

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Chevron SJ

Report Date: June 18, 2024

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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [] a [], Bakersfield, CA para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: 100% Purchased from Oildale Mutual

Name & 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 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 2023 CCR 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. 2826 McCray St., Oildale CA or request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Tuan Nunneley, General Manager 661-399-5516

For more information, contact: Steve Salazar

Phone: 661-391-4340

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 (U.S. EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

TABLE 1 – 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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/22/22	10	0.001	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	0.0	0.00	60	None	Bi-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	20.4	20 - 45	80	None	Bi-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	0.60	0.0 – 1.79	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl)]	[MRDLG=4 (as Cl)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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 SJ Water 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>.



MAY 2024

North of the River
Municipal Water District



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

2023 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 2023 the Company purchased 8,317 acre-feet of treated surface water from the Kern County Water Agency H.C Garnett Water Purification Plant and pumped 388 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 2023, 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	69.2	ND-93.0	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection; * See page 4
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	74.6	ND-103.0	ppb	30	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	1.09	0.4-1.6	ppm	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

RADIOACTIVITY CHEMICALS

Analyte	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER		Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range				
Gross Alpha	0.834	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		WELL WATER		Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range				
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	0.09	ND-0.13	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)	0.53	0.12-1.43	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 contaminant in drinking water that affects the aesthetic quality of water, such as taste, odor, or appearance.

Analyte	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER		Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range				
Chloride	9.22	4.21-21.2	63.06	6.2-240	ppm	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor	2	2.0-2.0	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	157	81-266	522	238-1250	micromhos	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate	20.4	7.75-35.1	70	14-200	ppm	500	N/A	Chemical manufacturing industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	97	62-162	366	180-780	ppm	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	0.06	0.4-0.8	1.96	ND-7.8	NTU	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc	0.030	ND-0.05	ND	ND	ppm	5	N/A	Natural deposit-use in manufacturing
Iron	0.05	ND-0.21	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.

Analyte	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER		Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range				
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

Analyte	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER		Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range				
Calcium	12.5	6.43-19.9	42	23-74	ppm	N/A	N/A	Natural in limestone, marble, chalk
Total Hardness	37.1	16.1-55.8	122	72-220	ppm	N/A	N/A	Total concentration of calcium and magnesium
Total Alkalinity	40	28-52	103.2	47-180	ppm	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxide components in raw water
pH	7.28	7.21-7.31	7.92	7.76-8.13	Units	6.5-8.5	N/A	Comparison of "Alkalinity & "Acidity" of water
Bicarbonate	49.1	34.2-63.4	127.6	58-220	ppm	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonate components in water
Magnesium	1.43	ND-2.59	4.3	3.1-8.9	ppm	N/A	N/A	Metallic chemical element in soil
Phosphate	0.26	ND-0.38	ND	ND	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring salt or ester
Potassium	1.86	1.38-2.45	2.2	1.8-3.1	ppm	N/A	N/A	Nutritional element in soil for humans
Silica	14.50	11.1-17.6	ND	ND	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring salt or ester
Sodium	15.6	8.39-28.0	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	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	micromhos: Measure of Conductivity
N/A Not Applicable	ND: Not Detectable	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units	pCi/L: picocuries per liter
PHG: Public Health Goal	ppb or ug/L: parts per billion	ppm or mg/L: parts per million	ppt or ng/L: parts per trillion
Range: The lowest and highest level of constituent testing during the period			

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Por favor hable con alguien que lo pueda traducir.

Oildale Mutual Water Company has levels of Haloacetic Acids Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently failed a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for the presence of disinfection byproducts (DBPs) on a quarterly basis. The DBPs test results from the last four (4) quarters that ended on 3/31/2024 show that our system exceeded the standards, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) during that period. MCL for HAA5 is calculated based on locational running annual averages (LRAA) of samples collected from the last four (4) quarters. The LRAA of HAA5 is at 73.7 ug/L. This value exceeds the respective MCLs for HAA5 of 60 ug/L.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply, the problem has been resolved.**
- This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, *some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What was done?

Over the past year the Company's water supply has been 100% treated water from the Kern County Water Agency H. C. Gamett treatment plant. Their source water has been the Kern River which has been high in naturally occurring organic matter as a result of heavy rainfall during the past year. A byproduct of the treatment and chlorination of this high organic matter created high levels of Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) in the finished water. As a result, the average maximum contaminant level (MCL) over the past 12 months was exceeded for HAA5. As soon as the Company was notified of the test results exceeding the MCL, steps were taken to reduce the levels below the MCL that included increased filtration at the treatment plant, blending with groundwater and flushing of water mains.

The problem has already been resolved. The latest samples taken May 13, 2024 show HAA5 levels below the MCL with a current LRAA at 58.2 ug/L. The Company will continue to monitor these and other compounds to make sure our water meets and exceeds the water quality standards set by the State of California.

For more information, please contact Ryan Nunneley at (661) 399-5516 or at the following mailing address: PO Box 5638, Bakersfield, CA 93388.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the Oildale Mutual Water Company water system.

State Water System ID#: CA1510015

Date distributed: May 31, 2024. _