



CITY OF CALISTOGA

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR DRINKING WATER QUALITY 2025

Published June 2026

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Kimball Reservoir collects raw water and sends it to the city-operated Kimball Water Treatment Plant, where it is treated and sent to Calistoga customers.

The City of Napa treats and wheels Calistoga's State water supply. The State water supply comes from the Sacramento Delta at Barker Slough (BS). This water is pumped from BS to Jamieson Canyon Water Treatment Plant (WTP) where it is treated by the City of Napa and sent up to Calistoga. Occasionally, the City of Napa will supply Calistoga with water from Lake Hennessey's WTP as our source.



30% ±

from Kimball Reservoir

70% ±

from City of Napa
North Bay Aqueduct
(Delta/Hennessey)

CONTAMINANTS POTENTIALLY PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

The sources of 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 human activity.



Inorganic components, such as salts and metals, which occur naturally, or from urban runoff, industrial waste, petroleum production, mining or farming.



Microbes such as viruses and bacteria from sewage, septic systems, wildlife and livestock



Pesticides and herbicides from agriculture, urban runoff or residential use.



Radioactive contaminants, either naturally-occurring or resulting from petroleum production or mining activities.



Organic chemicals such as volatile organic compounds from gas stations, petroleum production, urban runoff, agriculture, and septic systems.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF KNOWN CONTAMINANTS

Kimball Reservoir (June 2016): Wild animals, geological hazards and fires.
Lake Hennessey, and Sacramento Delta:
See City of Napa Consumer Confidence Report

DRINKING WATER HEALTH INFORMATION

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.

The US EPA and Sate Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration and California law regulate contaminants in bottled water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants: receiving chemotherapy, organ transplant, immunocompromised, autoimmune disease, some elderly and infants.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US EPA's Safe Drinking water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

LEAD IN HOME PLUMBING

The City of Calistoga is not aware of any public lead service lines; however, older home plumbing on the private side may contain lead materials. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

The City of Calistoga is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing.

When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 1-2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. You may wish to collect the flushed water to water plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may have your water tested.

BENEFITS OF CHLORINATION

As required by the City's state permit, chlorine is used to protect water as it travels from treatment plants to consumers' taps. Chlorine disinfection is highly beneficial because it effectively kills bacteria, viruses, and other harmful microorganisms in water, ensuring it is safe to drink. This method has been used for over a century and is considered one of the most important advances in public health. Both City of Napa and Calistoga water sources use chlorination for disinfection.

CITY OF CALISTOGA

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

TABLE 1: RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	HIGHEST NUMBER OF DETECTIONS (YEAR)	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS	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 are either *E.coli* positive or the 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: RESULTS FOR LEAD & COPPER

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	AL	PHG	TYPICAL CONTAMINANT SOURCE
Lead (ppb)	9/20/2022	20	ND	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/20/2022	20	0.41	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3: RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (WITH UNITS)	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL CONTAMINANT SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	4/8/2025	4.2 mg/L	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water typically occurs naturally
Hardness (ppm)	4/8/2025	65 mg/L	NA	None	None	Typically occurs naturally; sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium

TABLE 4: DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (WITH UNITS)	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDL) [MRDLG]	TYPICAL CONTAMINANT SOURCE
Chlorine	Daily	1.4 mg/L	0.7 to 2.0 mg/L	[MRDL = 4.0 (AS Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4.0 (AS Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment of bacteria and other pathogens
Control of DBP Precursors Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Monthly	1.7 mg/L	1.2 to 2.2 mg/L	TT	NA	Various natural and man-made sources
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic acids) (µg/L)	Quarterly	44.64 µg/L	28.4 to 74.5 µg/L	60 µg/L	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (µg/L)	Quarterly	52.1 µg/L	15-119.4 µg/L	80 µg/L	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (WITH UNITS)	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION S	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL CONTAMINANT SOURCE
Chloride	4/8/2025	2.7 mg/L	NA	500 mg/L	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits or seawater influence
Color	4/8/2025	8.3 units	7-10 units	15 units	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor	4/8/2025	17.7 units	14-25 units	15 units	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids	4/8/2025	130 mg/L	NA	1,000 mg/L	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	4/8/2025	160 µmhos/cm	NA	1,600 µS/cm	NA	Substances that form ions in the water; seawater influence
Sulfate	4/8/2025	13 mg/L	NA	500 mg/L	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits and/or industrial waste

TABLE 7: VIOLATION OF AN MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING & REPORTING REQUIREMENT

VIOLATION	EXPLANATION	DURATION	CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN	HEALTH EFFECTS
Odor	Naturally-occurring organic materials	1 quarter	None – this is an aesthetic standard	None – this is an aesthetic standard

TABLE 10: SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	Conventional Filtration
TURBIDITY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	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 #1	100%
HIGHEST SINGLE TURBIDITY MEASUREMENT DURING THE YEAR	0.18 NTU
NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS OF ANY SURFACE WATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS	0

TABLE 11: VIOLATION OF SURFACE WATER TREATMENT TECHNIQUE

VIOLATION	EXPLANATION	DURATION	ACTIONS TAKEN	HEALTH EFFECTS
None	NA	NA	NA	NA

Results are from the calendar year, January to December 2025. Tables 1-5 list all of the drinking water contaminants 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 the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not frequently change. Some data is more than a year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is marked with an *. Tables 10 and 11 are specific to districts that use surface water as a drinking water source.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
mg/L: milligrams per liter
µg/L: micrograms per liter
MCL: maximum contaminant level (required)
SMCL: secondary maximum contaminant level (voluntary) for contaminants that affect color, odor and taste
MRDL: maximum residual disinfectant level
MRDLG: maximum residual disinfectant level goal
µmhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter; measurement of conductivity of water

TON: threshold odor number
ND: not detected with available testing methods
PDWS: primary drinking water standards; MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements
PHG: public health goal; the level of a contaminant below which there are no known or expected health risks. PHGs are set by the state Environmental Protection Agency
AL: regulatory action level; a water system must follow specific protocol if the contaminant concentration exceeds the AL
SDWS: secondary drinking water standards; MCLs for contaminants that affect odor, color and taste; not a health risk at MCL

TT: treatment technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
DBP: disinfection byproduct
NTU: measurement of turbidity (cloudiness) as a marker of water quality
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 study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform have been found in the water system
Level 2 Assessment: A detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine why (if possible) an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria is recurrent in the water system

About This Report

City of Calistoga staff 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.

City Council Meetings

The City of Calistoga encourages citizens to participate in City Council meetings. The meetings are held every three weeks on Tuesday at 6:00 p.m. For meeting details, visit:
<https://calistoga.civicweb.net/Portal/MeetingTypeList.aspx>.
For More Information, Contact: City Clerk Yudiana Galvan at 707-942-2807.

Importance of This Report in Five Non-English Languages
(Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Spanish: Este reporte tiene información muy importante sobre su agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, contacte a la Ciudad de Calistoga en 707-942-2804.

Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 金宝水库以获得中文的帮助: 707-942-2828.

Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Lungsod ng Calistoga o tumawag sa 707-942-2828 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên Thành phố của hệ thống Calistoga tại 707-942-2828 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Lub nroog Calistoga ntawm 707-942-2828 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.



CITY OF CALISTOGA
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