



WHITE FENCE FARMS MUTUAL WATER CO., INC.

41901 - 20th Street West ♦ Palmdale, CA 93551

Phone: (661) 943-3316 ♦ Fax: (661) 943-3576

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report For The Year Of 2015

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water and AVEK.

As the Board of Directors of White Fence Farms Mutual Water Company, we are proud to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Our objective is to continue to provide you with quality water service. Please feel free to give our office a call should you have any questions or concerns.

Larry Jacobs, President
David Doremus, Treasurer
Robert Meyer, Secretary
Cindy Brandel, Director

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co Report Date: April 2016

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, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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: Groundwater Wells & Treated Surface Water

Name & general location of sources: Well 2B – 1049 West Ave M, Lancaster, CA 93534
Well 3B – 41501 20th Street West, Palmdale, CA 93551
AVEK Connection

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Assessment Date: Well 2B – December 2011 – Well 2B is considered most vulnerable to activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Metal plating/finishing/fabricating, hardware/lumber/parts stores, and fertilizer/pesticide application. The source is also considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Automobile gas stations, septic systems (high density <1 acre) and transportation corridors.

Assessment Date: Well 3B – February 2008 – Well 3B is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems (high density <1 acre) and transportation corridors.

A copy of the complete assessments can be viewed at Division of Drinking Water, State Water Resources Control Board, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite # 500 Glendale, CA 91203.
None of these vulnerabilities have been detected.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____
Held on the 1st Tuesday of each month. Contact Company Office for attendance information.

For more information, contact: Office Phone: 661-943-3316

TERMS USED 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 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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their 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: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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)

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, which 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 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.

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.)	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)	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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG,	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/25/15 & 9/8/15	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial

							manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/2515 & 9/8/15	10	0.36	0	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 2B	3/11/14	140	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well 3B	12/10/13	90	N/A			
Hardness (ppm) Well 2B	3/11/14	310	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well 3B	12/10/13	340	N/A			

*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 2B	12/8/15	8	N/A	45	2.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Blend AVEK/Well 3B	Dec 2015	32.	6.9-33	45	2.0	
Arsenic (ppb) Well 2B	Jan-Dec 2015	7.8	7.5-8.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production waste
Uranium (pCi/L) Well 2B	Jan-Dec 2015	10.75	10-12	20	10	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well 2B	Jan-Dec 2015	14.25	12-19	15	3	Erosion of Natural Deposits
TTHM (ppb)	Jan-Dec 2015	24.9	9.4-34.3	80	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	Jan-Dec 2015	4.9	2.2-7.9	60	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Perchlorate (ppb) Well 3B	12/10/13	4.5	N/A	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) Well 2B	7/8/14	3.2	N/A	10	10	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural deposits
Well 3B	7/1/14	4.1	N/A	N/A	10	

Fluoride (ppb) Well 2B	3/11/14	0.37	N/A	2.0	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Well 3B	12/10/13	0.21	N/A	2.0	0.1	

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
Chloride (ppm) Well 2B	3/11/14	95	N/A	500	1.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Well 3B	12/10/13	110	N/A	500	1.0	
Odor (TON) Well 2B	3/11/14	1	N/A	3	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Well 3B	12/10/13	1	N/A	3	1	
Sulfate (ppm) Well 2B	3/11/14	260	N/A	500	0.50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; natural wastes
Well 3B	12/10/13	170	N/A	500	0.50	
TDS (ppm) Well 2B	3/11/14	760	N/A	1000	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Well 3B	12/10/13	700	N/A	1000	1000	
Specific Conductance (E.C.) Well 2B	3/11/14	1200	N/A	1600	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Well 3B	12/10/13	1100	N/A	1600	1600	

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb) Well 2B	3/11/14	13	N/A	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Well 3B	12/10/13	6.7	N/A	50	
Boron (ppm) Well 2B	3/11/14	1.4	N/A	1.0	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing Boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on the study of laboratory animals.

*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. 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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or 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
NONE				

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
NONE

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
THERE HAVE BEEN 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)	
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
THERE HAVE BEEN NONE				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

**Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency
2015 Annual Water Quality Report - Los Angeles County System**

The Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency provides treated surface water as a source of drinking water.

Treatment technique: Conventional

EPA Turbidity Performance Standards: Turbidity of the filtered water must:
1. Be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
2. Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1: 100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year: 0.19 NTU
Percentage of samples < 0.30 NTU: 100%

The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements: NONE
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.

The Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency also provides groundwater as a source of drinking water.
Treatment technique: Chlorination

EPA Groundwater Rule: AVEK meets the requirements of the Groundwater Rule by providing a minimum of 4-log reduction of viruses by continuously providing a minimum free chlorine residual of 0.5 mg/L leaving the clearwell.

Lowest single free chlorine residual measurement during the year: 0.50
Number of violations of the Groundwater Rule: NONE

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Sampling Frequency	MCL	No. of Months in Violation	System Results
Distribution	Total Coliform Bacteria	108 - 147 / mo	5% positive	None	Range 0-0.7% Average 0%
Distribution	Fecal Coliform/E. coli	108 - 147 / mo	1 pos. with 2 TC pos. N/A*	None	Range 0% Average 0%
Raw Influent	Cryptosporidium	6 / mo	N/A*	N/A*	0-0.1 oocysts/L 0 oocysts/L

*Cryptosporidium monitoring is performed at our Acton, Eastside, and Quartz Hill treatment plant influent in accordance with the EPA's LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. This monitoring aims to assess the risk of cryptosporidium in our raw water supply and determine if additional treatment will be necessary.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG or (MCLG)	Action Plant Effluent (CWR)		Eastside Plant Effluent (CWR)		Quartz Hill Plant Effluent (CWR)		Raw Influent (State Water Project)	Water Bank Wells	
					Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average		Range	Average
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.05	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.037	4.0-6.4	ND-0.020	ND
Antimony	µg/L	6	6	20	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.036	3.0-13	ND
Arsenic	µg/L	10	2	0.004	ND	1.6	0.025	1.3	0.032	9.0	5.3	0.029-0.083	5.8
Barium	mg/L	1	0.1	2	0.028	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.036	0.029-0.083	0.055	0.055
Beryllium	µg/L	4	1	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cadmium	µg/L	5	1	0.04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	50	10	0.02	ND	0.50	ND	0.63	ND	3.2	3.0	1.4-3.4	2.5
Chromium (Hexavalent)	µg/L	10	1	0.02	ND	0.26	ND	0.13	ND	3.0	2.7	2-3.5	2.7
Cyanide	µg/L	150	100	150	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.24	0.14-0.22	0.17	0.17
Fluoride	mg/L	2	0.1	1	0.22	0.22	ND	0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Mercury	µg/L	2	1	1.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nickel	µg/L	100	10	12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate (as NO3)	mg/L	45	2	45	ND	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	ND-7.5	12-20	15
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	0.4	1	ND	ND	ND	0.73	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	10	1	10	ND	0.55	0.55	0.73	ND	ND	ND	2.6-4.4	3.4
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	4	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Selenium	µg/L	50	5	30	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Thallium	µg/L	2	1	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Asbestos	MFL	7	0.2	7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

GENERAL PHYSICAL AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	Action Plant Effluent (CWR)		Eastside Plant Effluent (CWR)		Quartz Hill Plant Effluent (CWR)		Raw Influent (State Water Project)		Water Bank Wells	
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Aluminum	µg/L	200	50	ND	150	ND	74	ND	26	37	ND-20	1.3	
Calcium	mg/L	no standard		34		21		79	36	36	43-110	72	
Chloride	mg/L	250		150		74		79	98	98	22-110	62	

**Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency
2015 Annual Water Quality Report - Los Angeles County System**

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	Action Plant Effluent (CWR)		Eastside Plant Effluent (CWR)		Quartz Hill Plant Effluent (CWR)		Raw Influent (State Water Project)		Water Bank Wells	
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Color	Units	15	50	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	10	<5	<5	<5
Copper	µg/L	1000		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-4.5	2.1
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.07	0.01
Hardness (Total) as CaCO3	mg/L	no standard		140	140	94	100	100	110	110	120-340	120-340	215
Iron	µg/L	300	100	140	140	ND	ND	ND	ND	69	ND	ND	ND
Magnesium	mg/L	no standard		13	13	10	10	9.7	9.7	4.9	3.9-15	ND	8.5
Manganese	µg/L	50	20	9.2	9.2	ND	ND	2.7	2.7	6.9	ND	ND	ND
Odor @ 60 C	Units	3	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	6.9	<1	<1	<1
pH	Units	no standard		6.7-8.4	7.29	6.4-7.1	6.83	6.8-7.6	7.15	7.9-9.6	8.99	7.1-8.2	7.73
Silver	µg/L	100	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Sodium	µmhos	no standard		97	79	78	80	80	80	98	ND	33-57	42
Specific Conductance	µmhos	900		718-800	759	424-590	507	475-744	583	447-720	554	376-920	579
Sulfate	mg/L	250	0.5	ND	79	ND	120	120	120	97	ND	30-83	52
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	µg/L	1	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500		450	450	340	370	370	370	ND	ND	ND	ND
Turbidity	Units	5		0.06-1.23	0.24	0.02-0.15	0.05	0.03-0.19	0.07	0.23-83.2	5.6	0.02-1.36	0.05
Zinc	mg/L	5.0	0.050	0.320	86	0.580	44	0.580	51	61-94	85	140-190	196
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	no standard		100	100	53	62	62	62	ND	ND	170-230	191
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO3)	mg/L	no standard		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Carbonate (as CO3)	mg/L	no standard		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Hydroxide (as OH)	mg/L	no standard		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	Raw Influent (State Water Project)		Water Bank Wells	
					Range	Average	Range	Average
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	3	1000	ND-8.5	4.0	ND-8.5	2.0
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	4	0.1	ND-8.3	2.0	ND-8.3	2.0
Strontium 90	pCi/L	8	2	0.35	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	1,000	400	ND	ND	4-10	5.9
Uranium	pCi/L	20	1	0.43	ND	ND	ND-1.3	0.1
Radium 228	pCi/L	1	1	0.019	ND	ND	ND	0.1
Radium 226	pCi/L	1	1	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	State Water Project		Water Bank Wells	
					Range	Average	Range	Average
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	µg/L	200	0.5	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	0.5	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	µg/L	5	0.5	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	µg/L	5	0.5	3	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	µg/L	6	0.5	10	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	0.5	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB)	µg/L	600	0.5	600	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.4	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	5	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,3-Dichloropropane (Total)	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.2	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	µg/L	5	0.5	6	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	µg/L	1	0.5	0.15	ND	ND	ND	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE)	µg/L	6	0.5	100	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,3-Dichloropropane	µg/L	5	0.5	4	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	µg/L	300	0.5	300	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	13	0.5	13	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	70	0.5	70	ND	ND	ND	ND
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)	µg/L	100	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND
Styrene	µg/L	100	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND

RESULTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	State Water Project		Water Bank Wells	
					Range	Average	Range	Average
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	µg/L	200	0.5	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	0.5	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	µg/L	5	0.5	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	µg/L	5	0.5	3	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	µg/L	6	0.5	10	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	0.5	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB)	µg/L	600	0.5	600	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.4	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	5	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,3-Dichloropropane (Total)	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.2	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	µg/L	5	0.5	6	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	µg/L	1	0.5	0.15	ND	ND	ND	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE)	µg/L	6	0.5	100	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,3-Dichloropropane	µg/L	5	0.5	4	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	µg/L	300	0.5	300	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	13	0.5	13	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	70	0.5	70	ND	ND	ND	ND
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)	µg/L	100	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND
Styrene	µg/L	100	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND

**Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency
2015 Annual Water Quality Report - Los Angeles County System**

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5	0.5	0.06
Toluene	µg/L	150	0.5	150
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE)	µg/L	10	0.5	60
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	5	0.5	1.7
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon11)	µg/L	150	5	1300
Trichlorofluoroethane (Freon 113)	µg/L	1200	10	4000
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.05
Xylenes (Total)	µg/L	1750	0.5	1800

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR (DL)	PHG
Alachlor	µg/L	2	1	4
Atrazine	µg/L	1	0.5	0.15
Benflazone	µg/L	18	2	200
Benzofuran	µg/L	0.2	0.1	0.007
Chlordane	µg/L	18	5	1.7
2,4-D	µg/L	0.1	0.1	0.03
Dalapon	µg/L	70	10	20
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	µg/L	200	10	790
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	µg/L	0.2	0.01	0.0017
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	400	5	200
Dinoseb	µg/L	4	3	12
Diquat	µg/L	7	2	14
Endosulf	µg/L	20	4	15
Endrin	µg/L	100	45	94
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	µg/L	2	0.1	1.8
Glyphosate	µg/L	0.05	0.02	0.01
Heptachlor	µg/L	700	25	900
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.01	0.01	0.008
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.01	0.01	0.006
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	1	0.5	2
Lindane	µg/L	50	1	0.032
Methoxychlor	µg/L	0.2	0.2	0.09
Molinate	µg/L	30	10	0.09
Oxamyl	µg/L	20	2	1
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	50	20	26
Picloram	µg/L	1	0.2	0.3
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	µg/L	500	1	500
Simazine	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.09
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	µg/L	4	1	4
Toxachene	µg/L	70	1	70
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	pg/L	3	1	0.03
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	pg/L	30	5	0.05
	µg/L	50	1	3

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL, PRECURSORS, and BY-PRODUCTS

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Units	MCLMRDL	DLR	MRDLG
Distribution	Chlorine (as total Cl2)	mg/L	4.0		4
Treated Water	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3	
State Water Project	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3	
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80**		
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Halocacetic Acids	µg/L	60**		
Treated Water	Bromate	µg/L	10*		5

** Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total THMs and Total HAAs compliance is based upon Locational Running Annual Averages.

* Location with the highest TTHM average

* Compliance is based on the running annual average computed quarterly, of monthly samples, collected at the entrance to the distribution system.

Parameter	State Water Project		Water Bank Wells	
	Range	Average	Range	Average
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon11)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorofluoroethane (Freon 113)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Xylenes (Total)	ND	ND	ND	ND

RESULTS

Parameter	Water Bank Wells	
	Range	Average
Alachlor	ND	ND
Atrazine	ND	ND
Benflazone	ND	ND
Benzofuran	ND	ND
Chlordane	ND	ND
2,4-D	ND	ND
Dalapon	ND	ND
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ND	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ND	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND	ND
Dinoseb	ND	ND
Diquat	ND	ND
Endosulf	ND	ND
Endrin	ND	ND
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	ND	ND
Glyphosate	ND	ND
Heptachlor	ND	ND
Heptachlor Epoxide	ND	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	ND	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	ND
Lindane	ND	ND
Methoxychlor	ND	ND
Molinate	ND	ND
Oxamyl	ND	ND
Pentachlorophenol	ND	ND
Picloram	ND	ND
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	ND	ND
Simazine	ND	ND
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	ND	ND
Toxachene	ND	ND
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	ND	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND	ND

RESULTS

Parameter	Range	Average
Chlorine (as total Cl2)	ND-2.20	1.02
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	0.4-2.9	1.7
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	0.5-4.5	3.0
Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Trihalomethanes	2.4-78	44 #
Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Halocacetic Acids	ND-26	16 #
Bromate	ND-11	4.8

Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency
2015 Annual Water Quality Report - Los Angeles County System

DEFINITIONS and FOOTNOTES:

Plant Effluent, CWR, is finished, treated drinking water.

Raw Water is the Source Water, the California Aqueduct, prior to treatment.

Units: mg/L = milligrams per liter, parts per million (ppm)

µg/L = micrograms per liter, parts per billion (ppb)

pg/L = picograms per liter, parts per quadrillion (ppq)

µmhos = micromhos, a measure of specific conductance

MFL = million fibers per liter

pc/fil = pico Curries per liter

< = less than

> = greater than

ND = none detected above the DLR

NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the State Water Resources Control Board as close to the PHGs and MCLGs as is economically or technologically feasible.

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

DLR: Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting.

(DL): Detection limit determined by the Laboratory when no DLR has been established.

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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. 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.

PHG: Public Health Goal: 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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Primary Drinking Water Standard: Primary MCLs, specific treatment techniques adopted in lieu of primary MCLs, and monitoring and reporting requirements for MCLs that are specified in regulations.

Secondary Standards: Aesthetic standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board.

AL: Action Level. There is no MCL, if this level is exceeded, action is required by the State Water Resources Control Board.

All analyses performed by ELAP certified laboratories: AVEK Water Agency, Eurofins Eaton Analytical Laboratories, or Eurofins subcontract lab.