ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx)

Water System Name: BAKMAN WATER COMPANY

Water System Number: 1010001 SCRO

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 20, 2014 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Tim Bakman

Signature:

Title: President

Phone Number: (559) 255-0324 Date: 6/20/2014

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.bakmanwater.com
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☒ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **BAKMAN WATER COMPANY** Report Date: July 1, 2014

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, 2013 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 toxog nws.

Bakman Water Company is proud to report that last year, as in years past, **your tap water met all Federal and State drinking water health standards**. This Consumer Confidence Report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we delivered by providing a snapshot of last year's water sampling results. Our treatment technicians routinely monitor the system for drinking water contaminants in accordance with our approved sampling plans and procedures. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Most importantly, this is a chance to ensure our valued customers are better informed about their water. **If you have any questions, concerns or would like to review other reports, please contact us at (559) 255-0324 or stop by our office during business hours. We are located at 5105 East Belmont Ave, Fresno, California 93727. Our office is open Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and we can also be reached for emergencies during after-hours by contacting our office phone number.**

Certified Treatment and Distribution Operators at Bakman Water Company

Richard T. Bakman: Treatment Grade T2 (Operator No. 2362), Distribution Grade D2 (Operator No. 15237)

Steve Pickens: Treatment Grade T2 (Operator No. 21858) and Distribution Grade D2 (Operator No. 16948)

Shaymus Bakman: Treatment Grade T2 (Operator No. 33742) and Distribution Grade D2 (Operator No. 41184)

Robert Pickens: Treatment Grade T1 (Operator No. 30670) and Distribution Grade D2 (Operator No. 29249)

Christopher Coronado: Distribution Grade D2 (Operator No. 31093)

Luis Briseno Jr.: Distribution Grade D2 (Operator No. 37880)

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater from the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Basin, specifically King's sub-basin

Name & general location of source(s): Water is pumped from the aquifer through a series of 11 active wells in our California Public Utilities Commission authorized territory boundary, defined as, "The area bounded by Olive Avenue, East Kings Canyon Road, Winery Avenue and Fowler Avenue, located approximately 1-1/2 miles east of Fresno and Vicinity, Fresno County."

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Bakman Water Company's Vulnerability Reports are available for Review at our office, located at 5105 East Belmont Avenue, Fresno, California 93727.

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

For more information, contact: Richard T. 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.

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 following tables display results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2013. However, not all water quality parameters are monitored every year. 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 (notated **).

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	(In a mo.) 1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 2013 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total Coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal Coliform or E. coli positive.	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) µg/L	7/2/13 to 7/29/13	24	2.1	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb) µg/L	7/2/13 to 7/29/13	24	69	0	1300	300	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) mg/L **	2012 **	27.91	14-46	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) mg/L **	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

**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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb) µg/L **	2012 **	0.91	ND-4	10.0	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	0.068	.041-.118	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb) µg/L ** (Total Chromium)	2012 **	1.91	ND-4	50	2.5 (100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm) 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 (ppb) µg/L **	2012 **	ND	ND	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes
Mercury (ppb) µg/L **	2012 **	0.18	0.02-0.50	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ppb) µg/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 (7 MFL)	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) µg/L ** (Tested at well heads)	2012 **	0.16	ND-0.5	(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	.004	ND-.04	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	4.227	0.6-8.2	10	N/A	N/A
Nitrite as N (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	ND	ND	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 mg/L (ppm)	2013	17.70	1.00-35.85	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb) µg/L	2013	ND	ND	6	6	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 historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.

Contaminants tested for, but Not Detected (ND): Hydroxide (OH), Carbonate (C03), Foaming Agents, Odor Threshold @ 60 degree C, MBAS, Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Manganese, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Boron, Nitrite as N (Nitrogen), Cyanide, Perchlorate, Bromodichoromethane, 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, Chloroethyane, 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, Dimetheoate (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.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2013	2.547 ±1.250	0.431-6.48 ± 0.949-1.74	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) **	2012 **	3.360 ±1.161	1.41-6.54 ± 0.814 - 1.65	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Radium 226 (pCi/L) **	2004 **	0.0827 ±0.3050	0.0827 ± 0.3050	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L) **	2008 **	0.1245 ±0.6228	0.000-0.466 ± 0.466 - 0.8625	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Dibromochloropropane (ppt) ng/L (DBCP)	2013	31	ND-102	200	1.7	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Trichloroethylene (ppb) µg/L (TCE)	2013	0.062	ND-0.53	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) µg/L (PCE)	2013	0.19	ND-1.5	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (ppb) µg/L (MTBE)	2013	ND	ND	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharges from petroleum and chemical factories

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
Copper (ppm) mg/L ** (Tested at well heads)	2012 **	.007	ND-0.08	1.0	N/A	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 (ppb) µg/L ** (MBAS)	2012 **	ND	ND	500	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Zinc (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	ND	ND	5.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) mg/L (TDS) ** Total Filterable Residue (ppm) mg/L (TFR) **	2012 **	254.55	180-450	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 (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	11.27	7-23	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	11.82	3-28	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Potassium (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	2.45	1-5	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Phosphate (ppm) 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	N/A	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 (ppm) mg/L ** (Index Source Temp)	2012 **	-0.25	-0.7-0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Silver (ppb) **	2012 **	ND	ND	100	N/A	Industrial discharges
Sodium Absorption Ratio (ppm) mg/L ** (SAR)	2012 **	1.14	0.5-2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calcium (ppm) 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 (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	16.18	7-36	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Carbonate (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bicarbonate as HC03 (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	190	130-330	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alkalinity as CaC03 (ppm) 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**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Boron (ppm) mg/L **	2012 **	ND	ND	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Chromium VI (ppb) µg/L ** (Hexavalant Chromium)	2009 **	0.57	ND-2.7	N/A	N/A
Dichlorodifluoromethane (ppm) mg/L (Freon 12)	2013	ND	ND	1	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 (ppb) µg/L **	2012 **	26.36	18-39	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 (ppt) ng/L ** (1,2,3 TCP)	2012 **	3	ND-35	5	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-TCP in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

**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).

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.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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, buy 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.

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 (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(2013) 0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(2013) 0	0	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(2013) 0	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 [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Bakman Water Company does not currently use surface water as a source of potable drinking water.
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 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

Conservation Measures for Future Sustainability

2013 was a dry year characterized by minimal snowpack, limited rainfall and declining water levels in groundwater basins. Then at the beginning of this year, on January 17, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown declared a Drought State of Emergency and called on Californians to reduce their water use by 20%. In response to the Governor's proclamation and the drought conditions, Bakman Water Company has activated Tariff Rule 14.1, Voluntary Conservation and is calling for a 20% reduction in water use. Our Water Conservation and Rationing plan asks our customers to use water more efficiently and for essential uses only. Customers should avoid these unauthorized uses:

1. Use of potable water for more than minimal landscaping, as defined in the landscaping regulated of the jurisdiction (or Article 10.8 of the CA Government Code) in connection with new construction;
2. Excessive use of water: when a utility has notified the customer in writing to repair a broken or defective plumbing, sprinkler, or irrigation system and the customer has failed to make such repairs within five business days after receipt of such notice, the utility may install a flow restriction device;
3. Use of potable water which results in flooding or runoff in gutters, streets, driveways or waterways;
4. Individual private washing of cars with a hose except with use of a positive action shut-off nozzle. Use of potable water for washing commercial aircraft, cars, buses, boats, trailers, or other commercial vehicles at any time, except at commercial or fleet vehicle washing facilities operated at a fixed location where equipment using water is properly maintained to avoid wasteful use;
5. Use of potable water for washing buildings, structures, driveways, patios, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaced areas, except in the cases where health and safety are at risk;
6. Use of potable water to irrigate turf, lawns, gardens, or ornamental landscaping by means other than drip irrigation, or hand watering without quick acting positive action shut-off nozzles, more often than every other day, with even numbered addresses schedule being Monday, Wednesday and Friday between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. and odd numbered addresses schedule being Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
7. Use of potable water for street cleaning and street cleaning with trucks, except for initial wash-down for construction purposes (if street sweeping is not feasible), or to protect the health and safety of the public;
8. Use of potable water for construction purposes, such as consolidation of backfill, dust control, or other use unless no other source of water or other method can be used.
9. Operation of commercial car washes without recycling at least 50% of the potable water used per cycle;
10. Use of potable water for watering outside plants, lawn, landscape and turf areas during certain hours if and when specified in Schedule No. 14.1 when the schedule is in effect;
11. Use of potable water for decorative fountains or the filling or topping off of decorative lakes or ponds. Exceptions are made for those decorative fountains, lakes, or ponds which utilize recycled water;
12. Use of potable water for the filling or refilling of swimming pools.
13. Service of water by any restaurant except upon the request of a patron; and
14. Use of potable water to flush hydrants, except where required for public health or safety.

In the event the voluntary conservation measures are insufficient to control the water shortage, we may, upon Commission approval, be forced to impose mandatory conservation and rationing. Bakman Water Company worked vigorously in 2013 to reduce waste by promptly repairing system leaks, identifying water wasting when observed and by implementing projects that have an eye on the future of water. Customers can also do their part to reduce waste. Bakman Water Company can make suggestions to help customers use water more efficiently both inside and outside of their homes. Water is essential for life and must be used wisely. With a growing population and water supply demands increasing, it is key that we all use water efficiently.

Water Meter Conservation Project

In our last report (2012 CCR), we talked about the steps we were taking to improve conservation through the installation of water meters. We assured our customers that we were making every effort possible to provide affordable water while also adhering to State regulations and improving water conservation. Assembly Bill 2572 was enacted in 2004 to require that all urban water suppliers install water meters on all customer connections by January 1, 2025. The installation of water meters would not only better allow us to quantify water losses and better implement demand management measures, but their implementation also makes the water system eligible for different infrastructure improvement funds.
In an effort to alleviate some costs for our customers, we spent a great deal of effort in 2013 pursuing various grant funding opportunities, which has been a difficult task due to many funding agencies not considering a private water utility eligible. However, Bakman Water Company is pleased to announce that, despite the obstacles in our way, our efforts are being rewarded. Through the Proposition 84 Round 2 IRWM Implementation Grant Program, with the Fresno Irrigation District as a sponsoring member, we have been selected to receive funding as an interested-party to the Kings Basin Management Authority. We're excited about this opportunity to improve the system while keeping rates affordable.

While we are proud of the results, the truth is that the work has just begun. We will be spending the next couple of years performing necessary plumbing and installing the meters. Through this process we are asking that our customers be patient and cooperative with us. Notice will be given to customers prior to work being performed and we may require access to some customer's back yards, if this is where your service connection comes in. If you know where your service connection location is, please let our technicians know so that this process can go as quickly and smoothly as possible.
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 will continue to deliver high quality water and customer service second to none.

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 us as we 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.
- 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.

A Message from Richard T. Bakman, President of Bakman Water Company

What started with my father Dick Bakman's idea to create a small community water system to serve a subdivision of homes he built on the family ranch, has since evolved into a 65 year old public water utility, serving a population of approximately 15,000 people. It is a partnership with the community and by community I mean our customers, local governments, regional water agencies and future generations.

Given the drought conditions and declining groundwater aquifers, improving our recharge program is a primary focus. The goal is to essentially put back as much water as we pump out. This requires a balanced water supply and access to recharge facilities. Since our current supplies are strictly groundwater, reaching our recharge goal requires regional planning and coordination with our agencies. Collaborating through regional planning groups has become a strong component of our recharge program. We have been working with nine other water agencies in Fresno County to develop the Fresno Area Regional Groundwater management Plan (GWMP) and have been participating In the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan along with more than 20 other districts, cities and agencies that comprise the Upper Kings Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Authority ("UKBIRWMA").

In addition to working together as part of larger groups on the Fresno Area GWP and the UKBIRWMA, direct collaboration with the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District (FMFCD) is also key to our recharge program. Throughout the past, we have worked together with FMFCD to provide for greater recharge capabilities in our area. For example, together we took the necessary steps to reclassify Basin "X", at Willow and Belmont Avenues, from a recreation basin to a recharge basin. We also partnered to construct a pipeline between Basin "W", on Minnewawa south of Olive Avenue, and Basin "X", which will be instrumental in our recharge program.

Collaborating with the Fresno Irrigation District (FID) is also important to our recharge program. Since 1992, we have been paying an annual fee to FID to provide recharge on our behalf. We are also in the process of finalizing an agreement that will allow us to purchase surface water for use as recharge. These projects serve as prime examples of how public agencies and private business can work together to benefit the community.

A recent project that involves multi-agency collaboration is the Fancher Creek Master Planned Community, a large-scale mixed-use development built around Fancher Creek, a natural waterway that has fed valley crops for over a century. The water needs of this project are being met through a collaborative effort between Bakman Water Company, FMFCD, City of Fresno, FID, and the Fancher Creek Properties development team. The agencies are working in conjunction on the development to implement projects that increase the capacity for local storage and recharge, return Fancher Creek to a more natural riparian area, and utilize water resource more efficiently.

We applaud the Fancher Creek development team for their creative an innovative approaches to water conversation and sustainable development. This cooperation amongst all parties will bring benefits to the community for years to come. Our future plans can only become a reality through collaborative efforts with other local water agencies, as we each bring a unique benefit to the area and the Central Valley as a whole. With an area wide goal of increasing available supplies for all our customers while better managing demand, Bakman Water Company understands that we are one piece of the water supply puzzle.

Since its beginnings in 1948, Bakman Water Company has kept abreast of water delivery and quality technologies to best serve its water customers. With the fourth generation of family members at the company and a growing extended family full of highly experienced and talented staff, we have the tools and expertise to continue as a vital piece of this community and its future. We are proud of our role in providing one of life's most precious resources for so many people.

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 part of a community based team, which is why we work around the clock to gain and keep your trust. We will continue to grow with the community and our customers because we understand that team work today provides the best solutions for tomorrow.