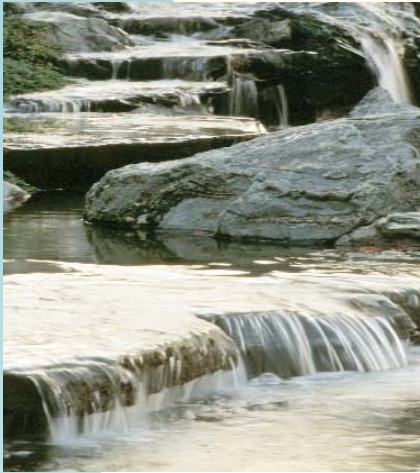


The Water Resource

Victorville Water District
Formerly the Victor Valley Water District
June 2008

2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Your Water Passed Its Annual Water Quality Test

Test results once again show that your drinking water meets or is better than the high standards set by state and federal regulators. This results from our continuing commitment to deliver you high-quality drinking water at the lowest reasonable cost, while providing the best in customer service now and in the future. In addition to detailed water-quality testing results, this annual report also contains a description of your water sources, answers to common questions about water quality, and other useful information.

Our Customers Enjoy High-Quality Water

Your water comes from an underground aquifer in an area known as the Alto Subarea of the Upper Basin. Historically known for its good taste, this is a high-quality water supply for the High Desert. Through 34 wells, we deliver more than 8.6 billion gallons of water each year to a rapidly growing population that is over 100,000 people within the boundaries of the City of Victorville.



City Council

Bob Hunter, Councilmember

Mike Rothschild, Councilmember

JoAnn Almond, Councilmember

Rudy Cabriaes, Councilmember

Terry Caldwell, Mayor



HOW WE KEEP YOUR WATER SAFE

Our state-certified water-quality staff works as a team to ensure that the water we provide to your home or business is safe and clean.

TEST INTENSIVELY: Water-quality technicians test water in the pipeline system weekly at 25 locations. Each year they collect hundreds of samples. An independent lab conducts thousands of intensive tests for over 100 potential contaminants.

DISINFECT FOR SAFETY: The production crew adds trace amounts of chlorine to disinfect the water. Chlorine prevents the growth of bacteria as the water travels through more than 600 miles of pipeline.

FLUSH TO KEEP THE SYSTEM CLEAN: Pipelines periodically need to be cleaned, so we flush water out of fire hydrants at high volume. This removes small amounts of natural sand and minerals that slowly build up in pipelines.



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 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.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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).

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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).

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

A source-water assessment was made in March and April 2002 for all active wells used by the District to supply drinking water. The assessment, in compliance with California water-quality regulations, helps the District to identify potential sources of contamination and to develop methods to protect the water supply. All new wells are subjected to an assessment before being placed into service.

According to the assessment, all of our water comes from an underground aquifer that is potentially vulnerable to contamination from a variety of sources, among them high-density housing; sewer collection systems; apartments and condominiums; auto gasoline stations and body and repair shops; golf courses; septic systems; electronic and electrical manufacturing; dry cleaners; funeral homes and graveyards; utility stations and maintenance areas; underground storage tanks that leak; sand and gravel mining; wood pulp, paper processing and mills; fleet, truck and bus terminals; animal operations; illegal activities, including unauthorized dumping; roads, streets, freeways and state highways; furniture repair and manufacturing; contractor and government agency equipment storage yards; and office buildings and complexes.

A copy of the complete assessment is available for public inspection at the District Office by contacting Water Quality Supervisor Bob Field at 760/955-2483 or at the California Department of Public Health's San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the DPH.

RESULTS OF 2007 DRINKING-WATER-QUALITY TESTS

As you may be aware beginning August 15, 2007, the Baldy Mesa Water District, Victor Valley Water District and the City of Victorville Water Department were consolidated by action of the Local Agency Formation Commission. However, your water sources or quality have not been changed.

The Victorville Water District tests for hundreds of substances. Below is a list of substances detected in your drinking water in 2007. As the chart shows, very few substances could even be detected, and all are within strict water quality standards established to protect water customers.

Inorganic Contaminants						
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Arsenic* (PPB)	4.58	0 - 11	10	0.004	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (PPB)	4.62	1 - 9	50	(100)	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (PPM)	0.36	0.04 - 0.53	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as No3) (PPM)	4.06	1.20 - 8.10	45	45	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts						
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (PPB)	0.37	0 - 4.6	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Chlorine (PPM)	0.70	0.30 - 1.61	4	4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs						
	VWD Average	VWD Range	Secondary MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Chloride (PPM)	11.58	3.30 - 34.75	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Specific Conductance (Micromhos)	241	182 - 419	1600	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (PPM)	18.85	2.80 - 140	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	147	114 - 238	1000	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	0.21	0 - 1.50	5	No	Soil runoff	

Unregulated Parameters That May Be of Interest to Consumers						
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Notification Level	
Alkalinity (PPM)	86.10	56 - 107	N/S	N/S		
Calcium (PPM)	11.0	2.85 - 32	N/S	N/S		
Hardness (PPM)	34.44	7.10 - 100	N/S	N/S		
Magnesium (PPM)	1.47	0.12 - 5.30	N/S	N/S		
Potassium (PPM)	1.41	1.10 - 2.20	N/S	N/S		
Sodium (PPM)	39.28	17 - 62.33	N/S	N/S		
Vanadium (PPB)	28.73	17 - 48	N/S	N/S	50	
Boron (PPB)	78	54 - 94	N/S	N/S	1000	

***Arsenic.** In January 2006, a Federal EPA mandate lowered the arsenic Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) significantly from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb. Some of the District's wells have had arsenic concentrations slightly above 10 ppb for many years. The source of the arsenic is attributed to the erosion of natural deposits in the ground-water. Currently the District operates 34 groundwater wells to provide water to our customers. At this time all the water served by the District meets the new standard. However, one well (well 39) had arsenic concentrations ranging from 8.8 ppb to 17 ppb with an average of 13.3 ppb that was operated before treatment was provided. Well 39 is now being treated at the District's Balsam treatment facility and is below the new standard. Some people who drink water containing Arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THIS REPORT

These abbreviations and definitions of water-quality goals and standards will help you better understand the water-quality information in this report. The information shows how your water compares to requirements established by state and federal regulators to safeguard public health.

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 and 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.

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. Environmental Protection Agency.

N/S: No standard.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit.

pCi/l: Pico curies per liter, a measure of radiation.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs 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.

PPB: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. 1 PPB is equal to about one drop in 17,000 gallons of water.

PPM: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter. 1 PPM is equal to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.

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

We Are Prepared for Emergencies

Here are key elements of a multi-prong approach that we use to ensure continued water service in the event of emergencies:

- **Emergency Power.** We have four trailer-mounted power generators that can be used to keep our wells pumping. Also, a fixed generator at our administrative office can keep the office working during blackouts.
- **Automated Control and Monitoring.** An automated, computer-based monitoring system, known as SCADA, tracks reservoir, well and pump operations, and sounds alarms if problems occur.



- **Earthquake Resistant Construction.** Our facilities meet or exceed modern earthquake standards to provide reliable service.
- **69 Million Gallons of Water Storage.** Our 25 reservoir tanks are located above ground so we can deliver water by gravity flow, even during a power outage.
- **Membership in Statewide Mutual Aid Program.** We are a member of WARN, a statewide agency that promotes emergency preparedness, disaster responses and mutual assistance.

Where to Get More Information

For more information about your water quality, call Water Quality Supervisor Bob Field at 760/955-2483 between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday.

How to Get Involved

To learn more about water in your community, we suggest that you attend meetings of our City Council, which are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Victorville City Hall, 14343 Civic Drive in Victorville. You also may visit our website at vwater.org.

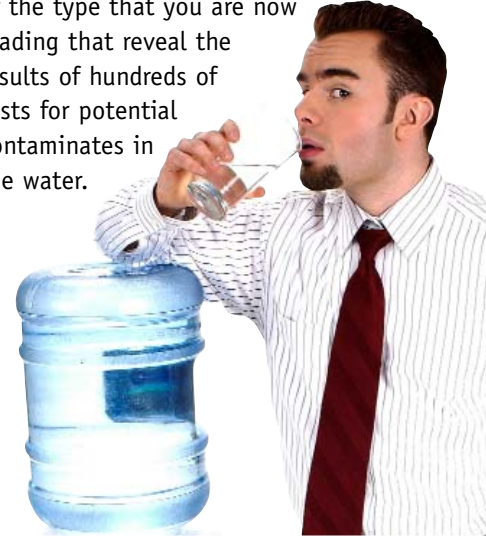
En Español

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



TAP WATER IS MORE HEAVILY TESTED

You may like the taste of bottled water better than tap water. But the simple fact is that tap water is more stringently regulated and tested than bottled water, which is often just filtered tap water. Furthermore, bottled water companies do not issue Consumer Confidence Reports of the type that you are now reading that reveal the results of hundreds of tests for potential contaminants in the water.



Not only is bottled water far more expensive, and may not be as carefully tested as tap water, it requires much more energy and creates far more pollution to bottle and transport.



CITY OF VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT Bringing Water to Life

17185 Yuma Street, Victorville, CA 92392-5887

760/245-6424 general information

www.vwater.org

QUESTIONS? Call the City Of Victorville Water District: 760/245-6424