East Niles Community Services District
P.O. Box 6038
Bakersfield, CA 93386-6038

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con East Niles Community Services District a 7443 Niles St., Bakersfield, CA 93306, para asistirlo en español.

At East Niles Community Services District, we are committed to supplying our consumers with high-quality water. We are pleased to provide this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards.

About Your Water Supply

East Niles Community Services District has provided high-quality water utility services in the East Bakersfield area since 1955. To meet our customers' needs in 2025, we used a combination of local groundwater produced by 5 wells, and surface and groundwater imported from the Kern County Water Agency.

If you have any questions, please contact Timothy P. Ruiz by phone at (661) 871-2011 or visit our website at www.eastnilescsd.org.

1. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer. Compliance with the uranium MCL is determined by calculating the average of four quarterly samples. The East Niles system is in compliance with the uranium MCL.

2. 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.

3. Nitrate as "N" in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 10 ppm 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

4. For conventional surface water treatment plants, the treatment technique dictates that the turbidity level of the filtered water be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU (0.1 NTU for membrane plants) in 95% of the measurements taken each month, and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. The lowest monthly percent reported represents the lowest percentage of turbidity measurements that were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in any given month. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water, and is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of filtration systems.

5. Secondary MCLs for iron, manganese, specific conductance, total dissolved solids, turbidity, and color were established entirely for aesthetic reasons. There is no negative health effect associated with these compounds at the levels detected.

East Niles Community Services District
2025 Water Quality Report
East Niles Groundwater and Imported Surface Water

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

REGULATION OF DRINKING WATER AND BOTTLED WATER QUALITY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

WATER HARDNESS

Water is considered soft if total hardness is less than 75 ppm; moderately hard at 75 to 150 ppm; hard at 150 to 300 ppm; and very hard at 300 ppm or higher. To determine the total hardness of your water in grains per gallon, simply divide the amount given in parts per million by 17.1.

LEAD

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. East Niles Community Services District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact East Niles Community Services District at (661) 871-2011. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THOSE WHO MAY HAVE SPECIAL WATER NEEDS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice 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 at: 1-800-426-4791.

HOW TO READ THE TABLE

We test your water for more than 100 contaminants for which state and federal standards have been set. THE TABLE ONLY LISTS THOSE THAT WERE DETECTED. All drinking water including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The water quality test results shown in the table are divided into two main sections: those related to *primary* standards and those related to *secondary* standards. *Primary* standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. *Secondary* standards are limits for substances that could affect the water's taste, odor, and appearance.

MORE INFORMATION

For more information about this report or your water quality, please contact Timothy P. Ruiz, P.E., General Manager, at (661) 871-2011 or office@eastnilescsd.org. Additional information is available on our website at www.eastnilescsd.org.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

MICROBIOLOGICAL	Year	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Distribution System-Wide Highest Monthly	Source
Fecal coliform and E. coli	2025	Positive Samples	15	0	No	0	Human and animal waste

RADIOLOGICAL	Year	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Groundwater		Imported Surface Water		Source
						Level Detected	Average	Result Range	Average	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2024	pCi/L	15	0	No	ND - 4.04	2.40	N/A	3.96	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CHEMICALS	Year	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Groundwater		Imported Surface Water		Source
						Result Range	Average	Result Range	Average	
Arsenic	2025	µg/L	10	0.004	No	ND - 10	4.72	-	-	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Hexavalent Chromium	2024-2025	µg/L	10	0.02	No	ND - 0.41	0.27	N/A	0.00008	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from industrial manufacturers
Fluoride	2023-2025	mg/L	2	1	No	ND - 0.41	0.28	ND - 0.18	0.12	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	2025	mg/L	10	10	No	1.7 - 4.56	3.33	0.13 - 0.25	0.21	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage

LEAD AND COPPER	Year	Units	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Distribution System-Wide		Source
						90th Percentile	Samples > AL	
Copper	2023-2025	mg/L	1.3	0.3	No	0.21	0 of 30	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023-2025	mg/L	0.015	0.0002	No	0.002	0 of 30	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, Discharge from industrial manufacturers, Erosion of natural deposits

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	Year	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Groundwater		Imported Surface Water		Source
						Result Range	Average	Result Range	Average	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	2025	µg/L	0.005	0.0007	No	ND	ND	-	-	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct of production of other compounds and pesticides

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Year	Units	MCL	Violation	Distribution System-Wide		Source
					Result Range	Highest Locational Annual Average	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	µg/L	60	No	17 - 47	42	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2025	µg/L	80	No	20 - 55	43	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

DISINFECTANTS	Year	Units	MRDL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Distribution System-Wide		Source
						Result Range	Average	
Chlorine (as Cl_2)	2025	mg/L	4.0	4	No	0.7-1.3	1.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TURBIDITY and TOC	Year	Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Imported Surface Water		Source
						Highest Level	Lowest Monthly Percent	
Turbidity (Surface water requiring filtration)	2023-2025	NTU	TT	N/A	No	0.07	100	Soil runoff

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONTAMINANTS	Year	Units	(SMCL)	Violation	Groundwater		Imported Surface Water		Source
					Result Range	Average	Result Range	Average	
Chloride	2023-2025	mg/L	(500)	No	35 - 96	73.00	5.92 - 39.1	15.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, Seawater influence
Sulfate	2023-2025	mg/L	(500)	No	23 - 210	130.20	19.1 - 56.1	35.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, Industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)[5]	2021-2025	mg/L	(1000)	No	310 - 590	450.00	86 - 219	130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (E.C.)[5]	2020-2025	µmhos/cm	(1600)	No	580 - 973	820.60	148 - 395	244	Seawater influence, Substances that form ions when in water
Turbidity (Groundwater)	2020-2025	NTU	(5)	No	ND - 0.39	0.21	-	-	Soil runoff
Iron	2023-2025	µg/L	(300)	No	ND	ND	-	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, Industrial waste
Color, apparent	2025	UNITS	(15)	No	ND	ND	-	-	Naturally occurring organic materials

UNREGULATED COMPOUNDS

CONSTITUENTS	Year	Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Groundwater		Imported Surface Water		Source
						Result Range	Average	Result Range	Average	
Sodium	2023-2025	mg/L	N/A	N/A	No	59 - 100	82.40	14.4 - 39.2	23.2	Unregulated constituents with no source listed and that do not have standardized "source of substance" language
Calcium	2023-2025	mg/L	N/A	N/A	No	30 - 87.6	62.12	12.3 - 19.2	16	
Magnesium	2023-2025	mg/L	N/A	N/A	No	0.86 - 14	6.26	1.92 - 10.4	4.57	
Potassium	2018-2025	mg/L	N/A	N/A	No	2.7 - 5.7	4.36	1.65 - 2.47	2.08	
pH	2023-2025	UNITS	N/A	N/A	No	6.61 - 8.26	7.60	7.17	7.14 - 7.23	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	2023-2025	mg/L	N/A	N/A	No	83 - 160	114.60	42 - 60	52	
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	2023-2025	µg/L	N/A	N/A	No	78 - 240	179.60	38.6 - 89.1	58.7	

MCL — Maximum Contaminant Level — the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
MCLG — Maximum Contaminant Level Goal — the level below which there is no known or expected health risk (set by U.S. EPA).
PHG — Public Health Goal — the level below which there is no known or expected health risk (set by Cal/EPA).
MRDL — Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level — the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

AL — Regulatory Action Level — the concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
TT — Treatment Technique — a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.
ND — Not detectable at the testing limit.
Units — ppm = parts per million (mg/L); ppb = parts per billion (µg/L); pCi/L = picocuries per liter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units.