No PHG or MCL's available			
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	70	67 - 73	2019	No PHG or MCL's available			
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	86	73 - 96	2019	No PHG or MCL's available			
Aggressive Index	11.21	11.09 - 11.34	2019	No PHG or MCL's available			

Regional Recharge and Recovery

Water Supply



Mojave Water Agency's R3 water supply is 100 percent groundwater. The Agency obtains its source of groundwater from six (6) vertical wells which are located in the Alto Subarea of the Upper Mojave River Groundwater Basin. Each well has a capacity of approximately 3,500 gallons per minute. The Agency maintains two (2) storage reservoirs that have a combined capacity of approximately 7.5 million gallons.

To help monitor and keep your water safe, staff uses a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to monitor reservoir levels, chlorine levels, and well status. The SCADA system provides remote operation and monitoring capabilities, increased security, and advanced notification. This is just one of the ways the Agency provides you with safe and reliable drinking water.

Source Water Assessment

Source water assessments were conducted for Wells 1-5 in June 2012 and Well 6 was conducted in September 2011. The assessments are summarized in the table below. A copy of the complete source water assessment and vulnerability assessment can be obtained by contacting the Mojave Water Agency at 13846 Conference Center Dr., Apple Valley, CA 92307; or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessments be mailed to you by contacting the Mojave Water Agency at (760) 946-7000 or SWRCB District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

Source Number	Source ID	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)
001	Well No.1	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ² - Septic systems– high density [$>1/\text{acre}$]
002	Well No.2	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ² - Septic systems– high density [$>1/\text{acre}$]
003	Well No.3	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ²
004	Well No.4	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ²
005	Well No.5	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ²
006	Well No.6	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ² - Septic systems– high density [$>1/\text{acre}$] Wells– Agricultural / Irrigation

En Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Mojave Water Agency a 760-946-7000 para asistirlo en español.

Adelanto Joins MWA Recharge Project

As California faces its third worst drought in recorded history, the residents of Adelanto now have access to potable drinking water sourced from the Mojave Water Agency's Regional Recharge and Recovery Project (R3).

In 1960, the Mojave Water Agency was formed when voters approved to participate in the State Water Project. This resulted in the construction of an infrastructure system of canals, dams, storage facilities, and pipelines to deliver water from Northern California and store it in the local aquifer to enhance, or "recharge," the water supply of the Mojave Basin.

The first phase of the Mojave Water Agency's R3 project was launched in 2013 to deliver these Mojave Basin water supplies to Hesperia, Victorville and Apple Valley.

The Adelanto extension was planned since the inception of the project and was

completed June 18, 2021 with a ribbon-cutting celebration.

Adelanto Mayor Gabriel Reyes, said, "This project is an important investment in the infrastructure of our community. Adelanto can now be sustainable with this amazing partnership."

Constructed by Nicholas Construction, Inc. and managed by engineering firm Kennedy Jenks, the project cost was \$5.1 million, which was funded by the Mojave Water Agency, the City of Adelanto, and grant funds from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Water Resources Prop 1. Program.

Kimberly Cox, MWA Division 1 Director, said, "This project was critical to the Agency's mission to collaboratively manage groundwater basins sustainably, import water responsibly, and address risks proactively using sound science."



Water in the Environment

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 that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can occur naturally 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.

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.

How we protect water quality *For you and your family*

1. Extensive Testing

Water quality technicians test the water weekly for bacteriological activity at six locations. We also perform bacteriological tests on each active well site monthly. The samples are tested by an independent state certified lab.

2. Disinfect for Safety

A small amount of chlorine is added at a centralized location on a continual basis to ensure the water remains free of any bacteria.

3. Flush the System

Staff periodically flushes water out of blow-offs, key flush points within the distribution system, at a high velocity to remove small amounts of natural sand and minerals that can slowly build up in pipelines. This happens because our water comes from deep groundwater wells.

Additional General Information *About Drinking Water*

Are Special Precautions Needed?

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's 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. Mojave Water Agency is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure please check <https://www.epa.gov/lead> or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

Sensitive populations may be more vulnerable

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. 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.

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. The tables in this report indicate which minerals and substances have been detected in the water provided by Mojave Water Agency. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

You can also go to the following websites for more information:

U.S. EPA - www.epa.gov/safewater

CA State Water Resources Control Board - www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers notification to local political jurisdictions and customers.

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

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standard: Requirements that ensure appearance, taste, and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

Secondary MCL's (SMCL): Are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Non-detected.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

µS/cm: a measure of conductance.

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

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).

< : Less than the detection limit.

1 mg/L is equivalent to one second of time in approx. 11 1/2 days.

1 ug/L is equivalent to one second of time in approx. 32 years.

