

CITY OF COALINGA



2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2014

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water delivered to you every day. It is our constant goal to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water, and we want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment and distribution process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. For those new to the community, the City receives its water supply through a contract with the United States Bureau of Reclamation. This water is conveyed to the City's Water Treatment Plant from the Coalinga Canal, which originates at the California Aqueduct.

The purpose of this document is to report water quality and compare our water quality to Federal and State regulations. In an effort to bring consistency to water quality reporting, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water, which has regulatory authority, has issued guidelines for all water agencies to use in providing water quality information to customers. Water Quality Reports are now only required to report those contaminants detected during sampling. The City's Utility Department sampled for many contaminants during 2014 and is providing analysis results that we feel might be of interest to our customers in addition to those mandated by the State.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call the City of Coalinga Water Treatment Plant at 935-2981. If you want to learn more, you are encouraged to attend any of the regularly scheduled City Council Meetings. The City Council meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, starting at 6:00 p.m., in the City Council Chambers located at 155 W. Durian. If you cannot attend, you can watch a videotaped re-play of the most recent meeting on Friday evenings at 7:00 p.m on cable channel 4.

Copies of this report may be found on the City of Coalinga's Website at:

<http://www.coalinga.com/?pg=11>

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Coalinga Report Date: June 1, 2015

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, 2014 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: Surface water

Name & general location of source(s): Coalinga Canal - which originates at the California Aqueduct

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: _____

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 1st and 3rd Thursday of each Month

In the City Council Chambers at City Hall, 155 W. Durian, at 6:00 p.m.

For more information, contact: City of Coalinga Water Treatment Plant Phone: (559) 935-2981

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.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 State Board 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.) <u>1</u> | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) <u>0</u> | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 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 | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 6/13/2012 | 37 | <0.005 | 0 | 15 | .2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 6/13/2012 | 35 | .3 | 0 | 1.3 | .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) | 1/15/2014 | 74 | N/A | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 1/15/2014 | 120 | N/A | 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 |
|--|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| Fluoride (ppm) | Constant sample stream | .86 Average | .19 – 1.96 | 2.0 | 1 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate as NO3 (ppm) | 1/15/14 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

- TTHM Monitoring

| Contaminant (CCR units) | MCL | PHG (or MCLG) | Average | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|--|
| TTHM (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 123.4 | 82 - 150 | 2014 | Yes | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| TTHM MCL | 0.080 ppm | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| MCL in CCR units | 80 ppb | | | |
| Location | 2014 TTHM Results (ppb) | | | |
| | 1 st Qtr | 2 nd Qtr | 3 rd Qtr | 4 th Qtr |
| Site 1 | 88 | 150 | 140 | 120 |
| Site 1 LRAA* | 62.3 | 89 | 106.5 | 124.5 |
| Site 2 | - | 140 | - | 120 |
| Site 2 LRAA* | 51 | 83.3 | 91 | 130 |
| Site 3 | 82 | 140 | 150 | 120 |
| Site 3 LRAA* | 61.5 | 85.3 | 105 | 123 |
| Site 4 | 84 | - | 150 | 120 |
| Site 4 LRAA | 84 | 84 | 117 | 118 |

* System-wide running annual average for quarters 1 – 3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

- HAA5 Monitoring

| Contaminant (CCR units) | MCL | PHG (or MCLG) | Average | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|--|
| HAA5 (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 39.1 | 24 - 56 | 2014 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| HAA5 MCL | 0.060 ppm | | | |
| MCL in CCR units | 60 ppb | | | |
| Location | 2014 HAA5 Results (ppb) | | | |
| | 1 st Qtr | 2 nd Qtr | 3 rd Qtr | 4 th Qtr |
| Site 1 | 26 | 37 | 56 | 38 |
| Site 1 LRAA* | 15.4 | 21.2 | 31.9 | 39.3 |
| Site 2 | - | 37 | - | 38 |
| Site 2 LRAA* | 12.7 | 20.3 | 24 | 37.5 |
| Site 3 | 25 | 39 | 56 | 38 |
| Site 3 LRAA* | 15.3 | 21.6 | 32.3 | 39.5 |
| Site 4 | 24 | - | 55 | 39 |
| Site 4 LRAA | 24 | 24 | 39.5 | 39.3 |

* System-wide running annual average for quarters 1 – 3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

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 |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|---|
| Aluminum (ppm) | 1/15/2014 | .072 | .072 | .2 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Aggressive Index - Corrosivity | 1/15/2014 | 11 | | N/A | N/A | |
| Bicarbonate alkalinity | 1/15/2014 | 83 | | N/A | N/A | |
| Calcium | 1/15/2014 | 24 | | N/A | N/A | |
| Chloride | 1/15/2014 | 110 | | 600 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Magnesium | 1/15/2014 | ND | | N/A | N/A | |
| Odor Threshold | 1/15/2014 | 1 | | 3 | N/A | |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| None | | | | | |

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

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. City of Coalinga 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>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | |
|---|---|----------|---|---|
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes | TTHM formation is the result of chlorine reacting with organic material in the water. | 2014 | The City of Coalinga Water Treatment Facility has implemented new processes to reduce the formation of TTHMs. | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES | |
|--|--|
| Treatment Technique ^(a) Conventional Filtration | |
| Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>.3</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>1</u> NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | 99% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | .63 |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | None |

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

| VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| None | | | | |

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A