

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Bakman Water Company-Rolling HillsReport Date: July 1, 2019

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Rolling Hills a 5105 E. Belmont Ave., Fresno, CA 93727 para asistirlo en español.**

### A Message from Richard Tim Bakman, President of Bakman Water Company

Dear Customer,

The following report is the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the water system serving the community of Rolling Hills. This Report is designed to inform you about the quality of water delivered through the system by providing a snapshot of last year's water sampling results. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Please note, the results presented in this report are from 2018 while the water system was being operated by Madera County. As you may know, Bakman Water Company purchased the water system in March of 2019 and has operated it since. Future Consumer Confidence Reports will reflect water quality results while under our management. Our treatment technicians routinely monitor the system for drinking water contaminants in accordance with our approved sampling plans and procedures. These reports are a chance for us to keep our valued customers better informed.

We are honored to be the water utility provider selected to serve you and are already hard at work improving the system's reliability. Since the company's formation in 1948, our culture has been built on a tradition of serving our customers with pride. Over 70 years later, customer loyalty and an appreciation for the business of providing a life-sustaining element continues to be at the heart of our core values. We will continue to grow with the community and our customers because we understand that team work today provides the best solutions for tomorrow.

We look forward to earning your support.

Type of water source(s) in use: GroundwaterName & general location of source(s): Well #2 located near Rolling hills Drive, Well #3 located near Dawn Ave.  
both wells are within the Rolling Hills subdivision.

#### Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

A source water assessment was completed for the sources delivering water to the Rolling Hills subdivision by Madera County. The assessment identifies the vulnerability of water sources providing drinking water to the community from typical human activities. The assessments are intended to facilitate and provide basic information necessary to develop a program to protect the drinking water supply. These assessments are kept on file at Madera County Government Center, if you would like to review these documents call Madera County Public Works at (559) 675-7811 to make an appointment. Copies of these reports are also available at Bakman Water Company's headquarters located at 5105 E. Belmont Ave, Fresno, CA 93727

For more information, contact: Tim Bakman or Steve PickensPhone: (559) 255-0324

## 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 (U.S. EPA).

**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.

**Variations and Exemptions:** Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(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		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive, and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2016	10	6.4	0	15	0.2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	10	0.061	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**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
Sodium (ppm)	2017	23.5	15-32	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017	77.5	66-85	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**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
Aluminum (ppm)	2017	0.047	0.02-0.074	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ppb)	2017	0	0	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	5.8	1.8 – 9.8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2017	0.054	0.049 – 0.058	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	2017	1.15	1.1-1.2	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, chrome plating; erosion form natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	0.32	0.2-0.44	N/A	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservatives, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

Nickel (ppb)	2013	2.35	0 – 4.7	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Perchlorate (ppb)	2017	4	0 - 4	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historical aerospace or other industrial operations that used, stored or disposed of perchlorate and its salts
Selenium (ppb)	2013	0	0	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufactures; run off from livestock lots (feed additive)
123 Trichloropropane (123 TCP) (ppb)	2018	0	0	.005	.0007	Leaching from Industrial and Agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2017	2.23	1.4-2.7	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2018	1.2	1.0-1.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2017	20.3	6.6 - 34	500	N/A	Run off leaching from natural deposits, sea water intrusion
Color (units)	2017	12.5	5 - 20	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Copper (ppm)	2017	0.060	0 – 0.120	1.3	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	2017	70	0-70	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2017	51*	0-160	50	20	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (units)	2017	1.75	1-2.5	3	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (Uhoms/cm2)	2017	295	210 - 380	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	6.2	4.8-7.6	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	2017	200	150 - 250	1000	1500	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2017	.18	0.13 – 0.23	5	.1	Soil run off
Zinc (ppm)	2017	0.013	0 -0.027	5	0.05	Leaching from natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb)	2017	0.047	0.020-0.074	0.2	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb)	2003	7.8		50	Vanadium exposure resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2017	108	96 - 120	N/A	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	2017	18.5	15 - 22	N/A	N/A
Carbonate (ppm)	2017	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hydroxide (ppm)	2017	0	0	N/A	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	2017	7	7 – 7.1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (std. units)	2017	7.5	7.4 – 7.5	N/A	N/A

## Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Lead-Specific Language:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Bakman Water – Rolling Hills 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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.

### For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

<b>TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) N/A	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste