# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

**Water System Name:** I-5 & 198 Water System

**Report Date:** June 2025

**Type of Water Source(s) in Use:** Surface Water

**Name and General Location of Source(s):** California Aqueduct, via the Coalinga Canal

**Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:** Aqueduct water is recognized as moderately difficult to treat due to the low to moderate hardness, low alkalinity, rapidly variable temperature, and low to moderate turbidity. It has been observed that this water changes noticeably from the normal characteristics, and that these changes happen very rapidly and without warning. Temperature changes and pH variations of 7.5 to 9.5 are fairly commonplace. For a short duration, turbidity has been known to increase by as much as 300 percent. This water also experiences periodic algae growth. Reductions to agricultural allocations have greatly reduced flows through the aqueduct, combined with low reservoir levels, raw water has become increasingly difficult to treat.

**Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:** Please contact the office for an appointment. (559) 386-5829

**For More Information, Contact:** Matt Gomes (559) 816-7644

## About This Report

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse I-5 Property Services, Inc. a (559) 386-5829 para asistirlo en español.

## Terms Used in This Report

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| 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. |
| 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). |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Regulatory Action Level (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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) |

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

**Drinking Water Contaminants Detected**

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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli* | 0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) 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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | Range of Results | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 07-15-2022 – 07-18-2022 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 - 7.9 | 15 | 0.2 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 07-15-2022 – 07-18-2022 | 5 | 0.29 | 0 | 0 - 0.3 | 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) | 01-13-2015 | 80 | N/A | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 01-13-2015 | 130 | N/A | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chromium [hexavalent] (µg/L) | 12-19-2024 | 0.06 | N/A | 10 | 0.02 | Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile |
| Nitrate (mg/L) | 01-16-2024 | 0.63 | N/A | 10 (as N) | 10 (as N) | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L) | 07-16-2024 | 22 | 22 | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L) | 07-16-2024 | 29 | 29 | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (mg/L) | 01-2024 – 12-2024 | 1.35 | 0.75 – 1.35 | [4.0] | [4] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

**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) | 01-13-2015 | 15 | N/A | 15 | N/A | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Odor Threshold (units) | 01-13-2015 | 1 | N/A | 3 | N/A | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 01-13-2015 | 350 | N/A | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 01-16-2024 | 680 | N/A | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 01-13-2015 | 120 | N/A | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 01-13-2015 | 44 | N/A | 500 | N/A | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N/A | | | | | |

**Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 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. I-5 Property Services, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your building. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and others from the lead in your building plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your building plumbing and taking steps to reduce risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Matt Gomes at (559) 816-7644.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

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

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Violations | | | | |

**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: <br> 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. <br> 2 – Not exceed 0.3 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. <br> 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 | 0.09 |
| 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 Violation of a Surface Water TT**

**Table 9. Violation of Surface Water TT**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Violation | | | | |

**Summary Information for 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. If we had found coliforms, this would indicate 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 not required to conduct any Level 1 or Level 2 assessments.**

**Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.  Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms.  They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.  If *E. coli* bacteria is found, it indicates the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

**During the past year we were not required to conduct a Level 2 assessment due to *E. coli.***