ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority

Water System Number: CA3601145

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **06/28/2018** 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.

Certified by: Name: Logan Olds

Signature:

Title: General Manager

Phone Number: (760)246-2886 Date: 28 June 2018

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

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Hand Delivered

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. Vvwra.com
- ☐ 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)
- ☐ 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 address: www._____

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

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

Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority
Shift Change Request

Date: 6/14/18

I Moses Castro have asked Johnny Bustos to work my ~~shift~~ on call on 7/4 – 11 18 so that I will be able to take a vacation day/floating holiday. I understand that this change cannot extend for a period of more that one day. This request if being made so that the facility will not be short staffed on this date.

Signed: _____
(person initiating change)

I understand that by signing this agreement I am responsible and obligated to work this shift.

Signed: _____
(person accepting shift)

Note: This shift change can only be used on Friday or Monday, the days the plant is short on staff.

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority** Report Date: June 25, 2018

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority – Wastewater Treatment Plant located at 20111 Shay Road, Victorville, CA 92394.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Our water comes from two wells drilled about 160 feet into an underground source of water. These wells are located not further than 50 feet north-west rear of the two story administration building at the wastewater treatment plant. Environmental Health Services of San Bernardino County completed our Source Water Assessment in December of 2002. Based on this assessment, our sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Lagoons/liquid wastes and sewer collection systems. A copy of the assessment may be obtained from VVWRA by phone at (760) 246-8638 or a copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: Environmental Health Services, 385 N Arrowhead Ave., 2nd Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0160.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Third Thursday of each month Board meetings are held at: 14343 Civic Dr. Victorville, CA 92392

For more information, contact: Logan Olds, General Manager Phone: (760) 246-8638

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

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.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(1)	(1)	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	(0)	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	(0)	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2017	5	0.32	(0)	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing

								systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2017	5	0.059	(0)	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2016	94 (ppm)	92-96 (ppm)	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2016	135 (ppm)	130-140 (ppm)	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Heterotrophic Plate Count bacteria (CFU/mL)	2016	4 (CFU/mL)	ND - 31 (CFU/mL)	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2016	1.708 (pCi/L)	0.926-2.49 (pCi/L)	15 (pCi/L)	0.004 (pCi/L)	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2016	4.2 (ppb)	3.9-4.5 (ppb)	10 (ppb)	0.004 (ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2016	.079 (ppm)	.076 -.082 (ppm)	1 (ppm)	2 (ppm)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	ND (ppm)	<0.050-<0.050 (ppm)	(1.3) (ppm)	0.3 (ppm)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2016	.195 (ppb)	.17-.22 (ppb)	10 (ppb)	0.02 (ppb)	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2016	ND (ppb)	<5.0-<5.0	(AL=15) (ppb)	0.2 (ppb)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2016	ND (ppb)	<5.0-<5.0 (ppb)	50 (ppb)	30 (ppb)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and

						chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2017	26 (ppb)		80 (ppb)	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	1.63 (ppm)	0.00-2.0 (ppm)	[MRDL = 4.0 (as CL2)] (ppm)	[MRDLG = 4.0 (as CL2)] (ppm)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors (TOC) (ppm)	2016	0.645 (ppm)	0.63-0.66 (ppm)	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	2016	22.5 (ppb)	22-23 (ppb)	300 (ppb)	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2016	2.55 (ppb)	1.3-3.8 (ppb)	50 (ppb)	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2016	400 (ppm)	390 – 410 (ppm)	1000 (ppm)	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2016	710 (uS/cm)	700 – 720 (uS/cm)	1600 (uS/cm)	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2016	71.5 (ppm)	70-73 (ppm)	500 (ppm)	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	40.5 (ppm)	39 – 42 (ppm)	500 (ppm)	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	2016	0.255 (ppm)	0.250– 0.260 (ppm)	1.0 (ppm)	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Chlorate (ppb)	2016	1700 (ppb)	1300– 2100 (ppb)	800 (ppb)	N/A
Vanadium (ppb	2016	14.5 (ppb)	14 – 15 (ppb)	50 (ppb)	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Additional General Information on 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 the 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).

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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
TC MCL	TC sample taken on 07/06/2017 was potentially contaminated due to Operator error	14 days	Operator was retrained and a second sample was retaken on 07/20/2017 with negative results	

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(0)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(0)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(0)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule
Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct [1] Level 1 assessment(s). [1] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [4] corrective actions and we completed [4] of these actions.

1. Sample for Lead and Copper in the distribution system by September 30, 2017.
2. Discontinue sampling monthly routine bacteria at well, begin sampling from distribution. Sample per approved bacteriological sample siting plan.
3. Submit a copy of the 2016 backflow certification by September 10, 2017.
4. Take 5 routine samples in the distribution in the month of August instead of one.