

ANTELOPE VALLEY DISTRICT
LEONA VALLEY

2009
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT



INTRODUCTION

At California Water Service Company (Cal Water), our goal is to supply you with safe, high-quality drinking water, 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 365 days per year. As part of that effort, we are pleased to provide this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains, how it compares to state and federal standards, and how you can help us conserve water. It also explains the steps we take to protect your water supply.

If you have any questions, suggestions, or concerns, please contact your local Customer Center, either by phone or through the contact link on our web site. Also, please watch for bill inserts, where you will find announcements of any water-related public meetings or workshops, as well as important information about your water. Additional information and time-sensitive announcements about your water can be found at www.calwater.com.

2009 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

We serve approximately 1,450 customer connections in our Fremont Valley, Grand Oaks, Lancaster, Lake Hughes, and Leona Valley water systems.

The water we provide in Leona Valley is supplied by two active groundwater wells and purchased surface water imported by the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency (AVEK) from the State Water Project in northern California. We blend our well water with AVEK water to manage fluoride and nitrate levels. The Leona Valley system also includes four storage tanks and three booster pumps. Cal Water proactively maintains and upgrades its facilities to ensure a reliable, high-quality supply.

INSIDE WATER QUALITY



Meeting strict water quality regulations is a full-time job for dozens of Cal Water employees. One of those employees is Sophie James, Cal Water's Manager of Laboratory Services.

"I didn't set out to work in water quality," says Sophie. "It just happened. I graduated from college with a Bachelor of Science Degree in chemistry and was hired by an agency that placed temporary employees in scientific positions. My first assignment was with an environmental laboratory that conducted drinking water and wastewater testing for a local municipality. There I began my career in water quality. I've worked at Cal Water for almost four years."

Fourteen years of laboratory experience, undergraduate and graduate degrees in chemistry, and management experience have helped prepare Sophie for this demanding position.

Of course, Sophie doesn't manage water quality on her own. "Our water quality team is made up of 25 employees. This includes our laboratory group, which is, among other things, responsible for providing analytical services to all of our water systems; our project management team, which handles the regulatory aspects of water quality; and our administrative and management teams."

The effort required to meet water quality standards is determined by the water source. Some water sources require less treatment and testing, and some require more. We dedicate whatever resources are necessary to ensure that our customers receive good, clean water. As Sophie says, "We mean it when we say that protecting customer health and safety is our highest priority!"

When she isn't at work focusing on water quality, Sophie most enjoys spending time with her family. She is a mother of two boys and a baby girl.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM (DWSAPP)

The possible contaminating activities present within the California Aqueduct watershed are described in the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey, conducted by the California Department of Water Resources and its consultants in 1986 and updated in 2001.

The California Aqueduct originates at the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta at Clifton Court Forebay. Water in the Delta originates in the Sacramento River watershed, the San Joaquin watershed, and the watershed drainage from the Mokelumne River, Stanislaus River, Merced River, and several smaller rivers that drain the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevadas. Located in these drainage areas are a broad variety of potential sources of contamination including municipal, industrial, and agricultural activities. Also influencing the quality of water pumped from the Delta is the impact of the estuarial nature of the Delta and the naturally occurring salt-water intrusion, which is dependent to a large extent on the inflow from the contributing rivers.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, 6500 West Avenue N, Palmdale, CA 93551.

We encourage customers to join us in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our most precious natural resource.

WHAT ABOUT FLUORIDE?

Fluoride occurs naturally in many water sources, but Cal Water does not add fluoride to your water supply.

California law requires Cal Water to add fluoride as funding from federal grants or other sources becomes available. In the meantime, you might wish to check with your dentist to see if fluoride supplements are recommended for any children in your family. Note that supplements may not be recommended for children who attend a school that has fluoridated water.

More information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues can be found on the CDPH web site at www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx. For general information on water fluoridation, visit us online at www.calwater.com.

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WATER MAIN FLUSHING

Due to drought conditions, Cal Water only conducts flushing when necessary to ensure good water quality or when local fire agencies require fire protection data. By opening certain fire hydrants under controlled conditions, we remove minerals and sediment that build up in water lines over time or enter during water line repairs.

Although it may seem wasteful to the casual observer, flushing is actually an important and necessary water utility activity that is endorsed by the American Water Works Association and conducted in accordance with guidelines set by the California Department of Public Health. Cal Water is also actively researching practical methods of capturing water released during flushing so that it can be put to additional use.

You will continue to receive water if we need to flush in your area, but the pressure might be lowered temporarily. If you notice any discoloration or sediment in your water after we have flushed, please allow water to run from your outside hose bib until it clears.



LEAD IN WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The water delivered by Cal Water to your meter meets all water quality standards, but your home plumbing can affect water quality. 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 two 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

All 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 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 result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which 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, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. USEPA/ 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 at (800) 426-4791.

LOVE YOUR YARD; PROTECT YOUR WATER

A significant portion of residential water use — more than half in most cases — occurs outdoors. And, sadly, much of the water used outdoors is lost to evaporation, runoff, and overwatering. This wasted water can affect water quality. Why? Because what goes around, comes around.

When it comes to water, nature is the ultimate recycler. The water from your garden hose may go on to help form a rain cloud or seep into the ground to feed a nearby well. Over the course of time, it may end up back in your garden hose, ready to start the whole process over again.

But when water from your yard runs into storm drains or finds its way into the water table, it can take contaminants with it, such as fertilizers and pesticides. When that happens, Cal Water must spend time, money, and energy to remove those contaminants before the water can be provided to customers.

The California State Water Resources Control Board has a number of recommendations for ways to reduce the impact of these contaminants, including:

- Buy household and garden products that are environmentally safe, and don't buy more than you need.
- Apply all household and garden products sparingly, and carefully follow instructions printed on the package.
- Do not apply lawn or garden products when rain is forecast.
- Take unused pesticides, fertilizers, weed killers, and paints to a recycling station.



Read the instructions carefully before using fertilizers, pesticides, or any other substance in your garden or yard, and consult an expert if you still have questions. You can help prevent runoff and reduce water contaminants by reducing the amount of water you use outdoors.

In addition to carefully and conservatively managing your garden, shortening your sprinkler run times can make a significant difference. You can also be greener by eliminating sprinkler overspray, repairing leaks, and turning off your sprinklers when it rains.

Last, but not least, think about what kind of plants you have. Native and drought-tolerant plants generally use less water and might require less fertilizer and pesticide than plants that are not indigenous to your area.



CONSERVATION: WORKING TOGETHER TO MEET OUR GOALS

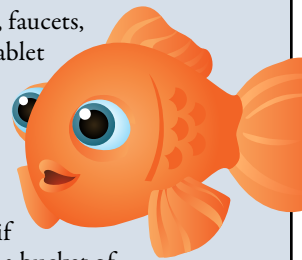
In November 2009, Governor Schwarzenegger signed Senate Bill 7 into law. This bill requires that water retailers in the state of California achieve a 20% reduction in their customers' water usage by December 31, 2020.

Cal Water offers a variety of traditional and innovative programs to help you conserve, including:

- Rebates on select water-efficient appliances for both home and business.
- Many high-efficiency plumbing fixtures — including showerheads and hose nozzles — available to our customers at no charge.
- Educational materials on a variety of topics, including conservation gardening, checking for leaks around the house, and more.
- Conservation-related events and school programs.

But, in the end, water conservation comes down to you, the customer. Even a small effort can add up to a lot of savings. With that in mind, here are some ways you can help us meet California's conservation goals:

- If you see a problem with a water pipe, such as water coming up through a crack in the street, report it to Cal Water immediately.
- Hunt down and fix leaks all around your house. This includes leaky pipes, faucets, and hoses, and toilets that may have slow, quiet leaks (you can use a dye tablet in your toilet tank to check for these “hidden” leaks).
- Make sure that all of your faucets have high-efficiency aerators. A faucet aerator can make a small stream of water do the work of a significantly larger stream.
- Don't use a garden hose to clean paved areas — stick with a broom. And if you use a hose to wash your car, use a shut-off hose nozzle or, even better, a bucket of water.



Visit www.calwater.com/conservation to learn more about programs available in your area, apply for an appliance rebate, request water-saving fixtures, and find other ways that Cal Water can help you conserve water.

WATER QUICK FACTS

- “Flushing” occurs when a Cal Water employee opens a fire hydrant and releases water. This is done to remove sediment from the water lines and ensure that water circulates adequately throughout the system. Because of our focus on conservation, Cal Water does not flush water lines unless absolutely necessary. Fire hydrants may also be opened for testing purposes.
- If you notice white particles in your water or your water pressure is lower than usual, check your faucet aerators for buildup. If they are clean, you may be seeing minerals that have built up in your water lines, home plumbing, or water heater.
- It is also important to maintain your water heater as directed by the manufacturer. Not doing so can lead to wasted energy, mineral buildup, and other problems. If you detect an odor in your hot water that is not present in your cold water, you may need to adjust, flush, or repair your water heater. Check with the manufacturer for details. If you detect an odor in both the hot and cold water, inform your local Customer Center.
- If your water looks milky or bubbly, it’s probably because of harmless air bubbles. If the water is allowed to sit, the air will dissipate and the water will clear. If it doesn’t, contact your local Customer Center.
- Naturally occurring organics and metals can give your water color. These typically do not pose a health hazard, but you should report colored water to your local Customer Center. If a faucet has not been used for a period of time, rust or residue from pipes may have collected, discoloring your water. Let the water run for a minute, and it should return to normal (while the faucet runs, collect the water in a bucket for use in your garden).
- You might occasionally hear news stories warning about the possibility of trace amounts of pharmaceuticals in tap water. It is important to remember that the quantities of pharmaceutical substances found in these reports are generally measured in parts per trillion — amounts millions of times smaller than therapeutic doses. Although no current scientific study has found that human health issues can arise from these miniscule amounts of pharmaceuticals, Cal Water reminds you that you can help protect your water supply by responsibly disposing of drugs that are expired or no longer needed. Do not flush them down the toilet or put them in the sink.
- Some people buy home water-treatment units to improve the aesthetic qualities of their water, but according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, these units are rarely necessary for health reasons. If you choose to install a home treatment unit, be sure to follow the manufacturer’s maintenance instructions. Improperly maintained units can cause water quality problems, such as bacteria growing in carbon filters that are not replaced as recommended.

If you have any questions, please contact Chris Whitley, Local Manager, at (800) 680-1160.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						PURCHASED GROUNDWATER SURFACE WATER				
Radiological	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Result	Source of Substance	
Gross alpha particle activity	2008–2009	pCi/L	15	(0)	No	1.4–12.2	4.6	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross beta particle activity	2009	pCi/L	50	n/a	No	n/a		2.16	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Radium 226	2008–2009	pCi/L	5	0.05 (0)	No	ND–1.1	0.11	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 228	2008–2009	pCi/L	5	0.019 (0)	No	ND–1.4	0.25	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium	2008–2009	pCi/L	20	0.43	No	ND–2.0	1.7	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Arsenic	2009	ppb	10	0.00	No	ND		3.1		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2008–2009	ppm	1	2	No	ND–0.2	0.1	ND		Discharges of oil-drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2009	ppm	2	1	No	0.25–1.2	0.42	0.1		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrate) ¹	2009	ppm	45	45	No	3.1–36.2	11.0	2.7		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2008–2009	ppb	50	(50)	No	ND–5.2	2.6	10		Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly Percent	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly Percent	Source of Substance
Turbidity (surface water requiring filtration) ²	2009	NTU	TT	n/a	No	n/a		0.13	100%	Soil runoff

DBP Precursor	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Total organic carbon ³	2007–2009	ppm	TT	n/a	No	0.8		0.7–2.4	1.6	Various natural and manmade sources

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE				
Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Highest Annual Average	Source of Substance		
Total haloacetic acids	2009	ppb	60	n/a	No	6.3–19.9	10.3	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination		
Total trihalomethanes	2009	ppb	80	n/a	No	26.8–64.9	49.6	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination		
Disinfectant	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Source of Substance		
Chlorine	2009	ppm	4	4	No	0.2–0.6	0.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES						DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE				
Metals	Year Tested	Unit	AL	PHG	Exceeded Standard?	90th Percentile	# Sites > AL / Sites Sampled	Source of Substance		
Copper	2009	ppm	1.3	0.3	No	0.63	0 of 12	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Lead	2009	ppb	15	2	No	8	0 of 12	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS AND UNREGULATED COMPOUNDS						PURCHASED GROUNDWATER SURFACE WATER				
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Boron	2009	ppm	NL=1	n/a	No	n/a		0.2		Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2008–2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	64–86	75	21		Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2008–2009	ppm	500	n/a	No	49–82	65.5	76		Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Chromium 6+	2007	ppb	n/a	n/a	No	ND–2	1	n/a		Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Color ⁴	2009	Units	15	n/a	No	ND		<1–<5	<5	Naturally occurring organic matter
Hardness	2008–2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	230–360	295	91		Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	2008–2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	17–36	27	9.3		Erosion of natural deposits
Odor ⁵	2009	Units	3	n/a	Yes	ND–8	1.2	ND		Naturally occurring organic matter
pH	2008–2009	Units	n/a	n/a	No	6.8–7.7	7.4	6.5–7.4	6.8	Inherent characteristic of water
Sodium	2008–2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	39–82	61	58		Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific conductance	2008–2009	µS/cm	1600	n/a	No	780–870	825	266–700	511	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2008–2009	ppm	500	n/a	No	110–140	125	62		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids	2008–2009	ppm	1000	n/a	No	510–520	515	220		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (groundwater)	2009	NTU	5	n/a	No	ND–0.52	0.19	0.01–0.18	0.08	Soil runoff
Zinc	2008–2009	ppm	5.0	n/a	No	0.09	0.04	0.41		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

We test your water for more than 100 regulated contaminants. The table in this report lists only those that were detected.

The table shows water quality test results divided into two main sections: “primary standards” and “secondary standards.” Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of constituents in drinking water. Secondary standards are limits for substances that could affect the water’s taste, odor, or appearance.

DEFINITIONS

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 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 (USEPA).

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 are economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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.

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.

Notification Level (NL): A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. It is used by the California Department of Public Health to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required action by the water provider.

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

µS/cm = measure of specific conductance

n/a = not applicable

ND = not detected

NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit

pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
(measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion (micrograms per liter)

ppm = parts per million (milligrams per liter)

SMCL = secondary maximum contaminant level

¹The average nitrate level was 11 ppm, with a maximum level of 36.2 ppm. We are closely monitoring nitrate levels. Normally, nitrate detection ranges between 3.1 and 17.4 ppm — the 36.2 ppm detection was a one-time occurrence. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

²For surface water systems, the treatment technique dictates that the turbidity level of the filtered water be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

³Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects; however, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). The treatment technique dictates that a removal ratio of 1 or higher must be achieved. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects such as liver, kidney, or nervous system problems, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer. Concerns regarding disinfection byproducts are based upon exposure over many years.

⁴Color samples were tested by the wholesaler’s lab that uses a color detection scale that gives readings in increments of 5 for numbers higher than 1. Some samples had color results between the 1 and 5 increments, so the results recorded is “<5.”

⁵Odor is present at levels that exceed the SMCL of 3. SMCLs are proposed to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic effects. Exceeding SMCLs does not propose a health risk. Cal Water monitors odor weekly, and we had 2 detections above the SMCL. The source of the odor was investigated and corrected.