City of FRESNO
PUBLIC UTILITIES

2025

Annual Water Quality Report

Letter From the Director

The City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities takes great pride in providing life's essential services to our community through reliable water, wastewater, and solid waste management. Our team is committed to protecting public health through excellent service and a community-centered approach, including the delivery of clean, safe, reliable drinking water 24/7/365 to more than 550,000 residents in the City and County of Fresno.

As the City's water utility, we consider affordability and fiscal responsibility as we contribute to the financial vitality and sustainability of the City. Through proactive long-range planning, strategic infrastructure investments, and stringent regulatory compliance, we are able to invest in our water system and resources to meet both current and future needs. Our history of sound investments in our water system has provided us with access to both groundwater and surface water, positioning Fresno for long-term water sustainability. As the Director of Public Utilities, one of my top priorities is to focus on replacing our aging water infrastructure throughout the City.

We are stewards of our natural resources through environmental protection, innovation, and sustainability. Our extensive water conservation programming is part of our culture of conservation, and we look forward to helping water customers continue to apply and implement available rebates toward reducing water use.

To ensure full compliance with state and federal water quality standards, our team continuously collects water samples from each production source, as well as throughout the water system. The results of the tested samples are reported each month to the State. I am pleased to announce that the City met all state and federal water quality standards for the 2025 reporting period.

Paul Amico, P.E.
Director, City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities

What's in This Report?

This Annual Water Quality Report, prepared in cooperation with the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) – Division of Drinking Water, provides important information about Fresno's water supply, water quality, and water delivery system. Test results for Fresno's 2025 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized on the following pages. It is important to read the messages regarding various water quality issues from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and from the City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities (DPU) Water Utility.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con el departamento de servicios públicos de la ciudad de Fresno al (559) 621-2489 para asistirlo en español.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb hais txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities ntawm (559) 621-2498 yog koj xav tau kev pab hais lus Hmoob.

ਇਸ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਰਪਿਰਟ ਵੱਚਿ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਗੁਣਵੱਤਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵੱਚਿ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਲਈ ਤੁਸੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਮਹਕਿਮੇ, 'City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities' ਨੂੰ (559) 621-2489 'ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ ਜੀ |

Get Involved

Public participation is welcome at all City of Fresno City Council meetings, where matters related to drinking water quality and services provided by the Water Utility are discussed. Meetings are held at Fresno City Hall, 2600 Fresno Street, typically on Thursdays at 9:00 a.m. Agendas are posted at City Hall prior to each meeting. Meeting agendas, minutes, and supporting materials are available on the City's website at **Fresno.gov/CityClerk**.

Facts About Drinking Water Standards

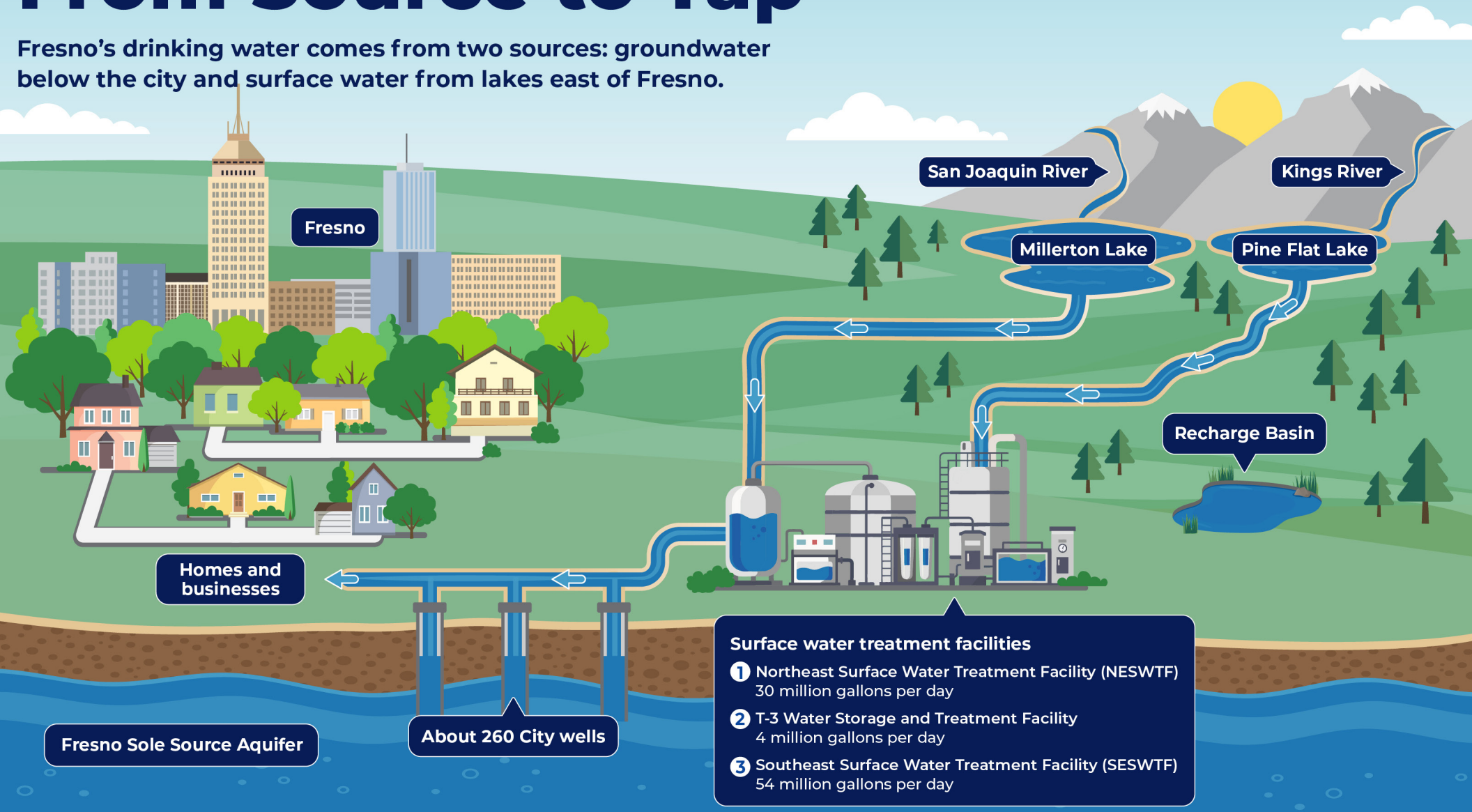
Under the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health are charged with the responsibility of setting and implementing safe drinking water standards. Congress reauthorized this act in 1996. There are over 90 regulated contaminants and additional contaminants are subject to periodic monitoring and evaluation. Fortunately, only a small number have ever been detected in Fresno's water supply.

What Happens if a Well Exceeds USEPA or State Board Standards?

If a well violates standards, it will be removed from service and an alternate water supply will be provided. In the event a well exceeds standards but must stay in service, customers who receive water from that well would be directly notified by mail or by hand-delivered flyers.

From Source to Tap

Fresno's drinking water comes from two sources: groundwater below the city and surface water from lakes east of Fresno.



2
water sources

260
City wells

3
treatment facilities

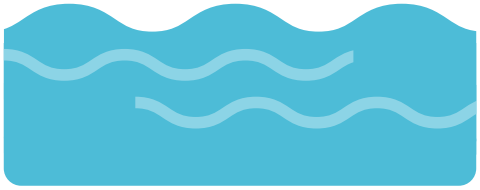
88 million
gallons per day
combined capacity

Water is treated to drinking water standards and carefully monitored.



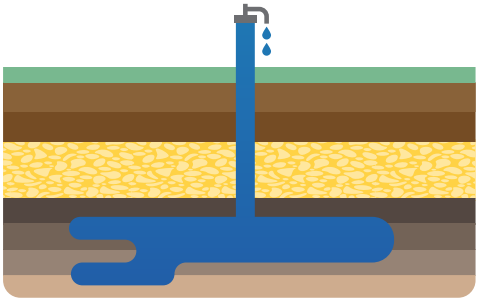

Maintaining High Water Quality Standards

Providing clean, safe, and reliable drinking water at an affordable price is one of the City of Fresno's top priorities. We deliver 125,000 million gallons of water per day to more than 550,000 residents in the City and County of Fresno. Our treatment plants are designed to remove pathogens, including viruses and bacteria, and we maintain proper chlorine levels throughout the distribution system to keep water safe on its journey from treatment facilities to homes and businesses. Through continuous monitoring and testing, Fresno's drinking water consistently meets or exceeds all state and federal public health standards.



Surface Water Treatment Facilities

More than 128 physical, chemical, and microbiological tests performed daily



Groundwater Wells

More than 460 groundwater quality tests performed daily

A Culture of Water Conservation

The City of Fresno is committed to fostering a culture of water conservation to protect our local supply of clean, safe, and reliable water for generations to come. We offer a variety of rebates, resources, and free services to help customers:

- **Save money**
- **Comply with conservation regulations**
- **Reduce water use**
- **Offset costs of water efficient upgrades**

Start saving today by visiting Fresno.gov/Water. Login to the WaterWeb Portal to apply for and track rebates or to view your water conservation information.

Rebates and Resources to Help You Save

EyeOnWater
Track your home's water use and detect leaks to save water and money. Download the free EyeOnWater app on your mobile device or visit **Fresno.gov/EyeOnWater.**

FREE Smart Irrigation Controller
Upgrade your irrigation system and save up to 7,600 gallons of water annually. Visit **Fresno.gov/WaterSmart** to apply.

Outdoor Appliance Rebates
Get money back for installing water-efficient sprinkler nozzles, swimming pool covers, rain capture systems, and more.

Household Appliance Rebates
Get up to $105 for upgrading your home with water-efficient appliances.

Lawn to Garden Rebate
Convert your front lawn into a water-wise garden! For a limited time, get up to $4 per square foot. Available for residents and businesses. Learn more at **Fresno.gov/LawntoGarden**.

Free Services and Expert Support

The City of Fresno's free tools and expert support are here to help you save water and money. Request any of the services outlined below through the FresGO app, by dialing 3-1-1 within City limits, or by calling (559) 621-CITY (2489).

Irrigation Efficiency Audit

Water-Wise Landscape Consultation

Irrigation Timer Tutorial

Water Leak Surveys

Our Commitment to Fiscal Responsibility

We are consistently searching for opportunities to maintain the affordability of our water and help our customers save more. The City of Fresno pursues grant funding whenever possible to help offset the costs of water delivery, make essential infrastructure improvements, and provide water-efficiency programs. This approach helps keep water rates affordable while supporting critical services and advancing our community toward a more sustainable water future.

The City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities has secured over $10.4 million in grant funding from the California Department of Water Resources Urban Community Drought Relief Grant Program including:

- **$5.24 million**—Leaky Acres Recharge Basin improvements
- **$5.14 million**—Lawn to Garden Program expansion
- **$60,000**—Grant administration

Additionally, the City of Fresno was awarded a WaterSMART Water-Energy Efficient Grant through the United States Bureau of Reclamation, and received nearly **$400,000** to help residents install Smart Irrigation Controllers.

Investing in Sustainability

Conservation plays a vital role in managing the City's groundwater reserves. Groundwater acts as our community's water savings account, and every drop we save helps protect a more reliable supply for the future by ensuring water is not used faster than it can be replenished.

The City of Fresno's recharge facilities, Leaky Acres and Nielsen Basin, cover 304 acres of permeable soil that help refill the groundwater supply. Water moves from these basins through layers of soil into the aquifer, where it is naturally filtered and returned to the underground water system. Through community conservation and responsible water infrastructure management, the City of Fresno is helping ensure a sustainable water future for years to come.

When Can I Water?

The approved outdoor water use schedule helps us comply with conservation regulations and protect our local supply of safe and reliable water.

3-Day Outdoor Water Use Schedule (April 1 - October 31)

Addresses ending in odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9) – Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
Addresses ending in even numbers (2, 4, 6, 8, 0) – Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays
Customers cannot water on Mondays or between 10 a.m. – 6 p.m. on any day

1-Day Outdoor Water Use Schedule (November 1 - March 31)

Addresses ending in odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9) – Saturdays
Addresses ending in even numbers (2, 4, 6, 8, 0) – Sundays
Customers cannot water Monday through Friday, or between 10 a.m. – 6 p.m. on any day

Outdoor Water Use Schedules are subject to change at any time.

We're Here to Help

Have additional questions?

Call (559) 621-5480 to speak to Water Conservation Staff
Email: waterconservation@fresno.gov

Socials

facebook.com/FresnoDPU
instagram.com/fresnodpu
nextdoor.com/agency/city-of-fresno/
x.com/FresnoDPU

California Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program

The City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities and the State Water Resources Control Board, formerly the California Department of Public Health (CaDPH) has completed the California Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program for water wells operated by the Water Utility. The complete report prepared in 2003 is available for viewing at the Water Utility or the State Water Resources Control Board office. Please contact the Water Utility at (559) 621-5300 or State Water Resources Control Board at (559) 447-3300 if you are interested in more information regarding this report.

The City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities operates approximately 260 wells throughout Fresno's 114 square mile service area. Given the size and complexity of our system, the DWSAP report is a very large document and even a brief summary would be difficult to include in this Annual Water Quality Report. However, two summary data tables are available on the City's website at www.Fresno.gov. In the search box, type "Water Quality Report" and navigate to the 2003 DWSAP report.

The multipurpose goal of the DWSAP is to identify ways communities can protect the water supplies, manage their water resources, improve drinking water quality, inform their citizens of known contaminants, identify known activities and locations that can threaten their supply, and meet regulatory requirements.

As an example, the following paragraph lists the contaminating activities and sources, which can affect Fresno's drinking water.

Airports-Maintenance/fueling areas, Apartments and condominiums, Automobile-Body Shops, Automobile-Gas stations, Automobile-Repair Shops, Boat services/repair/refinishing, Chemical/petroleum processing/storage, Crops, irrigation, Dry Cleaners, Electrical/electronic manufacturing, Fertilizer, Pesticide/Herbicide Application, Golf courses, Historic gas stations, Historic waste dumps/landfills, Home manufacturing, Hospitals, Housing-high density, Junk/scrap/salvage yards, Known Contaminant Plumes, Landfills/dumps, Machine shops, Metal plating/finishing/fabricating, Medical/dental offices/clinics, Military installations, Motor pools, Office buildings/complexes, Parks, Pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage & transfer areas, Photo processing/printing, Plastics/synthetics producers, Railroad yards/maintenance/fueling areas, Rental Yards, Schools, Septic systems-high density, Sewer collection systems, Transportation corridors-Railroads, Underground storage tanks-Confirmed leaking tanks, Utility Stations-maintenance areas, Veterinary offices/clinics, Wastewater treatment plants, Wells-Agriculture/Irrigation, Wells-Water supply.

More information is included in the summary, which identifies the affected well(s) and associated activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board* regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

*In a previous rulemaking, "Department" was inadvertently changed to "State Water Board." The mandatory language will be updated as follows in a future rulemaking, and water systems may use this language in their Water Quality Reports in the interim: "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." Additional information on bottled water is available on California Department of Public Health's website at https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx

Sources of Drinking 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 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.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it may contain very low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead: 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 Fresno 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 or at EPA.gov/Lead.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing between January 1 through December 31, 2025. The State requires the City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data contained in this report, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Table 1: Primary Standards and Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical Table	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Fresno Average	Range of Detections	MCL Violation	Last Sampled	Typical source of Contaminant
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Carbon Tetrachloride (ng/l) (1)	500	100	ND (FY2025)	ND-2500	NO	2023	Some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L) (2)	6	100	ND (FY2025)	ND-8.2	NO	2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	5	0.06	0.07	ND-1.9	NO	2025	Discharge from factories, drycleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ug/L)	5	1.7	0.32	ND-2.3	NO	2025	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ng/L) (3)	200	3	0.02	ND-0.17	NO	2025	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (ng/L) (4)	5	0.7	0.45	ND-5.2	NO	2025	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.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (As) (ug/L)	10	0.004	3.15	ND-5.1	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) (mg/L)	1	2	0.04	ND-0.08	NO	2025	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.12	0.10-0.13	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (N) (mg/L) (5)	10	10	4.80	ND-12	NO	2025	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ug/L)	6	6	ND	ND	NO	2025	Historic aerospace or industrial operations associated with rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a varity of industries.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	10	0.02	2.50	0.1-9.6	NO	2025	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
RADIONUCLIDES							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	n/a	3.73	2.65-4.65	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.5	ND (FY2025)	3.9-6	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (ICR, UCMR & MISC)							
Manganese (ug/L)	N/A		0.51	ND-13	NO	2025	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.
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	N/A		ND (FY2025)	ND-14	NO	2023	
STATE CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS							
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ng/L) (6)	Notification Level 500		0.46	ND-7	NO	2025	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/L) (6)	Notification Level 4.0		1.33	ND-13	NO	2025	Perfluorooctanoic Acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/L) (6)	Notification Level 4.0		1.58	ND-24	NO	2025	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/l) (6)	Notification Level 1000		1.8	ND-0.018	NO	2025	Perfluorohexanoic Acid exposures can cause adverse health effects, including harmful effects to the thyroid, the nasal cavity, the liver and the developing fetus.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) ng/L (6)	Notification Level 3.0		0.91	ND-38	NO	2025	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	80	N/A	0.18	ND-4.3	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	60	N/A	4.30	ND-9.7	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (NAOCL) (mg/L)	4	4	1.45	0.02-1.85	NO	2025	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Table 2: Micro Biological Contaminants

Over 220 bacteriological samples are collected every month in Fresno's distribution system. In addition, over 300 bacteriological samples are collected from wells and treatment sites.

Contaminant	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	2 of 238 or 0.82%	0	5%	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli	0	0	A routine sample is positive for E.coli and a repeat sample is positive for total, fecal or E.coli bacteria	(0)	Human or animal fecal waste

Table 3: Lead and Copper

Under the Lead and Copper Rule, samples are collected from inside residences meeting criteria established by the USEPA.

Contaminant	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Range of Detections	Action Level	Public Health Goal (PHG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L) (August 2025)	53	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L) (August 2025)	53	0.18	0	ND - 0.30	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 4: Secondary Standards Contaminants List

Secondary standards are based on aesthetic factors (taste, appearance and odor, etc.) and are not health related.

Inorganic Contaminants	SMCL	Fresno Average	Range of Detections	SMCL Violation	Last Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	250	10.0	2.6-16	NO	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper (Cu) (ug/L)	1300	3.3	ND-13	NO	2025	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (Fe) (ug/L)	300	14.0	ND-410*	NO	2025	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (Mn) (ug/L)	50	0.5	ND-13	NO	2025	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (E.C.) (umho/cm+)	1600	287.8	81-410	NO	2025	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	500	5.8	1.5-9.6	NO	2024	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	1000	186.8	87-260	NO	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Lab) (NTU, units)	5	ND	ND	NO	2025	Soil runoff
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	n/a	27.0	26-29	NO	2025	Sodium and Total Hardness are not regulated but many customers are interested due to concerns about sodium in the diet or water hardness
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L, GPG)	n/a	129.0	87-150	NO	2025	

Table 5A: Turbidity in North East Fresno related to Surface Water Treatment Plant Operations

	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU	n/a	0.094	0.015-0.094	9-Jan-25	n/a	Soil runoff
	TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	n/a	100%		Continuous	n/a	
We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							

Table 5B: Turbidity in South East Fresno related to T-3 Surface Water Treatment Plant Operations

	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU	n/a	0.159	0.010-0.152	13-May-25	n/a	Soil runoff
	TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	n/a	100%		Continuous	n/a	
We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							

Table 5C: Turbidity in South East Fresno related to SE Surface Water Treatment Plant Operations

	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU	n/a	0.077	0.013-0.077	21-Feb-25	n/a	Soil runoff
	TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	n/a	100%		Continuous	n/a	
We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							

Table Footnotes

Table 1: Primary Standards and Unregulated Contaminants

(1) Carbon Tetrachloride. Well 3A located near Ventura and E. St confirmed above the MCL after initial test results and followup confirmation testing. The well was removed from service in December 2023 and the City is evaluating several options to possibly restore this well to service.

(2) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene. Well 213A located near Fruit and Gettysburg confirmed above the MCL after initial test results and followup confirmation testing. The well was removed from service in December 2023 and the City is evaluating several options to possibly restore this well to service.

(3) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) Well 182-1, located near Church and Sunnyside, had sample results above the MCL during 2024. Subsequent testing has evidenced downward trending below the MCL throughout 2025. Determination as to whether a well exceeds an MCL for non-acute contaminants such as DBCP is based on a running average for a prescribed period of time, typically six months but may be longer. Therefore, a well may have several results above the MCL, yet still meets drinking water standards by not exceeding the annual average MCL.

(4) 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP): Well 50A at Belmont and Valeria had intermittent sample results above the MCL during 2024. Subsequent sampling resulted in detections below the MCL until September 2025. The following quarter evidenced additional exceedances and the well was removed from service in December 2025. The City is evaluating several options to possibly restore this well to service.

(5) Nitrate: Well 85 at Herndon and Maple had a sample result above the MCL during 2025. On-site data recorders did not confirm the result nor did subsequent sampling. The result was determined to be a lab error. The well was returned to service. Determination as to whether a well exceeds an MCL for Nitrate is based upon the average of the original sample result and confirmation sampling.

(6) PFAS Compounds: The city is currently engaged in on going state testing to determine the presence of 29 different PFAS compounds. Of these, California has established five stand alone "notification" and "response" levels: PFBS, PFOA, PFOS, PFHxA, and PFHxS. Additionally, the EPA has established a PFAS "Hazard Index" equivalent to an MCL containing at least two or more of the following: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. The Hazard Index MCL is to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water. During quarterly testing events, specific wells were determined to exceed the new standards and were removed from service. Ongoing testing will continue through the year and increased monitoring may be required as these compounds are detected. The City is evaluating several treatment options to possibly restore these wells to service.

Table 3: Lead and Copper

(1) To further minimize possible lead exposure risks, the U.S. EPA issued revisions to the federal Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) on January 15, 2021, requiring specific water systems to compile a "Lead Service Line Inventory". This is the process of verifying if the customer's service line is made of lead or has a lead connector. City employees are in the process of inspecting the meter box and identifying the pipe on the customer side of the meter. The City of Fresno has established a database at the link below where you can search to see if your service line's composition has been inspected. Access at: https://www.fresno.gov/publicutilities/water-service-lines. This site also has additional information from the EPA, FAQ's, a copy of original letter that was sent out, diagrams of piping, and how to identify lead during a property owner's own inspection. Customers desiring more rapid verification of their service line status may elect to "self-report" their findings. To self-report (optional but recommended): after performing the property owner inspection, call 559-621-5361 and report findings for us to include in the database. Additionally, all Schools and Child Care facilities are encouraged to utilize the self-reporting phone number by contacting the DPU-Water Utility system for lead. More information can be found on the EPA's 3 T's website: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/3ts-reducing-lead-drinking-water for training, testing, and taking action.

Table 4: Secondary Standards Contaminant List

(1) An Iron sample from Well 369 at Copper & Friant on 4/9/25 returned a result of 110 ug/L pre treatment and 410 ug/L after treatment. This sample return was determined to be an influent/effluent labeling error, as 25 preceding and subsequent samples for FY2025 returned the opposite results.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

n/a: not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of light)

nd: not detectable at reporting limits.

ng/L: nanograms per liter or parts per trillion.

µg/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

City of FRESNO
PUBLIC UTILITIES

1910 East University Avenue
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A copy of this report is available on the City of Fresno website. It can be found at Fresno.gov/WaterQuality.

A translation of this report in Spanish, Hmong, or Punjabi can be requested by calling (559) 621-2489.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con el departamento de servicios públicos de la ciudad de Fresno al (559) 621-2489 para asistirlo en español.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb hais txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities ntawm (559) 621-2489 yog koj xav tau kev pab hais lus Hmoob.

ਇਸ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਗੁਣਵੱਤਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਲਈ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ, 'City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities' ਨੂੰ (559) 621-2489 'ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ ਜੀ |

A large print version of this report can be requested by calling (559) 621-5300.