2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Chevorn SJ**

Report Date: June 23, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: 100 % - Purchased – Oildale Mutual

Name and General Location of Source(s): The sources of treated water came from 1 or 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.

Oildale Mutual Consumer Confidence Report.

See attached Oildale Mutual 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for information on purchased water supplied to Chevron SJ.

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

For More Information, Chevron Contact: Steven Salazar, 661-391-4340

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Chevron SJ a 661-391-4340 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.

Term	Definition
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/22/22	10	0.001	0	15	0.2	[Enter No.]	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/22/22	10	0.007	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. 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
Chlorine (mg/L)	2022	0.43	0.21 – 1.4	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	0.0	0.00	60	None	Bi-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	22.95	6.4 – 39.5	80	None	Bi-product of drinking water disinfection

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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

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

drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Chevron San Joaquin Water System 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Oildale Mutual Water Company

JUNE 2023

North of the River Municipal Water District

A CUSTOMER SERVICE PUBLICATION OF OILDALE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY & NORTH OF THE RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene informacion importante sobre su agua potable.
Traducirio o hablar con alguien que to entiende.

As always, it is our continuing goal to provide our customers/stockholders with a safe and reliable drinking water supply at an affordable price.

In 2022 the Company purchased 8,151 acre-feet of treated surface water from the Kern County Water Agency H.C Garnett Water Purification Plant and pumped 1,007 acre-feet from company owned wells. The source of the treated surface water was from one of four sources; the Friant Kern Canal, California Aqueduct, Kern River or groundwater. The Company owns and operates several groundwater wells which are presently used for peaking and emergency back-up supply.

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential areas.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services 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. 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 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).

The Company must and does supply water to its customers, which meets quality standards set by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act approved by the U.S. Congress, regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with direct control by the California Department of Health Services Office of Drinking Water. The Department of Health Services District Engineer can be contacted at (1-559-447-3300).

In 2022, the water supplied was tested for over 190 organic and inorganic chemicals, minerals, radioactivity and aesthetic standards in addition to over 550 microbiological tests. Organic Chemicals are mostly man-made and are important as they provide many of the necessities of modern day life. Inorganic Chemicals mostly occur in nature and consist primarily of dissolved metals and minerals.

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State Requirements. As you can see by the following tables, some elements have been detected through our monitoring. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the risk of possible health effects described for regulated contaminants, you should know that a person would have to drink two liters of water everyday at the MCL level for 70 years to have a one-in-a-million chance of having an effect on a person's health.

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 from their healthcare 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).

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Analyte	Average Detected	Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	33.8	7.0-59.2	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	46.7	15.0-91.4	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	1.72	1.07-2.24	ppm	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

RADIOACTIVITY CHEMICALS

Analyte	TREATED WATER Average Detected	TREATED WATER Range	WELL WATER Average Detected	WELL WATER Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	2.11	N/A	5.07	2.73-11.3	pCi/L	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ND	ND-ND	3.18	ND-10	pCi/L	20	.43(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228	ND	ND-ND	ND	ND	pCi/L	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Analyte	TREATED WATER Average Detected	TREATED WATER Range	WELL WATER Average Detected	WELL WATER Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	67	ND-120	ND	ND	ppb	1000	600(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment processes
Barium	ND	ND	0.06	0.05-0.07	ppm	1	2(N/A)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.27	0.24-0.28	0.07	ND-0.14	ppm	2	1(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & alum. factories
Nitrate(asNo3)	0.03	ND-0.10	1.82	0.34-4.1	ppm	10	10(N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite + Nitrate (sum as Nitrogen,N)	0.03	ND-0.10	1.61	0.30-4.1	ppm	10	10(N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	1.1	ND-2.5	ND	ND	ppb	10	.004(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

SECONDARY STANDARDS

These are guidelines that may apply to any contaminate in drinking water that affects the aesthetic quality of water, such as taste, odor, or appearance.

Analyte	TREATED WATER Average Detected	TREATED WATER Range	WELL WATER Average Detected	WELL WATER Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride	12.2	10.4-14.7	63.06	6.2-240	ppm	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor	1.6	1.4-2.0	1.2	1.0-1.4	Units	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color	<2.5	ND-2.5	1.8	1.0-4.0	Units	15	N/A	
Specific Conductance	264	213-326	522	238-1250	micromhos	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate	43.1	32.4-55.8	70	14-200	ppm	500	N/A	Chemical manufacturing industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	148	115-182	366	180-780	ppm	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	0.07	N/A	1.96	ND-7.8	NTU	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc	0.027	ND-0.056	ND	ND	ppm	5	N/A	Natural deposit-use in manufacturing
Iron	ND	ND-ND	0.16	ND-0.52	ppm	0.3	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Volatile Organic Compounds are lightweight compounds that vaporize and evaporate easily. They belong to the synthetic (man-made) chemicals. They have been placed in a separate category by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) because many of them are frequently detected contaminants connected with hazardous waste sites. Discharge from chemical factories, degreasing solvents, or in manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, glass and fumigants.

	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER					
Analyte	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Tetrachloro-ethene-PCE	ND	ND	0.61	N/A	ppb	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Dibromo-chloropropane (DBCP)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0.0002	0	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit.

GENERAL MINERALS & ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER					
Analyte	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Calcium	20.7	14.7-28.2	42	23-74	ppm	N/A	N/A	Natural in limestone, marble, chalk
Total Hardness	66.7	47.0-90.9	122	72-220	ppm	N/A	N/A	Total concentration of calcium and magnesium
Total Alkalinity	65	54-78	103.2	47-180	ppm	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxide components in raw water
pH	7.24	7.15-7.30	7.92	7.76-8.13	Units	6.5-8.5	N/A	Comparison of "Alkalinity & "Acidity" of water
Bicarbonate	79.3	65.9-95.2	127.6	58-220	ppm	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonate components in water
Magnesium	3.63	2.50-5.00	4.3	3.1-8.9	ppm	N/A	N/A	Metallic chemical element in soil
Phosphate	0.19	ND-0.40	ND	ND	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring salt or ester
Potassium	2.46	2.13-2.85	2.2	1.8-3.1	ppm	N/A	N/A	Nutritional element in soil for humans
Silica	7.85	6.27-10.7	ND	ND	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring salt or ester
Sodium	27.7	24.6-32.3	60	22-180	ppm	N/A	N/A	Alkaline element industrial and chemical mfg.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

Lead & Copper Rule became effective in 1991. The Company has performed nine rounds of sampling. The last round was performed in September 2021. All samples are taken from the first draw of morning water from single family residences with copper pipe with lead solder installed since 1982. The 2021 round included 30 single family residences due to favorable results in earlier rounds. The results were as follows:

Analyte	90th Percentile	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	ND	ppm	AL 0.015	.002(N/A)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system, discharge industrial mfg. erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0.059	ppm	AL 1.3	.17(1.3)	Internal corrosion of household system, erosion of natural deposits.

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. Oildale Mutual 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.

AL: Regulatory Action Level
N/A Not Applicable
PHG: Public Health Goal
Range: The lowest and highest level of constituent testing during the period

MCL: Maximum Contaminent Level
ND: Not Detectable
ppb or ug/L: parts per billion

MCLG: Maximum Contaminent Level Goal
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm or mg/L: parts per million

micomhos: Measure of Conductivity
pCi/L: picocuries per liter
ppt or ng/L: parts per trillion

The State allows the Company to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our Well data, though represented, are more than a year old. This Well data is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with USEPA and the California Department of Health Services regulations.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells of the Company in September 2014. One or more of the sources supplying your system are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Automobile-repair shops; Airport maintenance/fueling areas; and Fleet truck/bus terminals.

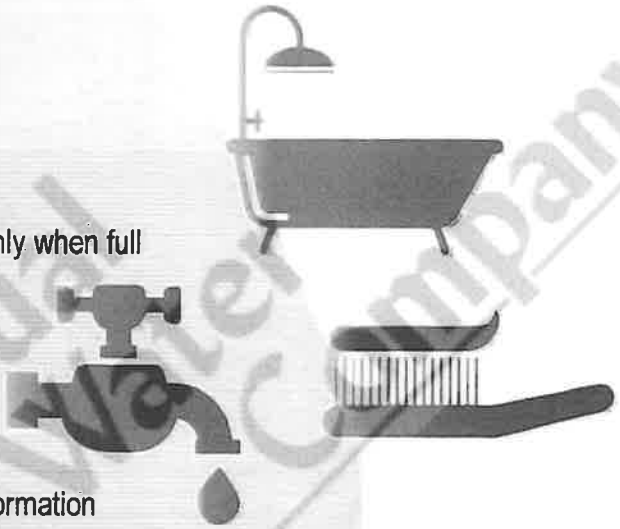
One or more of the sources supplying your system are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewage collection systems: Chemical/petroleum processing/storage; Landfills/dumps; and Plastics/synthetics.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: Oildale Mutual Water Company, 2836 McCray St., Oildale, CA 93308

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Ryan Nunneley, General Manager, (661) 399-5516 or by Fax: (661) 399-5598.

Water Conservation Tips for Customers

Did you know that the average US household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

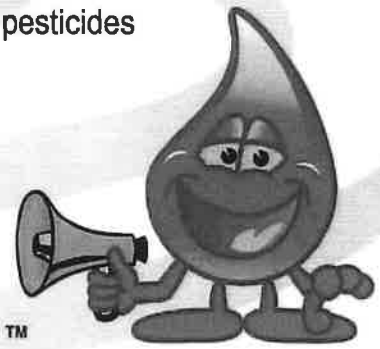


- Take shorter showers
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth
- Use water-efficient showerhead
- Run you clothes washer and dishwasher only when full
- Water plants only when necessary
- Fix leaking faucets and toilets
- Adjust sprinklers to avoid run-off
- Teach your kids about water conservation
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information

Source Water Protection Tips for Customers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways.

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides
- Pick up after your pets
- Dispose of chemicals properly
- If you own your own septic system, properly maintain your system to prevent leaking



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