# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Bakman Water Company** Report Date: July 1, 2019

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Bakman Water Company a (559) 255 - 0324 para asistirlo en español.**

**这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息，请用以下地址和电话联系 Bakman Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: (559) 255 - 0324**

**Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Bakman Water Company o tumawag sa (559) 255 - 0324 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

**Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Bakman Water Company tại (559) 255 - 0324 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.**

**Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Bakman Water Company ntawm (559) 255 - 0324 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

## A Message from Richard Tim Bakman, President of Bakman Water Company

Dear Customer,

On behalf of our team, we are pleased to present to you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report. This Report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we delivered by providing a snapshot of last year's water sampling results. Our treatment technicians routinely monitor the system for drinking water contaminants in accordance with our approved sampling plans and procedures. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Most importantly, this is a chance for us to keep our valued customers better informed.

In 2018, we had near average levels of rainfall and snowpack but began this year with above average precipitation in the Central Valley with the help of some strong storms in early 2019. While the weather outlook is positive from a hydrologic standpoint, it remains crucial for us to continue managing our water usage and continue efficient use of the water we do use. Together we averaged over 25% in savings last year from our baseline usage from 2013, equating to over 350,000,000 gallons of water saved. In 2018, we identified and noticed close to 200 incidences of possible water wasting and use violations. We want to thank you, our customers, for working with us to help ensure that we continue to deliver a sustainable water supply for generations to come.

Bakman Water Company continues to work towards maintaining a sustainable water supply by minimizing water waste through conservation measures and practicing sustainable groundwater management. In 2018, we completed a Meter Installation Project, enabling our customers to now view their water usage at www.eyeonwater.com. Also, as discussed in previous years, Bakman Water Company is representing our customers' interests as a voting Board member of the North Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency (NKGSA). The next year will be critical for groundwater stewardship as Groundwater Sustainability Plans will be submitted to the State before January 31, 2020. For more information on the NKGSA, visit www.northkingsgsa.org.

Since the company's formation in 1948, our culture has been built on a tradition of serving our customers with pride. Over 70 years later, customer loyalty and an appreciation for the business of providing a life-sustaining element continues to be at the heart of our core values. We will continue to grow with the community and our customers because we understand that team work today provides the best solutions for tomorrow. Thank you for your continued support.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Bakman Water Company wells located in Southeast Fresno, California

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

A source water assessment was completed for the sources delivering water to the distribution system. The assessment identifies the vulnerability of the drinking water supply to contamination from typical human activities. The assessments are intended to facilitate and provide the basic information necessary for a local community to develop a program to protect the drinking water supply. These assessments are kept on file at Bakman Water Company's office located at 5105 East Belmont Avenue, Fresno, California 93727. If you have questions regarding these assessments, contact our office or make an appointment during our business hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

For more information, contact: Tim Bakman or Steve Pickens Phone: (559) 255-0324

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

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

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

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)**: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

**Level 1 Assessment**: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment**: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**ND**: not detectable at testing limit
**ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
**ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
**ppt**: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
**ppq**: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
**pCi/L**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

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

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent**. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

| **Microbiological Contaminants** (complete if bacteria detected) | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In a month) 9 | 1 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) 2018 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli* (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) 2018 0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive, and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

| **Lead and Copper** (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | **Sample Date** | **No. of Samples Collected** | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 2016 | 31 | 0.0008 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | 0 We contacted and performed sampling for 3 schools | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2016 | 31 | 0.073 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0 We contacted and performed sampling for 3 schools | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 2018 | 25.88 | 16 - 35 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2018 | 128.36 | 62.9 - 275 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

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

| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum (ppm) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits, residue from surface water treatment processes |
| Antimony (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2018 | 1.37 | 0 - 3 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 2012 | <0.2 | 0 - <0.2 | 7 | 7 | Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2018 | 0.016 | 0 - .133 | 1 | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories and electrical, aerospace and defense industries |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cadmium (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0.04 | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (Total) (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills, chrome plating; erosion form natural deposits |
| Fluoride (F) (ppm) (Natural source) | 2018 | .05 | 0 – 0.1 | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland |
| Nickel (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 12 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| Perchlorate (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historical aerospace or other industrial operations that used, stored or disposed of perchlorate and its salts |
| Selenium (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| 1,2,3 Trichloropropane (ppb) (123 TCP) | 2018 | 0.004 | 0 – 0.013 | 0.005 | 0.0007 | Discharge from Industrial and Agriculture chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides |
| Thallium (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.1 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics glass and drug factories |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 150 | Discharge from steel /metal plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 2018 | 2.72 | 0 – 8.66 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as N (ppm) | 2018 | 3.9 | 1.4 – 8.6 | 10 | 10 | Run off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2018 | 1.66 | 0 – 3.08 | N/A | 0.02 | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservatives, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits |

| TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **SMCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2018 | 10.9 | 6 - 28 | 500 | N/A | Runoff leaching from natural deposits, sea water intrusion |
| Color (units) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Copper (ppm) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | Erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives |
| Iron (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 300 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 50 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor Threshold (units) | 2018 | .625 | 0 - 2 | 3 | 3 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Silver (ppm) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (Umhos/cm2) | 2018 | 376.6 | 242 - 723 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water, sea water influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2018 | 11.3 | 4.3 -31.2 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 2018 | 230 | 160 - 460 | 1000 | 1500 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2018 | 0.505 | 0 - 2 | 5 | N/A | Soil run off |
| Zinc (ppm) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 5 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits, residue from surface water treatment processes |

| TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Vanadium (ppb) | 2017 | 28.9 | 19 - 36 | 50 | Babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm) | 2018 | 185 | 130 - 350 | N/A | N/A |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2018 | 26.5 | 12 - 54 | N/A | N/A |
| Carbonate (ppm) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| Hydroxide (ppm) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2018 | 15.1 | 8 – 34 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| pH (std. units) | 2018 | 7.65 | 6.4 – 8.1 | N/A | N/A |

## Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Bakman Water Company 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

## Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| 123 TCP | 3 wells exceeded the MCL for 123 TCP | Only during the 6 month testing period | These wells have been moved to Standby status until well head treatment can be installed | Discharge from Industrial and Agriculture chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides |

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

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | **Total No. of Detections** | **Sample Dates** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| *E. coli* | (In the year of 2018) | N/A | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year of 2018) | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year of 2018) | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |