2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co3** Report Date: April 6, 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: 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 & general 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:

Source Water Assessments were conducted for Wells 01A and 02 of White Fence Farms MWC #3 in August 2001 by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Copies of the complete assessments may be viewed at: State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 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.

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)

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 a historic animal feeding operation around the area. This land use is rural so this may be a strong possibility.

Di-(e-ethlhexyl) 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: 2nd Tues. of ea. Month at Well Site 1A, at 6:00 p.m.

For more information, contact: Brandi J. Moore 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 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.

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.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board 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 (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, 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 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.

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 *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	None	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

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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/24/13	10	ND	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/24/13	10	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	3/10/14	160	160	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well 2	3/10/14	180	180			
Hardness (ppm)						
Well 01A	3/10/14	530	530	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well 2	3/10/14	390	390			

**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	1st QTR 1/6, 1/13, 1/27 ,2/3, 2/10, 2/17 2/24, 3/3, 3/10, 3/24, 3/31	19.67	17-25	45	2.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	2nd QTR 4/7, 4/14, 4/21,4/28, 5/12,	20.40	19-22	45	2.0	
	3rd QTR 7/21, 7/28, 9/1, 9/8, 9/15, 9/29	26.50	19-34	45	2.0	
	4th QTR 10/6, 10/13, 10/20,10/27 11/3,11/10,	29.54	20-35	45	2.0	

	11/17,11/24 12/1,12/8, 12/15,12/22 12/29					
Well 02	1st QTR 1/27, 2/10, 3/31	73.33	73-74	45	2.00	
	2nd QTR 9/1	75.00	75	45	2.00	
	3rd QTR 7/21	76.00	76	45	2.00	
	4th QTR 12/1	77.00	77	45	2.00	
Fluoride (ppm)						
Well 01A	3/10/14	0.19	0.19	2	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Well 2	3/10/14	0.17	0.17	2	0.10	
Radiochemistry						
Gross Alpha						
Well 2	12/1/15	5.5	5.5	5.5	15	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium						
Well 2	12/1/15	1.4	1.4	20	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits

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	12/1/15	7.5	7.5	15	3.0	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Well 2	4/12/13	12.5	12.5	15	3.0	
Odor Threshold						
Well 01A	12/1/15	1	1	3	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Well 2	4/12/13	1	1	3	1	
Turbidity						
Well 01A	12/1/15	5.8	5.8	5	0.1	Soil runoff
Well 2						
Total Dissolved Solids	4/12/13	4.9	4.9	5	0.1	
Well 01A	1st QTR 1/6, 1/13, 1/27 ,2/3, 2/10, 2/17 2/24, 3/3, 3/10, 3/24, 3/31	1183.33	1100-1600	1000	5.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

	2nd QTR 4/7, 4/14, 4/21,4/28, 5/12	1140.00	1100-1600	1000	5.0	
	3rd QTR 7/21, 7/28, 9/1, 9/8, 9/15, 9/29	1133.33	1100-1200	1000	5.0	
	4th QTR 10/6, 10/13, 10/20,10/27 11/3,11/10, 11/17,11/24 12/1,12/8, 12/15,12/22 12/29	1146.15	1100-1200	1000	5.0	
Well 2	1/27,12/1	1066.67	1000-1100	1000	5.0	
Magnesium (ppb)						
Well 01A						
	1st QTR 1/6, 1/13, 1/27 ,2/3, 2/10, 2/17 2/24, 3/3, 3/10, 3/24, 3/31	0.00	0-0	50	20	Leaching from natural deposits
	2nd QTR 4/7, 4/14, 4/21,4/28, 5/12,	11.80	0-34	50	20	
	3rd QTR 7/21, 7/28, 9/1, 9/8, 9/15, 9/29	97.50	34-230	50	20	
	4th QTR 10/6, 10/13, 10/20,10/27 11/3,11/10, 11/17,11/24 12/1,12/8, 12/15,12/22 12/29	414.00	0-130	50	20	
Well 2	1/27,12/1	0.00	0-0	50	20	
Iron (ppb)						
Well 01A						
	1st QTR 1/6, 1/13, 1/27 ,2/3, 2/10, 2/17 2/24, 3/3, 3/10, 3/24, 3/31	451.67	190-1000	300	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	2nd QTR 4/7, 4/14, 4/21,4/28, 5/12,	548.00	200-880	300	100	
	3rd QTR 7/21, 7/28, 9/1, 9/8, 9/15, 9/29	2398.33	590-4900	300	100	
	4th QTR 10/6, 10/13, 10/20,10/27 11/3,11/10, 11/17,11/24 12/1,12/8,	1176.92	150-3600	300	100	

	12/15,12/22 12/29					
Well 2	1/27,12/1	440.00	230-650	300	100	
Sulfate (ppm) Well 01A	3/10/14	420	420	500	0.50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Well 2	3/10/14	360	360	500	0.50	
Chloride (ppm) Well 01A	3/10/14	120	120	500	1.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Well 2	3/10/14	140	140	500	1.0	
Specific Conductance Well 01A	3/10/14	1600	1600	1600	2.0	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Well 2	3/10/14	1600	1600	1600	2.0	

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. 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. White Fence Farms 3 Mutual Water Co 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.

See Health effects language on page 9 and 10.

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**
Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products Rule Monitoring Violation	Failing to monitor the distribution system for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five haloacetic (HAA5) acids in accordance with the approved monitoring plan.	2012-2015	Create a monitoring schedule accordance with the approved plan.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Monitoring Violation	Failing to monitor Well #2 Iron Quarterly; Well 2 is producing water with elevated level of iron exceeding the secondary MCL of 0.3 mg/L.	2nd Quarter 2015-3rd Quarter 2015	Develop a monitoring schedule; Collected iron sample December 1st 2015 and March 10th 2016.	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

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**
E. coli	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		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

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

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)	
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

No Variance or Exemption.

Health Effects Language for Constituents Tested:

Table 4 – Primary Drinking Water Standards

Nitrate- Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously 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.

Flouride- 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.

Gross Alpha- Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Uranium- Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table 5- Secondary Water Standards

Color Units- There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Odor Threshold- There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Turbidity- Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Total Dissolved Solids- There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Magnesium- The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.

Iron- There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Sulfate- There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Chloride- There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Specific Conductance- There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

As the drought continues, we stress the importance of conserving water. Some helpful hints:

1. Check Faucets and pipes for leaks. A small leak can waste 20 gallons per day.
2. Don't flush toilet to dispose of cigarettes or facial tissue. 5-7 gallons of water used each flush.
3. Use your water meter to check for leaks outside. Check meter read then use no water for 2 hours and then recheck to see if your meter has advanced.
4. Install water saving showerheads.
5. Short showers use less water than a bath in the tub.
6. Turn off water while brushing your teeth or cleaning vegetables.
7. Don't run the hose while washing your car.
8. Plant drought-resistant lawns, shrubs and plants.
9. Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants.
10. Keeps weeds out of gardens and flower beds; weeds take water from the good plants.
11. Sweep driveways, sidewalks and steps instead of hosing them off.
12. Avoid watering lawns when the wind is excessive, or during the hot part of the day.

Check the internet for more water saving ideas, water conservation is vitally important.

Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency
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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 witl 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 continously 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 Range	System Results Average
Distribution	Total Coliform Bacteria	108 - 147 / mo	5% positive	None	0-0.7%	0%
Distribution	Fecal Coliform/*E. coli*	108 - 147 / mo	1 pos. with 2 TC pos.	None	0%	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

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

GENERAL PHYSICAL AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

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

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

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	Acton Plant Effluent (CWR) Range	Acton Plant Effluent (CWR) Average	Eastside Plant Effluent (CWR) Range	Eastside Plant Effluent (CWR) Average	Quartz Hill Plant Effluent (CWR) Range	Quartz Hill Plant Effluent (CWR) Average	Raw Influent (State Water Project) Range	Raw Influent (State Water Project) Average	Water Bank Wells Range	Water Bank Wells Average
Color	Units	15		<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5		10	<5	<5
Copper	µg/L	1000	50		ND		ND		ND		ND	ND-4.5	2.1
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5			ND		ND		ND		ND	ND-0.07	0.01
Hardness (Total) as CaCO3	mg/L	no standard			140		94		100		110	120-340	215
Iron	µg/L	300	100		140		ND		ND		69	ND	ND
Magnesium	mg/L	no standard			13		10		9.7		4.9	3.9-15	8.5
Manganese	µg/L	50	20		9.2		ND		2.7		6.9	ND	ND
Odor @ 60 C	Units	3	1	<1	<1	<1-1	<1	<1-1	<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
Sodium	mg/L	no standard			97		78		80		98	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		79		120		120		97	30-83	52
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	µg/L	1	1		ND		ND		ND			ND	ND
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	3		ND		ND		ND		ND	ND	ND
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500			450		340		370		410	270-600	400
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		0.580		0.580		ND	ND-0.020	0.001
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	no standard			86		44		51	61-94	85	140-190	156
Bicarbonate Alkalinity(as HCO3)	mg/L	no standard			100		53		62		72	170-230	191
Carbonate (as CO3)	mg/L	no standard			ND		ND		ND		3.7	ND	ND
Hydroxide (as OH)	mg/L	no standard			ND		ND		ND		ND	ND	ND

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

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

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

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

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	State Water Project	Water Bank Wells	
					Average	Range	Average
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5	0.5	0.06	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	µg/L	150	0.5	150	ND	ND	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE)	µg/L	10	0.5	60	ND	ND	ND
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L				ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	5	0.5	1.7	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorofluromethane (Freon11)	µg/L	150	5	1300	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113)	µg/L	1200	10	4000	ND	ND	ND
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.05	ND	ND	ND
Xylenes (Total)	µg/L	1750	0.5	1800	ND	ND	ND

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

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

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL, PRECURSORS, and BYPRODUCTS

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Units	MCL/MRDL	DLR	MRDLG	RESULTS	
						Range	Average
Distribution	Chlorine (as total Cl2)	mg/L	4.0		4	ND-2.20	1.02
Treated Water	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3		0.4 - 2.9	1.7
State Water Project	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3		0.5 - 4.5	3.0
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80**			2.4 - 78	44 #
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60**			ND - 26	16 #
Treated Water	Bromate	µg/L	10+	5		ND - 11	4.8

** 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.

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
pCi/L = pico Curies 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.