

## 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Bakman Water Company Report Date: 6/11/13

*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, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

### Spanish

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

### Hmong

**Diamntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lust seem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water monitoring and treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our 11 active wells draw from the Fresno Hydraulic Unit or Kings River Ground Water Basin. We are pleased to report that **our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements**. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Tim Bakman or Steve Pickens at **Bakman Water Company (559) 255 – 0324**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more and/or view a copy of Bakman Water Company's Vulnerability Report submitted to the California Department of Public Health Services, Please stop by our office at 5105 E. Belmont, Fresno, CA. Our office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Bakman Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Bakman Water Company expends a large amount of financial resources in lab fees each calendar year. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup> 2012. 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. In this report this information will be marked (\*\*) in order to let you know reporting information that might be more than one year old.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water

Name & location of source(s): Bakman Water Company wells – a list of wells in the vulnerability report located at Bakman Water Company's Office – 5105 E. Belmont, Fresno, California

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: \_\_\_\_\_

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: \_\_\_\_\_

For more information, contact: Richard Tim Bakman Phone: ( 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 (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.

**Variations 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

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

| Microbiological Contaminants<br>(complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL  | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria           |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria   | (In a mo.)<br>1           | 0                          | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection   | 0    | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>                                | (In the year) 2012<br>0   | 0                          | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0    | Human and animal fecal waste         |

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

| Lead and Copper<br>(complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | No. of samples collected | 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL  | PHG  | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|------|---|
| Lead (ppb)**  | 25                       | .9   | 0                      | 15  | 2    | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)**  | 25                       | .050                                       | 0                      | 1.3 | 0.17 | 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)                                  | 2012        | 27.91          | 14-46               | none | none       | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring   |
| Hardness (ppm)                                | 2012        | 137.59         | 68.7-280            | none | none       | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| Hardness Grains/Gallon                        | 2012        | 8.04           | 4.02-16.36          | None | None       | 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   |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Arsenic ug/L                                  | 2012        | 0.91           | ND-4                | 10.0       | .004               | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste                                 |
| Barium ug/L                                   | 2012        | 68.59          | 41.1-118            | 1000       | 200                | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| (Total Chromium)<br>Chromium ug/L             | 2012        | 1.91           | ND-4                | 50         | 2.5 (100)          | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits                                       |
| Fluoride mg/L                                 | 2012        | 0.036          | ND-0.2              | 2          | 1                  | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

|                                      |        |       |           |          |                |   |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|---|
| Iron ug/L                            | 2012   | ND    | ND        | 300      | N/A            | Leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes  |
| Mercury ug/L                         | 2012   | 0.18  | 0.02-0.50 | 2        | 1.2            | Leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes and mining practices   |
| Nickel ug/L                          | 2012   | 1.27  | ND-8      | 100      | 12             | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories   |
| Asbestos MFL                         | 2009** | <0.2  | NSD-<0.2  | 7 MFL    | N/A<br>(7 MFL) | Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Lead (tested at our well heads) ug/L | 2012   | 0.16  | ND-0.5    | AL<br>15 | 2              | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Aluminum ug/L                        | 2012   | 4.55  | ND-40     | 1000     | 0.6 ppm        | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes   |
| Nitrate + Nitrite as N ug/L          | 2012   | 4,227 | 600-8200  | 10000    | N/A            | N/A   |
| Nitrite (as N) ug/L                  | 2012   | ND    | ND        | 1000     | 1 as N         | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits                   |
| Nitrate as (NO <sub>3</sub> ) mg/L   | 2012   | 18.68 | 2.6-34.73 | 45       | 45             | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits                   |
| Perchlorate ug/L                     | 2012   | ND    | ND        | 6        | 0.006          | Natural occurring and man made chemical used to produce rocket fuel, fire works, flares, explosives and fertilizers           |

**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**

|                                |        |                   |                                 | MCL | PHG |                             |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| Alpha Activity, Gross ** pCi/L | 2012   | 2.433<br>±1.249   | 0.431-6.48<br>± 0.949-1.58      | 15  | 0   | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium pCi/L **               | 2012   | 3.360<br>±1.161   | 1.41-6.54<br>± 0.814 - 1.65     | 20  | .43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 pCi/L **            | 2004** | 0.0827<br>±0.3050 | 0.0827<br>± 0.3050              | 3   | 0   | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 pCi/L **            | 2008** | 0.1245<br>±0.6228 | 0.000-0.466<br>± 0.466 - 0.8625 | 2   | 0   | Erosion of natural deposits |

**SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

|                                 |      |       |         |    |     |   |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|---------|----|-----|---|
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) ppb | 2012 | 0.029 | ND-0.11 | .2 | .17 | Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|---------|----|-----|---|

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

|                                |      |      |         |   |      |   |
|--------------------------------|------|------|---------|---|------|---|
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) ug/L   | 2012 | 0.04 | ND-0.45 | 5 | 0.8  | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) ug/L | 2012 | 0.10 | ND-1.15 | 5 | 0.06 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |

|              |       |    |    |   |   |   |
|--------------|-------|----|----|---|---|---|
| MTBE<br>ug/L | 2011* | ND | ND | 5 | 3 | Leakage from underground gasoline storage tanks and lines |
|--------------|-------|----|----|---|---|---|

Contaminants tested for, but Not Detected (ND)

Hydroxide (OH), Carbonate (CO3), Foaming Agents, Odor Threshold @ 60 degree C, MBAS, Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Manganese, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Boron, Nitrite as N (Nitrogen), Cyanide, Perchlorate, Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform (Trichloromethane), Dibromochloromethane, Total Trihalomethanes (THM'S/TTHM), Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB), 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB), 1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA), 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA), 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE), cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride), 1,2-Dichloropropane, Total 1,3-Dichloropropene, Ethyl Benzene, Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene), Styrene, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Toluene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA), Trichloroethylene (TCE), Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11), Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113), Vinyl Chloride (VC), m,p-Xylenes, o-Xylene, Total Xylenes (m, p & o), Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE), cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide), n-Butylbenzene, sec-Butylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride), 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, Dibromomethane, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m-DCB), Dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene (Cumene), p-Isopropyltoluene, Naphthalene, n-Propylbenzene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, Ethyl tert-Butyl Ether (ETBE), Tert-amyl-methyl Ether (TAME), Diisopropyl Ether, Ethylene Dibromide (EDB), Atrazine (AAtrex), Molinate (Ordram), Simazine (Princep), Thiobencarb (Bolero), Alachlor (Analex), Bromacil (Hyvar), Butachlor, Diazinon, Dimethoate (Cygon), Chlordane, Heptachlor, Dalapon, Heptachlor Epoxide, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dinoseb, Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD), Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Prometryne (Caparol) and Propachlor.

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

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL      | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|------------|---|
| Copper (tested at wellheads)<br>ug/L             | 2012        | 7.27           | ND-80               | 1300     | 170        | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Turbidity NTU                                    | 2012        | 0.24           | ND-1.3              | 5        | N/A        | Soil runoff   |
| Foaming Agents mg/L                              | 2012        | ND             | ND                  | 500      | N/A        | Municipal and industrial waste discharges   |
| Zinc ug/L  | 2012        | ND             | ND-                 | 5000     | N/A        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes  |
| Total Filterable Residue (TFR) mg/L              | 2012        | 254.55         | 180-450             | 500-1000 | N/A        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits   |
| Specific Conductance Umhos/cm2                   | 2012        | 398            | 283-686             | 1600     | N/A        | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence   |
| Chloride mg/L                                    | 2012        | 11.27          | 7-23                | 500      | N/A        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |
| Sulfate mg/L                                     | 2012        | 11.82          | 3-28                | 500      | N/A        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes  |
| Potassium mg/L                                   | 2012        | 2.45           | 1-5                 | N/A      | N/A        | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste  |
| Phosphate ** mg/L                                | 2009**      | 0.036          | ND-0.4              | N/A      | N/A        | Agriculture, urban sprawl, Industry, natural occurring from fertilizers and pesticides                          |
| PH Std. units                                    | 2012        | 7.57           | 7.0-8.2             | N/A      | N/A        | N/A   |
| Color Units                                      | 2012        | 1.73           | ND-8                | 15 Units | 15 Units   | Naturally occurring organic materials   |
| Total Cations meq/L                              | 2012        | 4.02           | 2.8-7.0             | N/A      | N/A        | N/A   |
| Total Anions meq/L                               | 2012        | 3.99           | 2.6-7.2             | N/A      | N/A        | N/A   |
| Langelier (Index Source Temp) mg/L               | 2012        | -0.25          | -0.7-0.3            | N/A      | N/A        | N/A   |
| Silver ug/L                                      | 2012        | ND             | ND                  | 100      | N/A        | Industrial discharges   |

|                                    |      |        |         |     |     |   |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|---------|-----|-----|---|
| Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) mg/L | 2012 | 1.14   | 0.5-2.4 | N/A | N/A | N/A   |
| Calcium mg/L                       | 2012 | 28.45  | 16-53   | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits                    |
| Odor - Threshold TON               | 2012 | 0.09   | ND-1.0  | 3   | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials             |
| Magnesium mg/L                     | 2012 | 16.18  | 7-36    | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Carbonate mg/L                     | 2012 | ND     | ND      | N/A | N/A | N/A   |
| Bicarbonate (HC03) mg/L            | 2012 | 190    | 130-330 | N/A | N/A | N/A   |
| Alkalinity as CaC03 mg/L           | 2012 | 154.55 | 110-270 | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Notification Level | Health Effects Language   |
|---|-------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| Boron ug/L                                    | 2012        | ND             | 1000               | Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level developer many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs  |
| Chromium VI ug/L ** (Hexavalent)              | 2009**      | 0.57           | N/A                | N/A   |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) ug/L       | 2011*       | ND             | 1000               | Some people who drink water containing dichlorodifluoromethane far in excess of the notification level may experience neurological and cardiac effects. Long-term exposures to dichlorodifluoromethane resulted in smaller body weight in laboratory animals. |
| Vanadium ug/L                                 | 2012        | 26.36          | 50                 | Babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of notification level may have increase of risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals   |
| 1,2,3 Trichloropropane (1,2,3 TCP) ug/L       | 2012        | 0.003          | N/A                | Causes cancer in laboratory animals, from these tests it is assumed it may cause cancer in humans   |

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

### 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).

### **What is a Contaminant?**

A Contaminant is defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) as “any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water” (U.S. Code, 1996). This broad definition of contaminant includes every substance that may be dissolved or suspended in water – everything but the water molecule itself. The presence of a contaminant in water does not necessarily mean that there is a human-health concern.

Whether a particular contaminant in water is potentially harmful to human health depends on the contaminant’s toxicity and concentration in drinking water. Other factors include the susceptibility of individuals, amount of water consumed, and duration of exposure (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2008a). For example, some contaminants that typically occur naturally, such as selenium and chromium, are essential trace elements and are required in low doses for normal physiologic function, but high doses can cause adverse health effects (Eaton and Klaassen, 2001).

Most inorganic contaminants analyzed in this report including trace elements, radionuclides, and nutrients – occur naturally, although concentrations of some inorganic contaminants in groundwater may be altered by human activities. For example, nitrate from natural sources is present in most wells, but concentrations often are increased by contributions from man-made sources in agricultural and urban areas.

### **Year- Round Watering Restrictions**

Bakman Water Company

(559) 255 – 0324

- Outdoor watering times: Watering is prohibited from 12noon to 7:00 p.m. and from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. 7 days a week (These are considered high demand periods for our water system)
- Watering Days: Even addresses are allowed to water on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Odd addresses are allowed to water on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. All addresses may water on Sunday during watering hours.
- We recommend several short watering periods, rather than longer sessions where excessive runoff may occur. Inspect your sprinkler system frequently and make necessary repairs to prevent leaks and excess water use. Our staff is available to help with necessary adjustments.
- When water is wasted it also wastes electricity. Electric powered pumps deliver our water to you.
- If you require assistance with programming your automatic sprinkler timers, we will be happy to assist you at NO CHARGE. Please remember that power and water are more readily available late at night, so set your sprinklers accordingly. Our employees will continue to patrol the area and remind people of the water restrictions. If you see water being wasted, please give us a call (255-0324) and we will take care of it.
- Please DO NOT use the water hose as a broom to clean your driveway.
- Please run full loads of dishes or laundry whenever possible.
- We are offering our customers high quality, low flow shower heads along with water conservation kits at our office located at 5105 E. Belmont.
- PLEASE SUSPEND ALL OUTSIDE WATERING IF A ROTATING POWER OUTAGE IS OCCURRING. Please note: Our pumps draw their power from different power grids and it is very unlikely more than 2 or 3 pumps would be affected by a rotating power outage.

From Tim Bakman, owner and operator of Bakman Water Company

As many of you have seen in the news recently, the Tulare Lake Basin, which includes the lands served by Bakman Water Company, has seen difficulties with increasing nitrate levels in the groundwater. As our sample results show, we work extremely hard to ensure our customers are drinking safe and reliable water. Moreover, with water quality being the life blood of our business, Bakman Water Company is proactively involved in the research of Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>) contamination. We are actively in cooperation with other water agencies, governmental organizations and industry experts in attempts to come up with cost-effective solutions for this issue. Whether it be through discussions on legislative policy, support for innovative remediation technology, or analysis of different capital sources to fund treatment processes, Bakman Water Company is not only committed to our district's water supplies, but also to the preservation of clean water for the entire Central Valley.

In the year 2012, we have continued making many system upgrades that will progress throughout the next several years. Substantial upgrades to the distribution system include the elimination of dead end water mains, developing new water supply sources, strategic placement of backup generation, upsizing water mains, and the replacement/installation of main line shut-off valves. These improvements will allow for precise maintenance isolations with less unnecessary interruptions to customers water services and a more dependable and secure water supply under any circumstances. Our customers are very important to us and we are trying to ensure for them a sustainable water supply of the highest quality, unmatched customer service and consistent reliable pressure and fire flow protection at reasonable rates.

Every summer there seems to be an increase in the wasting of water, especially in the beginning few weeks. We understand there are increased watering needs when the temperatures rise, in both the home and the landscape. In an effort to preserve the most reasonable rates for our customers we are asking you to be conscientious of watering schedules and consider implementing some form of water conservation in your daily life. The wasting of water is costly for everyone, the higher power costs associated with pumping more water results in the unfortunate need for higher water rates. Please help us conserve water for the benefit of our community. Remember, the water we waste today may jeopardize its availability for our children tomorrow.

Another step we are taking to improve conservation while minimizing the cost to our customers can be seen through our efforts to comply with the requirements of Assembly Bill 2572. This bill requires an urban water supplier to install water meters on all service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025. This state regulation encourages customers to conserve water while only paying for the water actually used. As an interested party of the Kings Basin Water Authority with Fresno Irrigation District as our sponsor, we are pursuing grant funding to alleviate the cost burden for our customers of purchasing and installing meters. We have also been exploring low-interest State Revolving Fund loan opportunities and other funding sources that could limit the costs of meeting State requirements. We want to assure our customers that we are making every effort possible to provide affordable water while also adhering to State regulations and improving water conservation.

This company and its customers have been through a lot together. Your invaluable support of our company will always be remembered and respected. We really feel that all of us are a part of a community based team; but some have said that our utility team is lacking in doing its part to insure the availability of our water resources for future generations. One of their main contentions has been our perceived lack of recharging the ground water aquifer. Although Bakman Water Company has been involved in joint recharge efforts with the Fresno Irrigation District for many years, an increased commitment by our company of both time and resources in this process has been our goal. This is no easy undertaking, as the expense of such an endeavor can undermine the benefits received. Our current plan will help ensure a cost effective way to help procure the reliability of our aquifer. A successful recharge program is complicated and will take time to completely be established. Costs and benefits associated with this plan must be reviewed and ratified by the California Public Utilities Commission before any large financial commitments are made. We have been negotiating with Fresno Irrigation District and Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District to construct a plan for recharge that ensures all Bakman Water Company customers get recognized for their participation in this city, county, and regional wide endeavor. In 2008, a meter and pipeline were installed in preparation for this plan to work. Bakman Water Company has and will continue to make sure money is spent wisely in all its endeavors. Our philosophy since 1948 has always been that our top priority be given to ensuring the customers' needs are always respected and that they feel comfortable in the knowledge and dependability we provide. This utility company will continue to deliver high quality water and customer service second to none. Bakman Water Company is here 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year providing its customers water.

*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 Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*



**Consumer Alert During Electrical Power Outages**

In follow up to power outages throughout the State, some areas are continuing to experience periodic power outages. As a result of these continuing outages, many public water systems may experience a loss of pressure. The loss of water pressure can cause serious water quality problems. If you experience either low pressure or a complete water outage, the California Department of Health Services advises you to take the following precautions:

- Immediately discontinue any non-essential water usage. This includes all outdoor irrigation. The minimized usage will reduce the potential for the system to lose pressure or completely run out of water.
- If the water looks cloudy or dirty, you should not drink it. Upon return of normal water service, you should flush the line until the water appears clear and the water quality returns to normal.
- If you are concerned about the water quality, or are uncertain of its safety, you may add two drops of household bleach to one gallon of water and let it sit for 30 minutes or alternatively, if you are able, water can be boiled for one minute at a rolling boil to make it safe to drink.
- Do not be alarmed if you experience higher than normal chlorine concentrations in your water supply since the Department is advising public water utilities to increase chlorine residuals in areas of low pressure or outages. Public water systems subject to these problems have been advised to equip all wells with emergency chlorination facilities and to chlorinate the entire system.
- The department has also advised public water utilities to increase the bacteriological water quality monitoring of the distribution system in areas subject to low pressure. If you experience low pressure, please notify your public water system. They may be collecting samples in your area to confirm that the water remains safe. You will be advised if the sampling detects a water quality problem.

“We at Bakman Water Company work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap” said Tim Bakman. “We ask that our customers help us protect and conserve our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future. We all have a say in how our rates are structured. Quite simply, I have always worked very hard to gain and keep my customers’ trust,” said Bakman. “Now I am asking you for help in keeping water rates down by not wasting what we have all been given in limited supply. We can all be an example to the rest of the city and county...the customers of Bakman Water Company will never need government intervention to force them into conservation. We will conserve because we understand the problem and will work together to arrive at the best solution, on our own, with the pride of being individuals working together as a team.”

**CDHS Certified Personnel at Bakman Water Company:**

- Tim Bakman: T2 and D2
- Steve Pickens: T2 and D2
- Christopher Coronado: D2
- Luis Briseno Jr.: D2
- Robert Pickens: T1 and D2
- Richard Shaymus Bakman: T2 and D2

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT |             |          |  |                         |
|---|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| Violation   | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| N/A   |             |          |  |                         |
|   |             |          |  |                         |

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

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING  
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

| Microbiological Contaminants<br>(complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of<br>Detections | Sample<br>Dates | MCL<br>[MRDL] | PHG<br>(MCLG)<br>[MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i>   | (In the year)<br>2012      | 0               | 0             | (0)                      | Human and animal fecal waste  |
| Enterococci  | (In the year)<br>2012      | 0               | TT            | n/a                      | Human and animal fecal waste  |
| Coliphage  | (In the year)<br>2012      | 0               | TT            | n/a                      | Human and animal fecal waste  |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,  
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

| SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE |             |          |  |                         |
|---|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| N/A   |             |          |  |                         |
| SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES               |             |          |  |                         |
| N/A   |             |          |  |                         |
| VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT  |             |          |  |                         |
| TT Violation  | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| N/A   |             |          |  |                         |

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

**TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup><br>(Type of approved filtration technology used)                      |   |
| Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup><br>(that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:<br>1 - Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.<br>2 - Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.<br>3 - Not exceed ____ NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.                      | N/A   |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year   | N/A   |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements   | N/A   |

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

\* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

**Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**

| VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT |             |          |  |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| TT Violation                    | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| N/A                             |             |          |  |                         |

**Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption**

N/A