East Niles Community Services District
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East Niles Community Services District
2016 Water Quality Report
East Niles Groundwater and Imported Water

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hablo con alguien lo entienda bien.

At East Niles Community Services District, we are committed to supplying our consumers with high-quality water. We are pleased to provide this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards.

About Your Water Supply

East Niles Community Services District, has provided high-quality water utility services in the East Bakersfield area since 1955. To meet our customers' needs in 2016 we used a combination of local groundwater produced by 6 wells, and surface and groundwater imported from the Kern County Water Agency. If you have any questions, please contact: Larry White by phone at 661-871-2011 or on our website at WWW.eastnilescsd.org

1 Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer. Compliance with the uranium MCL is determined by calculating the average of four quarterly samples. The East Niles system is in compliance with the uranium MCL.

2.While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

3 Nitrate as "N" in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen and result in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

4 For conventional surface water treatment plants, the treatment technique dictates that the turbidity level of the filtered water be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU (0.1 NTU for membrane plants) in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1NTU at any time. The lowest monthly percent reported represents the lowest percentage of turbidity measurements that were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in any given month. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water.
It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of filtration systems.

5 Secondary MCLs for iron, manganese, specific conductance, total dissolved solids, turbidity, and color were established entirely for aesthetic reasons. There is no negative health effect associated with these compounds.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The (DDW) regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

General Information About Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS
including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
PESTICIDES and HERBICIDES, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,
which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
Water Hardness
Water is considered soft if total hardness is less than 75 ppm; moderately hard at 75 to 150 ppm; hard at 150 to 300 ppm; and very hard at 300 ppm or higher. To determine total hardness of your water in grains per gallon, simply divide amount given in parts per million by 17.1.

East Niles Community Services District convenes a regularly scheduled Board meeting on the third and fourth Monday of every month at our office located at 1417 Vale Street, Bakersfield, California 93306.

You are encouraged to attend.

Recommendation for Those Who May Have Special Water Needs
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAPP)
A source water assessment was conducted for six of the wells supplying groundwater to the East Niles CSD water system in June 2002-2008. No contaminants have been detected in the water supply, however the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities:
Sewer collection systems
Historic gas stations
Transportation corridors-Freeways/State Highways
Wells-Agriculture/Irrigation
Septic systems
You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting :
Tim Ruiz, General Manager (661)871-2011

Results of (UCMR 3) unregulated contaminant monitoring are shown below.
ppt = parts per trillion
ug/l = parts per billion

UNREGULATED VOLATILE ORGANICS	Year Range	Units	Result Range	Average
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	2013	ppt	ND - 40	13.5
UNREGULATED INORGANICS	**Year Range**	**Units**	**Result Range**	**Average**
Hexavalent Chromium	2013	ppt	48 - 490	181
Chromium	2013	ppt	320 - 1100	330
Strontium	2013	ug/l	110 - 840	336
Chlorate	2013	ug/l	82 - 390	167
Molybdenum	2013	ug/l	4.8 - 10	7
Vanadium	2013	ug/l	.21 - 6.8	2.2

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. East Niles Community Services District 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.

How to Read the Table

We test your water for more than 100 contaminants for which state and federal standards have been set. THIS TABLE LISTS ONLY THOSE THAT WERE DETECTED. All 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. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. The water quality test results shown in this table are divided into two main sections: those related to primary standards and those related to secondary standards. Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are limits for substances that could affect the water's taste, odor, and appearance.

Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in the table

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 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.

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 are economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 U.S. E.P.A.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Notification Level (NL): A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. It is used by DHS to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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

umhos/cm = measure of specific conductance
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
(measure of radioactivity)
ppm = parts per million (milligrams per liter)
NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit
ppb = parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
SMCL = secondary maximum contaminant level
ND = none detected
n/a = not applicable

Primary Drinking Water Standards						East Niles CSD Groundwater		Imported Groundwater Surface Water (KCWA)			
RADIOLOGICAL	**Year Range**	**Reporting Units**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Average**	**Result Range**	**Average**		**Source of Substance**
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2010-2016	pCi/L	15	(0)	No	2.6 - 6.6	2.6	ND	N/A		Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium [1]	2004-2014	pCi/L	20	0.43	No	1.63-6.5	2.0	ND-21	3.3		Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2004-2014	pCi/L	5	(0)	No	0.4 - 0.6	0.4	ND-1.9	0.01		Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	**Year Range**	**Reporting Units**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Result Range**	**Average**	**Result Range**	**Average**		**Source of Substance**
Aluminum	2014 - 2016	ppm	1	0.6	No	ND	ND	0.07 - .1	0.07		Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chromium	2016	ppb	50	(100)	No	N/D	0	ND- 1	0.2		Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic [2]	2016	ppb	10	0.004	No	6 - 9	7	ND-2	1		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2014 - 2016	ppm	1	2	No	0.04-0.16	0.10	N/D	N/D		Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2014 - 2016	ppm	2.0	1	No	0.12 - .20	0.10	0.09 - .02	0.15		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N)	2016	ppm	10	10	No	0.3 - 10	4	ND - 1.6	0.4		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite+Nitrate (sum as Nitrogen, N)	2014 - 2016	ppm	10.0	10	No	N/D	N/D	ND - 1.6	0.4		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2016	ppb	15	0.2	No	ND - 1.4	1.000	ND	N/A		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2014 - 2016	ppb	50	(50)	No	ND - 3	2	ND	ND		Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
	Year Range	**Reporting Units**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Highest Level**	**Lowest Monthly Percent**	**Highest Level**	**Lowest Monthly Percent**		**Source of Substance**
Turbidity (Surface water requiring filtration)[4]	2016	NTU	TT	n/a	No	n/a	n/a	.09	100		Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	**Year Range**	**Reporting Units**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Result Range**			**Highest Locational Annual Average**		**Source of Substance**
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	ppb	60	n/a	No	4.2 - 57			28.6		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2016	ppb	80	n/a	No	7.3 - 65			24		By-product of drinking water chlorination
DISINFECTANT	**Year Range**	**Reporting Units**	**MRDL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Result Range**			**Average**		**Source of Substance**
Chlorine (as Cl_2)	2016	ppm	4.0	4	No	0.4 - 2.1			1.3		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
MICROBIOLOGICAL	**Year Range**	**Units**	**MCL**		**Violation**	**Highest number of detections**					**Source of Substance**
Total Coliform	2016	P/A	> 5.0 % of samples present for Coliform Bacteria in one month		No	0					Naturally present in the environment
OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES	**Year Range**	**Reporting Units**	**AL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Level Detected (90th percentile)**			**# Samples exceeding AL**		**Source of Substance**
Copper	2016	ppm	1.3	0.17	No	0.22			0 of 30		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2016	ppb	15	2	No	1			0 of 30		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards and Unregulated Compounds											
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	**Year Range**	**Reporting Units**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Result Range**	**Average**	**Result Range**	**Average**		**Source of Substance**
Calcium	2014 - 2016	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	61 - 120	95	9 - 16	12		Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2014 - 2016	ppm	(500)	n/a	No	88 - 160	111	7 - 23	12		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Zinc	2014 - 2016	ppm	5	n/a	No	N/D	N/D	.06 - .08	0.07		Erosion of natural deposits
Color [5]	2014 - 2016	UNITS	(15)	n/a	No	ND-1	1.0	<2.5	<2.5		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness	2014 - 2016	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	180 - 360	285	26 - 45	36		Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	2014 - 2016	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	3.10 - 22	12	ND - 2.3	1.2		Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	2014 - 2016	T.O.N.	(3)	n/a	No	ND-1	0.2	1.4 - 2.0	1.6		Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH	2014 - 2016	UNITS	n/a	n/a	No	7.7 - 7.9	7.8	7.1 - 7.4	7.3		Inherent characteristic of water
Potassium	2014 - 2016	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	3.8 - 6.10	5.2	1.2 - 1.7	1.3		Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2014 - 2016	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	71 - 120	95	10 - 30	18		Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)[5]	2014 - 2016	µmhos/cm	(1600)	n/a	No	797 - 1100	899	128 -261	187		Substances that form natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2014 - 2016	ppm	(500)	n/a	No	94 - 320	196	12 - 45	27		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)[5]	2014 - 2016	ppm	(1000)	n/a	No	560 - 800	672	71 - 158	113		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity [5]	2014 - 2016	NTU	(5)	n/a	No	0.1 - 0.4	0.2	0.04 - 0.06	0.05		Soil runoff
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	**Year Range**	**Units**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Result Range**	**Average**	**Result Range**	**Average**		**Source of Substance**
1,4-Dioxane	2012-2014	ppb	NL=1	n/a	No	NA	NA	ND-1	0.03		Industrial solvent or solvent stabilizer for chlorinated solvents or volatile organic compounds
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [6]	2016	ppt	NL=5	0.7	No	ND - 13	< 5	NA	NA		Pesticide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching; various industrial uses

6 Currently, there is no MCL or SMCL for TCP. There is a notification level because TCP is a constituent of interest. East Niles C.S.D. is cooperating with the Division of Drinking Water,conducting extensive monitoring, and investigating acceptable treatment methods. Laboratory studies indicate that some people who consume water containing TCP in excess of the notification level over many years may have increased risk of cancer.

Additional Analyses for Imported Surface Water

	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Result Range	Average	Result Range	Average
Bromide	2016	mg/L	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	ND - .03	0.01
Chlorate**	2016	mg/L	0.8	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	0.1 - 0.3	0.2
Phosphate	2016	mg/L	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	ND - 0.45	0.22
Silica	2016	mg/L	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	9.2 - 13	11
Total Organic Carbon	2016	mg/L	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	0.6 - 1.8	1.3

** Values identified as MCLs are Notification Levels or Advisory Levels for constituents lacking MCLs