

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Kern Oil & Refining Co.

Water System Number: 1502771

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 15, 2012 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Bruce Cogswell
Signature: *Bruce Cogswell*
Title: V.P., Manufacturing
Phone Number: (661) 845-0761 Date: 6-18-12

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken; please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations): **Break rooms, mail room.**
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Kern Oil & Refining Co.

7724 East Panama Lane, Bakersfield, CA. 93307

Phone 661-845-0761 or email: jcampos@kernoil.com

2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

June 15, 2012

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Lealo ó y hable con alguien si no lo entiende.

The following information on the quality of water served by this water system is provided annually as required by Federal and State law. A review of results performed to ensure the safety of your water supply is provided below. This information is for calendar year 2011 and is based upon the most recent test results available as of June 15, 2012.

In general, 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, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which 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 State Department of Health Services (Department) 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Kern's water source is from a single well drawing near-surface ground water deposited from water runoff from the Sierra Nevada foothills. Water is pumped directly from the well to a tank where it's aerated, chlorinated, and otherwise treated to meet drinking water standards before being returned to the system for consumption.

In the tables below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms the following definitions are provided:

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

- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically or 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.
- *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.
- *Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)* - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- *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.
- *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 level.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ND = *None Detected or Not Detectable* - Laboratory analysis indicates the constituent named is not detectable at testing limit.
- N/A = *Non-Applicable* - Doesn't apply in this application.
- ppb = *Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)*- One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- ppm = *Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)* - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.
- ppt = *Parts per trillion or Picograms per liter* - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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).

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. 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.

Tables 1 through 5, 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.

TABLE 1 - LEAD AND COPPER						
Contaminant	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	1	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1	ND	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS					
Chemical or constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG /PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	2/5/2009	48 ppm	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness	2/5/2009	83 ppm	none	none	Water having a high concentration of calcium and magnesium ions.

TABLE 3 - MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Highest No. of Detections	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	No	None	Most Probable Number Index (MPN)	Not to exceed one positive sample per month.	(0)	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i> . (Total Coliform Rule)	No	None		Not to exceed one positive sample per month.	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste.
Turbidity	No	0.11	NT Units	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

TABLE 4 - TEST RESULTS FOR PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG /PHG	Likely Source of Contamination
Alachlor	No	ND		ppb	2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	No	ND		ppb	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways.
Dibromo-chloropropane (DBCP)	No	ND		ppt	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit.
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	No	ND		ppt	50	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops.
Simazine	No	ND		ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff.

TABLE 4 (Continued) - TEST RESULTS FOR PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG /PHG	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	No	ND	None	ppm	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Antimony	No	ND	None	ppb	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	No	4.47	<2-12	ppb	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	No	.058	None	ppm	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	No	ND	None	ppb	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries; coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	No	ND	None	ppb	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	No	ND	None	ppb	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	ND	None	ppm	AL= 1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	No	0.18	None	ppm	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

TABLE 4 (Continued) - TEST RESULTS FOR PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG /PHG	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	No	ND	None	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury	No	ND	None	ppb	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nickel	No	ND	None	ppb	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Nitrate	No	1.1	None	ppm	45 (as nitrate)	45 (as NO3)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite	No	ND	None	ppm	1 (as nitrogen)	1 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate	No	ND	None	ppb	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of Perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium	No	ND	None	ppb	50	(50)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).
Thallium	No	ND	None	ppb	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

TABLE 4 (Continued) - TEST RESULTS FOR PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG /PHG	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene	No	ND	ppb	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon tetrachloride	No	ND	ppt	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	No	ND	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	No	ND	ppb	5	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	ND	ppb	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant.
1,2-Dichloroethane	No	ND	ppt	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	No	ND	ppb	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	No	ND	ppb	6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	No	ND	ppb	10	60	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
Dichloromethane	No	ND	ppb	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide.
1,2-Dichloropropane	No	ND	ppb	5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants.
1,3-Dichloropropene	No	ND	ppt	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands.
Ethylbenzene	No	ND	ppb	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories.
Methyl- <i>tert</i> -Butyl Ether (MTBE)	No	ND	ppb	13	13	Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Monochlorobenzene	No	ND	ppb	70	200	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities.
Styrene	No	ND	ppb	100	(100)	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.

TABLE 4 (Continued) - TEST RESULTS FOR PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG /PHG	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	No	ND	ppb	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	No	ND	ppb	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No	ND	ppb	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,1,1-trichloroethane	No	ND	ppb	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings.
1,1,2-trichloroethane	No	ND	ppb	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	No	ND	ppb	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Toluene	No	ND	ppb	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks.
Trichlorofluoromethane	No	ND	ppb	150	700	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent, propellant and refrigerant
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	No	ND	ppm	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry cleaning solvent; refrigerant.
Vinyl Chloride	No	ND	ppt	500	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
Xylenes	No	ND	ppm	1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent.

TABLE 5 - TEST RESULTS FOR SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCL	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium	48	mg/L		
Hardness (total) as CaCO ₃	83	mg/L		
Calcium	26	mg/L		
Magnesium	ND	mg/L		
Odor – Threshold	No Odor	Odor Units	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	240	mg/L	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (Cl)	15	ppm	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.

Regulations allow Kern to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data used in this report are more than one year old. Volatile and Synthetic Organic Chemical Analyses are from samples collected on June 24, 2009. General Mineral, Physical, and Inorganic Chemical Analyses are from samples collected on February 5, 2009 and December 16, 2011. Microbiological samples for Coliform Bacteria are taken every 30 days. Arsenic samples are taken every 30 days.

NOTE: Primary drinking water standards are mandatory health-related standards. Secondary standards are based on the aesthetic quality of the water. Both types of standards are established by the State of California Department of Health Services, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ARSENIC: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Kern has installed a treatment equipment system to remove Arsenic to below the MCL.

If you have questions concerning the water supply, you should contact Juan Campos at 661-845-0761, the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or the Department of Health Services at 559-447-3300.


 Bruce Cogswell, V.P. of Manufacturing