CITY OF COALINGA

The Sunny Side of the Valley

2018
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018

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 it 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 2017 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.

The 2018 Consumer Confidence Report and past yearly reports may be found on the City of Coalinga's Website at:

https://www.coalinga.com/210/Water-Quality-Reports

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2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

WHAT'S IN THIS REPORT?

This Annual Water Quality Report, prepared in cooperation with the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) - Division of Drinking Water, provides important information about Coalinga's water supply, water quality, and water delivery system. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data. Test results for Coalinga's 2018 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized on the following pages. It is important to read the messages regarding various water quality issues from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

THE CITY OF COALINGA SURFACE WATER FILTRATION PLANT

The City of Coalinga's water system receives its water from the San Luis Canal (California Aqueduct), which is then diverted approximately 9 miles through the Coalinga Canal, which is maintained by Westland's Water District. The City then provides conventional surface water treatment, with processes that include: Chemical pretreatment, Flocculation, Sedimentation, Filtration, Chlorine disinfection and Corrosion control. Then as a secondary disinfection, chloramination is used to maintain chlorine residual in the distribution system while reducing further production of disinfection byproducts. The maximum designed treated water production is 12 million gallons per day. The treated water is then pumped to five reservoirs with an estimated combined storage of 16 million gallons. These reservoirs supply The City of Coalinga, many of the surrounding commercial facilities, Oil fields, Pleasant Valley State Prison and The State Hospital.

It is our constant goal to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water. Water quality is tested in house daily and outsourced weekly to independent labs to ensure that we are meeting or exceeding all Federal and State regulations.

CALIFORNIA DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

The City of Coalinga completed the California Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program for water conveyed to The City of Coalinga Water Filtration Plant in June of 2003. The report goes into depth on the sources of water feeding the Sacramento- San Joaquin Delta, from which the California Aqueduct originates, and potential sources of contaminants; including municipal, industrial, agricultural, and naturally occurring salt water intrusion. A copy of the complete assessment is available for viewing at City Hall, 155 W. Durian Avenue, Coalinga CA 93210.

FACTS ABOUT DRINKING WATER STANDARDS
Under the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health were charged with the responsibility of setting and implementing safe drinking water standards. Congress reauthorized this act in 1996. There are 74 regulated contaminants and another 34 are subject to monitoring.
Fortunately, only a small number have ever been detected in Coalinga's water supply.

If You Have Any Questions about This Report
or concerning your water utility, please call
The City of Coalinga Public Works Director
at (559) 935-1533 X 137.
You may view previous Water Quality Reports at Coalinga.com

The City of Coalinga
also holds regular City Council Meetings
which are open to public participation on the
1st Thursday of every month.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S.
EPA/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).

YOUR CITY OF COALINGA PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES TEAM

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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,* 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* 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 U.S. EPA and the 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. The tables below 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

SOURCE WATER

CONTAMINANTS DETECTED WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

(Mandatory Health Related Standards)

Contaminant or constituent measured	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical source of contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	1/26/2018	0.1 (ppm)	1 (ppm)	0.6 (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppm)	1/26/2018	0.0013 (ppm)	0.01 (ppm)	0.004 (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	1/26/2018	0.038 (ppm)	1 (ppm) 2	2 (ppm)	
Fluoride	1/25/2018	0.092 (ppm)	(ppm)	2 (ppm)	
Nitrate (ppm)	1/26/2018	1 (ppm)	10 (ppm)	10 (ppm)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

CONTAMINANTS DETECTED WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

(Aesthetic Standards)

Contaminant or constituent measured	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical source of contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	1/25/2018	0.1 (ppm)	1 (ppm)	0.6 (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color (units)*	1/26/2018	20 units*	15 units	15 units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness (ppm)	1/26/2018	120 (ppm)	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Iron (ppm)	1/25/2018	0.19 (ppm)	0.3 (ppm)	0.3 (ppm)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	1/26/2018	0.014 (ppm)	0.05 (ppm)	0.05 (ppm)	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (ppm)	1/25/2018	0.0005 (ppm)	0.0005 (ppm)	None	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor Threshold (Units)	1/25/2018	2 units	3 units	3 units	Naturally-occurring organic materials

Sodium (ppm)	1/26/2018	66 (ppm)	None	None	Salt present in the water and is naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/25/2018	330 (ppm)	1000 (ppm)	1000 (ppm)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	1/25/2018	48 (ppm)	500 (ppm)	500 (ppm)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Turbidity (units)	1/25/2018	2.4 units	5 units	5 units	Soil runoff

*Color issue resolved through treatment process.

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant or constituent measured	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Tert-Butyl alcohol (TBA)	3/24/2015	2.5 (ppb)	12 (ppb)	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.

DETECTION OF CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Monitoring results for 2018 have shown that our source water contains <0.1 oocysts per Liter of water.
Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks.
However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing lifethreatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

State Mandated Information for Nitrate, Arsenic & Lead:

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health

effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead: 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 for30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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/lead.

TREATED WATER

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant or constituent measured	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	MCL	Typical source of contaminant
TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	2018	49.69 (ppb)	40-67 (ppb)	80 (ppb)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Location	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
Site 1	44	44	41	62
Site 1 LRAA	30.75	36.25	42	47.75
Site 2	45	48	40	64
Site 2 LRAA	30.25	37.5	42.5	49.29
Site 3	46	50	41	67
Site 3 LRAA	30.25	37.5	43.5	51
Site 4	49	47	41	66
Site 4 LRAA	31.25	37.5	43.5	50.75

Locational running averages (LRAA's) for quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table

Contaminant or constituent measured	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	MCL	Typical source of contaminant
HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	2018	14.25 (ppb)	11-21 (ppb)	60 (ppb)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Location	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
Site 1	14	20	11	13
Site 1 LRAA	10.825	13.5	13.75	14.5
Site 2	13	21	11	11
Site 2 LRAA	10.6	13.425	13.75	14
Site 3	14	21	11	12
Site 3 LRAA	10.575	13.575	13.85	14.5
Site 4	11	20	12	13
Site 4 LRAA	9.9	12.575	13.075	14

Locational running averages (LRAA's) for quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	No. of Samples Collected	Sample Date	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	PHG	No. of Schools requesting lead testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	26	6/15/2016	0.0012	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	11	6/15/2016	0.42	0	1.3	0.3	0	

DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a Month) 1	0	1 Positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform "*E. coli*"	(In the Year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCE

Turbidity Performance Standards (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 1.0 NTU for more than 8 consecutive hours. 3- Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.**
Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Filtration
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No.1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.24 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

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.

***In June of 2018 The City of Coalinga discontinued use of Fluoride in our treatment process.**