CITY OF AVENAL

"OASIS IN THE SUN GATEWAY TO THE COAST"

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Avenal

Report Date: June 12th, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): California Aqueduct, Avenal Cutoff Rd.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The last assessment was conducted March 2026. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Vehicular traffic, recreational activities, influent drainages and storm water runoff.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: City council meetings are held at the Avenal Theater on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month

For More Information, Contact: Ronald Brumley, Utilities Director (559) 386-5766.

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.

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

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Avenal, (559) 386-5766 para asistirlo en español.

Language in 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: City of Avenal, (559)386-5766

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of Avenal, 919 Skyline Blvd. Avenal, CA 93204 o tumawag sa (559) 386-5766 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ City of Avenal tại (559) 386-5766 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Avenal ntawm (559) 386-5766 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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 *E. coli* 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)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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 concentration 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total coliform Bacteria	1	0	TT= 2 or more samples in any month	0	Naturally present in the environment

(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*.

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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/21/25-7/25/25	30	0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/21/25-7/25/25	30	.200	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. 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)	10-14-25	85	85	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10-14-25	100	100	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum(ug/L)	10-14-25	ND	ND	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Gross Alpha(pCi/L)	1-13-26	1.86	1.86	15	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	10/18/17	<4	<4	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
TTHM's(ug/L) (Total trihalomethanes)	1/14/25-10/14/25	58.62	37-85	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ug/L) Sum of 5 haloacetic acids	1/14/25-10/14/25	21.68	15-28	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (mg/L) total Chlorine	1/7/25-12/30/25	2.08	0.8-3.0	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (mg/L) Free chlorine	1/7/25-12/30/25	0.74	0.12-1.32	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Hexavalent Chromium(ug/L)	10-14-25	0.1	0.1	10	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (PPT)	2/14/23-11/7/23	ND	ND	4.0	0	Runoff/leaching from industrial process or chemical factories
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (PPT)	2/14/23-11/7/23	ND	ND	4.0	0	Runoff/leaching from industrial process or chemical factories
All other 27 PFAS	2/14/23-11/7/23	ND	ND	Varies	0	Runoff/leaching from industrial process or chemical factories
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	1/13/26	0.0325	0.0325	3	0	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	1/13/26	0.030	0.030	~	0	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Combined Radium 226+228 (pCi/L)	1/13/26	0.0625	0.0625	5	0	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Uranium, Radiological (pCi/L)	1/13/26	<0.67	<0.67	20	0	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

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
Aluminum(ug/L)	10-14-25	ND	ND	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride (mg/L)	10-14-25	150	150	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (color units)	10-14-25	6.8	6.8	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	10-14-25	710	710	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index)	10-14-25	10.6	10.6	~	N/A	An aggressive index value of 10-11.9 is considered moderately corrosive
PH	10-14-25	7.1	7.1	6.5-8.5	N/A	Low PH; bitter metallic taste; corrosion. High PH; slippery feel; soda taste; deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	10-14-25	45	45	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	10-14-25	390	390	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	10-14-25	<0.30	<0.30	5.0	N/A	Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Lithium (ug/L)	2/14/23-11/7/23	ND	ND	_	Naturally-occurring metal; used as pharmaceuticals, electrochemical cells, batteries
Potassium (mg/L)	10-14-25	4.0	4.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	10-14-25	17	17	N/A	Runoff/leaching natural deposits
Magnesium	10-14-25	15	15	N/A	Runoff/leaching natural deposits
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (mg/L)	10/14/25	73	73	N/A	Runoff/leaching natural deposits

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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: 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

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				

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 Detected	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU	N/A	0.55 NTU	0.03-0.55	2025	NO	Soil runoff
	TT=95% of Samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	N/A			

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source in Drinking water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ug/L	80	~	65 (highest LRAA)	37-85	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60	~	23.25 (highest LRAA)	15-28	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	TT	~	2.04	1.3-3.2	Various natural and manmade sources

Summary Information for 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.