East Niles Community Services District
P.O. Box 6038
Bakersfield, CA 93386-6038

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Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua potable.
Traduzcalo o hablo con alquien 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 2023 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 0.3NTU (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.

6. Some people who drink 1,2,3,-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

East Niles Community Services District
2023 Water Quality Report
East Niles Groundwater and Imported Water

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.

Recommendation for Those Who May Have Special Water Needs
Some people may be more vulnerable to contami - nants 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

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 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
ppt = parts per trillion

Primary Drinking Water Standards						East Niles CSD Groundwater		Imported Groundwater Surface Water			
RADIOLOGICAL	**Year Range**	**Reporting Units**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Average**	**Result Range**	**Average**		**Source of Substance**
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2018-2023	pCi/L	15	(0)	No	ND-3	0.5	N/A	0.834		Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	**Year Range**	**Reporting Units**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Result Range**	**Average**	**Result Range**	**Average**		**Source of Substance**
Lead	2022	mg/L	.015	0.0002	No	ND-.0016	ND	ND	ND		Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic [2]	2023	ug/L	10	0.004	No	1.1 -11	2.8	ND	ND		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2020 - 2023	mg/L	1	1	No	.03-.04	0.04	N/D	N/D		Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2021-2023	mg/L	2.0	1	No	0.1 - 0.2	0.20	ND-0.13	0.09		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N)	2023	mg/L	10	10	No	0.2 - 3.7	2	0.12-1.43	0.53		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite+Nitrate (sum as Nitrogen, N)	2021-2023	mg/L	10.0	10	No	ND	ND	ND	ND		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021-2022	mg/L	0.05	0.03	No	ND - .02	.01	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]	2023	NTU	TT	n/a	No	n/a	n/a	0.07	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)	2023	ppb	60	n/a	Yes	42-78			57		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2023	ppb	80	n/a	No	42-71			63		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)	2023	ppm	4.0	4	No	0.7-2.7			1.73		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
MICROBIOLOGICAL	**Year Range**	**Units**	**MCL**		**Violation**	**Highest number of detections**					**Source of Substance**
Total Coliform	2023	P/A	> 5.0 % of samples present for Coliform Bacteria in one month		No	ND					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	2022	ppm	1.3	0.17	No	0.15			0 of 30		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2022	ppb	15	2	No	1.4			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**
Chloride	2021-2022	ppm	(500)	n/a	No	32 - 100	72	4.2 - 21.2	9		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Zinc	2021-2023	ppb	5000	n/a	No	N/D	N/D	N/ D - .05	0.03		Erosion of natural deposits
Color [5]	2021-2023	UNITS	(15)	n/a	No	ND - 1	1	NA	NA		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness	2021-2023	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	21 - 240	170	16 - 56	37		Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	2021-2023	T.O.N.	(3)	n/a	No	ND	ND	2.0- 2.0	2		Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH	2021-2023	UNITS	n/a	n/a	No	7.6 - 8.7	8.1	7.2 - 7.3	7.3		Inherent characteristic of water
Sodium	2021-2023	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	55 - 100	71	8.4 - 28	15.6		Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.) [5]	2021-2023	µmhos/cm	(1600)	n/a	No	335 - 939	354	81 -266	157		Substances that form natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2021-2023	ppm	(500)	n/a	No	9 - 210	118	7.75 - 35.1	20		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) [5]	2021-2023	ppm	(1000)	n/a	No	220 - 620	583	62 - 162	97		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity [5]	2021-2023	NTU	(5)	n/a	No	0.1-1.3	0.5	.04 - .08	.06		Soil runoff
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	**Year Range**	**Reporting Units**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Result Range**	**Average**	**Result Range**	**Average**		**Source of Substance**
1,2,3-Trichloropropane 6 SEE BELOW	2023	ppt	5	0.7	Yes *	ND - 20	8	< 5	< 5		Pesticide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching; various industrial uses

Please see attached "Violation Notice" for HAA5 for 2023
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1, 2, 3 - TCP) had a notification Level (NL) of 5 ppt until December 14, 2017, when the MCL of 5 ppt became effective. The District has been in and out of compliance with the MCL .
East Niles C.S.D. has completed construction of a new 1.2.3. - TCP Treatment Plant which is on-line as of May, 2024 and is now in compliance with 123 TCP being " NON-DETECT " California Assembly Bill (AB 746)
"LEAD TESTING OF DRINKING WATER IN CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS" was approved by the Governor and published on October 13, 2017
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hablo con alguien lo entienda bien.

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 C.S.D. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and has NO lead service lines, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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/lead.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English it would read as follows. [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

Este aviso contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable, por favor lea el aviso en español si va aquí incluido. Si el aviso en español no va incluido aquí, contacte al sistema de agua para pedir una copia.

East Niles CSD has levels of Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently failed a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received on, November 11, 2023 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum level (MCL), for HAA5. The MCL standards for HAA5 are 60 ug/L.

The average level of all HAA5 samples in 2023 was 62 ug/L

What should I do?

- You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What was done?

High flows in the Kern River from last year's rain attributed to a source water run off of organic material into the river. East Niles purchases Kern River treated surface water as a source of supply. As the river flow slows, the Haloacetic Acids level should drop below the MCLof 60 ppb. ENCSD averaged 62 ppb in 2023. We are currently trimming back our influent flow of treated river surface water to help alleviate the higher levels of HAA5 occurring over the last twelve months. We are also exploring treatment options.

We anticipate the problem being resolved within the next 12 months.

For more information, please contact; (Larry White] at 611-871-2011 or at the following mailing address: ENCSD, 1417 Vale St. Bakersfield, California

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [per Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).

- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.

- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the East Niles CSD water system.

State Water System ID number: CA 1510006

Date distributed: June 2024