2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: 1910138 – Los Angeles World Airports

Report Date: 06/18/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): East and West Wells located at 2825 E. Avenue P, Palmdale, CA 93550

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Drinking Water Source Assessment was performed by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) in July of 2001. The assessment concluded that this water system is most vulnerable to airport maintenance and fueling activities, chemical processing and storage, and other general activities related to military bases. A copy of this assessment may be found by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB – formerly CDPH) at (818) 551-2004 or on the SWRCB website: http://waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Lisa Dugas at 424-646-6485 ldugas@lawa.org

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.

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 *E. coli* 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).

Term	Definition
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 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
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total coliform	0	0	(a)	None	Naturally occurring in the environment

(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

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	August 2024	10	0.0	N/A	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	August 2024	10	0.0	N/A	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Los Angeles World Airports Palmdale has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the initial inventories was October 16, 2024.

Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, Los Angeles World Airports Palmdale has determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system.

Los Angeles World Airports Palmdale reviewed all applicable sources of information, including:

- All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and existing records or other documentation that indicates the service line materials;
- All water system records, including distribution system maps and drawings, historical records on each service connection, and standard operating procedures;
- All previous service line or meter replacements were conducted.

In addition to reviewing the above sources of information, Los Angeles World Airports Palmdale physically inspected all service lines in its distribution system, regardless of ownership. All service lines were verified non-lead.

Los Angeles World Airports Palmdale will update service line material information obtained from normal operations, such as service line maintenance, installation, or water meter readings, after October 2024 and will update the initial inventory accordingly.

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 (mg/L)	2/2/2023	36	30-36	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2/2/2023	70	58-70	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Antimony (ug/L)	2/2/23	<2	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ug/L)	2/2/23	<2	N/A	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ug/L)	2/2/23	24	19-24	2000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Beryllium (ug/L)	2/2/23	<1	N/A	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ug/L)	2/2/23	<1	N/A	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ug/L)	2/2/23	<10	N/A	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ug/L)	10/17/22	<5	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories, plastic and fertilizer factories
1,2-dichloroethane (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,2-Dichloropropane (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (mg/L)	2/2/23	0.085	0.055-0.085	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.2	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
Nitrate (mg/L)	8/19/24	0.68	0.52-0.68	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L)	2/8/23	<0.05	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radium-226 (PCI/L)	9/2/22	<0.375	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	2/2/23	<2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Tetrachloroethylene (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Thallium (ug/L)	2/2/23	<1	N/A	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Toluene (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	70	70	Discharge from textile finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	2000	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	5	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Uranium (PCI/L)	9/2/22	<0.67	N/A	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Vinyl chloride (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	2	0	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes (ug/L)	8/19/24	<0.5	N/A	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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
Aluminum (ug/L)	2/2/23	170	<50-170	50-200	None	deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	2/2/23	9.4	9.2-9.4	250	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Color (color units)	3/13/24 12/09/24	2.0	1.0-2.0	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (odor units)	3/13/24 12/09/24	4	<1.0-4	3	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)	2/2/23	340	<50-340	300	None	Iron-bearing soil and rock
pH	2/2/23	8.32	8.21-8.32	6.5-8.5	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	2/2/23	20	17-20	250	None	Mineral dissolution, atmospheric deposition, mining, fertilizer
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	2/2/23	180	160-180	500	None	Generally naturally occurring
Turbidity (NTU)	1/5/23 10/5/23	0.32	0.14 – 0.32	5	None	Soil runoff

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Zinc (ug/L)	2/2/23	<50	N/A	5000	None	Naturally occurring organic materials

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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.

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
E. coli	None	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	None	Monthly	TT	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment

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: No notice.

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: No deficiencies.

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)	N/A
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	N/A
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(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
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

We are not operating under a variance or exemption.

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

We were not required to conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment in 2024 and the system is not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.