

School Lead Testing

AB746 requires ALL Community Water Systems that serve a school site to test for lead in the potable water system of the school site on or before July 1, 2019. To date North High School, all Beardsley School District school and Standard School District school sites have been tested for lead. All results were below the MCL of 15ppb.

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 leaching



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

2019 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 2019 the 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. 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 2019, the water supplied was tested for over 190 organic and inorganic chemicals, minerals, radioactivity and aesthetic standards in addition to over 526 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).

WATER MONITORING RESULTS

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

| Analyte | Average Detected | Range | Unit | MCL | PHG(MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------|-----|-----------|---|
| Haloacetic Acids | 48.8 | 9.1-79.8 | ppb | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | 54.6 | 3.2-85.7 | ppb | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | 1.62 | 0.94-2.24 | 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 Uranium | ND | ND-ND | 4.19 | ND-16.7 | pCi/L | 15 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | ND | ND-ND | ND | ND | 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 | 14 | ND-57 | ND | ND | ppb | 1000 | 600(N/A) | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment processes |
| Barium | ND | ND | 62 | 51-71 | ppm | 1 | 2(N/A) | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 0.06 | ND-0.14 | 0.06 | 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) | 0.16 | ND-0.65 | 1.48 | 0.24-3.0 | 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) | 0.16 | ND-0.65 | ND | ND | ppm | 10 | 10(N/A) | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | ND | ND | 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 | | WELL WATER | | Unit | MCL | PHG(MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|---|
| | Average Detected | Range | Average Detected | Range | | | | |
| Chloride | 21.9 | 5.01-69.4 | 60.12 | 6.0-240 | ppm | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Odor | 2 | 1.4-3 | 0.67 | ND-1.0 | Units | 3 | N/A | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Color | <2.5 | <2.5-<2.5 | 2.0 | 1.0-3.0 | Units | 15 | N/A | |
| Specific Conductance | 220 | 97.6-476 | 522 | 238-1250 | micromhos | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence |
| Sulfate | 24.8 | 10.8-51.2 | 60 | 14-190 | ppm | 500 | N/A | Chemical manufacturing industrial waste |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 134 | 69-270 | 332 | 170-740 | ppm | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | 0.06 | 0.05-0.07 | 0.91 | ND-2.0 | NTU | 5 | N/A | Soil runoff |
| Zinc | 0.060 | 0.050-0.069 | ND | ND | ppm | 5 | N/A | Natural deposit-use in manufacturing |
| Iron | ND | ND-ND | 0.15 | 0.06-0.23 | 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-ethylene-PCE | ND | ND | 0.45 | ND-0.90 | 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 | 13.1 | 6.62-22.5 | 40.60 | 23-58 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Natural in limestone, marble, chalk |
| Total Hardness | 45.5 | 16.5-90.3 | 119.60 | 72-290 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Total concentration of calcium and magnesium |
| Total Alkalinity | 48 | 29-70 | 119.80 | 59-170 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxide components in raw water |
| pH | 7.17 | 7.03-7.38 | 7.65 | 7.48-7.79 | Units | 6.5-8.5 | N/A | Comparison of "Alkalinity & "Acidity" of water |
| Bicarbonate | 58.6 | 35.4-85.4 | 119.80 | 59-170 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Bicarbonate components in water |
| Magnesium | 3.09 | ND-8.26 | 3.95 | 0.87-6.6 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Metallic chemical element in soil |
| Phosphate | 0.09 | ND-0.37 | ND | ND | ppm | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring salt or ester |
| Potassium | 1.50 | ND-2.73 | ND | ND | ppm | N/A | N/A | Nutritional element in soil for humans |
| Silica | 11.3 | 6.57-15.7 | ND | ND | ppm | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring salt or ester |
| Sodium | 19.7 | 9.54-44.7 | 63.40 | 22-200 | 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 2018. 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 2018 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 | 0.0016 | ppm | AL 0.015 | .002(N/A) | Internal corrosion of household plumbing system, discharge industrial mfg. erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 0.170 | 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 Containment Level | MCLG: Maximum Containment 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: Douglas R. Nunneley, General Manager, (661) 399-5516 or by Fax: (661) 399-5598.