

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: North Kranenburg Water System Mutual Water Company CA1503669 Report Date: June 1, 2021

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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground, well raw

Name & general location of source(s): 17426 No. Kranenburg Ave., Bakersfield, CA 93314

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: North Kranenburg well and system draws from a porous media aquifer estimated at 400,000,000 cubic acre feet. Water is distributed from wellhead to pressure tank. Vulnerability, not including contaminants in the water supply would include the above ground tank and crops irrigated. A source assessment was conducted by Osiel Jaime 661-335-7347.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: As scheduled on January of each year at 17426 Kranenburg Ave. Bakersfield, CA 93314

For more information, contact: Mary DeGeare, Secretary Phone: (661) 343-5317

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)

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)	12/26/18	21 ppm	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	12/26/18	61 ppm	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Calcium	12/26/18	29 ppm	N/A	None	None	
Magnesium	12/26/18	2.3 ppm	N/A	None	None	

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
Barium	12/26/18	31 ppm	N/A	1	2	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Nitrate as N	02/11/20	3.8 mg/L	N/A	10 mg/L	45	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women
Nitrate as N	08/06/20	3.7 mg/L	N/A	10 mg/L	45	
Nitrate as N	12/15/20	0.85 mg/L	N/A	10 mg/L	45	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	02/11/20	0.0086 ug/L	N/A	0.0050	None	TCP is a contaminant of interest to the government, private sector and other parties. It is a persistent pollutant in groundwater and has been classified as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans" by the EPA.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	05/05/20	ND	N/A	0.0050	None	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	08/06/20	0.0063 ug/L	N/A	0.0050	None	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	11/03/20	0.0078 ug/L	N/A	0.0050	None	

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)	12/06/18	27 MG/L	N/A	600	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	12/06/18	24 MG/L	N/A	600	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (EC) (uS/cm)	12/06/18	291 umhos/cm	N/A	2,200	ND	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved solids (TDS) (ppm)	12/06/18	180 MG/L	N/A	1,500	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	12/06/18	1.0 Units	N/A	15	1 Unit	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (Units)	12/06/18	0.18 NTU	N/A	5	ND	Soil runoff.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium	03/11/15	0.95 ug/L	N/A	0.010 mL/L	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the

					MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
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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. North Kranenburg Water System Mutual 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. [OPTIONAL: 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
Compliance Order No. 03_12_18R_047	1,2,3-Trichloropropane MCL Violation	1 st , 2 nd & 4 th quarter, 2020	Requires quarterly samples and reports.	TCP is a contaminant of interest to the government, private sector and other parties. It is a persistent pollutant in groundwater and has been classified as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans" by the EPA.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants	Total No. of	Sample Dates	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant

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(complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Detections		[MRDL]	(MCLG) [MRDLG]	
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	Monthly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	Monthly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT**

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None.				