2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority

Report Date: 4/11/2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and 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 old 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: Latif Laari, (760) 954-5083

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Notification Level	Health-based advisory levels established by the Division of Drinking Water for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Term	Definition
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Goals: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) Public Health Goal (PHG)	MCLGs are 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). 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. PHGs are 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.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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.

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling (at least the previous five years) 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 a violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	No detects	0 out of 12	(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	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)	7/27/2021	5	4.6	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/27/2021	5	0.075	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

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2016	94	92 - 96	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2016	135	130 - 140	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

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (CFU/mL)	12/6/2022	54	ND - 180	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	11/29/2019	2.35	2.01 - 2.68	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium (pCi/L)	2/24/2021	0.088	0.018 - 0.229	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	6/9/2022	4.9	2.8 - 7	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	11/29/2019	0.073	0.072 - 0.073	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/18/2022	0.375	0.37 - 0.38	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10/18/2022	5.25	5.2 - 5.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	7/25/2022	5.4	-	80	varies	Disinfection byproduct formed when chlorine reacts with organic matter

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	7/27/2021	0.098	<0.05 - 0.15	1	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	1/28/2020	9.4	9.2 - 9.5	5.1	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	1/28/2020	9.6	9.4 - 9.8	6.5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer 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:

- 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. VVWRA 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and Cryptosporidium:

- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

- 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 cost 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.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority a [20111 Shay Road, Victorville, CA 92394 or (760) 954-5083 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority以获得中文的帮助: [20111 Shay Road, Victorville, CA 92394 (760) 954-5083.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority at 20111 Shay Road, Victorville, CA 92394] o tumawag sa (760) 954-5083 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority tại 20111 Shay Road, Victorville, CA 92394 or (760) 954-5083 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority ntawm 20111 Shay Road, Victorville, CA 92394 or (760) 954-5083 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.