

City of California City  
Public Works Dept.  
7800 Moss Ave.  
California City, CA 93505

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Bakersfield, CA  
Permit #110

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	CITY OF CALIFORNIA CITY	Report Date:	May 1, 2019
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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 - December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use:	Five Ground Water Wells And One Surface Water Source		
Name & general location of source(s):	Well #2, Well #3, Well #10, Well#14, Well #15A and Well #16 are located in the First Community and Surface Water Source Trunk is located on California City Boulevard at Randsburg-Mojave Road.		
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Available at: 21000 Hacienda Boulevard California City, CA 93505		
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	Second and Fourth Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm California City’s City Hall Building located at 21000 Hacienda Boulevard California City, CA 93505		
For more information, contact:	Craig C. Platt, Public Works Director	Phone:	(760 ) 373-7199

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 USEPA'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. 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 (1-800-426-4791)

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. City of California City 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

<b>Arsenic:</b> 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 cost 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.
<b>Barium:</b> Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
<b>Flouride:</b> Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth
<b>Selenium:</b> Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fin-germail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
<b>Nitrates:</b> Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin
<b>Gross Alpha:</b> Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
<b>Uranium:</b> 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.
<b>Lead:</b> Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure
<b>Copper:</b> Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experi-ence gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

A source water assessment was conducted for Wells 2, 3, 10, 14, 15A and 16. The sources are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Sewer collection systems; Hardware/lumber/parts store and Housing-high density. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Parking lots/malls; Office buildings/complexes and Transportation corridors – Roads/Streets

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 (USEPA).

**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:** Department permission 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)

**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 by-products 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.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 Department 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.

TABLE 8 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR3)						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language	
Chromium (ppb)	2017	3.83	0-12	50	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.	
Molybdenum (ppb)	2014	114.5	100-130	n/a		
Strontium (ppb)	2014	310	270-350	n/a		
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2017	6.23	4.0-11	n/a	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	18	13-20	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.	
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	0	0	800		
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	2018	0	0			

Turbidity (NTU)	2017	0.76		0.16-6.6	TT	n/a	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.		
Potassium (ppm)	2017	2.78		2.4-3.3	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Zinc (ppm)	2017	0		0-64	5.0	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes			

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2018	5.17	5.03-13	15	Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
Uranium (pCi/L)	2018	5.7	5.7-7.3	20	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.	

\* Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 7 – DETECTION OF TRIHALOMETHANES AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (VOC)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Range	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb) (LRAA)	2017	0-19	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) (LRAA)	2017	0-13	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria (In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	0	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Lead (ppb)	2017	20	0.19	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper (ppm)	2017	20	56.45	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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	Health Effects Language
Sodium (ppm)	2017	143.33	140-160	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring	
Hardness (ppm)	2017	104.16	82-150	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring	

\* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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	Health Effects Language
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	6.32	0-7.6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (ppm)	2017	0.02	0.02-0.033	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of national deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.0-1.6	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Selenium (ppb)	2017	0.73	0-2.3	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives)	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	0.60	0.39-1.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	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.

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TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Aluminum (ppm)	2017	0	0-0.08	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment process	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2018	215	200-230	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Calcium (ppm)	2017	28.66	22-42	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Alkalinity (ppm)	2017	178.3	160-190	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Chloride (ppm)	2017	89.5	74-120	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	2017	0	0	500	n/a	Municipal and industrial waste discharges	
Iron (ppb)	2017	63.3	0-1300	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Magnesium (ppm)	2017	7.96	6.4-12	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Manganese (ppb)	2017	1.83	0-29	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
PH (pH Unit)	2017	8.10	8.09-8.16	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2017	824.66	785-948	1600	n/a	Substance that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	95.83	88-110	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2017	496.66	470-580	1,000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	

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