

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co. 3**

Report Date: July 1, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Purchased Treated Surface Water & Groundwater blended with Purchased Treated Surface Water (began in October 2021)**

Name and General Location of Source(s):

Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency (AVEK) Connection - Palmdale

Well 01A (used- January - May, and October – December 2024) - Palmdale

Well 01A and AVEK Connection “Blend” – Palmdale

Well 2 -Inactive since March 2017 - Palmdale

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.

Additional copies are also available, per email request wffmw3@gmail.com

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

Well 01A (Active Source) – 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 9.4 mg/L, which is above half the MCL of 10 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 (Inactive Source) – 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 13 mg/L which is above the MCL of 10 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:
6:00pm Second Wednesday of every month. Meetings are being held Teleconference- Zoom, Meetings allow for Public Participation

For More Information, Contact: **Brandi Moore (661) 943-6916**

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co. 3 a (661)943-6916 para asistirlo en español.

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 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.

Term	Definition
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.
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)
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 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

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>	(In the year) 0	[Enter No.] 0		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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024 (inclusive)

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

(a) 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 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 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 2. 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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/23/24	10	0.0059	None	15	0.2	Not Applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/23/24	10	0.78	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)				None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report			
Well 01A	12/28/22	150	Not Applicable			

Hardness (ppm)				None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report			
Well 01A	12/28/22	590	Not Applicable			

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) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report Blend Effluent (Well01A and AVEK)	Jan - May & Oct-Dec 24	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 2.99	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 1.74 – 5.33	10	0.40	Runoff/leaching from fertilizers use: from septic, and sewage Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report Well 01A	12/28/22	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 0.16	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report Not Applicable	2.0	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Total TTHM (ppm) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report WFF3 Distribution System	Mar, Jun, Sep, & Oct 24	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 45.30	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 35.30 – 67.00	80	1.0	By product of drinking water disinfection.

Total HAA5 (ppm) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report		See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	60	1.0	By product of drinking water disinfection.
WFF3 Distribution System	Mar, Jun, Sep, & Oct 24	14.53	9.40 – 20.80			

Table 5. 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) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report Well 01A	12/28/22	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 110	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report Not Applicable	500	1.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Sulfate (ppm) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report Blend Effluent (Well01A and AVEK)	Jan - May & Oct-Dec 24	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 179.64	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 104.6 – 320	500	0.50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (ECuS/cm) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report Blend Effluent (Well01A and AVEK)	Jan - May & Oct-Dec 24	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 829.48	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report 592 - 1275	1600	2.0	Substances that form ions when in water, industrial wastes.

Turbidity (NTU) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report		See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	5	1	Soil Runoff
Blend Effluent (Well01A and AVEK)	Jan - May & Oct-Dec 24	0.35	0.05 – 0.79			
Iron (Fe) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report		See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2023 Water Quality Report	300	100	natural existence in underground rock formations and precipitation water that infiltrates through
Blend Effluent (Well01A and AVEK)	Jan - May & Oct-Dec 24	10.25	0.0 – 52			
Manganese (Mn) See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report		See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	50	20	Natural source or because of human activity such as mining and industrial discharges
Blend Effluent (Well01A and AVEK)	Jan - May & Oct-Dec 24	0.00	0.0 - 0.0			
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm) 100% AVEK Water Jan-Jun See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report		See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2024 Water Quality Report	1000	5.0	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Blend Effluent (Well01A and AVEK)	Jan - May & Oct-Dec 24	491.88	332 – 822			

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Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium (ppm) See attached AVEK 2025 Water Quality Report		See attached AVEK 2025 Water Quality Report	See attached AVEK 2025 Water Quality Report	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Well 01A	12/28/22	0.00	Not Applicable		

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 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>.

Special Language for Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate of the MCL may quickly become 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.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in the drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Coliform Rule, effective April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water system that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

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

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>	(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 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				

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)	See attached AVEK Water Quality Report.
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<p>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</p> <p>3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.</p>
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.

Summary Information for Violation of a 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 no coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. However, if 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 not required to conduct Level 1 Assessments. No Level 1 assessments were completed. In addition, we were not required to take corrective actions.

During the past year no Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system.

None

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

None

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

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 no *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. However, 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 no *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were not 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

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.

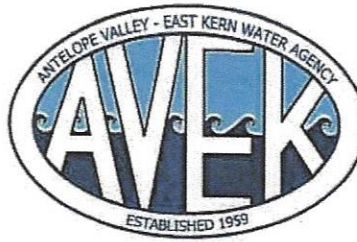
ANTELOPE VALLEY – EAST KERN WATER AGENCY

2024 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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March 13, 2025

Dear General Manager:

This is the 2024 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 2024 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

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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
2024 Annual Water Quality Report - Los Angeles County System

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

Treatment technique: Conventional

EPA Turbidity Performance Standards: Turbidity of the filtered water must:

1. Be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
2. Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1: **100%**

Highest single turbidity measurement during the year: **0.15**

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: **0.87**

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	152-193 / mo	5% positive	None	Range	Average
Distribution	Fecal Coliform/E. coli	152-193 / mo	1 pos. with 2 TC pos.	None	0%-0.5%	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				ND	ND
Antimony	µg/L	6	6	1		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND	ND
Arsenic	µg/L	10	2	0.004		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND	ND
Asbestos	MFL	7	0.2			ND		ND		ND		ND		3.4-5.6	4.5	ND-12	4.2
Barium	µg/L	1000	100	2000		ND		28		22		ND					ND
Beryllium	µg/L	4	1	1		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND-110	ND
Cadmium	µg/L	5	1	0.04		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND	ND
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	50	10			ND		ND		ND		ND				ND	ND
Cyanide	µg/L	150	100	150		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND	ND
Fluoride	mg/L	2	0.1	1	0.11			ND		ND		ND				ND	ND
Mercury	µg/L	2	1	1.2		ND		ND		ND		ND				0.12-0.36	0.19
Nickel	µg/L	100	10	12		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND	ND
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	0.4	10		ND		0.44		ND		ND				ND	ND
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	0.4	1		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND-5.1	2.8
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	1	1		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND	ND
Selenium	µg/L	50	5	30		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND-1.5	0.25
Thallium	µg/L	2	1	0.1		ND		ND		ND		ND				ND-10	1.6
						ND		ND		ND		ND				ND	ND

GENERAL PHYSICAL AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

RESULTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	Acton Plant	Eastside Plant	Quartz Hill Plant	Raw Influent	Water Bank	
				Effluent (CWR)	Effluent (CWR)	Effluent (CWR)	(State Water Project)	Wells	
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Calcium	mg/L	no standard		22	29	15	15	44-100	68
Chloride	mg/L	250		82	54	48	47	42-110	68

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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	ND
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5			ND		ND		ND		ND	ND	ND
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	no standard			94		100		75		73	130-310	200
Iron	µg/L	300	100		ND		ND		ND		59	ND	ND
Magnesium	mg/L	no standard			9.4		7.0		8.9		8.7	4.0-13	7.8
Manganese	µg/L	50	20		ND		ND		ND		ND	ND	ND
Odor @ 60 C	Units	3	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1	<1	<1
pH	Units	no standard		7.1-7.7	7.5	6.1-8.6	7.0	6.8-7.3	7.0	7.4-9.3	8.3	7.6-8.2	8.0
Silver	µg/L	100	10		ND		ND		ND		ND	ND	ND
Sodium	mg/L	no standard			47		35		ND		32	33-56	40
Specific Conductance	µmhos	1600			450		390		34		370	560-870	670
Sulfate	mg/L	250	0.5		21		41		340	240-660	18	41-91	56
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	µg/L	1	1		ND		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	1000			230		220		180		170	280-550	380
Turbidity	Units	5		0.05-0.15	0.10	ND-0.15	0.05	0.05-0.15	0.10	0.35-21	2.9	0.05-1.5	0.40
Zinc	µg/L	5000	50		380		360		610		ND	ND	ND
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	no standard			66		62		45		69	ND	ND
Bicarbonate Alkalinity(as HCO ₃)	mg/L	no standard			66		62		45	55-82	64	89-190	150
Carbonate (as CO ₃)	mg/L	no standard			ND		ND		ND		ND	ND	ND
Hydroxide (as OH)	mg/L	no standard			ND		ND		ND		ND	ND	ND

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	Raw Influent (State Water Project)	Water Bank Wells Range	Water Bank Wells Average
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	3			5.4-9.5	7.0
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	4				
Strontium 90	pCi/L	8	2	0.35	ND		
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	1,000	400	ND		
Uranium	pCi/L	20	1	0.43	ND	ND-8.4	5.4
Radium 228	pCi/L		1	0.019	ND	ND	ND
Radium 226	pCi/L		1	0.05	ND	ND	ND

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	State Water Project Average	Water Bank Wells Range	Water Bank Wells Average
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (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

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

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR (DL)	PHG	State Water Project	Water Bank Wells
					<u>Range</u>	<u>Range</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>
Distribution	Chlorine (as total Cl2)	mg/L	4.0		4	0.18 - 2.19
Treated Water	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3		1.4-3.3
State Water Project	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3		2.1-5.2
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80**	0.5		15-63
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60**	0.5		49 #
Treated Water	Bromate	µg/L	10*	1.0		ND - 24

** 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.