CITY OF COALINGA

2015
Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015

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 2015 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 (559) 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 Thursday 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

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of Coalinga** Report Date: May 18, 2016

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, 2015 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 Thursday of each month in the City Council Chambers at City Hall, 155 W. Durian Ave., 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.

Variances 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)

µS/cm: micro-Siemens per centimeter

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.) 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)	6/13/2012	37	<0.005	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/13/2012	35	0.3	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)	3/24/2015	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/24/2015	140	N/A	N/A	N/A	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**
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	12/2/2015	4.3	N/A	50**	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	12/2/2015	5.3	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Naturally occurring) (ppm)***	3/24/2015	ND	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO3) (ppm)	3/24/2015	3.1	N/A	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	2015	2.9	2.2 – 4.2	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
Chloramines (Distribution) (ppm)	2015	1.8	0.9 – 2.9	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

***State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.*

****Our water system treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.6 to 1.2 ppm with an optimum dose of 0.7 ppm. Our monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.12 to 1.48 with an average of 0.81 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.*

- **TTHM Monitoring (state Stage 2 D/DBPR)**

Contaminant (CCR units)	**MCL**	**PHG (or MCLG)**	**Average**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
TTHM (ppb)	80	N/A	**120.3** **110** **120** **113.7**	61 - 110	2015	**Yes**	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TTHM MCL	0.080 ppm			
MCL in CCR units	80 ppb			
Location	2015 TTHM Results (ppb)			
	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
Site 1	71	110	82	61
*Site 1 LRAA**	**120.3**	**110.3**	**95.8**	**81.0**
Site 2	70	110	74	67
*Site 2 LRAA**	**110.0**	**100.0**	**93.5**	**80.3**
Site 3	70	110	76	63
*Site 3 LRAA**	**120.0**	**112.5**	**94.0**	79.8
Site 4	71	110	79	61
Site 4 LRAA	**113.7**	**112.8**	**95.0**	**80.3**

* *Locational running annual averages 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 (CONT.)

- **HAA5 Monitoring (state Stage 2 D/DBPR)**

Contaminant (CCR units)	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Average	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	18.3	14 - 24	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

HAA5 MCL	0.060 ppm
MCL in CCR units	60 ppb

Location	2015 HAA5 Results (ppb)			
	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
Site 1	24	18	16	15
*Site 1 LRAA**	38.8	34.0	24.0	18.3
Site 2	24	18	14	14
*Site 2 LRAA**	33.0	26.7	23.5	17.5
Site 3	24	16	15	14
*Site 3 LRAA**	39.3	33.5	23.3	17.3
Site 4	22	18	14	14
Site 4 LRAA	38.7	33.5	23.3	17.0

**Locational running annual averages 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[(a)] (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	3/24/2015	**30***	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	3/24/2015	37	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold (units)	3/24/2015	1.3	N/A	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	3/24/2015	0.6	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	3/24/2015	330	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	3/24/2015	560	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	3/24/2015	82	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	3/24/2015	58	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

** (a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.*

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Tert-Butyl alcohol (TBA) (ppb)	3/24/2015	2.5	N/A	12	Some people who use water containing tert-butyl alcohol in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

*****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. The 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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.	2015	The City of Coalinga Water Treatment Facility has implemented new processes and altered treatment techniques 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)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	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 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	**92.2%***
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.55
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	1

(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**
Failure to meet Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	The City of Coalinga failed to properly adjust treatment techniques to changes in poor raw water quality.	September 2015	Treatment techniques were adjusted to correct this violation. The following month, October 2015, the turbidity was back in compliance.	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.