



**-Board of Directors-**

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**Dear Customers,**

The Hesperia Water District is pleased to present to you the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains detailed information regarding the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and other information in compliance with federal and state law. This report is intended to assure citizens that their drinking water is of the highest quality, meeting all Federal and State water quality standards since the implementation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974. The District serves a population of nearly 97,846 citizens including residential and business customers. In 2020, the District provided 13,252 acre-feet of potable (drinkable) water to customers. This equates to over 4.3 billion gallons of water Citywide. Through our trained and certified water professionals, citizens have the security of knowing their drinking water is the very best quality.

**Thank you,**

Hesperia Water District  
Board of Directors

**Important Facts about Drinking 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. Currently, all water supplied to the citizens of Hesperia comes from the groundwater aquifer.

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, 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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. 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. 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Stay Informed**

Board Meetings are held the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm in conjunction with City Council meetings. Meetings are open to the public and may be viewed live via the City's website: [www.cityofhesperia.us](http://www.cityofhesperia.us) — **City Hall is located at 9700 Seventh Ave, Hesperia, CA 92345**

**Noticia Importante**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Hesperia Water District a 9700 Seventh Ave. Hesperia, CA 92345 or (760) 947-1840 para asistirlo en español.

## Information About Drinking Water

### Additional Information About 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791**. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice 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 at 1-800-426-4791**.

### Lead

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. Hesperia Water District 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

### Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment has been conducted on all 15 wells for the Hesperia Water District. The water sources are most vulnerable to the activities of septic systems with high density.

For a copy of Source Water Assessment summaries, visit: [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html)

## Key Terms

**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).

**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 of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** A unit for expressing the cloudiness (turbidity) of a sample as measured by a nephelometric turbidimeter.

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

**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.

**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.

**pH:** Range from 1 (acid) to 14 (basic). Neutral pH is 7.0. Drinking water ranges between 6.0 to 8.3.

**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)

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

**umho/cm:** Micromhos per centimeter. A measure of the conductivity of a water sample, equivalent to microsiemens per centimeter.

## Water Conservation Tips and Information

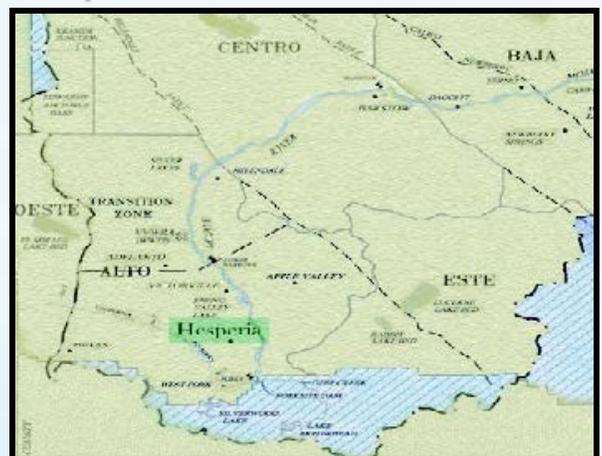
**Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day?**

There are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

## Hesperia Water District Source of Water



For questions or concerns regarding water quality, please contact:  
City of Hesperia Water Quality Specialist  
(760)947-1490

### District Water Sources

The District's water is extracted through 15 wells where the water is regularly tested and treated in compliance with all applicable state and federal regulations. The water is pumped directly from the Alto Subarea sub basin of the Mojave River Groundwater Basin (Basin). The Basin is recharged by rainfall and snowmelt from the local mountains as well as imported water from the State Water Project. Because the water quality of the groundwater meets the state and federal standards, the wells pump directly into the District's distribution system or into storage reservoirs after disinfection. The peak day of production for the District was on September 2, 2020 during which the District produced over 19.5 million gallons of water within a twenty-four hour period. This day was one of the hottest days of the year and all Hesperia households and businesses maintained positive water pressure.

*The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.*

## 2020 State of California Health Standards

### Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	# of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (STATE Total Coliform Rule) <i>Sampled in 2020</i>	0 (in a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (STATE Total Coliform Rule) <i>Sampled in 2020</i>	0 (in a year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) <i>Sampled in 2020</i>	0 (in a year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

*(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL*

*(b) 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.*

### Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	# of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	AL	PHG	# of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	31	ND	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	31	.13	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

# 2020 State of California Health Standards cont..

Detection of Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminants	Sample Date	Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	.38	ND — 3.3	10	.004	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2019	3.49	ND — 18	50	100	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	.18	ND — .71	2	1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	1.0	ND — 2.8	10	10	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Detection of Disinfection Byproducts & Disinfection Residuals							
Contaminants	Sample Date	Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG) or (MRDLG)	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	2020	ND	ND	80	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	ND	ND	60	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	.25	.2 — .3	4	4(as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Detection of Regulated Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard							
Contaminants	Sample Date	Average	Range	Secondary MCL	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Chloride (ppm)	2019	13.89	3.1 — 38	500 ppm	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Specific Conductance (uhmo/cm)	2019	234	150 — 360	1,600 uhmo/cm	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	10.93	1.7 — 26	500 ppm	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	144.6	84 — 250	1,000 ppm	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	.13	ND — 0.6	5 NTU	NO	Soil runoff	
Odor (tons)	2020	1.2	1 — 2	3 tons	NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials	

Unregulated Parameters That May Interest Customers			
Constituents	Sample Date	Average	Range
Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	89.12	75 — 110
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2019	97.5	52 — 180
Calcium (ppm)	2019	22.48	2 — 42
Hardness, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	2019	69.13	5 — 140
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	3.4	ND — 8
pH (pH units)	2019	7.58	7.4 — 9.6
Potassium (ppm)	2019	1.95	ND — 10.2
Sodium (ppm)	2019	24.5	ND — 42

## 2020 Water Imported from Mojave Water Agency

The City imports a small amount of water from Mojave Water Agency (MWA). Out of the 14,392 acre feet that were produced, 3.06 acre feet were supplied by Mojave Water Agency. This equates to 997,832 gallons of the 4.68 billion gallons supplied to customers by the Hesperia Water District. The Hesperia Water District receives water from "Turnout 4" shown on the MWA system map. The results of MWA's 2020 Drinking Water Quality testing are reflected in their table below.



## 2020 MWA Drinking Water Quality Test Results

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 R3 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 with Primary Drinking Standards

Wells: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	MCL	PHG	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride, Naturally Occurring (mg/L)	.28	.25 — .32	2	1	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (NO3-N) (mg/L)	.51	.44 — .60	10	10	2020	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	.51	.44 — .60	10	10	2020	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)	.72	<1 — 1.3	20	.43	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226+228 (pCi/L)	<1	<1 — 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 (µg/L) (HAA5)	<1	<1 — 1.6	60	N/A	2020	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L) (TTHM)	6	<1 — 14.6	80	N/A	2020	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)	<.10	<.10 — .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)	.53	.20 — 1.11	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 (mg/L)	<3.0	<3.0 — 3.2	NONE	NONE	50	2019	Naturally occurring "rare earth" element 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	Notes
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	86	81 — 89	2019	No PHG or MCLs available
Calcium (mg/L)	27	24 — 30	2019	No PHG or MCLs available
Magnesium (mg/L)	4.2	3.5 — 4.9	2019	No PHG or MCLs available
pH	7.5	7.4 — 7.7	2019	No PHG or MCLs available
Potassium (mg/L)	1.5	1.3 — 1.6	2019	No PHG or MCLs available
Sodium (mg/L)	15	14 — 16	2019	No PHG or MCLs available
Total Alkalinity, CaCO3 (mg/L)	70	67 — 73	2019	No PHG or MCLs available
Total Hardness, CaCO3 (mg/L)	86	73 — 96	2019	No PHG or MCLs available
Aggressive Index	11.21	11.09 — 11.34	2019	No PHG or MCLs available