# 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co.

Report Date: July 2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water Wells and purchased Treated Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 2B- Lancaster

Well 3B- Palmdale and AVEK Connection- East of the service area.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Well 2B- December 2021- Well 2B is considered most vulnerable to activities not associated with contaminates detected in water supply: Metal, planting/fishing/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.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Well 3B- February 2008- Well 3B is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminates: Septic systems (high density<1 acre) and transportation corridors.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: First Tuesday of each month at 6:30pm located at 41901 20th St. West, Palmdale, CA 93551

For More Information, Contact: Brindi Hall at (661)943-3316

## 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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System’s Name] a White Fence Farms (661)943-3316 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 White Fence Farms以获得中文的帮助: 41901 20th St. West Palmdale CA 93551.(661)943-3316

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

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ White Fence Farms tại (661)943-3316 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau White Fence Farms ntawm (661)613-3316 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## Terms Used in This Report

| **Term** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- |
| Level 1 Assessment | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *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). |
| 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 |

(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) | 9/10/2021 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 9/10/2021 | 10 | .60 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 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  Well 3B | 9/13/22  6/07/21 | 140  86 | 140  86 | None  None | None  None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm)  Well 2B  Well 3B | 9/13/22  6/07/22 | 310  320 | 310  320 | None  None | 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** |
| Nitrate (ppm)  Well 2B  Well 3B  Treated | 6/20/23  9/12/23  Jan - Dec  2023 | 4.5  5.7  7.0 | 4.5 - 5.7  6.2 – 7.4 | 10  10 | 2.0  2.0 | Run off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Arsenic (ppb)  Well 2B  Well 3B  Uranium (pCi/L)  Well 2B  Well 3B  Gross Alpha  Well 2B  Well 3B  TTHM (ppb)  HAA5 (ppb)  Fluoride  Well 2B  Well 3B | Jan – Dec  2023  6/7/22  12/12/23  6/04/19  12/12/23  12/08/20  Jan – Dec  2023  Jan – Dec  2023  9/13/22  6/07/22 | 8.2  ND  5.6  1.2  5.4  4.5  23.5  6.9  0.36  0.15 | 7.8 – 8.6  ND  5.6  1.2  5.4  4.5  15.0 – 31.0  6.0 – 8.1  0.36  0.15 | 10  10  20  20  15  15  80  60  2.0  2.0 | .004  .004  10  10  15  15  1.0  1.0  0.1  0.1 | Erosion of natural deposits; run off from orchards, glass & electronics production wastes.  Erosion of natural deposits.  Erosion of natural deposits.  Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.  Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.  Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes healthy teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Perchlorate  Well 2B  Well 3B | 10/03/23  Jan - Dec  2023 | 2.0  2.0 | 2.0  ND -2.8 | 6  6 | 4.0  4.0 | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rock propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historical aerospace or other industrial operations that 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  Well 3B | 9/13/22  6/07/22 | 92  110 | 92  110 | 500  500 | 1.0  1.0 | Run off/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate (ppm)  Well 2B  Well 3B  TDS  Well 2B  Well 3B | 9/13/22  6/07/22  Jan – Dec  2023  Jan – Dec  2023 | 240  160  758  612 | 240  160  740- 770  530 - 660 | 500  500  1000  1000 | .05  .05  1000  100 | Run off from natural deposits; seawater influence.  Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Specific Conductance  (E.C)  Well 2B  Well 3B | Jan- Dec  2023  Jan – Dec  2023 | 1,200  972 | 1,200  960 – 1,000 | 1,600  1,600 | 1,60  1,600 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects** |
| Vanadium (ppb)  Well 2B  Well 3B | 9/13/22  6/07/22 | 13  5.7 | 13  5.7 | 50  50 | Vanadium exposures have resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats. |
| Boron (ppm)  Well 2B | 9/13/22 | 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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking levels can interfere with the capability of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10mg/L may also affect the ability of blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Additional Special Language for Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of Arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects from low levels of arsenic, which is 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.

White Fence Farms is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2022 and 2023, we did not monitor Well 2B for Nitrate during the first quarter 2023, and Well 3B for perchlorate during the third and fourth quarters of 2022 and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during those times.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): This Consumer Confidence Report reflects changes in the drinking water regulatory requirements during 2022. These revisions add the requirements of the Federal RTCR, effective since 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 systems that exceed a specific 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 RTCR 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** |
| Nitrate Monitoring Violation | On September 13, 2022, White Fence Farms collected the annual Nitrate sample from Well 2B with a level of 5.2mg/L which is greater than 50% of the MCL. Pursuant to Title 22, quarterly sampling was required, and a sample was taken December 13, 2022 with a result of 5.7mg/L. White Fence Farms did not correctly monitor their results for a sample conducted in March 2023. The next sample was taken June 20, 2023 with a result of 4.5. | White Fence Farms is required to conduct sampling for the 3rd quarter of 2023 and quarterly thereafter. | White Fence Farms has continued to follow the guidelines of the State Water Resource Control Board by collecting the required quarterly monitoring. | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. |
| Perchlorate Monitoring violation | On March 1, 2022 White Fence Farms collected a quarterly sample for Perchlorate from Well 3B with a level of 3.4ug/L which is above the DLR of 2ug/L. A sample was collected in June 2022 with a result of ND. White Fence Farms skipped sampling in September and December 2022. Title 22 requires quarterly testing in the event the result is higher than the standard. White Fence farms did not correctly monitor their results. | White Fence Farms is required to conduct sampling during the 3rd quarter 2023 and quarterly thereafter | White Fence Farms has continued to follow the guidelines of the State Water Resource Control Board by collecting the required samples. | Human exposure to high dosages of perchlorate can interfere with iodide uptake into the thyroid gland, disrupting the functions of the thyroid and potentially leading to a reduction in the production of thyroid hormone. Pregnant women and their fetuses and newborns have the greatest potential for risk of adverse health effects following exposure to perchlorate. |

### 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* | 0 | N/A | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | 0 | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | 0 | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample:** NONE |

|  |
| --- |
| **Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:** NONE |

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| N/A |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | [Enter Treatment Technique] |
| Turbidity Performance Standards (b) (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:  1 – Be less than or equal to \_\_ 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

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| N/A |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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

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

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

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

During the last year, White Fence Farms was not required to conduct any level 1 assessments.

During the last year, NO level 2 assessments were required to be completed for White Fence Farms.

During the past year we were required to conduct 0 Level 1 assessment(s). 0 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed.

During the past year 0 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. 0 Level 2 assessments were completed.

#### 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.

White Fence Farms was not required to complete a Level 2 assessment because no E. Coli was found in our water.