

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Chevron SJ – No. 1502561 Report Date: June 20, 2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: In 2019 the Oildale Mutual Company purchased 8,116 acre-feet of treated surface water from the Kern County Water Agency H.C Garnett Water Purification Plant and pumped 713 acre-feet from company owned wells.

Name & general location of source(s): The sources of treated water came from 1 of 4 locations; Friant Kern Canal, California Aqueduct, Kern River, or groundwater depending on which source was available. Oildale Mutual Water owns and operates several groundwater wells which are presently used for peaking and emergency backup supply.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Oildale Mutual Water Co., 2836 McCray St., Oildale, CA 93308 or you may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Douglas R. Nunneley. General Manager, 661-399-5516.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Not Applicable

For more information, contact: Mark Schnaidt Phone: (661) 303-7794

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

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: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

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

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.

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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/2018	9	0.016	0	0.015	.002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/2018	9	0.170	0	1.3	.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	Average Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well 19.7 / 63.40	9.54- 200	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well 45.5 / 119.60	16.5 - 290	NA	NA	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	Treated/Well ND ND	ND ND	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
Nitrate (as No3) (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well 0.16 1.48	ND-0.65 0.24-3.0	10	10(NA)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	1.62	0.94-2.24	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl)]	[MRDLG= 4(as Cl)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well 0.06 0.06	ND-0.22 ND-0.14	2	1(NA)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and alum. Factories
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	9.2	1.0 – 38.0	60	NA	Bi-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	2019	12.95	3.0 - 52.0	80	NA	Bi-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2019	Treated/Well ND	ND-ND ND-16.7	15	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019	Treated/Well ND ND	ND-ND ND-ND	20	.43(NA)	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well 14 ND	ND-57 ND-ND	1000	600(NA)	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well ND 62	ND 51-71	1	2(NA)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as nitrogen, N)	2019	Treated/Well 0.06 145	ND-0.65 ND-ND	10	.004(NA)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well 21.9 60.12	5.01-69.46 6.0-240	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well 24.8 60	10.8-51.2 14-190	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2019	Treated/Well 134 332	69-270 170-740	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2019	Treated/Well 0.06 0.91	0.05-0.07 ND-2.0	5	None	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	Treated/Well 220 522	97.6-476 238-1250	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Odor – Threshold (Units)	2019	Treated/Well 2.0 0.67	1.4-3 ND-1.0	3	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color (Units)	2019	Treated/Well <2.5 2	<2.5 1.0-3.0	15	None	Natural-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well ND 0.15	ND-ND 0.06-0.23	0.3	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	2019	Treated/Well 0.060 ND	0.050-0.069 ND	5	None	Natural deposits-use and manufacturing

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Chevron] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may

wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**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
None				
