

CITY OF COALINGA



2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2012

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 Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 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 2012 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 7:00 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.

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 human activity. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in our source water include:

- a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- b. 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.
- c. Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- d. 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- e. Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To help you better understand the many terms and abbreviations in Tables 1 and 2, the following definitions are provided:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) -one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) -one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Regulatory Action Level (RAL) – 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 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).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or 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. The Coalinga Water Treatment Plant uses “Conventional Treatment” or Complete Treatment to treat the water. This treatment refers to the combined processes of Coagulation, Flocculation, Sedimentation, Filtration, and Disinfection.

Public Health Goal (PHG) – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.

The City of Coalinga routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Tables 1 through 5 show results of our sampling for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012.

Table 1 – Sampling Results showing the detection of Coliform Bacteria

Contaminant (units)	Violation Y/N	Highest Single Value	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	absent	> than 1 sample with detection per month	0	Naturally present in the environment

Table 2 – Sampling Results showing the detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	RAL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppm)	35	ND	0	0.015	0.002	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industrial manufacturers
Copper (ppm)	35	0.43	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 – Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	10/9/2012	86	41 to 86	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	4/10/2012	140	95 to 140	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water.

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	1/10/2012	ND	ND	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	Constant sample stream	.81	.75 to .90	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium (ppb)	1/10/2012	ND	ND	50	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots
Nitrate (ppm)	4/10/2012	2.7	ND to 2.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Contaminant (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) ppb	Yearly running average	59.5	25 to 110	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids ppb	Yearly running average	15.0	12 to 28	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Free Chlorine ppm Primary Disinfection	Constant sample stream	1.16	0.85 to 3.6	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Chloramines ppm Secondary Disinfection	Constant sample stream	3.29	3.01 to 3.77	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Table 5 – Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Contaminant (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Color Units)	1/10/2012	ND	ND	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Corrositivity (Saturation Index)	10/9/2012	-0.96	-.44 to -.96	Non-corrosive	N/A	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Foaming Agents (MBAS) ppm	1/03/2012	ND		500	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Odor-Threshold	1/10/2012	ND	ND	3.0	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Zinc (ppm)	Weekly	0.25	0.25 to 0.30	5.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	7/18/2012	250		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	4/10/2012	640		2200	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	4/10/2012	110		600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	4/10/2012	80		600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards-are established for aesthetic factors such as taste, odor, color, and not for health reasons. These standards are not mandatory.

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron	12/06/02	200.0000 UG/L	1 kpm	

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

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

<i>Treatment Technique</i> ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Treatment
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.5 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100% of samples met standards
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.06 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	ZERO

(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 earlier in this report.

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 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).

If you have any questions regarding this information, please call the City of Coalinga Water Treatment plant at 935-2981.