

2019

Water Quality Report

BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT

City of Bakersfield's Domestic Water System





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Welcome

California Water Service (Cal Water) and the City of Bakersfield's Water Resources Department continue to be committed to our promise to provide quality, service, and value to you and your community. One of the most important ways we do this is by providing a reliable supply of safe, high-quality water any time you turn on the tap. And, while standards continue to become more stringent, our commitment to you never wavers.

In the City of Bakersfield's Domestic Water System in 2019, we conducted 35,680 tests on 9,237 water samples for 182 constituents. **We are pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard last year.**

Fulfilling our promise to provide quality, service, and value means more than treatment and testing, however. It also means maintaining and upgrading the infrastructure needed to transport water from the source to your tap through a network of pumps, tanks, and pipes. It means having expert professionals available to help you with both routine service needs and emergencies. It also means that, although the costs to obtain, treat, test, store, and deliver the water continue to increase across the country, we do everything we can to operate

as efficiently as possible to keep your water affordable – less than a penny per gallon in most of our service areas, in fact.

We encourage you to review this annual water quality report, also called your Consumer Confidence Report, as it details any constituents detected in your water supply in 2019 and shows how your water compares to federal and state standards. It also provides information on current water quality issues and steps we are taking to protect your health and safety.

If you have any questions, we are here to assist you. You can reach us by phone, online at www.calwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. You can also get water service news on our web site, via our Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram pages, and in your monthly bill. And, please be sure your contact information with Cal Water is up to date by visiting ccu.calwater.com, to ensure we can reach you with important emergency and other information.

Sincerely,

Tammy Kelly, Interim District Manager, Bakersfield District
Art Chianello, Water Resources Manager, City of Bakersfield

[Bakersfield District 3725 South H Street Bakersfield, CA 93304 (661) 837-7200]



Your Water System

Cal Water began providing high-quality water utility services for the City of Bakersfield's Domestic Water System in 1976. In partnership with the City of Bakersfield, we meet customers' needs using a combination of local groundwater produced by 62 active wells (treated where necessary to improve taste and odor), surface water from the Kern River (treated with highly advanced membrane filtration), and treated water purchased from the Kern County Water Agency.

Our company-wide water quality assurance program includes vigilant monitoring throughout our systems and testing at our state-of-the-art laboratory. Additionally, we proactively maintain and upgrade our facilities to ensure a reliable, high-quality supply. Together, we are evaluating treatment technologies to bring wells back online, and we have plans to construct three new wells.

If you have any questions, suggestions, or concerns, please contact our local Customer Center, either by phone at (661) 837-7200 or through the Contact Us link at www.calwater.com.

WATER RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY

Cal Water helps our customers conserve water by offering programs and incentives to reduce indoor and outdoor water use, develop more efficient habits, and educate the next generation about the importance of managing water resources sustainably. We also continue to invest diligently in our infrastructure to reduce the amount of water lost to pipeline leaks and are updating our assessment of the impacts of climate change on water supply and demand. As we await more information on the long-term water-use regulations from the State of California, it's important that we make water-use efficiency a way of life. Using water wisely will ensure that we have enough water in dry years and for generations to come.

Visit www.calwater.com/conservation for details.

Water Quality

THE WATER QUALITY LAB

Water professionals collect samples from throughout the water system for testing at our state-of-the-art water quality laboratory, which is certified each year through the stringent Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). Scientists, chemists, and microbiologists test the water for 326 constituents with equipment so sensitive it can detect levels as low as one part per trillion. In order to maintain the ELAP certification, all of our scientists must pass blind-study proficiency tests for every water quality test performed. Water quality test results are entered into our Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS), a sophisticated software program that enables us to react quickly to changes in water quality and analyze water quality trends in order to plan effectively for future needs.

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

To ensure that the high-quality water we deliver is not compromised in the distribution system, Cal Water has a robust cross-connection control program in place. Cross-connection control is critical to ensuring that activities on customers' properties do not affect the public water supply. Our cross-connection control specialists ensure that all of the existing backflow prevention assemblies are tested annually, assess all connections, and enforce and manage the installation of new commercial and residential assemblies.

Backflow can occur when certain pressure conditions exist either in our distribution system or within the customer's plumbing, so our customers are our first line of defense. A minor home improvement project — without the proper protections — can create a potentially hazardous situation, so careful adherence to plumbing codes and standards will ensure the community's water supply remains safe. Please be sure to utilize the advice or services of a qualified plumbing professional.

Many water use activities involve substances that, if allowed to enter the distribution system, would be aesthetically displeasing or could even present health concerns. Some common cross-connections are:

- Garden hoses connected to a hose bib without a simple hose-type vacuum breaker (available at a home improvement store)
- Improperly installed toilet tank fill valves that do not have the required air gap between the valve or refill tube
- Landscape irrigation systems that do not have the proper backflow prevention assembly installed on the supply line

The list of materials that could potentially contaminate the water system is vast. According to the EPA, a wide variety of substances have contaminated drinking water systems throughout the country as a result of poor cross-connection control. Examples include:

- Antifreeze from a heating system
- Lawn chemicals from a garden hose or sprinkler head
- Blue water from a toilet tank
- Carbonated water from a soda dispenser

Customers must ensure that all plumbing is in conformance with local plumbing codes. Additionally, state law requires certain types of facilities to install and maintain backflow prevention assemblies at the water meter. Cal Water's cross-connection control staff will determine whether you need to install a backflow prevention assembly based on water uses at your location.

DWSAPP

By the end of 2002, Cal Water had submitted to the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) a Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAPP) report for each water source in the water system. The DWSAPP report identifies possible sources of contamination to aid in prioritizing cleanup and pollution prevention efforts. All reports are available for viewing or copying at our Customer Center.

The water sources in the City of Bakersfield system are considered most vulnerable to:

- Agriculture
- Stormwater
- Wastewater
- Surface water (streams, lakes, rivers)
- Lumbering industries/retailers
- Wood treatment
- Paper production
- Metal plating/fabrication
- Photo processing
- Electrical/electronic manufacturing
- Large equipment storage yards
- Above- and underground storage tanks
- Drinking water treatment plants
- Parking lots/malls
- Research laboratories
- High-density housing
- Wells (water supply, agricultural, oil, gas, geothermal)
- Known contaminant plumes
- Parks

- Utility stations (maintenance areas)
- Chemical/petroleum industries
- Chemical/pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage
- Existing and historic gas stations
- Dry cleaners
- Dredging
- Automobile repair shops
- Artificial recharge projects (spreading basins)
- Sewer collection systems
- Storm drain discharge points
- High-density septic systems

We encourage customers to join us in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our most precious natural resource.

2019 Results

FLUORIDE

State law requires Cal Water to add fluoride to drinking water if public funding is available to pay for it, and it is a practice endorsed by the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association to prevent tooth decay. In this area, low levels of fluoride occur naturally, and Cal Water doesn't add any to the water supply. Show the table in this report to your dentist to see if he or she recommends giving your children fluoride supplements.

More information about fluoridation, oral health, and related issues can be found on the DDW web site at www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html. For general information on water fluoridation, visit us online at www.calwater.com.

WATER HARDNESS

Hardness is a measure of the magnesium, calcium, and carbonate minerals in the water. Water is considered **soft** if its hardness is less than 75 parts per million (ppm), **moderately hard** at 75 to 150 ppm, **hard** between 150 and 300 ppm, and **very hard** at 300 ppm or higher.

Hard water is generally not a health concern, but it can have an impact on how well soap lathers and is significant for some industrial and manufacturing processes. Hard water may also lead to mineral buildup in pipes or water heaters.

Some people with hard water opt to buy a water softener for aesthetic reasons. However, some water softeners add salt to the water, which can cause problems at wastewater treatment plants. Additionally, people on low-sodium diets should be aware that some water softeners increase the sodium content of the water.

For more information on water hardness, visit www.calwater.com/video/hardness.

Possible Contaminants

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 water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which 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, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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, and 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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.

About Lead

As the issue of lead in water continues to be top of mind for many Americans, Cal Water wants to assure you about the quality of your water. We are compliant with health and safety codes mandating use of lead-free materials in water system replacements, repairs, and new installations. We have no known lead service lines in our systems. We test and treat (if necessary) water sources to ensure that the water delivered to customer meters meets all water quality standards and is not corrosive toward plumbing materials.

The water we deliver to your home meets lead standards. However, 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 (for example, lead solder used to join copper plumbing, and brass and other lead-containing fixtures).

Cal Water is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water to our customers' meters, 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 by a certified lab. More information about lead in drinking water can be found on the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In your system, results from our lead monitoring program, conducted in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule, were below the action level for the presence of lead.

Testing for Lead in Schools

The State of California required that all public schools built before 2010 test for lead in their drinking water by July 1, 2019. We are committed to supporting our school districts' efforts to protect students and ensure that the drinking water at their school sites are below lead limits.

We worked with all school districts in our service area that serve kindergarten through 12th grade to develop sampling plans, test samples, and conduct follow-up monitoring, if needed, for corrective actions. We have published the total number of schools requesting testing from last year in this year's Water Quality report.

For more information, please see our [Testing for Lead in Schools](#) web page. For specific information regarding local school data, see the [state web portal](#).

Lead and Copper Rule

The lead and copper rule requires us to test water inside a representative number of homes that have plumbing most likely to contain lead and/or lead solder to determine the presence of lead and copper or any action level exceedance (AL). An action level is the concentration

of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers corrective actions before it becomes a health concern. If action levels are exceeded, either at a customer's home or system-wide, we work with the customer to investigate the issue and/or implement corrosion control treatment to reduce lead levels.

Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)

Protecting our customers' health and safety is our highest priority. As part of this commitment, we have been working to identify and replace any old customer water service lines and fittings that may contain lead. California Senate Bill (SB) 1398 requires all water utilities in California to develop an inventory of all distribution service line materials, and submit a list of known service lines to the state by 2018. A list of unknown service lines that may contain lead, along with a plan for replacement, is due to the state by July 1, 2020. Known lines are replaced as soon as possible.

More information regarding LSLI and specific data for each water system can be found on [the state web site](#).

PFOA and PFOS

PFOS and PFOA are manmade compounds used prevalently in firefighting foams and to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, cookware, and other items resistant to water, grease, fire, or stains. They are also used in a number of industrial processes. They are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

In early 2020, DDW announced lower response levels for PFOA and PFOS (10 ppt for PFOA, and 40 ppt for PFOS) from the previous level of 70 ppt combined. The notification levels (5.1 ppt for PFOA, and 6.5 ppt for PFOS) were not changed.

Knowing that these are constituents of emerging concern, Cal Water had identified and tested water sources in 2019 and earlier that would be more likely to have these compounds present. With the updated response levels, we are working through our plan to conduct additional testing for these constituents in all of our water systems.

Studies indicate that long-term exposure to PFOS and PFOA over certain levels could have adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or infants; cancer; or liver, immunity, thyroid, and other effects. Potential health impacts related to PFAS compounds are still being studied, and research is still evolving on this issue.

Although there is no Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set for these substances, we have proactively monitored sources and will continue to do so. Even though it is not required by the state, we believe it is the right thing to do. When an MCL is established by DDW for these compounds, we will continue to ensure our water sources are in compliance with any set standard.

While we are doing our part to treat the water and meet the standards the public health experts have set, it's important that our population as a whole focuses on being good stewards of the environment and takes steps to prevent impacting the water supply. Additionally, Cal Water has filed a lawsuit against a group of companies that manufactured and sold firefighting foam products that released the PFOS and PFOA into the environment, to ensure the responsible parties bear the costs of treating for these chemicals, not our customers.

More information on PFOS and PFOA is available **on the DDW web site**.

Key Definitions

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs protect public health and are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as are economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) relate to the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

IN COMPLIANCE

Does not exceed any applicable MCL, SMCL, or action level, as determined by DDW. For some compounds, compliance is determined by averaging the results for one source over a one-year period.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required action by the water provider.

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 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.

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 are set by the EPA and do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NON-DETECT (ND)

The constituent was not detected.

NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL) AND RESPONSE LEVEL (RL)

Health-based advisory levels for unregulated contaminants in drinking water. They are used by DDW to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (PDWS)

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring, reporting, 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's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment without regard to cost or available detection and treatment technologies.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Table Introduction

Cal Water tests your water for more than 140 regulated contaminants and dozens of unregulated contaminants. This table lists only those contaminants that were detected.

In the table, water quality test results are divided into four major sections: "Primary Drinking Water Standards," "Secondary Drinking Water Standards," "State-Regulated Contaminants with Notification Levels," and "Unregulated Compounds." Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of certain constituents in drinking water. Secondary standards are set for substances that don't impact health but could affect the water's taste, odor, or appearance. Some unregulated substances (hardness and sodium, for example) are included for your information. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

SUBSTANCE SOURCES

BB	Major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination	IC	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
BN	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit	IM	Discharge from industrial manufacturers
BT	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops	IO	Substances that form ions when in water
CF	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	IW	Industrial waste
DI	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	MD	Discharge from metal-degreasing sites and other factories
DS	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	MF	Discharge from metal factories
EN	Naturally present in the environment	OC	Runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
ER	Erosion of natural deposits	OD	Discharges of oil-drilling waste and from metal refineries
EX	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant	OM	Naturally occurring organic materials
FD	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)	PG	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
FE	Human and animal waste	PH	Inherent characteristic of water
FL	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	PT	Discharge from petroleum refineries
FR	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage	RU	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
IA	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct of production of other compounds and pesticides	RS	Residue from some surface water treatment processes
		SO	Soil runoff
		SW	Seawater influence
		UN	Underground gas tank leaks
		WD	Leaching from wood preservatives

Our testing equipment is so sensitive, it can detect mineral traces as small as 1 part per trillion. That is equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.

2019 Water Quality

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Microbiological	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Distribution System-Wide				Source
						Highest Monthly				
Total coliform (systems with >40 samples/month) (Total Coliform Rule)	2019	Positive samples	5%	(0)	Yes	0.74%				EN
Fecal coliform and E. coli	2019	Positive samples	1 ¹	(0)	Yes	0				FE
Radiological	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Groundwater		Kern County Water Agency (KCWA)		Source
						Range	Average	Range	Average	
Gross alpha particle activity	2012–2019	pCi/L	15	(0)	Yes	ND–7.5	ND	n/a	n/a	ER
Uranium	2012–2019	pCi/L	20	0.43 (0)	Yes	ND–11	1.2	n/a	n/a	ER
Inorganic	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Groundwater		KCWA		Source
						Range	Average	Range	Average	
Aluminum	2016–2019	ppm	1	0.6	Yes	ND–0.06	ND	n/a	n/a	ER, RS
Arsenic ²	2016–2019	ppb	10	0.004 (0)	Yes	ND–16	ND	n/a	n/a	ER, OC
Barium	2016–2019	ppm	1	2 (2)	Yes	ND–0.12	ND	n/a	n/a	ER, OD
Fluoride	2015–2019	ppm	2	1 (4.0)	Yes	ND–0.87	ND	n/a	n/a	ER, FL
Nickel	2016–2019	ppb	100	12	Yes	ND–66	ND	n/a	n/a	ER, MF
Nitrate as N	2016–2019	ppm	10	10 (10)	Yes	ND–4.9	1.4	n/a	n/a	ER, FR
Selenium	2016–2019	ppb	50	30 (50)	Yes	ND–6.2	ND	n/a	n/a	PG, ER

¹ The MCL for fecal coliform and E. coli is exceeded when a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also E. coli positive.

² In one well in the City of Bakersfield system, arsenic exceeded the MCL; however, compliance with the arsenic MCL is based on a four-quarter calculated average. The annual average for arsenic is less than the MCL; therefore, it meets the standard. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standards balance the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA 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.

2019 Water Quality

(Continued)

	Year Tested	Unit	AL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Distribution System-Wide				
Lead and Copper						90 th Percentile		Samples > AL		Source
Copper	2019	ppm	1.3	0.3	Yes	0.14		0 of 51		IC, ER, WD
Lead	2019	ppb	15	0.2	Yes	ND		0 of 51		IC, IM, ER
Schools that requested lead sampling in 2019: 2										
	Year Tested	Unit		PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Groundwater		KCWA		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants			MCL			Range	Average	Range	Average	Source
1,2,3-Trichloropropane ¹	2018–2019	ppb	0.005	0.0007	Yes	ND–0.026	ND	n/a	n/a	IA
Dibromochloropropane	2015–2019	ppt	200	1.7 (0)	Yes	ND–76	ND	n/a	n/a	BN
Ethylene dibromide	2015–2019	ppt	50	10 (0)	Yes	ND–42	ND	n/a	n/a	PT, UN, BT
	Year Tested	Unit		PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Groundwater		KCWA		
Volatile Organic Contaminants			MCL			Range	Average	Range	Average	Source
1,1-Dichloroethane	2013–2019	ppb	5	3	Yes	ND–0.79	ND	n/a	n/a	EX
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2013–2019	ppb	6	10 (7)	Yes	ND–1.4	ND	n/a	n/a	CF
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2013–2019	ppb	6	13 (70)	Yes	ND–0.56	ND	n/a	n/a	CF, BB
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2013–2019	ppb	5	0.06 (0)	Yes	ND–2.2	ND	n/a	n/a	FD
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2013–2019	ppb	5	1.7 (0)	Yes	ND–0.68	ND	n/a	n/a	MD
	Year Tested	Unit		PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Distribution System-Wide				
Disinfection Byproducts			MCL			Range		Highest Annual Average		Source
Total haloacetic acids (THAA)	2019	ppb	60	n/a	Yes	ND–54		28		DI
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	ppb	80	n/a	Yes	ND–54		31		DI
	Year Tested	Unit			In Compliance	Distribution System-Wide				
Disinfectants			MRDL	MRDLG		Range		Average		Source
Chlorine	2019	ppm	4	4	Yes	ND–2.0		1.1		DS

¹ In one sample in the City of Bakersfield system, 1,2,3-TCP was over the MCL; however, compliance is based on a four-quarter average. The annual average for 1,2,3-TCP is less than the MCL; therefore, it meets the standard. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2019 Water Quality

(Continued)

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminants	Year Tested	Unit	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Groundwater		KCWA		Source
						Range	Average	Range	Average	
Aluminum	2016–2019	ppb	200	600	Yes	ND–63	0.95	n/a	n/a	ER, RS
Chloride	2015–2019	ppm	500	n/a	Yes	6.0–190	22	5.04–69.4	21.9	RU, SW
Color	2015–2019	UNITS	15	n/a	Yes	ND–2.0	1.1	n/a	n/a	OM
Specific conductance	2015–2019	US	1600	n/a	Yes	177–1250	308	97.6–476	220	SW, IO
Copper	2016–2019	ppm	1	0.3	Yes	ND–0.05	ND	n/a	n/a	IC, ER, WD
Iron	2017–2019	ppb	300	n/a	Yes	ND–190	7.6	n/a	n/a	RU, IW
Odor	2012–2019	T.O.N.	3	n/a	Yes	ND–2.0	ND	1.4–3	2	OM
Sulfate	2015–2019	ppm	500	n/a	Yes	4.1–320	29	10.8–51.2	24.8	RU, IW
Turbidity (laboratory) ¹	2015–2019	NTU	5	n/a	Yes	ND–5.7	0.31	0.05–0.07	0.06	SO
Zinc	2016–2019	ppm	5	n/a	Yes	ND–0.12	ND	0.05–0.069	0.06	RU, IW

State-Regulated Contaminants with Notification Levels

Contaminants	Year Tested	Unit	NL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Groundwater		KCWA		Source
						Range	Average	Range	Average	
Boron	2016–2018	ppm	1	n/a	Yes	ND–0.22	0.11	ND–0.13	ND	UR
Hexavalent chromium ²	2011–2018	ppb	n/a	0.02	Yes	ND–1.8	ND	n/a	n/a	UR
Vanadium	2013–2019	ppb	50	n/a	Yes	ND–19	5.2	n/a	n/a	UR

¹ In one sample in the City of Bakersfield system in 2015, turbidity exceeded the SMCL; however, this is in compliance as the average is less than the SMCL. The SMCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects, such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures and clothing when washed. Exceeding this SMCL does not pose a health risk.

² The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) for hexavalent chromium was withdrawn on September 11, 2017, and there is currently no MCL in effect.

2019 Water Quality

(Continued)

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

Contaminants	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Groundwater		KCWA		Source
						Range	Average	Range	Average	
Bromomethane	2015–2016	ppb	n/a	n/a	Yes	ND–0.35	ND	ND	ND	UR
Chloromethane	2015–2016	ppb	n/a	n/a	Yes	ND–0.24	ND	ND	ND	UR
Germanium	2019	ppb	n/a	n/a	Yes	ND–2.4	ND	ND	ND	UR
HAA5 (DBAA, DCAA, MBAA, MCAA, and TCAA)	2019	ppb	n/a	n/a	Yes	ND–4.2	ND	n/a	n/a	UR
HAA6Br (BCAA, BDCAA, DBAA, CDBAA, MBAA, and TBAA)	2019	ppb	n/a	n/a	Yes	ND–8.3	3.6	n/a	n/a	UR
HAA9 (BCAA, BDCAA, CDBAA, DBAA, DCAA, MBAA, MCAA, TBAA, and TCAA)	2019	ppb	n/a	n/a	Yes	ND–32	19	n/a	n/a	UR
Molybdenum	2015–2016	ppb	n/a	n/a	Yes	ND–4.9	1.1	2.2–2.8	2.5	UR
Strontium	2015–2016	ppb	n/a	n/a	Yes	72–1100	347	270–320	295	UR

Unregulated Compounds

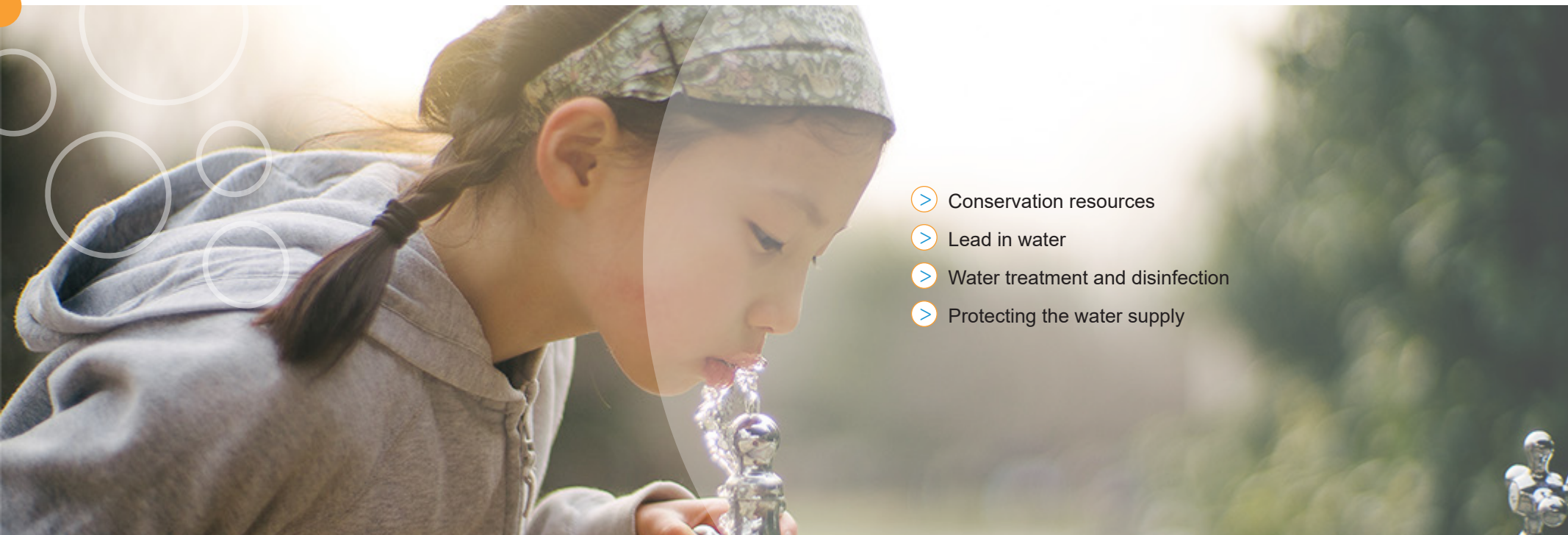
Contaminants	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Groundwater		KCWA		Source
						Range	Average	Range	Average	
Alkalinity (total) as CaCO ₃	2015–2019	ppm	n/a	n/a	Yes	16–150	81	n/a	n/a	UR
Calcium	2015–2019	ppm	n/a	n/a	Yes	3.1–110	28	6.62–22.5	13.1	UR
Hardness (total) as CaCO ₃	2015–2019	ppm	n/a	n/a	Yes	7.9–280	80	16.5–90.3	45.5	UR
pH	2019	Units	n/a	n/a	Yes	5.70–9.30	7.87	n/a	n/a	PH
Potassium	2015–2019	ppm	n/a	n/a	Yes	ND–2.6	1.5	ND–2.73	1.5	UR
Magnesium	2015–2019	ppm	n/a	n/a	Yes	ND–7.1	2.2	ND–8.26	3.09	UR
Sodium	2015–2019	ppm	n/a	n/a	Yes	15–140	33	9.54–44.7	19.7	UR

Thank you.

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You will also find water-saving tips and news about water conservation programs and rebates available in your area.



- > Conservation resources
- > Lead in water
- > Water treatment and disinfection
- > Protecting the water supply