2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: RAU DAIRY

Report Date: 6/25/2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: GROUNDWATER

Name and General Location of Source(s): FRED RAU DAIRY 10255 W Manning Ave Fresno CA 93706

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: NONE

For More Information, Contact: Brandi Rau Watts 559.647.2875

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, 2022 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 RAU DAIRY a 10255 W Manning Ave Fresno CA 93706para 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 RAU DAIRY 以获得中文的帮助：10255 W Manning Fresno CA 93706.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa RAU DAIRY 10255 W Manning Fresno CA 93706 o tumawag sa 559.647.2875 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 RAU DAIRY tại 10255 W Manning Fresno CA 93706 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 RAU DAIRY ntawm 10255 W Manning Fresno CA 93706 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 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
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	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*.

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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/21/2022	5	N/D	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/21/2022	5	N/D	0	1.3	0.3	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)	12/31/2022	73	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/31/2022	160	N/A	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	Qtrly	4.1	ND-8.9	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoof from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Barium	12/31/2022	150	N/A	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	5	.04	Internal corrosion of galvanizes pipes, erosion of natural deopsits, discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating, erosion of natural deposits
Lead	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	AL= 15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, discharge from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits

Mercury	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits discharge from metal factories
Nitrate	12/31/2022	.35	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	1 (as N)	1 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	12/31/2022	2.5	N/A	0.5	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines and chemical manufaturers, runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Beryllium	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning, and electrical aerospace, and defense industries
Thallium	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	2	0.1	Leaching from ore processing sites, discharge from electronics,

						glass, and drug companies
Simazine	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	4	4	Herbicides runoff
Trichlorofluoromethane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories, degreasing solvent, propellant and refrigerant
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.5		Discharge from industrial effluents and agricultural runoff
CIS-1,3-Dichloropropene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.5		Discharge from industrial effluents and agricultural runoff
Methyl-Tert-Butyl Ether	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks, discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorbenzene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
CIS-1,2 Dichloroethylene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	5	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories, major diodegradation of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
1,3-Dichlorpropene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	.005	.0007	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
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.0002	0	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards
Perchlorate	12/31/2022	.97	N/A	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace of other industrial operation that used or use store or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Atrazine	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right of ways
Antimony	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics,

						electronics, solder
O-Xylene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories discharge from chemical factories
Combined Uranium	12/31/2022	28	N/A	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle	12/31/2022	.945	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes, Total	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	1.750	1.8	Discharge from etroleum and chemical factories, fuel, solvent
Dichloromethane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.005	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
O-Dichlorobenzene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.6	0.6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P-Dichlorobenzene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.075	0.075	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	500	50	Leaching from PVC piping discharge from plastics factories, biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
1,1-Dichlorethylene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	5	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products, fumigant

Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	10	50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories, minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE
1,2-Dichloroethane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories, manufacture of food wrappings
Carbon Tetrachloride	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories, primary component of some fumigants
Ethylene Dibromide	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	50	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries, underground gas tank leaks, banned nematocide that may still be present I soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Trichlorethylene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichlorethane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachlorethylene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry

						cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories, solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Chlorobenzene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.1	0.1	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories, leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories underground gas tank leaks
Ethylbenzene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries, industrial chemical factories
Styrene	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories, leaching from landfills

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	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	1	.6	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chloride	12/31/2022	91	N/A	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Copper	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	AL= 1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservations
Color	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	15 Units		Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.5		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.05		Leaching from natural deposits
Iron	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.3		Leaching from natural deposits industrial wastes
Silver	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	0.1		Industrial discharges
Total Dissolved Solids	12/31/2022	430	N/A	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	12/31/2022	37	N/A	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor	12/31/2022	ND	N/A	3 Units		Naturally occurring organic materials
Zinc	12/31/2022	75	N/A	5.0		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	12/31/2022	720	N/A	1600 uS/cm	1600 uS/cm	Substances that form ions when in

						water, seawater influence

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects

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.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: [Enter Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample]

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: [Enter Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies]

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.

	3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	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.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

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.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct 0 Level 1 assessment(s). 0 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year 0 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. 0 Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

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.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment.

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.]

RAPPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Rau Dairy
Water System Number:	1009120

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/20/2024 (*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: Brandi Rau Watts	Title: Operator
Signature:	Date: 6/28/2024
Phone number: 559.647.2875	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:

X 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).

X "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._____
- ☐ 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)
- X Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

- ☐ 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._____

☐ 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.
