2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Califia Farms Water System

Report Date: June 14, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 1 is located onsite

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of the drinking water source for Califia Farms Water System was completed in February 2018. The report is available upon request to the Plant Quality Manager. Findings of this assessment indicate the well is vulnerable to agricultural contamination; however, it was constructed with a deep sanitary seal and other design features to protect the source water and to extract the highest quality water available in this aquifer.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Christina VanWorth, Plant Quality Manager, (661) 679-1000

About This Report

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, 2022, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Califia Farms Water System a 33502 Lerdo Highway, Bakersfield, CA 93308, (661) 679-1008 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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).
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.

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

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 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 Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	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 (µg/L)	Oct. 2021	10	0.53	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	Oct. 2021	10	0.042	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. 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 (mg/L)	2022	67	61-76	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (mg/L)	2022	16	10-22	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. 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 (mg/L)	2022	0.03	ND – 0.05	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chlorine (mg/L)[1]	2022	0.72	0.58 – 0.85	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorite (mg/L)[2]	2022	3.49	ND – 5.60	1	0.05	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (mg/L)	2022	0.30	0.30	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

[1]Average and range values entered represent chlorine levels when the facility was using sodium hypochlorite for disinfection (November-December 2022). The 2022 average level for chlorine was 0.27 ppm and range for chlorine was 0.01 – 1.1 ppm.

[2]Average and range values entered represent chlorite levels when the facility was using chlorine dioxide for disinfection (January 2022-November 2022). Califia discontinued use of chlorine dioxide for disinfection on November 10, 2022.

Table 4. 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
Aluminum (µg/L)	2022	26	ND – 52	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	2022	68	61 – 75	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (CU)	2022	1	ND – 1	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials

pH (units)	2022	8.2	7.3 – 9.1	None	None	Inherent characteristic of water
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	377	366 – 401	1,600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2022	20	17 – 24	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2022	226	200 – 240	1,000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	5	None	Soil runoff

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. Califia Farms Water System 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

Table 5. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Chlorine Treatment Technique - Monitoring	Califia switched disinfection methods from sodium hypochlorite to chlorine	July 2021 – December 2022	Califia conducted weekly chlorite sampling from September 2022-	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could

Reporting, MCL Exceedance	dioxide in July 2021. When using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant, daily chlorite samples are required. Califia was not monitoring for chlorite daily. Califia sampled for chlorite in September 2022 and sample results ranged between 2.9 – 4.6 mg/L in the distribution system, exceeding the MCL for chlorite of 1 mg/L.		November 2022. Califia conducted public notification for the Chlorite MCL exceedance in October 2022. On November 10, 2022, Califia discontinued use of chlorine dioxide and switched to sodium hypochlorite for disinfection. Califia collected follow up samples in the distribution system to confirm that chlorite was no longer in the distribution system. On December 15, 2022, the State Water Resources Control Board determined that Califia has returned to compliance.	experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.