

# Adelanto Drinking Water

## Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2018, about 3.85 million gallons of water were pumped each day from a combination of ten (10) of the City's active wells. This pumped water comes from underground storage areas (called "aquifers") located within the City and along the Mojave River. These aquifers are recharged by rainfall, snowmelt, and (artificially) by the State Water Project. Adelanto also has an emergency source connection with the City of Victorville for backup or emergency needs.

## Is My Water Clean and Safe?

Before the water reaches your tap, samples from wells and 36 individual locations throughout the City have been collected and tested in State certified laboratories. In this report, we summarize the extensive certified third-party laboratory data and test results in a simple manner to inform you of the high quality drinking water provided for the City of Adelanto.

In 2001, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) conducted a source water assessment of all 15 of the City's water wells. The purpose of this assessment was to determine the vulnerability of the wells to "possible contaminating activities." A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the City of Adelanto Water Department or at the CDPHS San Bernardino District Office, 464 W. Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401.

## Important Vocabulary 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 & technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, & 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 (EPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

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



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

**Variations & Exemptions:** Department permission 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 (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

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

**MFL:** million fibers per liter. MCL for fibers exceeding  $\mu\text{m}$  in length.

**N/A:** Not Applicable.

**Notification Level (NL):** Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

**$\mu\text{mho}$ :** Microohms.

### Information the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Would Like You to Know

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

❖ **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

❖ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

❖ **Radioactive contaminants**, which 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 (USEPA) and the

California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe **regulations** that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish **limits for contaminants** in bottled water that must 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. **More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

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



**This section of the Report contains summary information for contaminants exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a violation of any treatment technique or monitoring reporting requirement.** We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of this contaminant. 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. Throughout 2018, water in Adelanto was tested to have, on average, non-detectable levels of arsenic.

**Filtration treatment** is required for Iron and Manganese for wells 1G, 3G2, 4G, and 8G2 and is performed at the city's water treatment plant on Turner Road.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2019. All water systems are required to comply with the **state Total Coliform Rule**. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the **federal Revised Total Coliform Rule**. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E-coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater Public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to **identify and fix problems**. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. In 2018, there were no violations for Total Coliform in the Adelanto Water system.

During the months of **July-November of 2018**, the City of Adelanto **imported water from Victorville** due to a shortage of water supply from its active wells. **Victorville imports its water from the Mojave Water Agency**. Page 4 of this report describes the sampling results from the water in Adelanto pumped from the wells around the City. Pages 5-7 of this report are extracted from the 2019 Victorville Consumer Confidence Report and detail the quality of water from both imported water sources (Victorville and the Mojave Water Agency).

## City of Adelanto 2018 Water Quality

Primary Standards: Mandatory Health-Related Standards					
Contaminant	MCL	PHG	Average	Range	Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.00004	0.85	0-5.6	Erosion of natural deposits (post treatment)
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.59	0.38 - 1.4	Naturally Present in environment (post treatment)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	10.92	7 - 16.	Erosion of natural deposits (pre treatment)
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	0.0008	22.38	3.1 - 39.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection (post treatment)
Haloacetic Acid (ug/L)	60	N/A	6.8	6.3 - 7.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection (post treatment)

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)				
Contaminant	MCL	Average	Range	Sources in Drinking Water
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	144.5	70 - 170	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	35.5	28 - 48	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Chloride (ppm)	500	25.1	2.2 - 48	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Color (units)	15	<3	<3	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Odor Threshold (units)	3	1	1	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Hardness (CaCO3)	N/A	116	72 - 160	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Iron (ppb)	300	ND	All results: ND	Naturally present in environment; industrial waste (post treatment)
Manganese (ppb)	50	20 (lowest detection limit)	ND - 25	Naturally present in environment (post treatment)
ph Units	N/A	7.85	7.3 - 8.4	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Turbidity (NTU)	5	0.1	0.1	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	63	61 - 65	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Specific Conductance (umho)	1600	550	450 - 650	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Sulfate (SO4) ppm)	500	114	68 - 160	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)
Zinc (ppb)	5000	ND	ND	Naturally present in environment (pre treatment)

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppb)	4/4/17	2	All results: ND	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	7/25/17	5	All results: ND	0	0.015	0.0002	

Detection of Coliform Bacteria				
Microbiological Contaminant	MCL	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
*Total Coliform Bacteria >1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	0	Normally present in the environment

# VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT: RESULTS OF 2018 DRINKING-WATER-QUALITY TESTS

The District tests for hundreds of substances. The tables on these pages list substances detected in your drinking water in 2018. 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 <sup>1</sup> (PPB)	8.1	0 - 10	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes	
Total Chromium (PPB)	1.6	0 - 10	50	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium 6 <sup>2</sup> (PPB)	5.8	0 - 22	50	.02	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (PPM)	0.39	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)	1.16	0 - 2.3	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	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (PPB)	6.4	0 - 21.5	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (PPB)	0.5	0 - 2.7	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)	0.70	.47 - 1.03		4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Lead and Copper							
	# of Samples	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	Sites Over AL	AL	PHG	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
Lead (total) (PPB)	34	none	ND	ND	1.3	0.03	Customer household plumbing
Copper (total) (PPM)	34	none	ND	ND	0.015	0.0002	Customer household plumbing
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs							
	VVWD Average	VVWD Range	Secondary MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Chloride (PPM)	9.18	.2 - 43	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence		
Specific Conductance (Micromhos)	256	180 - 510	1600	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		
Sulfate (PPM)	22.87	4.2 - 140	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	153.6	110 - 320	1000	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	0 - 1	5	No	Soil runoff		
Unregulated Parameters That May Be of Interest to Consumers							
	VVWD Average	VVWD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Notification Level		
Alkalinity (PPM)	79.16	56 - 130	N/S	N/S			
Calcium (PPM)	19.73	0 - 25	N/S	N/S			
Hardness (PPM)	28.77	4.1 - 25	N/S	N/S			
Magnesium (PPM)	1.00	0 - 6	N/S	N/S			
Potassium (PPM)	1.4	0 - 3	N/S	N/S			
Sodium (PPM)	41.24	19 - 61	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		

<sup>1</sup>**Arsenic.** 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. 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.

<sup>2</sup>**Chromium 6 (Hexavalent Chromium).** Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer.

**Note:** All parameters were sampled in 2017 except for lead and copper, which were sampled in 2015.

## 2018 - 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 the R<sup>3</sup> wholesale water system and represents water produced from wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5. These wells provide high quality drinking water through service connections to the cities of Victorville and Hesperia upon request. **Contact your local water provider for detailed information on your water quality and where your water comes from.**

### Inorganic Contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L) (Naturally Occurring)	0.31	0.26 - 0.37	2	1	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (NO <sub>3</sub> -N) (mg/L)	0.54	0.50 - 0.67	10	10	2018	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (asN) (mg/L)	0.54	0.50 - 0.67	10	10	2018	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

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3.78	<3 - 11	15	0	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
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### Disinfection Byproducts Distribution Sample Results from Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)	<1.0	<1.0 - 1.2	60	N/A	2018	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)	5.13	<1.0 - 15.8	80	N/A	2018	NO	By-product 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	Citation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	18	16 - 23	500	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (units)	1	1	3	2016	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/L)	<20	<20 - 29	50	2016	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	238	220 - 260	1600	2016	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	13	12 - 16	500	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	150	140 - 160	1000	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

### Disinfectant Residuals Distribution Sample Results from Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Constituent	Sample Data	Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Chlorine (mg/L)	2018 (weekly)	0.40	0.06 - 1.13	4	4	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

### Unregulated Contaminants Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	NL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Date
Vanadium (µg/L)	<3.0	<3.0 - 5.6	50	None	None	2016
Chromium 6 (µg/L)	<1.0	<1.0 - 1.1	None	None	0.02	2016

### Constituents That May Be of Interest to Consumers Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Constituents	Average	Range	Date
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	86	84 - 90	2016
Calcium (mg/L)	25	24 - 27	2016
Magnesium (mg/L)	4	3.2 - 4.5	2016
pH (Lab)	7.56	7.2 - 7.7	2016
Potassium (mg/L)	1.66	1.6 - 1.7	2016
Sodium (mg/L)	15	14 - 17	2016
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/L)	71	69 - 74	2016
Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/L)	79	72 - 85	2016
Aggressive Index	11.20	10.84 - 11.40	2016
No PHG or MCL's available			

## 2018 – 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 the R<sup>3</sup> wholesale water system and represents water produced from Well 6. This well provides high quality drinking water through a service connection to Liberty Utilities upon request.

**Contact your local water provider for detailed information on your water quality and where your water comes from.**

### Inorganic Contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Well 6

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L) (Naturally Occurring)	0.37	0.37	2	1	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (NO <sub>3</sub> -N) (mg/L)	0.50	0.50	10	10	2017	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (PPM)	0.50	0.50	10	10	2017	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Note: Well 6 has been undergoing equipment upgrades since March 2018 and therefore has not been in production. The nitrate and nitrite results for Well 6 are the most representative results for water produced by the well.

### Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels

Well 6

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	Secondary MCL	Sample Date	Citation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	16	16	500	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (units)	1	1	3	2016	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	230	230	1600	2016	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	14	14	500	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	150	150	1000	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	0.2	5	2016	NO	Soil Runoff

### Unregulated Contaminants

Well 6

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	NL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Date
Vanadium (µg/L)	3.1	3.1	50	None	None	2016

### Constituents That May Be of Interest to Consumers

Well 6

Constituent	Average	Range	Date
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	84	84	2016
Calcium (mg/L)	27	27	2016
Magnesium (mg/L)	4.1	4.1	2016
pH (Lab)	7.6	7.6	2016
Potassium (mg/L)	1.6	1.6	2016
Sodium (mg/L)	14	14	2016
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/L)	69	69	2016
Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/L)	83	83	2016
Aggressive Index	11.25	11.25	2016
No PHG or MCL's available			

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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)  
 CA State Water Resources Control Board:  
[www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/programs/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml)

## 2018 – IMPORTED WATER FROM MOJAVE WATER AGENCY

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 Water Assessment

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

### 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. 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>.

### 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).

### Radon

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. During the initial sampling of Well 6 in 2011, results were 761 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 all types of homes. 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 in your home, test the air in your home. 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, call your State Radon program (1-800-745-7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).



## Who Regulates Drinking Water in California?

Water quality regulations are strictly enforced on a state and federal level. The California State Water Resources Control board (SWRCB) monitors all listed contaminants plus bacteriological samples taken on a **weekly** basis.

## Who Should I Contact with My Questions?

As always, the Public is welcome to attend and participate in water related discussions in Adelanto. **City Council meetings** are held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at **City Hall, 11600 Air Expressway**.

Furthermore, **Ray Cordero** is the **Water Superintendent** in the City of Adelanto. He has extensive knowledge regarding the City's water treatment system, quality, and production. His top priority is the **quality of your water** and is happy to answer any questions regarding this report. You may contact him at: [rcordero@percwater.com](mailto:rcordero@percwater.com).



## How Can I Conserve Water?

Facts and Figures from the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) & the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Did you know that almost **20% of electricity** and more than **30% of natural gas** in California is used to treat, transport, and use water? It's a win-win situation - when you save water, you save energy too! That's good for the earth, and good for your energy bill.

Below are some tips for you and your family to save water, energy, and money. By working together, we can do our part to minimize the effects of drought in CA.

- ❖ **Take shorter showers:** reduce you shower by 1-2 mins. and save 5 gallons.
- ❖ **Turn the water off while brushing your teeth:** Save 3 gallons each time.
- ❖ **Fix leaky faucets:** Save 15 to 50 gallons per day.
- ❖ **Water your lawn before 8 am:** Reduce evaporation and save about 25 gallons each time.
- ❖ **Mow your lawn with the blade set at 2-3 inches:** Longer grass shades the soil, reduces evaporation, and encourages deeper roots to develop. This helps grass survive drought, tolerate insect damage, and fend off disease.
- ❖ **While shaving, plug the sink instead of letting the water run:** Save 300 gallons per month.
- ❖ **Always use a broom to clean walkways, driveways, decks and porches, rather than hosing off these areas:** You can save as much as 100 gallons of water cleaning your driveway and yard by sweeping instead of using the hose. Plus, it's good exercise!
- ❖ **Replace your grass with turf or drought-resistant plants:** Outdoor water use accounts for 50%-70% of all household water use. Making the switch will save water and cash.