

2020 Consumer Confidence Report



CITY OF COALINGA

The Sunny Side of the Valley

Water System Information

City of Coalinga

Report Date: June 2021

The City of Coalinga's water system receives and treats surface water from the San Luis Canal (California Aqueduct), via the Coalinga Canal. The water treatment plant is located approximately 7 miles outside of city limits.

The City of Coalinga's last Drinking Water Source Assessment was June 2003, the report is available at City Hall 155 W Durian, Coalinga, CA 93210. (559) 935-1533.

City of Coalinga council meetings held the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month

For more information about this report, or to request a copy please contact the Chief Plant Operator: Jared Salona at (559) 404-0967.

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, 2020, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse The City of Coalinga a 155 W Durian St. Coalinga, Ca 93210 (559) 935-1533 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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 (U.S. EPA).
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 and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The 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 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.
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.
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)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1 through 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were 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 us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	1	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/20/19	31	1.1	*1	15	0.2	7	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/20/19	31	0.65	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	1/7/2020	0.91	0.91	10.0	10.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage;
Barium (ppm)	1/7/2020	0.037	0.037	1.0	2.0	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2020	50.3	40-60	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2020	16	14-20	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	3/17/2006	0.29		5.0	0	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and alpha/beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	12/02/2015	5.3	5.3	15	0	
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	2.8	0.84-2.8	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Table 4. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	1/7/2020	48	48	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/7/2020	100	100	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	1/7/2020	65	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/7/2020	33	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Electrical Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	1/7/2020	420	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/7/2020	250	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	1/7/2020	15	n/a	15	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (Units)	1/7/2020	1	n/a	3	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	1/7/2020	150	n/a	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	1/7/2020	14	n/a	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Manganese (ppb)	6/28/19	21	6.1-21.0	0.4	We are required by regulations to monitor for certain unregulated contaminants. This is helpful to the USEPA and DDW for tracking the location of contaminants and whether there is a need for stricter regulations.
Bromide (ppb)	12/13/19	110	69-110	20	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/19	5.1	0.84-5.1	0.3	
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/19	2.6	1.6-2.7	0.5	
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/19	3.3	0.62-3.6	0.3	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/19	5.3	0.89-5.5	0.3	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/19	6/28/19	6.6	1.1-6.6	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/19	0.64	0.35-0.80	0.3	
Tribromoacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/19	3.0	2.6-3.0		
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	12/13/19	3.4	0.81-3.4	0.5	

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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 but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 2 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
*Failure to remove required amount of total organic carbon (TOC)	On 4/7/20, we collected samples for TOC before and after our treatment process to determine the percentage of TOC we were removing. Results showed that we were removing 25.6 percent of the TOC. We are required to remove 35 percent of the TOC. Although we failed to remove to required amount of TOC, we maintained compliance because compliance is based on a running annual average.	1 Month	We examined our treatment processes to see if we could improve our removal of TOC. We made some adjustments to our process on 4/15/20. Samples collected after that time show that we are able to achieve 35 percent removal.	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Contaminant	MCL	PHG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0.19 NTU	N/A	2020	No	Soil runoff
	TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	N/A			

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and 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 assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year there were no assessments required.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year there were no assessments required.