

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF WOODLAKE

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 excellent 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 came from seven (7) groundwater wells in 2025. The City operates chlorination and sand separator systems and uses SCADA for the water system, which continues to provide improved water management citywide.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells of the City of Woodlake water system in August, 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer and pesticide and/or herbicide applications. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: airport maintenance and/or fueling areas. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at City of Woodlake, 350 N. Valencia Blvd., Woodlake, California. If you would like a summary of the assessment sent to you or if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Emmanuel Llamas, Community Development Director, at 559/564-8055.

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings. They are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m., at the Woodlake Community Center, 145 N. Magnolia St. in Woodlake.

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 *E. coli* 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)

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 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 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. U.S. 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 on the following pages list 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 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 Source (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 12 to 15 samples each month in the water supply (distribution) system. The City collects monthly samples at each operational water well (source).

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) (2024)	20	0.2	15	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2024)	20	0.3	1.3	0.096	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 Woodlake 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 Woodlake 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 Woodlake, 350 N. Valencia in Woodlake.

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 Woodlake at 559-564-8055. 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>.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	2020/2023/2025	3.0	1.29 to 5.86	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2001/2024	1.5	1.28 to 1.83	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	5 (Combined Radium)	0.05	2005/2018/2025	0.19	0.025 to 0.79	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)		0.019	2018/2025	0.21	ND to 0.553	Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	2023/2024	120	65 to 160	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	2023/2024	17	13 to 22	Generally found in ground and surface water

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range(B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2023/2024	2.6	ND to 4.1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	2023/2024	60	ND to 83	Discharges of oil drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Hexavalent) (ppb)	10	0.02	2024/2025	0.36	ND to 0.61 (C)	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 manufacturing facilities
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	2023/2024	0.16	0.12 to 0.23	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	2025	3.3	ND to 8.7 (D)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Constituent	MCL	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	500	2023/2024	10.7	5.8 to 19	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper (ppb)	1000	2023/2024/2025	5	ND to 8	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives
Foaming Agents (ppb)	500	2023/2024	50	ND to 62	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	300	2023/2024/2025	47	ND to 220 (E)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	50	2023/2024	21	ND to 24	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	2023/2024	317	210 to 430	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Sulfate (ppm)	500	2023/2024	9.4	2.7 to 21	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	2023/2024	213	97 to 280	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	2023/2024/2025	0.39	ND to 1.1(F)	Soil runoff

DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES

Constituent	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (G) (ppt)	5	0.7	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) (H)

Constituent (and reporting units)	Notification Level	Response Level	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (C)	Typical Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	500	5,000	8/14/2025	2.2	ND TO 3.2	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	8/14/2025	2.0	ND to 2.1 (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	8/14/2025	2.4	ND TO 5.0 (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.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG	MCLG [MRDLG]	Sample Date	Running Annual Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	6/19/2025	< 3.6	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	6/19/2025	< 2	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine as CL2 (ppm)	[4.0]	N/A	[4]	2025	0.90	0.82 to 0.92	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose or stomach

(A) Results reported due to regulatory requirement or detection of a constituent.

- (B) 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 contaminant.
- (C) ABOUT HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM: Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (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: Iron was found at levels approaching the Secondary MCLs. These MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. The elevated levels are typically due to naturally occurring organic materials.
- (F) ABOUT TURBIDITY: Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
- (G) ABOUT 1,2,3-TCP: Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (H) Testing required for Well Nos 9 and 13 only.
- (I) ABOUT PERFLUOROOCTANOIC 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) **PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC 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.

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/dwreginfo/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.

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APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	City of Woodlake
Water System Number:	5410020

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Emmanuel Hervas	Title: Community Development Director
Signature: Emmanuel Hervas	Date: 6/30/2026
Phone number: 559 564 8055	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www. Cityofwoodlake.com
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
Woodlake City Hall; Woodlake Community Center

- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www. *City of Woodlake.com*
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification
requirement of
section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.*