



# WATER QUALITY REPORT

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)



**Each year, American Water Operations and Maintenance VSFB, operated by American Water Military Services Group, produces a Water Quality Report. For more information about this report, please contact American Water VSFB at 805-734-0043.**

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.

## **ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners**

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

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## A message from American Water- Military Services Group's President



**Sean Wheatley**

President, American  
Water - Military Services  
Group

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 2023 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 2023.

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, mission assurance, 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](http://www.amwater.com).

Sean Wheatley  
Military Services Group  
American Water



### **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 March 2023.

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 Polonio 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.

While operating on ground water, Free chlorine was used for disinfection. The treatment plant utilizes sedimentation and disinfection as its treatment.



## 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



# 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.

**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).

## CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

<b>Microbial Contaminants</b>	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	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.
<b>Pesticides and Herbicides</b>	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
<b>Organic Chemical Contaminants</b>	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.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	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](mailto: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.

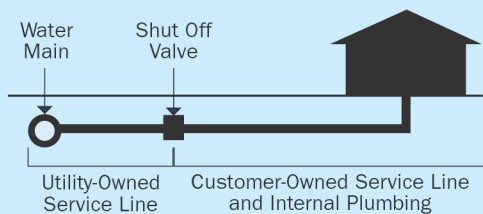
## FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at [www.amwater.com](http://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**

## **CHLORINE**

Water comes from a variety of sources, such as lakes and wells, which can be contaminated with germs that may make people sick. Germs can also contaminate water as it travels through miles of piping to get to a community. To prevent contamination with germs, Vandenberg Space Force Base adds Sodium Hypochlorite (chlorine) through the treatment process. Using or drinking water with small amounts of chlorine does not cause harmful health effects and provides protection against waterborne disease outbreaks.

During dialysis, large amounts of water are used to clean waste products out of a patient's blood. Dialysis centers must treat the water to remove all chemical disinfectants, including chlorine and chloramine, before the water can be used for dialysis. Home dialysis users should consult the machine manufacturer for instructions on how to properly treat their water before use.

Chlorine is toxic to fish, other aquatic animals, reptiles, and amphibians. Unlike humans and other household pets, these types of animals absorb water directly into the blood stream. Precautions should be used when utilizing water disinfected with chlorine for this purpose. Chlorine can be removed from water by letting it sit out for a few days or by buying a product at your local pet store that removes the chlorine. Ask your local pet store about methods of removing disinfectants from water for these pets.

## **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 Chlorine or Fluoride,  
please contact the office at 805-734-0043.



# Important Information About **Drinking Water**



## **PFAS**

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon™), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard™), and waterproofing (e.g., GORE-TEX™). They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics production. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they persist in the environment. Two well-known PFAS chemicals are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). These were phased out of production in the United States and replaced by hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (commonly known as GenX), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and others.

American Water – Vandenberg Space Force Base has performed voluntary sampling to better understand occurrence of certain PFAS in drinking water sources. This sampling allows us to be better prepared as U.S. EPA is currently developing drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4ppt), PFOS (4ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. For more information on the proposed PFAS drinking water standards, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

Additionally, in 2023, we began checking our drinking water for 29 PFAS chemicals through our participation in the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program, or UCMR. Through the UCMR program, water systems collect data on a group of contaminants that are currently not regulated in drinking water at the federal level. U.S. EPA uses this information when deciding if it needs to create new drinking water limits.

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.



American Water has a history of leading research to understand contaminants that can make their way through the environment. Our dedicated scientists work with leaders in the water community to develop methods to detect, sample, measure and address these contaminants. Because investment in research is critical to address PFAS, American Water actively assesses treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water.

**Lauren A. Weinrich, Ph.D.**  
Principal Scientist



## 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.



# Water Quality Results

## **WATER QUALITY STATEMENT**

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2023, 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, 2023, 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 ( $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ):** 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 2023, 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 2023, but may be a prior year.
- A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements.
- **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.**

### 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)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	No. of Premises Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2023	Yes	0	15	0.000	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2023	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.062	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

### REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 16 samples collected each month in the distribution system

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Number of Months in Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform <sup>1</sup>	2023	Yes	0	MCL = No more than 1 positive sample monthly	0	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli <sup>2</sup>	2023	Yes	0	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.

<sup>1</sup> The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the maximum percentage OR number of total coliform positive samples are exceeded a system assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. Additional Level 1 Assessments or Level 2 Assessments are required depending on the circumstances.

<sup>2</sup> The Treatment Technique for E.Coli requires that for any total coliform positive routine sample with one or more total coliform positive check samples and an E.Coli positive result for any of the samples a Level 2 Assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. The E.Coli MCL is exceeded if routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E.,Coli positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E.Coli positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E.Coli.

# Water Quality Results

## DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2023	Yes	NA	80	44.63	25.1-55.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2023	Yes	NA	60	14.53	6.7-22.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

## DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	Yes	MRDLG = 4	4.0	2.37	1.57-3.38	Water additive used to control microbes.

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

## SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS<sup>1</sup> From Main Reservoir Effluent\*

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range	Typical Source
Iron (ug/L)	2023	Yes	N/A	300	130	ND - 130	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	2023	Yes	N/A	50	34	ND - 34	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (TON)	2023	Yes	N/A	3	5*	1 - 5	Naturally occurring organic material
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	Yes	N/A	5	0.95	0.6 - 2.45	Valve manipulation and pumping activity

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

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

# Water Quality Results

## REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM VSFB WELL #4

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL/SMCL <sup>1</sup>	Highest Compliance Result	Typical Source
<b>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Aesthetic)</b>						
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	Yes	NA	500	98	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (ACU)	2023	Yes	NA	15	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2023	Yes	NA	1600	720	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	Yes	NA	500	63	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2023	Yes	NA	1000	470	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
<b>PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS</b>						
Arsenic (ug/L)	2023	Yes	0.004	10	7.5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2023	Yes	1	2	0.21	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	2023	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)	2023	Yes	30	50	6	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
<b>RADIOLOGICAL STANDARDS</b>						
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	2018	Yes	(0)	15	7	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
Sodium (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>	2023	Yes	NA	NA	64	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2020	Yes	NA	NA	220	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.



# Water Quality Results

## REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM VSFB WELL #5

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL/SMCL <sup>1</sup>	Highest Compliance Result	Typical Source
<b>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Aesthetic)</b>						
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	Yes	NA	500	100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (ACU)	2023	Yes	NA	15	5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2023	Yes	NA	1600	810	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	Yes	NA	500	71	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2023	Yes	NA	1000	470	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
<b>PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS</b>						
Arsenic (ug/L)	2023	Yes	0.004	10	5.1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2023	Yes	1	2	0.32	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	2023	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)	2023	Yes	30	50	8.7	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
<b>RADIOLOGICAL STANDARDS</b>						
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	2018	Yes	(0)	15	5.9	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
Sodium (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>	2023	Yes	NA	NA	72	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2023	Yes	NA	NA	220	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

# Water Quality Results

## REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM VSFB WELL #6

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL/SMCL <sup>1</sup>	Highest Compliance Result	Typical Source
<b>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Aesthetic)</b>						
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	Yes	NA	500	110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (ACU)	2023	Yes	NA	15	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2023	Yes	NA	1600	880	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	Yes	NA	500	110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2023	Yes	NA	1000	520	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
<b>PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS</b>						
Arsenic (ug/L)	2023	Yes	0.004	10	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2023	Yes	2	4	0.27	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	2023	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)	2023	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)
<b>RADIOLOGICAL STANDARDS</b>						
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	2018	Yes	(0)	15	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
Sodium (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>	2023	Yes	NA	NA	79	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2023	Yes	NA	NA	310	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

# Water Quality Results

## REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM VSFB WELL #7A

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	MCL/SMCL <sup>1</sup>	Highest Compliance Result	Typical Source
<b>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Aesthetic)</b>						
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	Yes	NA	500	110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (ACU)	2023	Yes	NA	15	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2023	Yes	NA	1600	810	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	Yes	NA	500	78	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2023	Yes	NA	1000	480	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
<b>PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS</b>						
Arsenic (ug/L)	2023	Yes	0.004	10	4.1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2023	Yes	1	2	0.20	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	2023	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)	2023	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)
<b>RADIOLOGICAL STANDARDS</b>						
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	2021	Yes	(0)	15	4.4	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
Sodium (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>	2023	Yes	NA	NA	72	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2023	Yes	NA	NA	250	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

# Water Quality Results

## PFAS

PFAS are not regulated in California. In 2023, U.S. EPA proposed drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. For more information on the proposed PFAS drinking water standards, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

### UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS – Wells 4, 5, 6 and 7a

Parameter	Year Sampled	Units	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2023	ng/L	ND	ND	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2023	ng/L	ND	ND	

# Water Quality Results

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact American Water VSFB at 805-734-0043. The table below provides information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the current round of monitoring.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS - Collected from Main Reservoir POE						
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Proposed U.S. EPA MCL	Hazard Index Calculation	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	ND	ND	4.0 ppt	N/A	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	ND	ND	4.0 ppt	N/A	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)	2023	ND	ND	1.0 ppt Hazard Index (unitless)	ND	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	ND	ND			
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	ND	ND			
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2023	ND	ND			
Lithium	2023	53.1 ppb	ND to 55.1 ppb	NA	N/A	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses

For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

# Water Quality Results

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM CCWA (Purchased Water) – all samples from CCWA collected in 2023								
Substance (with units)	Units	State MCL	PHG (M CLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Treated CCWA Polonio Pass	Source State Water	Typical Source
Turbidity								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU			Range	0.04 - 0.12	NA	Soil Runoff
					%	100%		
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Aluminum (mg/L)	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 0.2 ppm.	0.6	0.05	Range	ND - ND	0.055 - 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment process
					Average	ND	0.324	
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	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	ND	ND	

# Water Quality Results

## 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
<b>RADIONUCLIDES</b>								
Gross Beta Particle (pCi/L)	pCi/L	50	0	4	Range	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	

## 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
<b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING</b>								
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	mg/L	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	NA	Range	1.05 - 4.06	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Average	2.87	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	24-77	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	54	NA	
					Highest LRAA	60.7	NA	
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	ug/L	60	NA	(1)	Range	14-41	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	26	NA	
					Highest LRAA	28.0	NA	

# Water Quality Results

## REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM CCWA (Purchased Water)

Substance (with units)	Units	State MCL	PHG (MC LG)	State DLR	Range Average	Treated CCWA Polonio Pass	Source State Water	Typical Source
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS (Aesthetic Standards)</b>								
Chloride (mg/L)	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 500	NA	(1)	Range	13-105	9-100	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits. Seawater influence
					Average	48	45	
Color (ACU)	ACU	Secondary MCL of 15	NA	(3)	Range	ND	15	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	15	
Corrosivity (SU)	SU	Non-corrosive	NA	(0.1)	Range	11.2	10.5	
					Average	11.2	10.5	
Odor Threshold (TON)	TON	Secondary MCL of 3	NA	(1)	Range	ND	8	Naturally occurring organic material
					Average	ND	8	
Iron, Total	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 0.3	NA	(0.03)	Range	ND	0.290	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
					Average	ND	0.290	
Magnesium, Total (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	5.75	6.24	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	5.75	6.24	
Manganese, Total (ug/L)	ug/L	Secondary MCL of 50	NA	(2)	Range	ND	23	
					Average	ND	23	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	uS/cm	Secondary MCL of 1600	NA	NA	Range	152-611	114-562	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	381	322	
Sulfate (mg/L)	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 500	NA	(0.5)	Range	42	21	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	42	21	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	mg/L	Secondary MCL of 1000	NA	(10)	Range	150	130	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
					Average	150	130	
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.



# Water Quality Results

## 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
<b>ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)</b>								
2-Methylisoborneol (ng/L)	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	ND - 18	ND - 6	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae
					Average	2.8	2.1	
Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub> equivalents (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	28-86	30-96	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
					Average	54	57	
Anion Sum - Calculated	meq/L	NA	NA	(0.001)	Range	2.8	2.4	
					Average	2.8	2.4	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	54	61	
					Average	54	61	
Calcium (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	13.4	13.6	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
					Average	13.4	13.6	
Cation Sum - Calculated	meq/L	NA	NA	(0.001)	Range	2.5	2.2	
					Average	2.5	2.2	
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	ug/L	NA	0.02	NA	Range	0.094	0.073	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	0.094	0.073	
Geosmin (ng/L)	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	ND - 2	ND - 2	An organic compound mainly produced by bacterial growth in surface water
					Average	0.3	0.4	
Hardness (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	mg/L	NA	NA	(3)	Range	28-134	24-136	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	78	79	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/ml)	CFU/ml	Treatment Technique	NA	NA	Range	0 - 29	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	2	NA	
Langlier Index @20c	None	NA	NA	(-14)	Range	-0.528	-1.22	
					Average	-0.528	-1.22	

# Water Quality Results

## 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
<b>ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)</b>								
<b>Langelier Index @60c</b>	None	NA	NA	(-14)	Range	-0.009	-0.69	
					Average	-0.01	-0.7	
<b>Magnesium, Total (mg/L)</b>	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	5.75	6	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
					Average	5.75	6	
<b>pH (SU)</b>	SU	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	7.7 - 8.9	7.38 - 8.8	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
					Average	8.4	8.0	
<b>Potassium (mg/L)</b>	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	2.2	2.3	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
					Average	2.2	2.3	
<b>Sodium (mg/L)</b>	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	31	22	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
					Average	31	22	
<b>Total Organic Carbon - TOC (mg/L)</b>	mg/L	Treatment Technique	NA	(0.3)	Range	1-3.1	2-5.2	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	2.1	3.6	



## 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-TRICHLOROENZENE  
 1,2,4 - TRIMETHYLBENZENE  
 0-DICHLOROENZENE  
 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE  
 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE  
 1,2-DICHLOROENZENE  
 1,2,3-TRICHLOROENZENE  
 1,2,3 -TRICHLOROPROPANE  
 1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE  
 1,3-DICHLOROENZENE  
 1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE  
 1,4-DICHLOROENZENE  
 2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE  
 2-BUTANONE  
 2-CHLOROTOLUENE  
 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE  
 P-DICHLOROENZENE  
 BENZENE  
 BROMOENZENE  
 BROMOCHLOROMETHANE  
 BROMOMETHANE  
 CARBON DISULFIDE  
 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE  
 CHLOROENZENE

### 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

### Aldicarb

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 DICHLOROENZOIC ACID  
 ACIFLUORFEN  
 BENZATON  
 DALAPON  
 DICAMBA  
 DICHLORPROP  
 DINOSEB  
 PENTACHLOROPHENOL  
 PICLORAM  
 DCPA

### Other Synthetic

#### Organics

DIOXIN  
 ENDOTHALL  
 GLYPHOSATE  
 DIQUAT  
 PARAQUAT  
 DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE  
 ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE

### Regulated SOC

1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE  
 2, 4 - DINITROTOLUENE  
 ACENAPHTHYLENE  
 ALPA-CHLODANE  
 ANTHRACENE  
 ATRAZINE  
 BENZO ANTHRACENE  
 BENZOPYRENE  
 BENZO FLUORANTHENE  
 BENZO PERYLENE  
 BROMACIL  
 BUTACHLOR  
 BUTYLBENZYLPHALATE  
 CAFFEINE  
 CHRYSENE  
 DI-PHTHALATE  
 DI-ADIPATE  
 DI-N-BUTYLPHALATE  
 DIAZINON  
 DIBENZ ANTHRACENE  
 DIETHYLPHALATE  
 DIMETHOATE  
 DIMETHYLPHALATE  
 FLUORANTHENE  
 FLUORENE  
 GAMMA-CHLORDANE  
 HEXACHLOROENZENE  
 HEXACHLOROXYCLOPENTADIENE  
 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

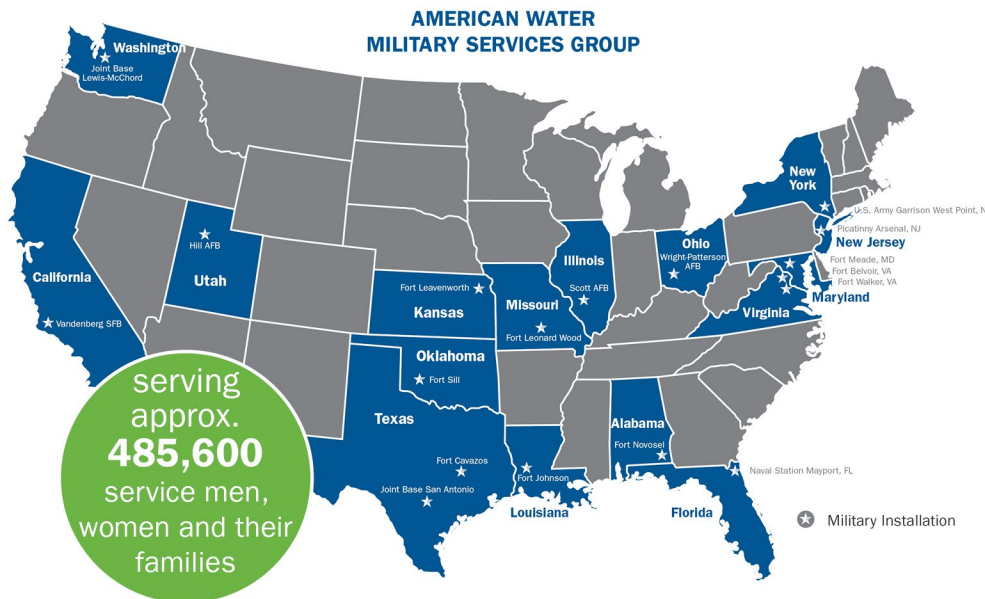
ALUMINUM  
 ANTIMONY, TOTAL  
 ASBESTOS  
 BARIUM  
 BERYLLIUM, TOTAL  
 CADMIUM  
 CHROMIUM  
 COPPER  
 CYANIDE  
 HYDROXIDE AS OH  
 LEAD  
 MERCURY  
 NICKEL  
 NITRATE AS NO3  
 NITRITE NITROGEN  
 PERCHLORATE  
 SELENIUM  
 SILVER  
 THALLIUM  
 ZINC



## About Us

**American Water (NYSE: AWK)** is the largest regulated water and wastewater utility company in the United States. With a history dating back to 1886, We Keep Life Flowing® by providing safe, clean, reliable and affordable drinking water and wastewater services to more than 14 million people with regulated operations in 14 states and on 18 military installations. American Water's 6,500 talented professionals leverage their significant expertise and the company's national size and scale to achieve excellent outcomes for the benefit of customers, employees, investors and other stakeholders.

**American Water's Military Services Group**, a subsidiary of American Water, owns, operates and maintains water and/or wastewater assets at 18 military installations. For more information, visit [amwater.com/militaryservices](http://amwater.com/militaryservices).



## MILITARY SERVICES SITE LOCATIONS

### ALABAMA

Fort Novosel

### CALIFORNIA

Vandenberg Space Force Base

### FLORIDA

Naval Station Mayport

### ILLINOIS

Scott Air Force Base

### KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth

### LOUISIANA

Fort Johnson

### MARYLAND

Fort Meade

### MISSOURI

Fort Leonard Wood

### NEW JERSEY

Picatinny Arsenal

### NEW YORK

U.S. Army Garrison West Point

### OHIO

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

### OKLAHOMA

Fort Sill

### TEXAS

Fort Cavazos  
Joint Base San Antonio

### UTAH

Hill Air Force Base

### VIRGINIA

Fort Walker  
Fort Belvoir

### WASHINGTON

Joint Base Lewis-McChord

# 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

**Safe Drinking Water Hotline:** (800) 426-4791

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:** [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

**American Water Works Association:** [www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)

**Water Quality Association:** [www.wqa.org](http://www.wqa.org)

**National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:**  
[www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html](http://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.

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

Ntawm no yog daim ntawv tshaj qhia uas muaj cov ntaub ntawv tseem ceeb hais txog koj cov dej haus. Txhais nws, los sis tham nrog ib tus neeg uas nkag siab txog nws.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。翻譯此資訊或和了解此資訊的人通話。

इस रिपोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। इसका अनुवाद करें, या इसे समझने वाले किसी व्यक्ति से बात करें।

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о Вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или обратитесь к кому-либо, кто понимает ее.

Ang ulat na ito ay may taglay na mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Isalin ito sa ibang wika, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na naiintindihan ito.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Xin quý vị dịch ra hoặc nhờ ai đó có thể hiểu được thông tin này.