2021 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

American Water Vandenberg Space Force Base
PWS ID: CA4210700

QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

AMERICAN WATER
Military Services

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

What is a **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

We are committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону 1-888-237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.

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A message from **American Water's Military Services Group President**

American Water's Military Services Group owns and operates water and wastewater utilities under the Utilities Privatization program and proudly provides water and wastewater services to military communities around the country, including yours. Our Company's Vision – "We Keep Life Flowing" - drives everything we do for you, our customers. To reinforce our vision and maintain your trust, it's important that we share with you information about our commitment to providing high-quality water service.

I am pleased to provide you with the 2021 Annual Water Quality Report with detailed information about the source and quality of your drinking water. We have prepared this report using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2021.

With equal importance, we place a strong focus on acting as stewards of our environment. In all the communities we serve, we work closely with the local directorates of public works, civil engineering squadrons, local environmental departments, and state regulatory agencies to protect environmental quality, educate customers on how to use water wisely, and ensure the high quality of your drinking water every day.

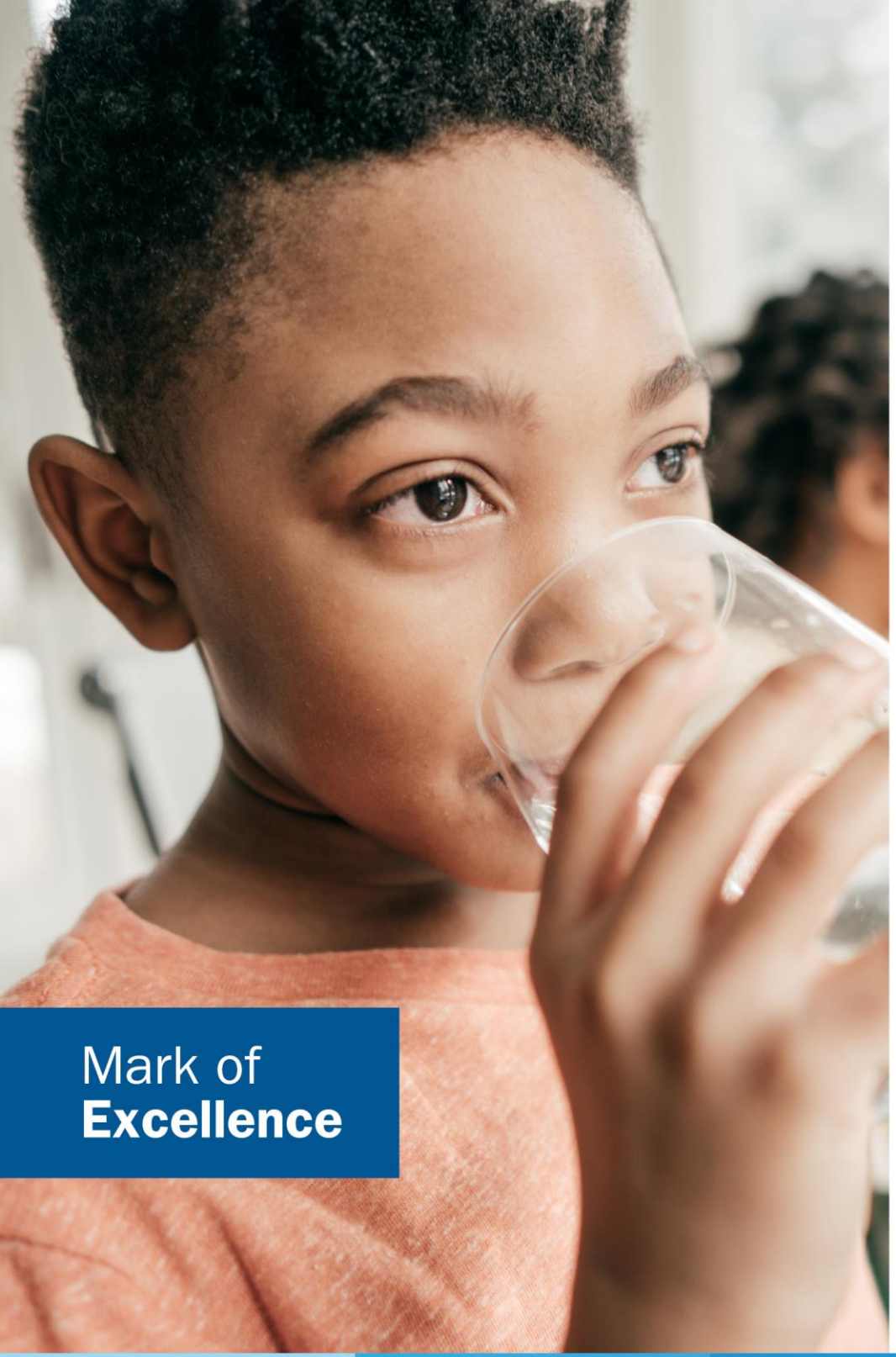
At American Water, our values – safety, trust, environmental leadership, teamwork, and high performance – mean more than simply making water available "on-demand". It means every employee working to deliver a key resource for public health, fire protection, the economy, and the overall quality of life we all enjoy. For more information or for additional copies of this report, visit us online at www.amwater.com.

Steve Curtis
Military Services Group
American Water

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (805) 734-0043, Monday-Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



Mark of **Excellence**

EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

Our team monitors and tests your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**

EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

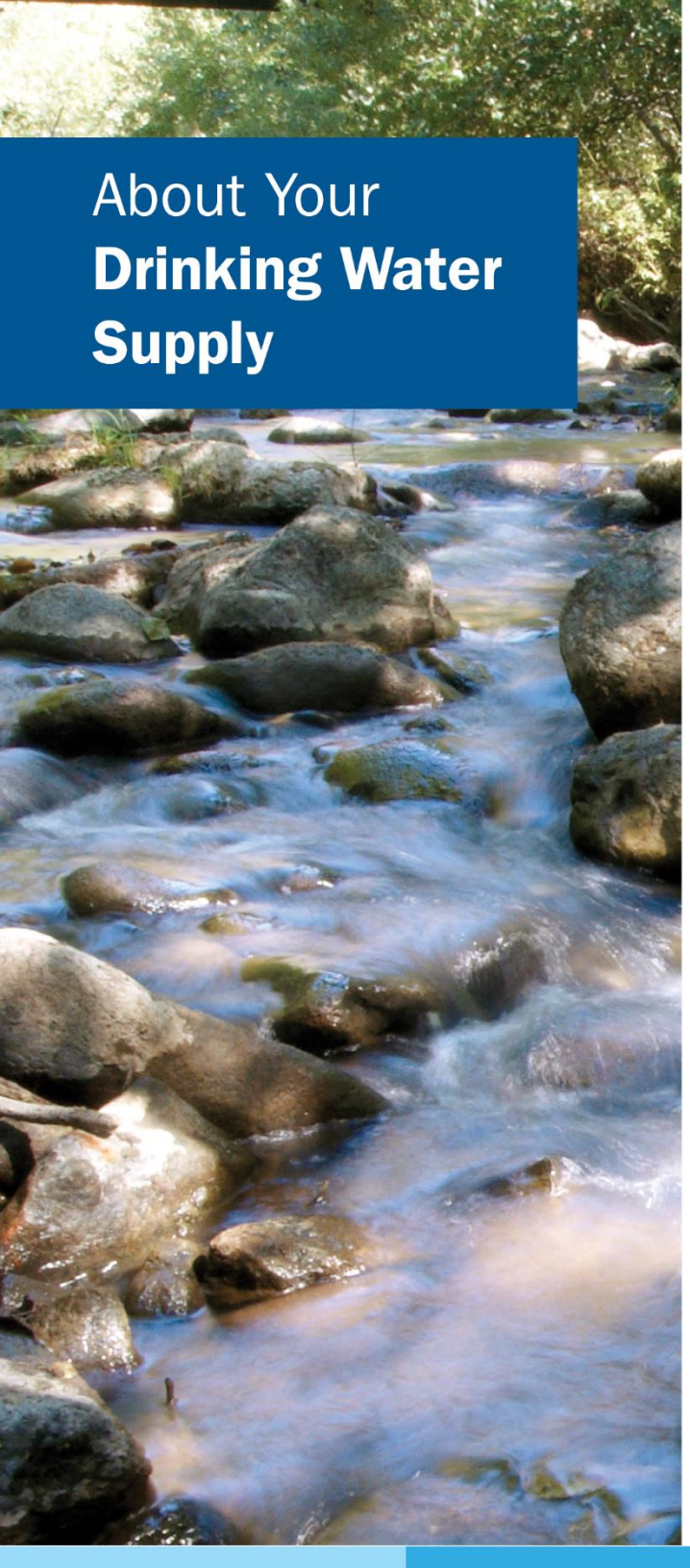
American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. American Water is recognized as an industry leader in water quality and works cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.

WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

Our team also has access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and set new standards for detecting potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.

MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as American Water Vandenberg Space Force Base are investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than $3.5 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**



About Your **Drinking Water Supply**

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

American Water operates groundwater sources, potable water reservoirs, and potable water booster stations to provide potable water to about 14,971 people via 1,161 service connections. It is classified as a community water system and has operated under the authority of permit number CA4210700, issued by DDW in 2008 and most recently amended in 2016. The most recent Sanitary Survey of VSFB's water system was conducted during June of 2019.

VSFB purchases treated surface water from Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). CCWA obtains water from the State Water Project via the Coastal Branch of the California Aqueduct. The water is disinfected with the use of chloramines by CCWA and has a combined chlorine residual when it enters AW's Main Reservoir Water Treatment Plant. Water from the State Water Project is treated at the Polonia Pass Water Treatment Plant. The treatment plant utilizes conventional filtration, which includes the use of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. The plant is permitted by DDW to meet the requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule. CCWA also serves water to 23 other public water systems throughout Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties.

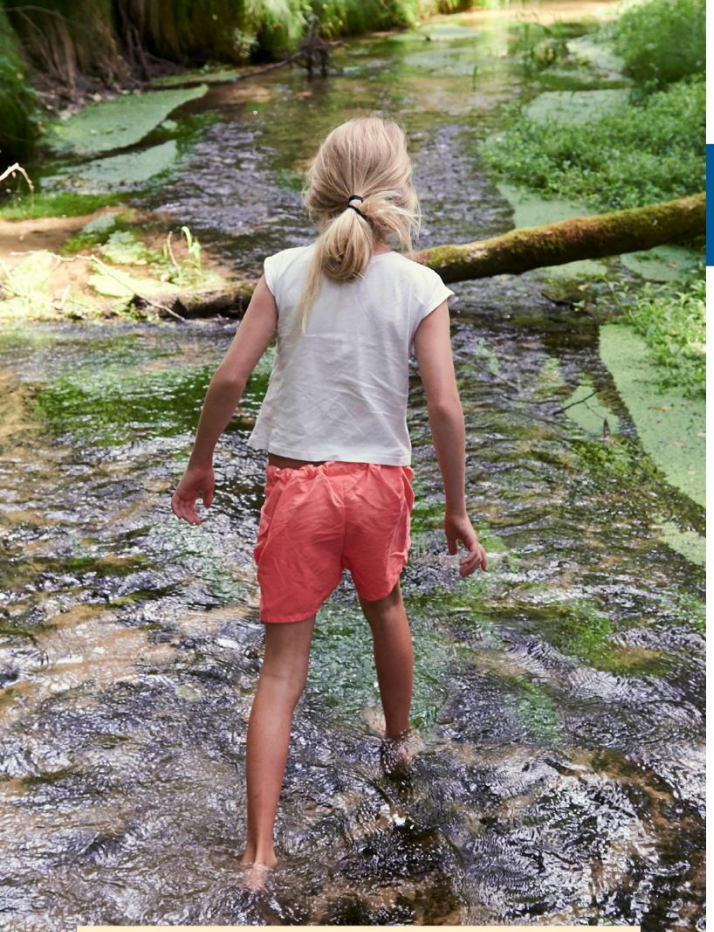
American Water also utilizes active groundwater wells constructed in unconsolidated deposits. Drinking water source assessments were completed for American Water's wells in 2001 and updated in 2012.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE VANDENBERG SPACE FORCE BASE SYSTEM

Communities served:
The Vandenberg Space Force Base water system is investor owned and serves the residents, employees, and visitors of the VSFB

Water source:
Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) purchased water and four groundwater wells

Average amount of water supplied to customers on a daily basis:
3.1 million gallons per day



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791).

What are the **Sources of Contaminants**?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Protecting **Your Drinking Water Supply**

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.

Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to California Water Boards - State Water Resources Control Board, Central Coast Division at SanitarySewer@waterboards.ca.gov or by calling 805-549-3147.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water service for customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply. We have developed a Source Water Assessment and Wellhead Protection Program under the California State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Division of Water Quality (SWRCB-DWQ).

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states were required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated protection area and sensitivity factors associated with the well and aquifer characteristics.

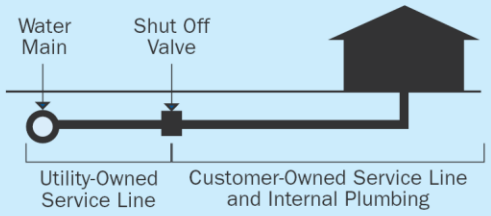
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at www.amwater.com

About **Lead**

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. American Water 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. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-805-734-0043

1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.

2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.

3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**

4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.

5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.

6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

CHLORAMINES

Chloramines are a [state] and federally approved alternative to free chlorine for water disinfection. Chloramines can reduce disinfection by-product formation and may help reduce concerns related to taste. Chloramines are also used by many American Water systems and many other water utilities nationally.

Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water uses with the exception that chloramines must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis and fish tanks or aquariums.

Treatments to remove chloramines are different than treatments for removing chlorine. Please contact your physician or dialysis specialist for questions pertaining to kidney dialysis water treatment. Contact your pet store or veterinarian for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

By nature, when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
By a water purveyor through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

The Vandenberg SFB System and CCWA have small amounts of naturally-occurring fluoride in the groundwater. “Fluoridation” is the process of adjusting the amount of fluoride in drinking water to a level recommended by California’s Standards. Beginning each year in January the fluoride levels at the treatment plant are adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L and a control range of 0.60 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L to comply with the state’s Water Fluoridation Standards. These levels are monitored daily to ensure the optimal level is achieved.

If you have any additional questions regarding Chloramines or Fluoride, please contact the office at 805-734-0043

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

NITRATES

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The EPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the EPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth list of contaminants to monitor as part of the UCMR was published by the EPA in December 2016. UCMR4 testing began in 2018 and was completed in 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the EPA.

PFAS MONITORING

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of synthetic chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as: non-stick cookware; waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets; firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

American Water VSFB has recently performed voluntary sampling to better understand certain occurrence of PFAS levels in drinking water sources. This testing allowed us to understand how our water compares against the non-enforceable Health Advisory Level set by USEPA of 70 nanograms per liter or parts per trillion for a combination of two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS. Testing also allowed American Water VSFB to be better prepared if the USEPA or state environmental regulator develop a drinking water standard for those PFAS for which we have USEPA approved testing methods.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and American Water VSFB strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

> This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.
>
> **Lauren Weinrich**
> Principal Scientist,
> Water Research and Development

Water Quality **Results**

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2021, the testing results of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water from January 1 to December 31, 2021, and may include earlier monitoring data. The California Water Boards, Department of Drinking Water (DDW) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

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

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) 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 allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/cm): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs 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 EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

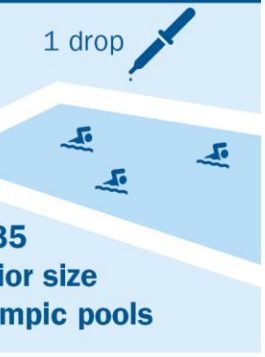
Parts Per Million

in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion

in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality **Results**

Vandenberg Space Force Base (VSFB) purchases some of its drinking water from the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) in Buellton CA. American Water also utilizes active ground water wells and owns and operates the water distribution system. American Water is required to sample for many different contaminants in your drinking water to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2021, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms Used in This Report" on the previous page.

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)

- Starting with **Substance (with units)**, read across.
- **Year Sampled** is usually in 2021 but may be a prior year.
- A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements.
- **PHG/ MCLG/ MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- **MCL/MRDL/TT/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- **Highest, Lowest or Average Compliance Result** represents the measured amount detected.
- **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM CCWA (Purchased Water) – all samples from CCWA collected in 2021

Substance (with units)	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Treated CCWA Polonio Pass	Source State Water	Typical Source
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU			Range	0.04 - 0.14	N/A	Soil Runoff
					%	100%		
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Aluminum (mg/L)	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 0.2 ppm.	0.6	0.05	Range	ND – 0.086	ND – 0.055	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment process
					Average	0.061	0.030	
Arsenic, Total (ug/L)	ug/L	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	2.4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	2.4	
Fluoride, Total (ug/L)	mg/L	2	1	0.1	Range	ND	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	ND	0.1	

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM CCWA (Purchased Water)

Substance (with units)	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Treated CCWA Polonio Pass	Source State Water	Typical Source
RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Beta Particle (pCI/L)	pCi/L	50	0	4	Range	ND	7.2	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	7.2	

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM CCWA (Purchased Water)

Substance (with units)	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Treated CCWA Polonio Pass	Source State Water	Typical Source
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING								
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	mg/L	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	NA	Range	1.37 – 3.58	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Average	2.79	NA	
Total Coliform Bacteria		5.0% of monthly samples	(0)	NA	Range	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0	NA	
					Highest	0%	NA	
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli		0	(0)	NA	Range	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
					Average	0	NA	
					Highest	0%	NA	
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	ug/L	80	NA	(0.5)	Range	43 - 58	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	51	NA	
					Highest LRAA	52.8	NA	
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	ug/L	60	NA	(1)	Range	6.3 - 11	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	9	NA	
					Highest LRAA	13.0	NA	

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM CCWA (Purchased Water)

Substance (with units)	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Treated CCWA Polonio Pass	Source State Water	Typical Source
SECONDARY STANDARDS (Aesthetic Standards)								
Chloride (mg/L)	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 500	NA	(1)	Range	94 - 147	90 - 137	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits. Seawater influence
					Average	116	112	
Color (ACU)	ACU	Secondary MCL of 15	NA	(3)	Range	ND	10	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	10	
Corrosivity (SU)	SU	Non-corrosive	NA	(0.1)	Range	12	12.6	
					Average	12	12.6	
Odor Threshold (TON)	TON	Secondary MCL of 3	NA	(1)	Range	ND - 2	1 - 4	Naturally occurring organic material
					Average	1	2	
Iron, Total	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 0.3	NA	(0.01)	Range	ND	0.010	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
					Average	ND	0.010	
Magnesium, Total (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	16	16	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	16	16	
Manganese, Total (ug/L)	ug/L	Secondary MCL of 50	NA	(2)	Range	ND	8.3	
					Average	ND	8.3	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	uS/cm	Secondary MCL of 1600	NA	NA	Range	580 - 802	538 - 741	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	644	591	
Sulfate (mg/L)	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 500	NA	(0.5)	Range	84	45	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	84	45	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 1000	NA	(10)	Range	360	310	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
					Average	360	310	
Turbidity (NTU)	NTU	Secondary MCL of 5	NA	(0.1)	Range	ND – 0.25	ND – 4.8	Soil runoff
					Average	0.06	1.24	

* Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of cloudiness of the water, and it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of CCWA's filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM CCWA (Purchased Water)

Substance (with units)	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Treated CCWA Polonio Pass	Source State Water	Typical Source
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)								
2-Methylisoborneol (ng/L)	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	ND – 18	ND - 48	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae
					Average	5.9	12.2	
Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO3 equivalents (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	62 - 92	70 - 104	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
					Average	78	90	
Anion Sum – Calculated	meq/L	NA	NA	(0.001)	Range	6.1	5.4	
					Average	6.1	5.4	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO3	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	96	110	
					Average	96	110	
Calcium (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	24	24	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
					Average	24	24	
Carbonate as CO3	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	ND	3.6	
					Average	ND	3.6	
Cation Sum – Calculated	meq/L	NA	NA	(0.001)	Range	6.2	5.6	
					Average	6.2	5.6	
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	ug/L	NA	0.02	NA	Range	0.13	0.062	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	0.13	0.062	
Geosmin (ng/L)	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	ND – 17	ND - 51	An organic compound mainly produced by bacterial growth in surface water
					Average	3.8	19.0	
Hardness (Total) as CaCO3 (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(3)	Range	98 - 162	100 - 166	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	123	124	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/ml)	CFU/ml	Treatment Technique	NA	NA	Range	0 – 221	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	3	NA	
Langlier Index @25c	None	NA	NA	(-14)	Range	0.075	0.69	
					Average	0.075	0.69	

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM CCWA (Purchased Water)

Substance (with units)	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Treated CCWA Polonio Pass	Source State Water	Typical Source
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)								
Langlier Index @60c	None	NA	NA	(-14)	Range	0.51	1.1	
					Average	0.51	1.1	
Magnesium, Total (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	16	16	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
					Average	16	16	
pH (SU)	SU	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	7.4 – 8.8	7.7 – 9.5	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
					Average	8.3	8.7	
Potassium (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	3.6	3.6	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
					Average	3.6	3.6	
Sodium (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	83	68	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
					Average	83	68	
Total Organic Carbon – TOC (mg/L)	mg/L	Treatment Technique	NA	(0.3)	Range	1.1 – 4.1	1.9 – 5.6	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	2.2	3.7	

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM VAFB WELL #4

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Typical Source
SECONDARY STANDARDS (Aesthetic Standards)						
Chloride (mg/L)	2020	Yes	N/A	500	84	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color	2020	Yes	N/A	15	3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2020	Yes	N/A	1600	710	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	Yes	N/A	500	75	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2020	Yes	N/A	1000	440	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
Arsenic (ug/L)	2020	Yes	0.004	10	6.3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2021	Yes		2	0.19	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	2020	Yes	12	100	ND	Leaching from metals in contact with water source. Can also occur from dissolution from nickel ore-bearing rocks
Selenium (ug/L)	2020	Yes	30	50	9.8	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
RADIOLOGICAL STANDARDS						
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	2018	Yes		15	7	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Compliance Result	Typical Source
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Sodium (mg/L)	2020	Yes	None	None	66	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2020	Yes	None	None	230	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM VAFB WELL #5

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Typical Source
SECONDARY STANDARDS (Aesthetic Standards)						
Chloride (mg/L)	2020	Yes	N/A	500	110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color	2020	Yes	N/A	15	5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2020	Yes	N/A	1600	790	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	Yes	N/A	500	84	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2020	Yes	N/A	1000	500	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
INORGANIC WATER STANDARDS						
Arsenic (ug/L)	2020	Yes	0.004	10	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2021	Yes		2	0.34	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	2020	Yes	12	100	11	Leaching from metals in contact with water source. Can also occur from dissolution from nickel ore-bearing rocks
Selenium (ug/L)	2020	Yes	30	50	ND	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
RADIOLOGICAL STANDARDS						
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	2018	Yes		15	5.9	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Compliance Result	Typical Source
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Sodium (mg/L)	2020	Yes	None	None	79	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2020	Yes	None	None	240	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM VAFB WELL #6

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Typical Source
SECONDARY DRINKING WATRER STANDARDS (Aesthetic)						
Chloride (mg/L)	2020	Yes	N/A	500	95	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color	2020	Yes	N/A	15	5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2020	Yes	N/A	1600	840	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	Yes	N/A	500	110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2020	Yes	N/A	1000	540	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
Arsenic (ug/L)	2020	Yes	0.004	10	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2021	Yes		2	0.26	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	2020	Yes	12	100	ND	Leaching from metals in contact with water source. Can also occur from dissolution from nickel ore-bearing rocks
Selenium (ug/L)	2020	Yes	30	50	ND	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
RADIOLOGICAL STANDARDS						
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	2018	Yes		15	ND	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Compliance Result	Typical Source
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Sodium (mg/L)	2020	Yes	None	None	72	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2020	Yes	None	None	270	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM VAFB WELL #7a

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Typical Source
SECONDARY STANDARDS (Aesthetic Standards)						
Chloride (mg/L)	2020	Yes	N/A	500	130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color	2020	Yes	N/A	15	5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2020	Yes	N/A	1600	840	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	Yes	N/A	500	72	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2020	Yes	N/A	1000	510	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
INORGANIC WATER STANDARDS						
Arsenic (ug/L)	2020	Yes	0.004	10	4.2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2021	Yes		2	0.20	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	2020	Yes	12	100	ND	Leaching from metals in contact with water source. Can also occur from dissolution from nickel ore-bearing rocks
Selenium (ug/L)	2020	Yes	30	50	ND	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
RADIOLOGICAL STANDARDS						
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	2021	Yes		15	4.4	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Compliance Result	Typical Source
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Sodium (mg/L)	2020	Yes	None	None	79	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2020	Yes	None	None	260	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS FROM MAIN RESERVIOR EFFLUENT*							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Highest Compliance Result**	**Range**	**Typical Source**
SECONDARY STANDARDS (Aesthetic Standards)							
Iron (ug/L)	2021	Yes	N/A	300	130	120 – 130	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	2021	Yes	N/A	50	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (TON)	2021	Yes	N/A	3	4*	3- 4	Naturally occurring organic material
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	Yes	N/A	5	2.78	0.00 – 2.78	Valve manipulation and pumping activity

* Reported numbers are an average of the month. This number reported was the highest single sample

PFAS MONITORING

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of synthetic chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as: non-stick cookware; waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets; firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

American Water Vandenberg Space Force Base is currently performing voluntary sampling to better understand certain occurrence of PFAS levels in drinking water sources. This testing allows us to understand how our water compares against the non-enforceable Health Advisory Level set by USEPA of 70 nanograms per liter or parts per trillion for a combination of two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS. Us to be better prepared if the USEPA or state environmental regulator develop a drinking water standard for those PFAS for which we have USEPA approved testing methods.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

> This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.
>
> **Lauren Weinrich**
> Principal Scientist,
> Water Research and Development

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS – wells 4, 5, 6 and 7a					
Parameter	**Year Sampled**	**Units**	**Average Result**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2021	ppt	ND	ND	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2021	ppt	ND	ND	

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM THE VANDENBERG AFB DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Number of Months in Violation	Typical Source
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTA - TOTAL COLIFORM RULE – at least 16 samples collected each month in the distribution system						
Total Coliform	2021	Yes	NA	*MCL = Less than 5% OR MCL = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli	2021	Yes	NA	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	15	ND	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2020	Yes	NA	1.3	.10	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

DISINFECTANT– Collected in the Distribution System

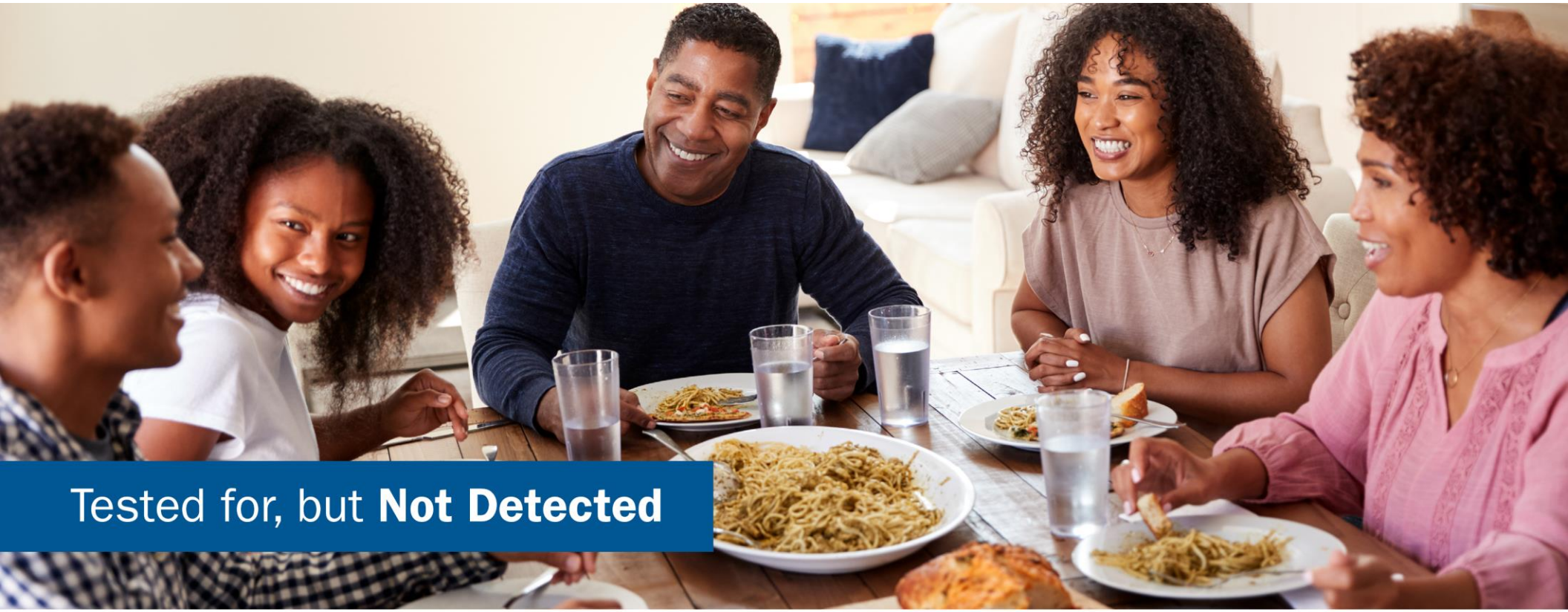
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2021	Yes	MRDLG = 4	4	2.85 [1]	1.01 to 2.85	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the highest monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2021	Yes	NA	80	55.45	36.70 to 92.10	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2021	Yes	NA	60	14.10	5.10 to 18.70	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.



Tested for, but **Not Detected**

Regulated VOC
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE
1,2,4 - TRIMETHYLBENZENE
O-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE
1,2,3 -TRICHLOROPROPANE
1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
2-BUTANONE
2-CHLOROTOLUENE
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE
P-DICHLOROBENZENE
BENZENE
BROMOBENZENE
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE
BROMOMRTHANE
CARBON DISULFIDE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CHLOROBENZENE

Regulated VOC – (cont.)
CHLOROETHANE
CHLOROMETHANE
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE
DIBROMOMETHANE
DIISOPROPYL ETHER
TERT-Butyl ethyl ether
DICHLOROMETHANE
ETHYLBENZENE
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE
ISOPROPYLBENZENE
METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER
M,P-XYLENES
NAPHTHALENE
N-BUTYLBENZENE
N-PROPYLBENZENE
O-XYLENE
P-CHLOROTOLUENE
P-ISOPROPYLTOLUENE
SEC-BUTYLBENZENE
STYRENE
TERT-AMYL METHYL ETHER
TERT-BUTYLBENZENE
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
TOLUENE
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE
TRICHLOROETHYLENE
TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE
TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE
VINYL CHLORIDE
XYLENES, TOTAL

Organochlorine
ALACHLOR
ALDRIN
CHLORDANE
DIELDRIN
ENDRIN
HEPTACHLOR
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE
LINDANE
METHOXYCHLOR
PCB 1016 AROCLOR
PCB1221 AROCLOR
PCB1232 AROCLOR
PCB 1242 AROCLOR
PCB 1248 AROCLOR
PCB 1254 AROCLOR
PCB 1260 AROCLOR
PCB'S TOTAL
TOXAPHENE

Aldicarbs
3-HYDROXYCARBOFURAN
ALDICARB
ALDICARB SULFONE
ALDICARB SULFOXIDE
BAYGON
CARBARYL
CARBOFURAN
METHIOCARB
METHOMYL
OXAMYL

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides
2,4,5 –T
2,4,5 – TP
2,4 – DICHLOROPHENOX-YACETIC ACID
2, 4 – DB
3, 5 DICHLOROBENZOIC ACID
ACIFLUORFEN
BENZATON
DALAPON
DICAMBA
DICHLORPROP
DINOSEB
PENTACHLOROPHENOL
PICLORAM
DCPA

Other Synthetic Organics
DIOXIN
ENDOTHALL
GLYPHOSATE

Diquat and Paraquat

Dibromochloropropane Ethylene Dibromide

Nitrate/ Nitrite

Regulated SOC
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE
2, 4 – DINITROTOLUENE
ACENAPHTHYLENE
ALPA-CHLODANE
ANTHRACENE
ATRAZINE
BENZO ANTHRACENE
BENZOPYRENE
BENZO FLUORANTHENE
BENZO PERYLENE
BROMACIL
BUTACHLOR
BUTYLBENZYLPTHALATE
CAFFEINE
CHRYSENE
DI-PHTHALATE
DI-ADIPATE
DI-N-BUTYLPHTHALATE
DIAZINON
DIBENZ ANTHRACENE
DIETHYLPHTHALATE
DIMETHOATE
DIMETHYLPHTHALATE
FLUORANTHENE
FLUORENE
GAMMA-CHLORDANE
HEXACHLOROBENZENE
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE
INDENO PYRENE
ISOPHORONE
METOLACHLOR

Regulated SOC – (cont.)
METRIBUZIN
MOLINATE
PHENANTHRENE
PROPACHLOR
PYRENE
SIMAZINE
THIOBENCARB
TRANS-NONACHLOR
TRIFLURALIN

Secondary/ GP
ALKALINITY, CARBONATE
COPPER, FREE
FOAMING AGENTS (SURFACTANTS)
HYDROXIDE AS CALCIUM CARBONATE
SILVER
ZINC

Disinfection Byproducts
DICHLOROACETIC ACID
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID

Inorganic
ALUMINUM
ANTIMONY, TOTAL
ASBESTOS
BARIUM
BERYLLIUM, TOTAL
CADMIUM
CHROMIUM
COPPER
CYANIDE
HYDROXIDE AS OH
LEAD
MERCURY
NICKEL
NITRATE AS NO3
NITRITE NITROGEN
PERCHLORATE
SELENIUM
SILVER
THALLIUM
ZINC

How to **Contact Us**

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact American Water Vandenberg Space Force Base Monday to Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at 805-734-0043

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health: www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 805-734-0043.