

## 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co. 3 Report Date: May 29, 2018

*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, 2017 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: Purchased Treated Surface Water only (Groundwater Sources were not used in 2017)

Name & general location of source(s): Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency (AVEK) Connection - Palmdale  
(Well 01A and Well 2 in Palmdale were not used in 2017, with Well 2 inactivated in March 2017).

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: ***Wells 01A and 2 were not used in 2017 and the below is for information purposes only.***

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.

Additional copies are also available, per email request [wffmw3@gmail.com](mailto:wffmw3@gmail.com)

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

In March 2017, Well 2 was inactivated. The well will be destroyed in the future.

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



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA 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, and 6 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. 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**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	None	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	None	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	None	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(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 – 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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/20/16	10	ND	None	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/20/16	10	0.23	None	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)  <i>Used 100% AVEK Water</i>  See attached AVEK 2017 Water Quality Report				none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)  <i>Used 100% AVEK Water</i>  See attached AVEK 2017 Water Quality Report				none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**



### 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/Disinfectant 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.

### For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – 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>	(In the year) 0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

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

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
NONE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
NONE				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				



During the past year we were required to conduct [NOT APPLICABLE] Level 1 assessment(s). [NOT APPLICABLE] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [NOT APPLICABLE] corrective actions and we completed [NOT APPLICABLE] of these actions.

During the past year [NOT APPLICABLE] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [NOT APPLICABLE] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [NOT APPLICABLE] corrective actions and we completed [NOT APPLICABLE] of these actions.

**NONE**

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### **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 required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [NOT APPLICABLE] corrective actions and we completed [NOT APPLICABLE] of these actions.

## **Water Conservation Tips:**

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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## 2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT *LOS ANGELES COUNTY SYSTEM*



# ***Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency***

## **2017 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 2016."

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, 6500 West Avenue N, Palmdale, CA 93551.

If you have any questions about this report or the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, please contact Justin Livesay, 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, 6:30 PM, at the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency Office, 6500 West Avenue N, Palmdale, CA, 93551.



**Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency**  
**2017 Annual Water Quality Report - Los Angeles**

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: **0.14 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 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

Lowest single free chlorine residual measurement during the year: **0.52**

Number of violations of the Groundwater Rule: **NONE**

**MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS**

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Sampling Frequency	MCL
Distribution	Total Coliform Bacteria	124 - 155 / mo	5% positive
Distribution	Fecal Coliform/ <i>E. coli</i>	124 - 155 / mo	1 pos. with 2 TC
Raw Influent	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	6 / mo	N/A*

\**Cryptosporidium* monitoring is performed at our Acton, Eastside, and Quartz Hill treatment plant influent in accordance with the groundwater rule. *Cryptosporidium* in our raw water supply and determine if additional treatment will be necessary.

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG or (MCLG)	Acton Plant Effluent (CWR)		Eastside Plant Effluent (CWR)	
					Range	Average	Range	Average
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.05	0.6		ND	ND	ND
Antimony	µg/L	6	6	1		ND		ND
Arsenic	µg/L	10	2	0.004		ND		ND
Barium	mg/L	1	0.1	2		0.016		0.016
Beryllium	µg/L	4	1	1		ND		ND
Cadmium	µg/L	5	1	0.04		ND		ND
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	50	10			ND		1.0
Chromium (Hexavalent)	µg/L	*	1	0.02		0.070		1.0
Cyanide	µg/L	150	100	150		ND		ND
Fluoride	mg/L	2	0.1	1		0.087		0.087
Mercury	µg/L	2	1	1.2		ND		ND
Nickel	µg/L	100	10	12		ND		ND
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	0.4	10		ND		0.4
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	0.4	1		ND		ND
Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	10		10		ND		0.4
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	4	1		ND		ND
Selenium	µg/L	50	5	30		ND		ND
Thallium	µg/L	2	1	0.1		ND		ND
Asbestos	MFL	7	0.2	7				

\*There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was used for comparison.

**GENERAL PHYSICAL AND SECONDARY**

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	Acton Plant Effluent (CWR)		Eastside Plant Effluent (CWR)	
				Range	Average	Range	Average
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.05		ND	ND	ND



**Antelope Valley-East Kern**  
**2017 Annual Water Quality Report - Los**

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
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L			
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	5	0.5	1.7
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon11)	µg/L	150	5	1300
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (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 CH**

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR (DL)	PHG
Alachlor	µg/L	2	1	4
Atrazine	µg/L	1	0.5	0.15
Bentazon	µg/L	18	2	200
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	0.2	0.1	0.007
Carbofuran	µg/L	18	5	0.7
Chlordane	µg/L	0.1	0.1	0.03
2,4-D	µg/L	70	10	20
Dalapon	µg/L	200	10	790
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	µg/L	0.2	0.01	0.0017
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	µg/L	400	5	200
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	4	3	12
Dinoseb	µg/L	7	2	14
Diquat	µg/L	20	4	6
Endothall	µg/L	100	45	94
Endrin	µg/L	2	0.1	0.3
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	µg/L	0.05	0.02	0.01
Glyphosate	µg/L	700	25	900
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.01	0.01	0.008
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.01	0.01	0.006
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	1	0.5	0.03
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	50	1	2
Lindane	µg/L	0.2	0.2	0.032
Methoxychlor	µg/L	30	10	0.09
Molinate	µg/L	20	2	1
Oxamyl	µg/L	50	20	26
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1	0.2	0.3
Picloram	µg/L	500	1	166
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.09
Simazine	µg/L	4	1	4
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	µg/L	70	1	42
Toxaphene	µg/L	3	1	0.03
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	pg/L	30	5	0.05
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	50	1	3

**DISINFECTION RESIDUAL, PRECURSO**

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Units	MCL/MRDL
Distribution	Chlorine (as total Cl <sub>2</sub> )	mg/L	4.0
Treated Water	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement
State Water Project	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80**
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60**
Treated Water	Bromate	µg/L	10 <sup>+</sup>

\*\* Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Trihalomethanes and Total Haloacetic Acids are based on the following table:







Quarterly Bromate Report for Disinfection Byproducts Compliance (in µg/L or ppb)

System Name: Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency System No.: 1910045 Year: 2017 Quarter:

	2016				1st Qtr.				2nd Qtr.				3rd Qtr.		
Sample Date (month/date):	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1/11	2/8	3/8	Quarterly Average	4/12	5/10	6/14	Quarterly Average	7/12	8/9	9/13
Site 1 - QHWTP	0.0	6.5	2.4	3.8	OFF	ND	OFF	0.0	ND	ND	ND	0.0	ND	ND	4.0
Site 2 - EWTP	2.9	6.4	4.8	2.6	ND	ND	ND	0.0	ND	ND	ND	0.0	ND	ND	ND
Site 3 - AWTP	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF		OFF	OFF	OFF				
System Quarterly Average	1.5	6.5	3.6	3.2				0.0				0.0			

Running Annual Average				3.7				3.3				1.7			
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Meets Standard?*								Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
(check box)								No <input type="checkbox"/>				No <input type="checkbox"/>			

Identify the sample locations in the table below.

Site	Sample Location
1	Quartz Hill Clear Well Reservoir
2	Eastside Clear Well Reservoir
3	Acton Clear Well Reservoir

Comments: Samples collected at the entry of each treatment plant using ozone. "OFF" due to ozone system shutdown.

Signature

\*If, during the first year of monitoring, any individual quarterly average of that system to exceed the standard, then the quarter.



Antelope Valley-East Kern Water  
LA System No. 191004  
TOC Removal Running Annual

Sample Date	Plant	Alkalinity mgCaCO3/L	Raw TOC mg/L	Treated TOC mg/L	TOC Removal %
1/6/2017	QHWTP	73.5	3.33	1.79	46.5
1/11/2017	EWTP	73.9	3.51	2.05	42.2
"	AWTP	plant off			
2/8/2017	QHWTP	49.1	5.84	2.34	60.1
"	EWTP	50.1	5.82	2.50	57.9
"	AWTP	plant off			
3/8/2017	QHWTP	47.7	5.64	2.03	64.7
"	EWTP	47.3	5.70	2.16	62.1
"	AWTP	plant off			
4/12/2017	QHWTP	39.9	3.77	1.48	60.5
"	EWTP	40.3	4.11	1.81	55.7
"	AWTP	plant off			
5/10/2017	QHWTP	33.6	3.22	1.48	54.0
"	EWTP	35.2	3.47	1.50	56.8
"	AWTP	plant off			
6/14/2017	QHWTP	35.5	2.90	1.37	52.8
"	EWTP	34.9	3.11	1.57	49.8
"	AWTP	plant off			
7/12/2017	QHWTP	29.2	2.93	1.35	53.9
"	EWTP	28.4	3.19	1.39	56.1
"	AWTP	plant off			
8/9/2017	QHWTP	43.6	2.94	1.34	54.4
"	EWTP	45.4	3.12	1.48	52.9
"	AWTP	plant off			
9/13/2017	QHWTP	49.4	2.68	1.23	53.7
"	EWTP	50.8	2.86	1.49	47.9
"	AWTP	plant off			
10/11/2017	QHWTP	58.3	2.94	1.57	46.9
"	EWTP	55.9	2.88	1.70	40.3
"	AWTP	plant off			