Oildale Mutual Water Company

JUNE 2017

North of the River Municipal Water District

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

2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

As of July 1, 2014, the Oildale Mutual Water Company (Company) and the North of the River Municipal Water District (District) integrated services. As always, it is our continuing goal to provide our customers/stockholders with a safe and reliable drinking water supply at an affordable price. The Company and District are managed by two separate five member Board of Directors, all of which are elected. The combined daily operations of both the Company and District are the responsibility of General Manager, Doug Nunneley. The Company's Board of Directors meet the third Tuesday of each month at 9:00 a.m and the District Board of Directors meet the third Wednesday of each month at 4:30 p.m. Both meetings are held at the Company's office, 2836 McCray Street. If you have any questions regarding this report or any other matter, please call (661) 399-5516.

In 2016 the Company had a supply of 7,762 acre-feet of treated surface water and pumped 124 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 depending on which source was available. 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, and 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 2016, the water supplied was tested for 194 organic and inorganic chemicals, minerals, radioactivity and aesthetic standards in addition to over 520 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	47.6	30.0-47.6	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	48.3	32.8-48.3	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	1.47	.77-2.60	ppm	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

RADIOACTIVITY CHEMICALS

	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER					
Analyte	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	3.02	ND-3.02	2.56	ND-3.58	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	pCi/L	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS

	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER					
Analyte	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	0.069	ND-0.115	0.885	ND-	ppm	1	.6(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment processes
Barium	ND	ND	62	56-71	ppm	1	2(N/A)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from meta refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.15	0.09-0.22	0.15	.065-.24	ppm	2	1(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & alum. factories
Nitrate(asNo3)	0.40	ND-1.60	10.18	1.7-16	ppm	45	45(N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Nitrite + Nitrate (sum as Nitrogen,N)	0.40	ND-1.60	ND	ND	ppm	10	10(N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Arsenic	0.001	ND-0.002	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 intanct'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 provide

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. During the 2016 calendar year, we did not coplete all monitoring or testing ofr Nitrate from Well #3 and Well #12A, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinkign water during that time.

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 appearanc

	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER					
Analyte	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride	11.8	6.62-22.6	62.82	6.3-180	ppm	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor	1.6	1.4-2	0.6	ND-2	Units	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color	<2.5	<2.5-<2.5	1	1	Units	15	N/A	
Specific Conductance	187	119-261	638.33	249-984	micromhos	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate	26.6	12.3-45.4	68.5	15-130	ppm	500	N/A	Chemical manufacturing industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	113	71-158	327.5	160-510	ppm	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	0.05	0.04-0.06	0.672	0.16-1.8	NTU	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc	0.066	0.061-0.076	ND	ND	ppm	5	N/A	Natural deposit-use in manufacturing
Iron	ND	ND	42.5	ND-170	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-ethylene-PCE	ND	ND	1.75	ND-.62	ppb	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Dibromo-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0000026	ND-00000103	8	ND-32	ppt	500	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	12.3	8.55-16.4	45.25	24-79	ppm	N/A	N/A	Natural in limestone, marble, chalk
Total Hardness	35.6	26.4-45.5	134.25	77-240	ppm	N/A	N/A	Total concentration of calcium and magnesium
Total Alkalinity	46	39-56	104.67	58-160	ppm	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxide components in raw water
pH	7.28	7-12-7-39	7.92	7.77-8.22	Units	6.5-8.5	N/A	Comparison of "Alkalinity & "Acidity" of water
Bicarbonate	56.1	43.9-68.3	120.25	71-190	ppm	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonate components in water
Magnesium	1.20	ND-2.26	4.72	0.6-9.5	ppm	N/A	N/A	Metallic chemical element in soil
Phosphate	0.22	ND-0.45	ND	ND	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring salt or ester
Potassium	1.33	1.18-1.67	2.27	1.7-3.2	ppm	N/A	N/A	Nutritional element in soil for humans
Silica	10.9	9.19-13.4	ND	ND	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring salt or ester
Sodium	18.2	10.2-29.9	61.75	22-150	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 2015. 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 2015 round included 31 single family residences due to favorable results in earlier rounds. Another round of sampling was performed in September 2015. The results were as follows:

Analyte	90th Percentile	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	ND	ppb	AL.015	.002(N/A)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system, discharge industrial mfg. erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ND	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 Containment Level
ND: Not Detectable
ppb or ug/L: parts per billion

MCLG: Maximum Containment 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: Douglas R. Nunneley, General Manager, (661) 399-5516 or by Fax: (661) 399-5598.

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2836 MCCRAY STREET PO BOX 5638 BAKERSFIL D, CA 93388

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