2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Freon Logistics**

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 - December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater from one (1) well Well #1 located in Bakersfield, CA

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,

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source assessment was conducted in November 2011. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic Systems – high density [>1/acre].

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

For more information, contact: Office

taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

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.

level of a contaminant in drinking water below which	Treatment Technique (TT) : A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.				
there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency					
(USEPA). Public Health Goal (PHG) : The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no	Regulatory Action Level (AL) : The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.				
known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.	Variances and Exemptions : State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.				
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):	ND : not detectable at testing limit				
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.	ppm : parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)				
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	ppb : parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)				
(MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health MRDLGs are set by the US	ppt : parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) ppq : parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)				
Environmental Protection Agency.	pCi/L : picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)				

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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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 1.A, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in MCL Violation		MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria					
Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria										
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste					
(a) Routine and repeat samples following E. coli.	(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and wither 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 1.A. Com	Table 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)									
Microbiological Contaminants	Microbiological ContaminantsHighest No. of DetectionsNo. of Months in ViolationMCLMCLGTypical Source of Bacteria									
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment					
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste					
(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL										

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)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Lead (ppb) (August 2019)	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits		
Copper (ppm) (August 2019)	5	0.013	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS								
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Sodium (ppm)	2011	20	20	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring		
Hardness (ppm)	2011	93	93	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		
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2018	ND	ND	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium (pCi/L)	2012	5.2	5.0-5.5	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2012	0.071	-0.053- 0.208	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2012	0.289	0.206-0.436	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits		
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	ND	ND	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits		
Barium (ppb)	2020	0.023	0.023	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	0.14	0.14	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead (ppb)	2020	ND	ND	15	2	Erosion of natural deposits		
Selenium (ppb)	2020	ND	ND	50	(50)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2021	0.42	0.42	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from fertilizer use and septic systems		
Chlorine (ppm)	Bi-Weekly	0.61	0.24-0.98	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	2020	ND	ND	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2011	ND	ND	1.0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2011	90	90	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2011	ND	ND	5.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

STAGE 2 DETECTION OF DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT RULE MONITORING									
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2021	ND	ND	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection			
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5) (ppb)	2021	ND	ND	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection			

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. USEPA/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: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4701).

Trihalomethanes: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Haloacetic Acids: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort."