



WHITE FENCE FARMS MUTUAL WATER CO., INC.

41901 - 20th Street West ♦ Palmdale, CA 93551

Phone: (661) 943-3316 ♦ Fax: (661) 943-3576

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report For The Year Of 2019

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence 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 and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water and AVEK.

As the Board of Directors of White Fence Farms Mutual Water Company, we are proud to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Our objective is to continue to provide you with quality water service. Please feel free to give our office a call should you have any questions or concerns.

Robert Meyer, Vice President/Secretary

David Doremus, Treasurer

Cindy Brandel, Director

Roy Kellogg, Director

Henry Roediger, Director

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: White Fence Farms Mutual Water Company Report Date: June 2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse White Fence Farms Mutual Water Company a 41901 20th Street West Palmdale, CA 93551 (661)943-3316 para asistirlo en español.

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 White Fence Farms Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 41901 20th Street West Palmdale, CA 93551 (661)943-3316

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co. 41901 20th Street West Palmdale, CA 93551 o tumawag sa (661)943-3316 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co. tại 41901 20th Street West Palmdale, CA 93551 (661)943-3316 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co. ntawm 41901 20th Street West Palmdale, CA 93551 (661)943-3316 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water and Treated Surface Water

Name & general location of source(s): Well 3B - Palmdale

Well 2B - Lancaster

Connection with Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Assessment Date: Well 2B – December 2001 – Well 2B is considered most vulnerable to activities not associated with contaminants detected in water supply: Metal plating/finishing/fabricating, hardware/lumber/parts stores, and fertilizer/pesticide application. The source is also considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Automobile, gas stations, septic systems (high density <1 acre) and transportation corridors.

Assessment Date: Well 3B – February 2008 – Well 3B is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems (high density <1 acre) and transportation corridors.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

Board Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30pm. Contact company office for attendance information.

For more information, contact: Office – Brindi Hall

Phone: (661) 943-3316

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

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.

total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are 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.

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.

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)	1	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		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		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		^(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

^(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

^(b) 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 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/28/18	10	ND	0	15	0.2	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/28/18	10	.28	0	1.3	0.3	None	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) Well 2B	9/10/19	140	140	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm) Well3B	6/4/19	84	84			
Hardness (ppm) Well 2B	9/10/19	300	300	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well3B	6/4/19	300	300			

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm) Well 2B	9/10/2019 & 12/10/19	3.95	3.7-4.2	10	2.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) Well3B	Jan-Dec 2019	7.18	ND-8.6	10	2.0	
Arsenic (ppb) Well 2B	Jan-Dec 2019	12.39	8.9-20	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits: run off from orchards, glass & electronics production waste
Uranium (pCi/L) Well 2B	12/18/18	6.5	6.5	20	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) Well 3B	12/20/16	1.8	6.5	20	10	
Gross Alpha Well 2B	12/18/18	8.5	8.5	15	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Well 3B	6/20/16	3.7	8.5	15	15	
TTHM (ppb)	Jan-Dec 2019	17.09	6.6-29.7	80	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	Jan-Dec 2019	5.26	1.3-8.8	60	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L) Well2B	9/10/19	2.7	2.7	No MCL	No PHG	Discharge from electroplating, factories, leather tanneries, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L) Well 3B	3/28/17	4.2	3.3-5.1	No MCL	No PGH	
Fluoride Well 2B	9/10/19	.34	.34	2.0	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride Well 3B	6/4/19	.22	.22	2.0	0.1	
Perchlorate Well 2B	9/10/19	ND	ND	6	4.0	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually get into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial
Perchlorate Well 3b	Jan-Dec 2019	ND	ND	6	4.0	

operations that used or use, store or dispose of perchlorate and its salts

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) Well 2B	9/10/19	87	87	500	1.0	Runoff/leaching from Natural Deposits; seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm) Well 3B	6/4/19	74	74	500	1.0	
Sulfate (ppm) Well 2B	9/10/19	250	250	500	.05	Runoff leaching from Natural Deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm) Well 3B	6/4/19	160	160	500	.05	
TDS Well 2B	Jan-Dec 2019	725.5	660-800	1000	1000	Naturally occurring organic materials.
TDS Well 3B	Jan-Dec 2019	647.5	540-720	1000	1000	
Specific Conductance (E.C) Well 2B	Jan-Dec 2019	1080	1000-1100	1600	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C) Well 3B	Jan-Dec 2019	992.5	870-1100	1600	1600	

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb) Well 2B	9/10/19	14	14	50	Vanadium exposures have resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Vanadium (ppb) Well 3B	6/4/19	5	5	50	
Boron (ppm) Well 2B	9/10/19	170	170	1.0	Boron exposures have resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

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. White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. **[OPTIONAL:** If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Arsenic Violation for Well 2B	Due to a water main break in the Ave. M freeway overpass in December 2018, Well 2B, which serves all customers between 10 th Street West and 20 th Street West, and between Avenue M and Avenue L, was shut down to the customers West of the freeway, and only continued to serve customers East of the freeway. This caused the volume of pumping at Well 2B to decrease, and caused the Arsenic concentration level to rise higher than the required MCL.	Mar. – Dec. 2019	Fixed the broken water main line at the Ave. M freeway overpass in September 2019. Put Well 2B back into normal pumping flows while exploring appropriate treatment to lower the MCL of Arsenic in the water produced by Well 2B. The treatment for Arsenic must be installed and become operational by August 2021 per the Division of Drinking Water's Compliance Order.	A mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

The arsenic violation occurred during the bridge repair, and affected **only the customers east of the freeway**. Notification of the violation was sent to the affected water users.

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) NONE		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) NONE		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) NONE		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				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	

Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

- (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NONE

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

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.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were not required to take any corrective actions.

During the past year no Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. In addition, we were required to take no corrective actions.

NONE

Level 1 assessment was due to a possible flawed test. We investigated, and immediately retested four times with no positive tests. The following month we tested five times, with no positive tests. Due to an ample chlorine residual, no water users were in danger at any time from Coliforms.

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 no *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were not required to take corrective actions.

NONE

There were no positive *E. coli* tests in 2019.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

Name of Public Water System: White Fence Farms Mutual Water Company No. 1
Water System No: 1910249

Attention: Mr. John Ukkestad, General Manager
41901 – 20th Street West
Palmdale, CA 93551

Issued: August 13, 2019

COMPLIANCE ORDER FOR NONCOMPLIANCE
CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, SECTION 116555 AND
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22, SECTIONS 64431

ARSENIC MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL VIOLATION

April to June 2019

The California Health and Safety Code (hereinafter "CHSC"), Section 116655 authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (hereinafter "State Water Board"), to issue a compliance order to a public water system when the State Water Board determines that the public water system has violated or is violating the California Safe Drinking Water Act (hereinafter "California SDWA"), (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12,

1 Chapter 4, commencing with Section 116270), or any regulation, standard, permit, or
2 order issued or adopted thereunder.
3

4 The State Water Board, acting by and through its Division of Drinking Water (hereinafter
5 "Division"), and the Deputy Director for the Division, hereby issues Compliance Order
6 No. 04_22_19R_001 (hereinafter "Order"), pursuant to Section 116655 of the CHSC to
7 the White Fence Farms Mutual Water Company (hereinafter "Company"), for violation of
8 CHSC, Section 116555(a)(1) and California Code of Regulations (hereinafter "CCR"),
9 Title 22, Section 64431, Maximum Contaminant Levels (hereinafter "MCL") – Inorganic
10 Chemicals.
11

12 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

13 The Company is classified as a community public water system with a population of
14 1,145 persons served through 454 service connections. The Company operates under
15 Domestic Water Supply Permit No. 04-07-00P-021 issued by the State Water Board on
16 September 12, 2000, and three subsequent amendments issued on December 10,
17 2002, August 28, 2003 and August 19, 2008. The Company is using two groundwater
18 sources, Wells 2B and 3B, and a treated surface water source imported through a
19 connection with AVEK to supply potable water to the distribution system.
20

21 CHSC, Section 116555(a)(1) requires all public water systems to comply with primary
22 drinking water standards as defined in CHSC, Section 116275(c). Primary drinking
23 water standards include maximum levels of contaminants, specific treatment standards,
24 and monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in regulations adopted by the
25 State Water Board.
26

1 CCR, Title 22, Section 64431 states that public water systems shall comply with the
2 primary MCLs established in Table 64431-A. The MCL for arsenic is 0.010 milligrams
3 per liter (hereinafter "mg/L").
4

5 CCR, Title 22, Section 64432 (i) states that compliance with the arsenic MCL is
6 determined by a running annual average (hereinafter "RAA"); if any one sample would
7 cause the RAA to exceed the MCL, the system is immediately in violation. If a system
8 takes more than one sample in a quarter, the average of all the results for that quarter
9 shall be used when calculating the RAA. If a system fails to complete four consecutive
10 quarters of monitoring, the RAA shall be based on an average of the available data.
11

12 Arsenic has been detected in Well 2B since June 2001. The arsenic MCL of 0.010
13 mg/L became effective in November 2008. The first sample after the adoption of the
14 revised arsenic MCL was collected in March 2010. A summary of the monitoring results
15 for samples collected from March 2010 through the second quarter of 2019 is included
16 in Appendix 1. Table 1 summarizes the Company's most recent arsenic monitoring
17 results.
18

Table 1 – Well 2B Arsenic Sample Results (mg/L)
(Arsenic MCL is 0.010 mg/L)

Compliance Period	Sample Date	Result, mg/L	Average
3 rd Quarter 2018	September 11, 2018	0.0069	0.0069
4 th Quarter 2018	December 11, 2018	0.0100	0.0100
1 st Quarter 2019	March 12, 2019	0.0200 ¹	0.0180 ¹
	April 2, 2019 ²	0.0160 ¹	
2 nd Quarter 2019	June 11, 2019	0.0160 ¹	0.0160 ¹
Running Annual Average (RAA)			0.0127 ¹

19 ¹ Above arsenic MCL

20 ² Confirmation sample for sample collected on March 12, 2019.

21 As shown in Table 1, the average of the five arsenic sample collected from Well 2B
22 during the third quarter of 2018 through the second quarter of 2019 was 0.0127 mg/L,
23 exceeding the MCL.

DETERMINATION

Based on the above Statement of Facts, the State Water Board has determined that the Company has failed to comply with primary drinking water standards pursuant to CHSC, Section 116555(a)(1) and the arsenic MCL pursuant to CCR, Title 22, Section 64431.

DIRECTIVES

The Company is hereby directed to take the following actions:

1. By **August 31, 2021**, comply with CCR, Title 22, Section 64431.
2. Continue **quarterly** sampling for arsenic from Well 2B. The next quarterly sample must be collected by September 30, 2019. The analytical results of the samples must be submitted electronically to the State Water Board, by the laboratory that conducts the analysis, no later than the tenth day of the month following completion of the analyses.
3. By **September 12, 2019**, notify all persons served by the Company of the violation of CCR, Title 22, Section 64431, in conformance with Sections 64463.4 and 64465. Public notification to persons served by the Company must continue **quarterly** until the State Water Board determines that the arsenic contamination is resolved. Appendix 2: Notification Template must be used to fulfill this directive, unless otherwise approved by the State Water Board. The contents of the public notice must be approved by the State Water Board prior to issuance. **The Company must edit the wording of the public notice as necessary.** The public notice must be completed in accordance with the following:
 - By mail or direct delivery of the public notice to each customer served by the

1 water system and;

- 2 • By one of the following secondary methods to reach persons not likely to be
3 reached by mail or direct delivery;

4
5 ➤ By publication in a local newspaper, by delivery to community
6 organizations or by posting in conspicuous public places served by the
7 water system or on the internet. If the water system opts to issue the
8 notice via internet website, the public notice must remain posted for a
9 minimum of seven (7) consecutive days.

10
11 4. Complete Appendix 3, Certification of Completion of Public Notification Form,
12 and submit it together with a copy of the public notice required by Directive 3 to
13 the State Water Board **within 10 days following each public notification.**

14
15 5. Prepare a Corrective Action Plan for State Water Board approval, identifying
16 improvements to the water system designed to correct the arsenic MCL
17 exceedance and to ensure that the Company delivers water to consumers that
18 meets primary drinking water standards. The plan must include a time schedule
19 for completion of each of the phases of the project, such as design, construction,
20 and startup, and a date as of which the Company will be in compliance with the
21 arsenic MCL, which date must be no later than **August 31, 2021.**

22
23 6. By **October 11, 2019**, submit and present the Corrective Action Plan required
24 under Directive No. 5 above, to the State Water Board's office located at 500
25 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203.

26
27 7. Carry out the State Water Board approved Corrective Action Plan, and each
28 element of said plan, according to the time schedule set forth therein.

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8. By **January 10, 2020**, and **every three months** thereafter, submit a report to the State Water Board in the form provided as Appendix 4, showing actions taken during the previous quarter (calendar three months) to comply with the Corrective Action Plan.

9. By **August 31, 2021**, demonstrate to the State Water Board that the water delivered by the Company complies with the arsenic MCL.

10. Notify the State Water Board in writing no later than five (5) days before the deadline for performance of any directive set forth herein if the Company anticipates it will not meet the deadline.

11. By **August 20, 2019**, complete and return to the State Water Board the "Notification of Receipt" form attached to this Order as Appendix 5. Completion of this form confirms that the Company has received this Order and understands that it contains legally enforceable directives with due dates.

All submittals required by this Order, unless otherwise specified in the directives above, must be electronically submitted to the State Water Board at the following address. The subject line for all electronic submittals corresponding to this Order must include the following information: Water System name and number, Order number and title of the document being submitted.

Shu-Fang Orr, P.E. District Engineer
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water, Angeles District
500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500
Glendale, CA 91203

DDWRegion4@waterboards.ca.gov

1
2 The State Water Board reserves the right to make modifications to this Order as it may
3 deem necessary to protect public health and safety. Such modifications may be issued
4 as amendments to this Order and shall be effective upon issuance.
5

6 Nothing in this Order relieves the Company of its obligation to meet the requirements of
7 the California SDWA (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, commencing with
8 Section 116270), or any regulation, standard, permit or order issued or adopted
9 thereunder.
10

11 **PARTIES BOUND**

12 This Order shall apply to and be binding upon the Company, its owners, shareholders,
13 officers, directors, agents, employees, contractors, successors, and assignees.
14

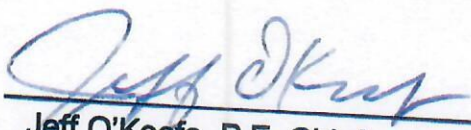
15 **SEVERABILITY**

16 The directives of this Order are severable, and the Company must comply with each
17 and every provision thereof notwithstanding the effectiveness of any provision.
18

19 **FURTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION**

20 The California SDWA authorizes the State Water Board to: issue a citation or order with
21 assessment of administrative penalties to a public water system for violation or
22 continued violation of the requirements of the California SDWA or any regulation,
23 permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder including, but not
24 limited to, failure to correct a violation identified in a citation or compliance order. The
25 California SDWA also authorizes the State Water Board to take action to suspend or
26 revoke a permit that has been issued to a public water system if the public water system
27 has violated applicable law or regulations or has failed to comply with an order of the
28 State Water Board, and to petition the superior court to take various enforcement

1 measures against a public water system that has failed to comply with an order of the
2 State Water Board. The State Water Board does not waive any further enforcement
3 action by issuance of this Order.
4
5

6 

7
8 Jeff O'Keefe, P.E. Chief
9 Southern California Section
10 State Water Resources Control Board
11 Division of Drinking Water

August 13, 2019
Date



12
13
14
15 Appendices (5):

- 16
17 1. Summary of monitoring results
18 2. Notification Template
19 3. Certification of Completion of Public Notification
20 4. Quarterly Progress Report
21 5. Notification of Receipt
22

23 Certified Mail No. 7000 1670 0001 0841 5958

Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency

The Antelope Valley-East Kern Watershed 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.

2. NOT EXCEED 1 IN 10 at any time.

Highest single turbidity measurement during the year: **0.14**

Percentage of samples < 0.30 NTU: 100%

the number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements: Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measure of the amount of suspended solids in water. Turbidity is measured in NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units). The maximum allowable turbidity for surface water treatment is 1 NTU. The maximum allowable turbidity for groundwater treatment is 0.1 NTU. The maximum allowable turbidity for surface water treatment is 1 NTU. The maximum allowable turbidity for groundwater treatment is 0.1 NTU.

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: 0.76
 Number of violations of the Groundwater Rule: NONE

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Sampling Frequency	MCL	No. of Months in Violation	System Results						
Distribution	Total Coliform Bacteria	124 - 155 / mo	5% positive	None	Range 0%						
Distribution	Fecal Coliform/E. coli	124 - 155 / mo	1 pos. with 2 TC pos.	None	Average 0%						
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS											
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
RESULTS											
Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG or (MCLG)	Action Plant Effluent (CWR) Range	Eastside Plant Effluent (CWR) Range	Quartz Hill Plant Effluent (CWR) Range	Raw Influent (State Water Project) Range	Effluent (CWR) Range	Water Bank Range	Wells Average
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	50	600	Average 23	ND	Average 1.8	Average ND	Average 4.5	Average 2.8-11	Average 4.4
Antimony	µg/L	6	6	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.0-6.4	ND	ND
Arsenic	µg/L	10	2	0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Barium	µg/L	1000	100	2000	22	28	28	2.7	ND	ND	ND
Beryllium	µg/L	4	1	1	ND	ND	ND	31	ND	ND	ND
Cadmium	µg/L	5	1	0.04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	50	10		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chromium (Hexavalent)	µg/L	*	1	0.02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cyanide	µg/L	150	100	150	0.08	0.36	0.14	ND	ND	ND	ND
Fluoride	mg/L	2	0.1	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Lead	µg/L	15	5.0	0.2	0.10	0.07	0.07	ND	ND	ND	ND
Mercury	µg/L	2	1	1.2	ND	ND	0.07	0.09	ND	ND	ND
Nickel	µg/L	100	10	12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	0.4	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	0.4	1	ND	0.24	0.24	0.18-0.75	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	10		10	ND	0.24	ND	0.49	ND	0.61-7.6	4.4
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	4	1	ND	0.24	ND	0.34-0.67	ND	ND	ND
Selenium	µg/L	50	5	30	ND	ND	ND	0.50	ND	ND	ND
Thallium	µg/L	2	1	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

*There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

GENERAL PHYSICAL AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	Action Plant	Eastside Plant	Quartz Hill Plant	Raw Influent	Water Bank Wells
				Effluent (CWR)	Effluent (CWR)	Effluent (CWR)	(State Water Project)	
				Range	Range	Range	Range	Range
				Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	50	23	ND	1.75	ND	
Calcium	mg/L	no standard		20	22	21	18	
Chloride	mg/L	250		77	78	81	81	

Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency 2019 Annual Water Quality Report - Los Angeles County System

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	State Water Project Range Average	Water Bank Wells Range Average
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 Range Average	Water Bank Wells Range Average
Alachlor	µg/L	2	1	4	ND	ND
Atrazine	µg/L	1	0.5	0.15	ND	ND
Bentazon	µg/L	18	2	200	ND	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	0.2	0.1	0.007	ND	ND
Carbofuran	µg/L	18	5	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

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Units	MCL/AMRDL	DLR	MRDLG	RESULTS Range Average
Distribution	Chlorine (as total Cl2)	mg/L	4.0		4	0.18-1.74 1.04
Treated Water	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L				1.3-2.8 1.7
State Water Project	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L				2.5-4.7 2.9
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80**			5.0-78 56 #
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60**			ND - 18 13 #
Treated Water	Bromate	µg/L	10*	5		ND - 5.6 1.5

** 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.