

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF LINDSAY

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 – December 31, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the domestic drinking water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source comes from surface water via the Friant Kern Canal and three groundwater wells, Well Nos. 11, 14 and 15. Well No. 11 was not in service during 2025. Well 14 and Well 15 have been used more during times of limited access to Friant-Kern Canal delivered water. Well 14 continues to detect DBCP but the results remain below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Chlorination is provided at each well. Surface water treatment is conventional filtration with chlorination.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells of the City of Lindsay water system in May, 2002. The City uses groundwater as a source of supply to augment the surface water supply during the summer months of high demand and to meet system needs during those winter months when the Friant-Kern Canal is shut down for maintenance and repair. City groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer; pesticide and/or herbicide applications; and landfills and/or dumps. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: wells (agricultural/irrigation); and waste lagoons (liquid wastes). A sanitary survey report for the Friant-Kern Canal water supply has also been completed. An update to this report was completed in 2019. A copy of the complete assessment and sanitary survey report may be viewed at the City offices. If you would like a summary of the assessment or sanitary survey report sent to you or if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dario Dominguez, Director of City Services, at (559) 562-7102, ext. 4.

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m., in the City Council Chambers located at 251 E. Honolulu Street in Lindsay.

The following are definitions of some of the 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 (USEPA). 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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting 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: State Board permission 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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. N/A: Not applicable 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 picograms per liter (pg/L) pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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.

Constituents that may be present in source water to contamination levels 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 which 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, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board/DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. US Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The Tables below lists all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent samplings for the constituent. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board/DDW allows us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are therefore more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES				
Treatment Technique	Turbidity Performance Standards (TPS)	Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met TPS	Number of Months in Violation	Highest single turbidity measurement during the year
Conventional Filtration Treatment with Chlorination	Turbidity of the filtered water must: Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.	100%	0	0.27
Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.				

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants			MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Water Supply (Distribution System)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation			
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Water Sources (Groundwater Wells)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates (of Detections)			
E. coli	(In the year) 0	Not Applicable	0	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. E. Coli/Fecal Coliform: E. coli/Fecal coliforms are bacteria whose presence indicate that water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. The City collects 4 samples per week in the water supply (distribution) system. The City collects weekly samples at each water well (water sources) when in use.					

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	2023/2024/2025	236	8.5 to 760	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	2023/2024/2025	75	2.2 to 240	Generally found in ground and surface water

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	0	2016/2022/2025	2.6	1.77 to 6.29	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5 (Combined Radium)	0.019	2025	0.17	0.07 to 0.55	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)		0.05	2025	0.005	ND to 0.148	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2022	0.69	0.7 to 8.0	Erosion of natural deposits

TEST RESULTS (A)						
Lead and Copper Rule	No. of samples collected	PHG	Action Level	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 9/17/2024	60	2	15	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 9/17/2024	60	0.3	1.3	0.11	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEAD Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in water service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Lindsay is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from the water system, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. The City of Lindsay has completed an inventory of the water service lines and has not identified any lead service lines in the water system. The service line inventory is publicly available at the City of Lindsay, 251 E. Honolulu Street in Lindsay. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. If present, lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed) and young children. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk, including: - Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flushing your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes; - Using only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water; - Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Lindsay at 559-562-7102 ext 4. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .						

Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Precursors				
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	MCL	MCLG	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Source Water	TT	N/A	1.5 to 2.2	Various natural and manmade sources
Treated Water	TT	N/A	1.3 to 1.9	Various natural and manmade sources

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range (C)	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2023/2024/2025	2.2	ND to 3.0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1	2	2023/2024/2025	0.216	ND to 0.49	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Hexavalent) (ppb)	10	0.02	2024/2025	1.0	ND to 3.3	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	2023/2024/2025	0.05	ND to 0.13	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	2025	2.4	ND to 8.1 (D)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	2023/2024/2025	1.0	ND to 2.0	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	2023/2024/2025	2.1	ND to 2.3	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range (C)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	500	2024/2025	233	1.1 to 840 (E)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15	2023/2024/2025	6.9	ND to 10	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	300	2023/2024/2025	70	ND to 89	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	2024/2025	864	29 to 2900 (E)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	2023/2024/2025	13.5	ND to 41	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	2024/2025	571	32 to 2100 (E)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	5	2023/2024/2025	0.89	0.16 to 1.1	Soil runoff

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Sample Date	Running Annual Average (9 sites)	Range (C)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	2025	10.6 to 82.8 (F)	5.2 to 135.2 (F)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids](ppb)	60	N/A	2025	6.0 to 60.9 (G)	6 to 99.3(G)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine as Cl ₂ (ppm)	[4.0]	[4]	2025	0.94	0.4 to 1.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals

DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range (C)	Typical Source of Contamination
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	200	3	2023/2024 /2025	11.1	ND to 51 (K)	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt)	5	0.7	2024/2025	ND	N/A	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides

INITIAL MONITORING FOR PER AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)						
Constituent (and reporting units)	Notification Level	Response Level	Sample Date	Average Level Detected (H)	Range (C)	Typical Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ppt)	None	None	8/13/2025	2.2	ND to 2.4	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	None	None	8/13/2025	2.3	ND to 2.5	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	500	5,000	8/13/2025	3.0	ND to 3.9	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	3.0	10	8/13/2025	2.0	ND to 2.0	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	4.0	10	8/13/2025	6.6 (I)	4.7 to 8.4 (I)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	4.0	40	8/13/2025	9.4 (J)	9.3 to 9.5 (J)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
PFAS are manmade substances that have been synthesized for their water and liquid resistance properties. They have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. Please note that there are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. Scientific research suggests that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health outcomes. Research is still ongoing to determine how exposure to these different PFAS chemicals occurs and how they can affect human health. The USEPA established primary drinking water standard MCLs for PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and PFHxS (10 ppt) on April 26, 2024. Regulatory compliance with primary PFAS MCLs begins in April, 2029. The State Water Board/DDW mandated Initial Monitoring for PFAS to establish subsequent routine PFAS monitoring requirements. Notification Level: The concentration of a PFAS which, if exceeded, triggers reporting of the result in the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Response Level: The concentration of a PFAS which, if exceeded triggers other requirements that a water system must follow.						

- (A) Results reported due to regulatory requirement or detection of a constituent.
- (B) The weighted average reflects the quantity of water provided from each source of supply, be it groundwater (wells) and/or surface water along with the representative concentration for a particular constituent.
- (C) Results reported include amounts that are less than the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board/DDW) required detection level for this constituent.
- (D) ABOUT NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L (as N) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels as N that are above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
- (E) ABOUT SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Chloride, Specific Conductance and Total Dissolved Solids were found in the source waters at levels exceeding the Secondary MCLs. These MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor or appearance of drinking water and/or the staining of plumbing fixtures, such as tubs and sinks, and clothing while washing. The elevated levels are typically due to naturally occurring organic materials and/or leaching of natural deposits.
- (F) ABOUT TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs): Some people who drink water containing Total Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (G) ABOUT HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5s): Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (H) Testing of groundwater supplies only: Well No. 14 and Well No. 15.
- (I) ABOUT PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA): Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
- (J) ABOUT PERFLUOROCTANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS): Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
- (K) ABOUT DBCP: Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about constituents, contaminant levels and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1/800/426-4791 or their website <https://www.epa.gov/dwreqinfo/drinking-water-regulations>.

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 and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1/800/426-4791.