

2026

**CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT**

DRINKING WATER



**FEATURING
CALENDAR YEAR 2025
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 se le envíe por correo una copia imprimirá en español del CCR de este año a su dirección postal, o si desea hablar con alguien sobre el informe, comuníquese con la Ciudad de Coalinga en el Ayuntamiento, ubicado en 155 W Durian Ave, Coalinga, CA 93210, o llame al (559) 935-1533 para recibir asistencia.



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 2022, 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 2022 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, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data. Last year, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. 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 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, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's 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 the City of Coalinga at (559) 341-9613. 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>

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

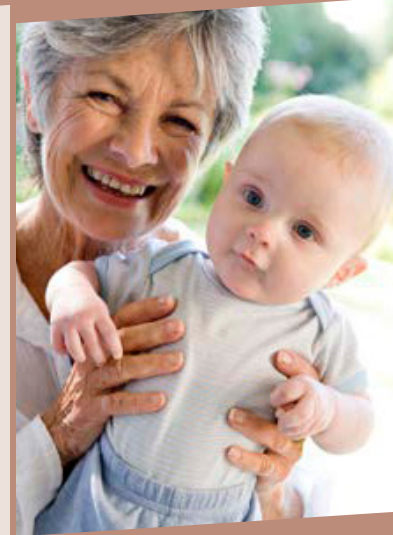
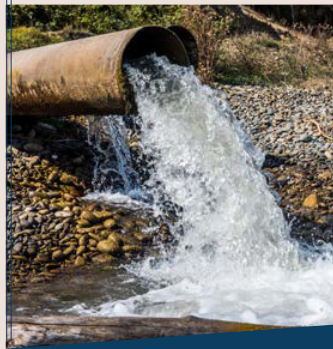
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.

To ensure 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 to 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	Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU		--	0.19 (Maximum)	0.02-0.19	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	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	TT ^(a)		0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine 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	Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	mg/L	4 (as Cl ₂)	4 (as Cl ₂)	1.8 (highest RAA)	1.2-2.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine	mg/L	4 (as Cl ₂)	4 (as Cl ₂)	2.2 (highest RAA)	1.2-2.7	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS	UNITS	MCL	PHG	Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	80	--	43.8 (highest LRAA)	31-51	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	µg/L	60	--	14.8 (highest LRAA)	11-17	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	TT	--	2.4	1.2-4.5	Various natural and man-made sources
INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.6	0.08	--	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	0.2 ^(b)	--	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	2.5 ^(c)	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	10	0.02	0.1	--	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium by natural processes and human activities
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	0.6	--	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
(b) Last detected in March 2024 (c) Last detected in December 2024						
LEAD AND COPPER — RESIDENTIAL	UNITS	AL	PHG	90th Percentile Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Lead	µg/L	15	0.2	ND	--	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.3	0.25	ND-0.7	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 September 4, 2025. Copper was detected in 25 samples; none exceeded the AL. Lead was not detected at or above the detection limits in any samples; no samples exceeded the AL. No lead sampling was requested by any schools serviced by the City of Coalinga.

In October 2024, the City of Coalinga conducted a service line inventory and determined that there are no lead service lines in our distribution system. The inventory is available at <https://ca-coalinga.civicplus.com/DocumentCenter/View/2487/LCR-Statement>

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS) — AESTHETICS

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	SMCL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Chloride	mg/L	500	82.0	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color, Apparent	Color Units	15	10.0	--	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	µg/L	300	110	--	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
pH	pH Units	6.5-8.5	7.3	6.9-7.9	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	470	--	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500	30.0	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000	240	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	mg/L	5	0.32	0.25-0.37	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	--	19.0	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index)	--	--	11.5	--	An aggressive index value of 10-11.9 is considered moderately corrosive
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	--	95.0	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits of minerals
Magnesium	mg/L	--	12.0	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; agricultural runoff
Orthophosphate (as PO ₄)	mg/L	--	0.3	0.2-0.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; agricultural runoff
Potassium	mg/L	--	3.2	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	--	52.0	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	--	75.9	61.0-91.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits of minerals

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS — USEPA UCMR5

CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL/MRL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Lithium	µg/L	9	ND	--	Naturally-occurring metal; used as pharmaceuticals, electrochemical cells, and batteries
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	4	ND	--	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	4	ND	--	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories
All other 27 PFAS	ng/L	Varies	ND	--	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories

DEFINITIONS

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 health risk
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, MRDLs, and TTs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting 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
ng/L	Nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)
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)

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

