

2025

**CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT**

DRINKING WATER



**FEATURING
CALENDAR YEAR 2024
WATER QUALITY RESULTS**

This report contains very important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

WWW.COALINGA.COM/367/WATER-TREATMENT-DISTRIBUTION

Si desea que le envíen una copia impresa del CCR 2025 a su dirección postal o desea hablar con alguien sobre el informe, favor de comunicarse con el Ayuntamiento al (559) 935-1533 para asistirlo en español.



CITY HALL
155 W. DURIAN AVENUE
COALINGA, CA 93210

OUR WATER SYSTEM

A MESSAGE FROM OUR TEAM

At the City of Coalinga, we are committed to delivering safe, high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. This report provides important information about the source, treatment, and safety of your drinking water, along with the other steps we are taking to ensure a reliable supply for years to come. Thank you for trusting us to provide this essential service; we remain dedicated to protecting your health and the community's water future.



WANT TO LEARN MORE?

The City of Coalinga's most recent Watershed Sanitary Survey was completed in February 2021, and its last Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted in June 2003. Based on the findings of these reports, the environment surrounding the source water supplied for treatment at the Coalinga Water Filtration Plant presents a low vulnerability for contamination. Further information can be found in the 2021 Watershed Sanitary Survey, which is available upon request at City Hall.

The City prepares an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years to support long-term water resource planning and ensure that reliable water supplies are available to meet both current and future demands. A Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is also developed to outline the City's response strategies during water shortages. The WSCP improves preparedness for droughts and other supply disruptions by describing the process used to address varying degrees of water shortages. We are currently preparing our 2025 UWMP and WSCP. The 2020 versions are available at <https://www.coalinga.com/484/2020-UWMP-and-WSCP>

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Want to get involved?

City of Coalinga Council Meetings are held the first and third Thursday of every month in the Council Chambers and can be viewed online via the City's YouTube page. Visit <https://www.coalinga.com/AgendaCenter/City-Council-5> for agenda and minutes for past and upcoming meetings.

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. A complete list of terms and definitions used in this report is available on the last page.

OUR WATER SOURCE

The City of Coalinga's water system receives and treats surface water from the San Luis Canal (California Aqueduct) via the Coalinga Canal. The Coalinga Water Filtration Plant is located approximately seven miles outside of city limits. Treated water is distributed to the City of Coalinga, oil fields, commercial facilities, and State facilities including the Prison and Hospital.

The San Luis Canal is a part of the California State Water Project (SWP). The SWP is a water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pumping plants that extends more than 700 miles across the state of California from the mountains of Plumas County in the Feather River watershed to Lake Perris in Riverside County.



COALINGA WATER FILTRATION PLANT

The City of Coalinga's Water Filtration Plant has a nominal production capacity of 12 million gallons per day (MGD). Raw water from the Coalinga Canal is diverted to the plant through an intake structure in the Canal. The overall treatment process consists of chemical pretreatment, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, corrosion and pH control, and chlorine disinfection. For more information, visit: <https://www.coalinga.com/160/Water-Treatment>



WATER MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE



OUR LABORATORY

The City of Coalinga uses a combination of advanced technology and hands-on testing to ensure the water we provide is safe and of the highest quality. Throughout the treatment process, online sensors continuously monitor key water quality indicators in real time. In addition, a variety of water quality analyses are run at our laboratory facility located on-site at the Water Filtration Plant. To monitor and verify the quality of water delivered to your tap, we conduct routine sampling and field testing at multiple locations across the distribution system network.

For more specialized testing, select samples are sent to certified external laboratories for analysis. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants, such as lead and copper, less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

SMART WATER METERS

We are in the process of installing smart meters throughout our water distribution system. These advanced meters can detect potential leaks and send automatic alerts, helping prevent water loss. They also track water usage in short intervals, allowing you to view your consumption by the hour, day, or month through an online portal. With this real-time information, you can better understand your water use, spot unusual patterns, and make informed decisions to conserve water and save money.

Interested in applying for a smart meter?

Visit <https://www.coalinga.com/485/Smart-Water-Meters> for more information.

FLUSHING

Our water distribution system is a complex system of five storage tanks, two booster stations, and several miles of pipelines that deliver drinking water to approximately 4,000 service connections throughout the community. Water main flushing is a necessary part of operating and maintaining a drinking water distribution system to ensure high-quality drinking water, especially when chloramines are used for disinfection. We conduct a routine quarterly flushing program (or as frequently as required) to mitigate the potential for any nitrification-related or taste and odor water quality issues within our system. For more information, visit:

<https://www.coalinga.com/476/Distribution-Flushing>.



EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 and removing lead pipes in our distribution system, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. 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 two 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

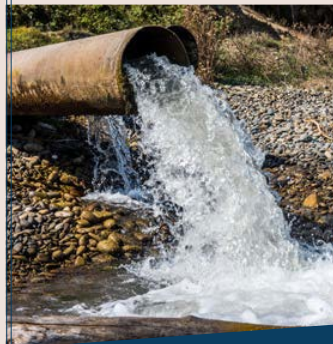
DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive 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.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS):

PFAS are widely used, long-lasting chemicals that break down very slowly over time. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they are found in many different consumer, commercial, and industrial products including non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, and firefighting foams. The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) requires sample collection for 29 of these chemicals to provide the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with new data that will improve the agency's understanding of the frequency that these chemicals, and lithium, are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels.



PROTECTING YOUR HEALTH

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 **(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 **(800) 426-4791**.

CHLORAMINE DISINFECTANT

Drinking water provided to the City of Coalinga is disinfected using chloramination. Although people and animals can safely drink chloraminated water, chloramine must be removed or neutralized for some special users, including some business and industrial customers, kidney dialysis patients, and customers with fish and amphibious pets. More information on chloramine is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/chloramines-drinking-water>.



PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

CLARITY	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water	
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU	--	0.2	--	Soil runoff	
	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	--	100%	--	Soil runoff	
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS	MCL	MCLG	Positive Detections in 2024	Months in Violation	Typical Source in Drinking Water	
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT = 1 Positive Monthly Sample	0	3	1* (January)	Naturally present in the environment	
<i>E. coli</i>	TT ^(a)	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive, or system failed to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample, or system failed to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .						
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	UNITS	MRDL	MRDLG	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	mg/L	4 (as Cl ₂)	4 (as Cl ₂)	2.5 (highest RAA)	0.75-3.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine	mg/L	4 (as Cl ₂)	4 (as Cl ₂)	2.0 (highest RAA)	0-2.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS	UNITS	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	80	--	43 (highest LRAA)	23-52	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	µg/L	60	--	15 (highest LRAA)	10-19	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	TT	--	2.3	1.1-4.6	Various natural and manmade sources
INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.6	0.09	--	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	0.2	--	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	10	0.2	0.08	--	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	0.5	--	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	2.5	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	0	4.3 ^(b)	--	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
(b) Last detected in December 2015						
LEAD AND COPPER - RESIDENTIAL	UNITS	AL	PHG	90th Percentile Level Detected	Sites Exceeding AL	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Lead	µg/L	15	0.2	ND	0/31	Internal plumbing system corrosion; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.3	0.8	0/31	Internal plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Every three years, residences are sampled and tested for lead and copper at the tap. The most recent set of samples (31 residences) was collected on August 17, 2022. Copper was detected in 25 samples; none exceeded the AL. Lead was not detected at or above the detection limits for the purposes of reporting. No lead sampling was requested by any schools serviced by the City of Coalinga.

*Any constituent that exceeded the MCL, MRDL, TT, or regulatory AL is shown in bold and with an asterisk. More information on an exceedance can be found on the last page of the CCR.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS) — AESTHETICS

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	SMCL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Chloride	mg/L	500	120	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color, Apparent	Color Units	15	12	5-15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	µg/L	300	170	--	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	µg/L	50	18	--	Leaching from natural deposits
pH	pH Units	6.5-8.5	7.2	6.7-7.6	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	630	--	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500	40	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000	370	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	2.7	--	Soil runoff
Zinc	mg/L	5	0.31	0.2-0.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	SMCL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Calcium	mg/L	--	18.7	15-22	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index)	--	--	10.8	--	An aggressive index value of 10-11.9 is considered moderately corrosive
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	--	120	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits of minerals
Magnesium	mg/L	--	15	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; agricultural runoff
Orthophosphate (as PO4)	mg/L	--	0.3	0.2-0.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; agricultural runoff
Potassium	mg/L	--	4	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	--	75	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	--	73	55-92	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits of minerals

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS — USEPA UCMR5

CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Lithium	µg/L	9	ND	--	Naturally-occurring metal; Used as pharmaceuticals, electrochemical cells, batteries
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	µg/L	0.004	ND	--	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	µg/L	0.004	ND	--	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories
All other 27 PFAS	µg/L	Varies	ND	--	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories

Coliforms, naturally present bacteria in the environment, 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 an assessment to identify and correct any problems that were found. During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment in January. One Level 1 assessment was completed, and no corrective actions were required. We are proud to report that our system did not have any other water quality standard violations in 2024.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report or to request a copy, please contact Jared Salona, Chief Plant Operator, at (559) 341-9613.

DEFINITIONS

Level 1 Assessment	Study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as economically and technologically feasible
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, set by the U.S. EPA
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health
Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)	Lowest measurable concentration of a contaminant that, with 95% confidence, is achievable by at least 75% of laboratories nationwide using a specified analytical method
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)	Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, set by the California EPA
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	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 aesthetic qualities of drinking water, such as taste, odor, or appearance
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)	Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

UNITS OF MEASURE

MFL	Million fibers per liter
mg/L	Milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)
ND	Not detectable at testing limit
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
µg/L	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)