



A CUSTOMER SERVICE PUBLICATION OF
OILDALE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
SERVING YOUR WATER NEEDS
SINCE 1919

JUNE 2013

2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Providing our customer/stockholders with a safe and reliable drinking water supply at an affordable price is our primary purpose. The Company is managed by a five member Board of Directors of which all are elected each year. The daily operation of the Company is the responsibility of General Manager, Doug Nunneley. The Board of Directors meet the third Thursday of each month at 9:00 a.m. in the Company's office at 2836 McCray St. If you have any questions regarding this report or any other matter call our office at (661)399-5516.

In 2012 the Oildale Mutual Water Company supplied 7,581 acre-feet of treated surface water and pumped 210 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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably expect to contain at least a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The Company must and does supply water to its customers that 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 (559) 447-3300.

In 2012 the water supplied by the Company was tested for 113 organic and inorganic chemicals, minerals, radioactivity and aesthetic standards in addition to over 416 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 that 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 systems disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare providers about drinking tap water. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791.

WATER MONITORING RESULTS

Analyte	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER		Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range				
RADIOACTIVITY CHEMICALS								
Uranium	-	-	2.47	ND-6.5	pCi/L	20	.43(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228	-	-	ND	ND	pCi/L	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	0.105	ND-.183	ND	ND	ppm	1	.6(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment processes
Barium	ND	ND	0.053	.043-.071	ppm	1	2(N/A)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.14	ND-.21	0.17	.065-.28	ppm	2	1(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & alum. factories
Nitrate(asNo3)	2.04	ND-8.16	9.6	1.2-18	ppm	45	45(N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite + Nitrate (sum as Nitrogen,N)	0.46	ND-1.85	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
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate	ND	ND	0.26	ND-1.3	ppb	400	200(N/A)	Discharge from chemical factories

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	44.9	7.42-134	58.08	6.3-150	ppm	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor	2	2	0.6	ND-2	Units	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color	ND	ND	1	1	Units	15	N/A	
pH	7.33	7.10-7.75	7.89	7.52-8.5	Units	6.5-8.5	N/A	Comparison of "Alkalinity & "Acidity" of water
Specific Conductance	318	158-598	553	249-818	micromhos	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate	29.9	16.2-46.6	70.5	15-110	ppm	500	N/A	Chemical manufacturing industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	179	90-317	352.5	160-510	ppm	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	0.05	.04-.06	0.48	0.16-0.79	NTU	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc	0.025	0.05	ND	ND	ppm	5	N/A	Natural deposit-use in manufacturing
Iron	ND	ND	0.09	ND-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	1.75	ND-.62	ppb	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

Analyte	TREATED WATER		WELL WATER		Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range				
Calcium	20.6	12.3-35.9	48.75	24-79	ppm	N/A	N/A	Natural in limestone, marble, chalk
Total Hardness	72.1	39.7-101	146.75	77-240	ppm	N/A	N/A	Total concentration of calcium and magnesium
Total Alkalinity	61	48-83	113	66-160	ppm	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxide components in raw water
Bicarbonate	73.8	58.6-101	136	74-190	ppm	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonate components in water
Magnesium	5.06	2.15-13.5	5.64	9.5	ppm	N/A	N/A	Metallic chemical element in soil
Phosphate	0.22	ND-.045	ND	ND	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring salt or ester
Potassium	1.98	1.25-3.27	2.25	1.7-3.2	ppm	N/A	N/A	Nutritional element in soil for humans
Silicates	9.36	5.76-17.3	N/A	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring salt or ester
Sodium	32.2	14.4-71.7	64.75	22-150	ppm	N/A	N/A	Alkaline element industrial and chemical mfg.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CHEMICALS

Analyte	Average Detected	Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	%	(A)	N/A(0)	Naturally present in the environment

(A) Presence of Coliform Bacteria in more than 5% of monthly samples or one sample per month if less than 40 samples taken per month.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Analyte	Average Detected	Range	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acid	27.19	22.53-33.13	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM(Total Trihalomethanes)	56.69	32.90-93.43	ppb	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	1.07	0.9-1.2	ppm	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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 2012. 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 2012 round included 33 single family residences due to favorable results in earlier rounds. Another round of sampling will be performed in September 2015. The 2012 results were as follows:

Analyte	90th Percentile	Unit	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	ND	ppm	AL.015	.002(N/A)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system, discharge industrial mfg. erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0.2	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
 Range: The lowest and highest level of constituent testing during the period



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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.

The State allows OMWC 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 representative, are more than a year old. This Well data is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with all USEPA and the California Department of Health Services regulations.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells of the Oildale Mutual Water Company in September 2001. 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; Airports-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.