

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: West Side Park Mutual Water Company

Report Date: July 1, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: 2 Ground Water Wells (Well 02 inactive at present) and purchased water from AVEK

Name and General Location of Source(s): 40317 11th Street West, Palmdale, CA 93551

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 7:00pm First Thursday of every month. Meetings are held at the well site (40317 11th St West, Palmdale, CA 93551).

For More Information, Contact: Brandi Moore 877.500.3880

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse West Side Park Mutual Water Co. a 40317 11th Street West, Palmdale, CA, 1 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 West Side Park Mutual Water Co 以获得中文的帮助: 40317 11th Street West, 1-.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa West Side Park Mutual Water Company, 1-o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau West Side Park Mutual Water Co ntawm 40317 11th Street West, Palmdale, CA rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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)

Term	Definition
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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 concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	None	None	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. A Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>Total Coliform Bacteria</i>	(In a month) 0	[Enter No.] 0	0 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Fecal Coliform and E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	[Enter No.] 0	0 positive monthly sample	NONE	Human and animal fecal waste

For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL. For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation: **Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exist through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.**

We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to

identify problems and to correct any issues that are found. We conducted additional sampling and concluded there was no need for concern.

Table 3. Sampling Results Showing

the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/22/25	4	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/22/25	4	0.19	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 4. 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 1	9/24/24	100	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well 1	9/24/24	240	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 5. 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 Well 1	9/24/24	1.4	N/A	10	0.40	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride Well 1	9/24/24	0.25	N/A	2.0	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radium 226 PCi/L Well 1	9/24/24	0.54	N/A	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 PCi/L Well 1	9/24/24	0.34	N/A	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium PCi/L Well 1	9/24/24	2.5	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron Well 1	9/24/24	0	N/A	300	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TTHM Distribution System	5/22/22	28.6	N/A	80	1.0	Byproduct of water disinfection

HAA5				60	1.0	Byproduct of water disinfection
Distribution System	5/22/22	6.3	N/A			

Table 4. Violation of Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
No Violation Received	We were supposed to sample TTHM & HAA5 in 2025		We sampled TTHM & HAA5 (4/2026)	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. Our result was 1.6 and the MCL is 5, so we are well below the MCL

Table 6. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)				500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Well 1	9/24/24	69	N/A			
Sulfate (SO4)				500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Well 1	9/24/24	160	N/A			
Specific Conductance ECuS.cn				1600	1600	Erosion of natural deposits
Well 1	9/24/24	930	N/A			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS ppm)				1000	5	Substances that form from irons

Well 1	9/24/24	590	N/A			when in water, industrial wastes
Turbidity NTU				5	5	Soil Runoff
Well 1	9/24/24	0.12	N/A			

Table 7. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection s	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium (ppb)				50	Vanadium exposure results in developmental and reproductive effects in rats
Well 1	9/24/24	6.0	N/A		

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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: 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater 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>	0	NA	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample:

None

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:

None

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	[Enter Treatment Technique]
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 [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] 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 contaminants 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.

Summary Information for Violation of Surface Water TT**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
See attached AVEK Water Quality Report				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

No Variance or Exemption

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

None

During the past year we were required to conduct [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s). [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessment] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

None

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

None

SWS CCR

Revised January 2026

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

None

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were not required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take corrective actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

None

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

None

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.

None

Although we did not have any results over the MCL, Health Effects language has been provided for your information if there was any detection.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD. Primary standards are set for Health purposes.

NITRATE – Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL (10 ppm) 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 oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

Our result was .87.

SWS CCR

Revised January 2026

FLUORIDE -Some people who drink water containing Fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL 94 ppm) 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 ppm may get mottled teeth. Our result was 0.24.

RADIUM 226 AND 228 – Some people who drink water containing radium 226 and 228 in excess of the MCL over many years, may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The level result was 1.6 and the MCL is 20.

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. Our result was 1.6 and the MCL is 5, so we are well below the MCL.

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. Also, they may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Our result was 28.6, below the MCL of 80 ppb.

HAA5 – Some people who drink water containing halogenic acids in excess of the MCL (60 ppb) over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems. They may also have an increased risk of getting cancer. Our result was 6.3, below the MCL of 60 ppb.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD. Secondary standards are set on aesthetics.

CHLORIDE and SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE have no effects at the level detected.

SULFATE – Although there are no known health effects, persons who drink water with a higher level than the MCL may experience diarrhea.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS) -TDS are the sum of solids that have dissolved in the water, such as calcium, minerals, and some organics. Higher levels may cause scaling in plumbing.

RADIUM 226 and 228 – Some people who drink water containing radium 226 and 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Our results were below the MCL

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. Our results were below the MCL

Water Conservation Tips:

1. Check Faucets and pipes for leaks. A small leak can waste 20 gallons per day.
2. Don't flush the 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. Plant drought-resistant lawns, shrubs, and plants.
8. Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants.
9. Keeps weeds out of gardens and flower beds; weeds take water from the good plants.
10. Sweep driveways, sidewalks, and steps instead of hosing them off.
11. 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 very important.

ANTELOPE VALLEY – EAST KERN WATER AGENCY

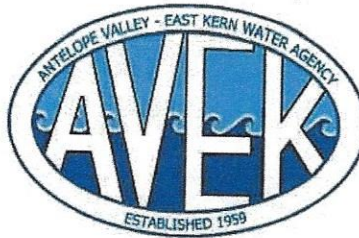
2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SYSTEM

OFFICERS

MATTHEW KNUDSON
General Manager

HOLLY H. HUGHES
Secretary-Treasurer



A PUBLIC AGENCY

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Division 6

March 10, 2026

Dear General Manager:

This is the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report from the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency (AVEK). Since the water you obtain from AVEK represents one of your sources of water, we have included a summary of results for all analyses completed in 2025 for your convenience. If you find that you need copies of individual monitoring reports please feel free to contact me and I will be happy to provide those for you.

In accordance with the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) guidance manuals issued by the State Water Resources Control Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, we are herein providing you with the monitoring data and other information you will need to produce your CCR.

AVEK provides some treated water to our customers in Acton by way of an intertie with Palmdale Water District (PWD). AVEK monitors the treated water quality provided by PWD at our Acton Water Treatment Plant before it reaches our first customer. The results of this monitoring have been included in this report. If you have specific questions regarding the quality of the raw water treated by Palmdale Water District, please contact them directly.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please call me at 661-943-3201. However, please do not designate AVEK or this office as your contact in your CCR. According to the State Board and EPA guidelines, the designated contact person should be someone from your system. While we are always happy to answer questions about AVEK water, we do not have the specific information necessary to answer questions about your water, blending practices or distribution systems.

Respectfully,


Jordan Wray
Laboratory Director

6500 WEST AVENUE N • PALMDALE, CALIFORNIA 93551
(661) 943-3201 • www.avek.org • info@avek.org

The mission of AVEK is to deliver reliable, sustainable and high quality supplemental water to the region in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality 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 supply of drinking water.

Our main water source is the State Water Project, California Aqueduct. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has assessed the vulnerability of the State Water Project as to possible contaminating activities. The assessment's description and discussion of vulnerability is as follows:

"The California Aqueduct originates at the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta at Clifton Court Forebay. Water in the Delta originates in the Sacramento River watershed, the San Joaquin watershed, and the watershed drainage from the Mokelumne River, Stanislaus River, Merced River and several smaller rivers that drain the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevadas. Located in these drainage areas are a broad variety of potential sources of contamination including municipal, industrial and agricultural activities. Also influencing the quality of water pumped from the Delta is the impact of the estuarial nature of the Delta and the naturally occurring salt-water intrusion which is dependent to a large extent on the inflow from the contributing rivers.

The possible contaminating activities present within the California Aqueduct watershed are described in the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey conducted by the California Department of Water Resources and their consultants in 1990 and updated in 2021."

Our alternative water source is State Water Project water which has been stored in the aquifer at various underground storage facilities (i.e. "water banks") and is recovered for water quality purposes or supply purposes during times of drought. The vulnerability of the facilities was assessed in 2014 as follows:

"The wells are most vulnerable to contaminants from activities such as herbicide use along transportation corridors or road right-of-ways; agricultural/irrigation wells; irrigated crops; application of fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides; agricultural drainage; and the raw State Water Project surface water used to recharge the groundwater basins. Other potential contaminating activities include the potential presence of certain unknown activities such as unregistered underground storage tanks."

A copy of these assessments may be viewed at, Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, 6450 West Avenue N, Palmdale, CA 93551.

If you have any questions about this report or the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, please contact Jordan Wray, Laboratory Director at 661-943-3201. We want our valued customers to be informed about our Water Agency. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month, 5:30 PM, at the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency Office, 6450 West Avenue N, Palmdale, CA, 93551.

Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table in this report, "2025 Annual Water Quality Report", shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, we are proud to report that our drinking water meets all State and Federal requirements.

Total Coliform: Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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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: **0.15**

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: **0.65**

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	152-190 / mo	5% positive	None	Range	Average
Distribution	Fecal Coliform/E. coli	152-190 / mo	1 pos. with 2 TC pos.	None	0%	0%

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

					RESULTS											
Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG or (MCLG)	Acton Plant Effluent (CWR)		Eastside Plant Effluent (CWR)		Quartz Hill Plant Effluent (CWR)		Raw Influent (State Water Project)		Water Bank Effluent (CWR)		Wells	
					Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	50	600		ND		ND		ND		ND				
Antimony	µg/L	6	6	1		ND		ND		ND		ND				
Arsenic	µg/L	10	2	0.004		ND		ND		ND		ND				
Asbestos	MFL	7	0.2			ND		ND		ND		2.0	3.8-5.9	4.8	2.6-8.8	4.4
Barium	µg/L	1000	100	2000		23		26		26		33				
Beryllium	µg/L	4	1	1		ND		ND		ND		ND				
Cadmium	µg/L	5	1	0.04		ND		ND		ND		ND				
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	50	10			ND		ND		ND		ND				
Cyanide	µg/L	150	100	150		ND		ND		ND		ND				
Fluoride	mg/L	2	0.1	1		0.12		0.05		0.06		0.08				
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	10	0.1	0.02		0.08		0.14		0.079		0.06				
Mercury	µg/L	2	1	1.2		ND		ND		ND		0.06			0.52-5.9	3.1
Nickel	µg/L	100	10	12		ND		ND		ND		ND				
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	0.4	10		ND		0.15		0.17		0.21			0.67-8.0	3.6
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	0.4	1		ND		ND		ND		ND				
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	1	1		ND		ND		ND		ND				
Selenium	µg/L	50	5	30		ND		2.0		2.2		ND			ND-1.2	0.38
Thallium	µg/L	2	1	0.1		ND		ND		ND		ND				

GENERAL PHYSICAL AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	RESULTS									
				Acton 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	1000	50		ND		ND		ND		ND		
Calcium	mg/L	no standard			22		18		16		17		
Chloride	mg/L	250			110		130		120		96		

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Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	Acton 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		<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5			<5	<5
Copper	µg/L	1000	50		1.1		2.1		2.7		10		
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5			ND		ND		ND		13		
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	no standard			100		100		95		93		
Iron	µg/L	300	100		ND		ND		ND		18		
Magnesium	mg/L	no standard			11		14		13		12.0		
Manganese	µg/L	50	20		ND		ND		ND		ND		
Odor @ 60 C	Units	3	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1		
pH	Units	no standard		7.1-7.7	7.4	6.6-8.1	7.0	6.7-7.7	7.0	7.8-9.6	8.3	7.6-7.9	7.7
Silver	µg/L	100	10		ND		ND		ND		ND		
Sodium	mg/L	no standard			59		72		66		59		
Specific Conductance	µmhos	1600			530		610		560		510		
Sulfate	mg/L	250	0.5		24		51		45		28		
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	µg/L	1	1		ND		ND		ND		ND		
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	3		ND		ND		ND		ND		
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000			300		350		310		280		
Turbidity	Units	5		0.07-0.19	0.12	0.06-0.17	0.02	0.02-0.14	0.05	0.32-9.79	1.55	0.02-0.25	0.05
Zinc	µg/L	5000	50		460		470		630		ND		
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	no standard			69		49		52		71		
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO ₃)	mg/L	no standard			69		49		52	50-88	68		
Carbonate (as CO ₃)	mg/L	no standard			ND		ND		ND		ND		
Hydroxide (as OH)	mg/L	no standard			ND		ND		ND		ND		

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	RESULTS		
					Raw Influent (State Water Project)	Water Bank Wells	
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	3			Range	Average
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	4				6.1
Strontium 90	pCi/L	8	2	0.35	ND	ND	ND
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	1,000	400	ND	ND	ND
Uranium	pCi/L	20	1	0.43	0.67+-0.00	ND	ND
Radium 228	pCi/L		1	0.019		ND	ND
Radium 226	pCi/L		1	0.05		ND	ND

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	RESULTS		
					State Water Project	Water Bank Wells	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	µg/L	200	0.5	1000	Average	Range	Average
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-Dichloropropane (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-Dichloropropane	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

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Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	State Water Project	Water Bank Wells
					<u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Average</u>
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
Trichlorofluoromethane (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	State Water Project	Water Bank Wells
					<u>Range</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Average</u>
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	0.7	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	6	ND	ND
Endothall	µg/L	100	45	94	ND	ND
Endrin	µg/L	2	0.1	0.3	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	166	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	42	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
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	0.005	0.005	0.0007	ND	ND

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL, PRECURSORS, and BYPRODUCTS

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Units	MCL/MRDL	DLR	MRDLG	RESULTS
						<u>Range</u> <u>Average</u>
Distribution	Chlorine (as total Cl2)	mg/L	4.0		4	0.17-2.17 1.08
Treated Water	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3		1.2-3.3 2.2
State Water Project	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3		2.0-5.2 3.3
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80**	0.5		19-110 62 #
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60**	0.5		4.0-23 18 #
Treated Water	Bromate	µg/L	10*	1.0		2.5

** 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.

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DEFINITIONS and FOOTNOTES:

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

Raw Water is the Source Water, the California Aqueduct or wells, 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

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 US 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 exceed 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 US 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.

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