

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: White Fence Farms MWC #3 Report Date: May 10, 2012

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, 2011.

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: Antelope Valley East Kern Water Connection (AVEK) and Ground Water Wells 01A & 02. These two wells are not contributing to the distribution system at this time.

Name & location of source(s): AVEK Connection at Ave. N & 20 St. W., Well 01A at 20th St. W and Ave. O, and Well 02 at 20th St. W. and Ave. N-4

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Well 01A – This source is not considered vulnerable to any potentially contaminating activities at this time and not associated with contaminants found in the water. (as of Aug. 2001)

Source Water Assessments were conducted for Wells 01A and 02 of White Fence Farms MWC #3 in August 2001 by the California Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch.

Copies of the complete assessments may be viewed at: California Dept. of Public Health (CDPH), 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203.

Copies are also available for viewing at the Co. Office.

The Company plans to update the information contained in the source assessment in the near future.

Nitrate has been detected to a level as high as 40 mg/L, which is above half the MCL of 45 mg/L. There is nothing that could be associated with nitrate around the area, so it could be considered as naturally occurring. Another possible reason is a historic animal feeding operation around the area. This land use is rural, so this may be a strong possibility.

Fluoride has been detected at a level of 0.3 mg/L, which is higher than the DLR level of 0.1, but is well below the MCL of 2.0 mg/L. This detection could have come from a possible historic demolition/construction staging area.

Well 02 – This source is not considered vulnerable to any potentially contaminating activities at this time that are not associated with contaminants found in the water.(as of Aug 2001)

Nitrate has been detected to a level of 58 mg/L which is above the MCL of 45 mg/L. There is nothing that could be associated with nitrate around the area, so it could be considered as naturally occurring. Another possibility is an historic animal feeding operation around the area. This land use is rural so the is a strong possibility.

Di-(e-ethylhexyl)phthalate has been detected at a level of 4 ug/L, which is exactly the value of the MCL. There is nothing around the areas associated with this chemical. There may have been historic hardware/lumber/parts store in the general area that may have contributed to this chemical's detection.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 4th Tues. of ea. No., 2756 W. N-4, at 7:00 p.m.

For more information, contact: Jessie White Phone: (661) 943-6916

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. **Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their

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 (USEPA).

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 of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

monitoring and reporting requirements, and 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 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.

Variations and 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)

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 by-products 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 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 Department 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.

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 | (In a mo.) 0 | None | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) 0 | None | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

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) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) 9/26/10 | 11 | N/D | None | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) 9/26/10 | 11 | 0.60 | None | 1.3 | 0.3 | 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) Well 01A | 5/4/10 | 159 | 159 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Well 02 | 8/18/10 | 210 | 210 | | | |
| Hardness (ppm) Well 01A | 5/4/10 | 490 | 490 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| Well 02 | 8/18/10- | 440 | 440 | | | |

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 |
|--|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Nitrate ppm Well 01A | 12/20/11 | 20 | 20 | 45 | 2.0 | Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; from septic tanks & sewage, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Well 02 | 5/17, 8/9, and 11/1/11 | 58 | 56 - 60 | | | |
| Fluoride ppm Well 01A | 5/4/10 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 2 | 0.10 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Well 02 | 7/29/10 | 0.17 | 0.17 | | | |

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 |
|--|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Color Units Well 01A | 5/17, 8/9, 11/01/11 | <4 | <3 -<5 | 15 | | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Manganese ppb Well 01A | 5/17, 8/9, 11/01/11 | 45.33 | 24 - 81 | 50 | | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| Sulfate ppm Well 01A | 5/4/10 | 420 | 420 | 500 | 0.50 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Well 02 | 7/20/10 | 400 | 400 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------|-----|---|
| * Chloride ppm | Well 01A | 5/4/10 | 130 | 130 | 50 | 1 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. |
| | Well 02 | 7/29/10 | 150 | 150 | | | |
| *Total Dissolved Solids ppm | Well 01A | 5/4/10 | 1100 | 1100 | 1000 | 5.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. |
| | Well02 | 7/29/10 | 1200 | 1200 | 1000 | | |
| Specific Conductance Umbos/cm | Well 01A | 5/4/10 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 2.0 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| | Well 02 | 7/29/10 | 1590 | 1590 | | | |
| Turbidity NTU | Well 01A | 5/4/10 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 5 | 0.1 | Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Soil runoff is source. |
| | Well 02 | 7/29/10 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 5 | | |
| * Iron ppb | Well 01A | 5/17,8/9m 11/01/11 | 2743.33 | 2743.33 | 300 | 100 | :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 |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| NONE | | | | | |

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 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. Immunocompromised persons such as people 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 lesson the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-425-4791)

There were no lead levels detected in our Lead samples, however 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. White Fence Farms MWC 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 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/safewater/lead>

Health Language for constituents tested: Although the tested wells (01A and 02) are not being used to supply this system, we are including this information. The Consumer Confidence Report from AVEK is attached to this report. The water purchased from AVEK is the only water used to supply this system and it meets all Federal and State Standards for drinking water.

We are keeping Wells 01A and 02 active (though not used to distribute water to the system) for the purposes of advantage to gain funding for rehabilitation to these wells.

TABLE 4 ** Shows constituent exceeded the MCL.

****Nitrate** – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of certain 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.

****Nitrite** – Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.

TTHM – Some People who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL (80 ppb) over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

HAA5 – Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL (60 ppb) over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Fluoride – Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

TABLE 5

Color Units – There is no health effect for color units.

****Chloride** – Chlorides are not considered a health hazard.

Turbidity – Turbidity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfection.

**** Total Dissolved Solids** – There is no known health effect. High levels may cause scaling in plumbing.

Manganese – Although manganese is a Secondary Standard, there is a notification level for manganese and is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effect of the nervous system.

****Iron Exceeds the MCL.**

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT 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 |
| WFFMWC #3 failed to collect asbestos in distribution system during compliance cycle 2002-2010. | The system was allowed to collect the sample in 2011 to correct the problem. | Since 2010. | Sample collected 4/11/11. | Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps. |
| Failure to monitor Nitrate at Well 01A quarters 1, 2, and 3, 2011. | Nitrate level was > than ½ of the MCL, requiring quarterly monitoring. | Out of compliance 1 st – 3 rd quarters of 2011 for Well 01A. | Collected Nitrate sample 12/20/11 to resume quarterly sampling and begin compliance sampling... | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become serious ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women. |
| Failure to collect nitrate at Well02 samples the first quarter of 2011. | Nitrate level was > ½ of the MCL requiring quarterly monitoring. Also, Well 02 exceeded the MCL. | Out of compliance for period of the 1 st quarter. | Collected Nitrate samples 5/17/11, 8/9/11 and 11/1/11 to return to compliance status. | See column above for health effects language. |
| Chlorine monitoring failure for the month of July 2011. | Failure to take chlorine residual at the same time bacteriological sample was collected | Out of compliance for the month of July 2011. | Returned to compliance in August 2011 by sampler taking chlorine residual. | There is no health effect language associated with this violation. The residual is required to monitor the level of disinfection in the water. |
| Failure to collect samples in the distribution system for color, odor, and turbidity. | The samples were not collected in the July testing series. | The month of July 2011. | Resumed sampling Aug. 2011. | There is no health effect associated with this violation. |

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) None | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) None | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) None | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

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

| SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|---|----------------------------|
| There were no Fecal Indicator Positive Ground water Source Samples, or Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies or Ground Water TT. | | | | |
| SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT | | | | |
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| NONE | | | | |

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) | Listed in the AVEK Information |
| 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.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

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 |
| NONE | | | | |

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NONE

See Public Notifications attached for violations during the year 2011.