CITY OF COALINGA

The Sunny Side of the Valley

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

What's in This Report?

This Annual Water Quality Report, prepared in cooperation with the California State Water Resources Control 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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data. Test results for Coalinga's 2019 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 ,coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, disinfection and corrosion control. Chloramination is used as a secondary disinfectant in the distribution system, which helps limit the 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 all Federal and State regulations.

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of Coalinga System # 1010004** Report Date: 5/29/2020

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 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water

Name & general location of source(s): The City of Coalinga's water system receives water from the San Luis Canal (California Aqueduct), via the Coalinga Canal. The water treatment plant is located approximately 7 miles outside of city limits.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: June 2003, Report available City Hall 155 W Durian, Coalinga, CA 93210

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: City of Coalinga council meetings held the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month

For more information, contact: Kristi Anderson Phone: (559) 934-1533 ext. 150

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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*, 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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	3	1	1 positive monthly sample[(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	None	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	None	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	9/20/19	31	1.1	1	15	0.2	7	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/20/19	31	0.65		1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	1/28/19	91	91	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/28/19	140	140	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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
Aluminum (ppm)	1/28/2019	0.074	0.074	1.0	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment process.
Arsenic (ppb)	1/28/2019	2.0	2.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production waste
Barium (ppm)	1/28/2019	0.041	0.041	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/28/2019	0.074	0.074	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (As Nitrogen, N) (ppm)	1/28/2019	0.98	0.98	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	1/29/2019	72	19-72	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 haloacetic acid (ppb)	1/29/2019	17	1-17	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	1/28/2019	15	15	15		Naturally-occurring organic material
Iron (ppb)	1/28/2019	130	130	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	1/28/2019	15	15	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (Units)	1/28/2019	1	1	3		Naturally-occurring organic material
Turbidity (NTU)	1/28/2019	1.7	1.7	5		Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/28/2019	440	440	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1/28/2019	747	747	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	1/28/2019	150	150	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/28/2019	47	47	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Manganese (ppb)	6/28/2019	21	6.1-21.0	0.4	Leaching from natural deposits

Bromide (ppb)	12/13/2019	110	69-110	20	
TOC (ppb)	12/13/2019	2800	2200-2800	1000	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/2019	5.1	0.84-5.1	0.3	
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/2019	2.6	1.6-2.7	0.5	
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/2019	3.3	0.62-3.6	0.3	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/2019	5.3	0.89-5.5	0.3	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	6/28/2019	6.6	1.1-6.6	0.2	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/2019	0.64	0.35-0.80	0.3	
Tribromoacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/2019	3.0	2.6-3.0	2.0	
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	6/28/2019	3.4	0.81-3.4	0.5	

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 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. 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. 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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/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**
Total Coliform Rule	3 Routine samples during the month of June tested positive Total Coliform. More than one sample per month results in a	June 2019	Distribution system flushing and repeat sampling resulting in	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an

	violation for systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month		negative coliform samples.	indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

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)	
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 __1.0___ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed _1.0___ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.10 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(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.

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment. 1 Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions.

Routine distribution system flushing was conducted, and no further actions were required.