OCCIDENTAL OF ELK HILLS, INC.
10800 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, California 93311
Telephone 661 412-5000

June 30, 2014

Jesse Dhaliwal
Drinking Water Field Operations
Southern California Branch
Tehachapi District Office
4925 Commerce Drive Suite 120
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Re: **Occidental of Elk Hills Inc. (OEHI) 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

Dear Mr. Dhaliwal:

Enclosed please find the OEHI 2013 CCR for Water System No. CA1503440. This CCR was finalized and posted at Elk Hills on July 1, 2014.

Should you have any questions regarding this report, please feel free to contact me at (661) 763-6053 or Rick Garcia at (661) 763-6289.

Sincerely,

John Ocana
Surface Operations Leader
Occidental of Elk Hills Inc.

cc: Rick Garcia
Mike Glavin

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx)

Water System Name: Occidental Petroleum of Elk Hills

Water System Number: 1503440

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (*date*) 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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: John Ocana

Signature: Richard Hanna for John Ocana

Title: Surface Operations Leader

Phone Number: (661) 763-6053/713 303-5490 Date: 6-30-14

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)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *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

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: *Occidental Petroleum – Elk Hills* Report Date: *6/30/14*

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 - December 31, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: *Ground Water Wells, Treated, 100% purchased from West Kern Water District*

Name & general location of source(s): *WKWD obtains its water supply from eight groundwater wells located within The Kern River hydrologic Basin on the western edge of the Kern River Alluvial Fan.*

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: *An assessment of the drinking water sources for West Kern Water District was completed in May 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable during artificial recharge activities in spending basins, but these activities have not been associated with any detected contaminants. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: West Kern Water District, 800 Kern Street, P O box 1105, Taft, CA 93268. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Gary Hamilton, Regulatory Administrator (661) 763-3151*

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: *N/A*

For more information, contact: *Richard Garcia* Phone: *(661) 763-6289 or 303-7878*

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 (USEPA).

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.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 Department 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	*Naturally present in the environment*
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	*Human and animal fecal waste*

TABLE 2 – 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**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	7/2012	10	0.008	0	15	0.2	*Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits*
Copper (ppm)	7/2012	10	0.15	0	1.3	0.3	*Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives*

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2013	70.3	40.6 - 110	none	none	*Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring*
Hardness (ppm)	2013	107.2	46.5 - 130	none	none	*Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring*

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – 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
Nitrate as (NO3) (mg/l)	2013	9.2	0 - 30	45	45	*Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits*
Chlorine (mg/l)	2013	0.86	0.00 – 2.8	4.0 (as Cl2)	4 (as Cl2)	*Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment*
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/l)	7/8/13	15	<0.50 - 10	80	N/A	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ug/l)	7/8/13	3.6	<1.0 – 3.6	60	N/A	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
Arsenic (ug/l)	2013	2.10	2 - 10	10	0.004	*Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes*
Fluoride (mg/l)	2013	0.1	0.04 – 0.3	2.0	1	*Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories*
Chromium (mg/l)	2013	0.3	ND - 3	4	None	*Erosion of natural deposits*
Barium (ug/l)	2013	31.0	ND – 67	1000		*Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits*
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2013	11.2	0 – 28.4	15	(0)	*Erosion of natural deposits*
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013	9.1	0.26 – 19.4	20	0.43	*Erosion of natural deposits*

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/l)	2013	49.6	28 - 95	500	None	*Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence*
Sulfate (mg/l)	2013	90	27 - 240	500	None	*Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes*
Specific Conductance (EC) (umhos)	2013	541.2	338 – 588	1600	None	*Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence*
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/l)	2013	355	218 - 560	1000	None	*Runoff/leaching from natural deposits*
Color (units)	2013	0.5	0 – 1.2	15 Units	None	*Naturally-occurring organic materials*
Odor -threshold	2013	0	0	3 Units	None	*Naturally-occurring organic materials*
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	0.5	0 – 1.2	5 Units	None	*Soil Runoff*

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. *Occidental of Elk Hills 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. 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.

Potable Water System CCR Postings 2014

Contact	Mail Stop	Location	Number needed	Comments
Binh Nguyen	D-3	35R Lab Lunch Room	1	
Rich Harvill	C-3	18G Warehouse(Office- Break room)	1	
J. R. Vela	A-2	36S Garage Hallway	1	
Deborah Porter	B-2	11G Bldg. #1-Old HES Hallway, Cafeteria Hallway	2	
Gayla Adams	J-6	11G Bldg. #2-W.Side Bulletin Board, N. Side Bulletin Board	2	
Jeanette Smith	C-6	CCF/2B Lunch Room	1	Near training rooms/surface ops.
Debby Paine	C-6	CCF/2B Main Lunch Room	1	
Roger Almond	C-3	18G Reclamation Yd. Trl. #70	1	
Welden Mayo	C-6	35R HPI Office	1	
Welden Mayo	C-6	Cogeneration Plant	1	
Tim Williams	C-2	Trailer 76 /2B E. Side Bulletin Board	1	
Karen Brizendine	C-4	CCF/2B Bulletin Board by Rm.332	1	
Welden Mayo	C-6	LTS-1 Hallway	1	
David Schilhabel	C-6	35R Scale House, Loading Rack PSN	2	
Jennifer Morales	H-3	Trailer #15 Training Room/ Sink area	1	
Welden Mayo	C-4	LTS-2 Hallway	1	
Darlene Sevedge	E-1	Emergency Services Building	1	