

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Mendota Report Date: April 18, 2022

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Currently we have 3 active wells in use. Well 7, Well 8 and Well 9 are approximately 2 mile North East of Mendota. The city also has a standby Ground Water Well 5 located on Bass Ave.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Mendota's 7, 8 and 9 in September 2003. Based on assessment sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Crops, Irrigation, Fertilizers and Pesticides/Herbicide application.
A copy of the complete assessment may be reviewed at City of Mendota, 643 Quince St, CA. You request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting City Hall @ 559-655-3291.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: City Council meetings are held every Second and fourth Tuesday of the month @ 6:00 p.m. at City Hall 643 Quince St. Mendota, CA.

For more information, contact: Jeronimo Angel, Chief Plant Operator Phone: (559) 930-9160

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and **ppq**: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
 water treatment requirements. **pCi/L**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 byproducts 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.

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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(0)	0	2 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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	0	Human and animal fecal waste.
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	No MCL Violation occurred	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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	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)	10/25/21	30	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10/25/21	30	ND	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;

Magnesium (mg/L)	3/2/21	.32	NA	NA	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness, Total (As CaCO3) mg/L	3/2/21	8.4	NA	NA	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Odor (T.O.N)	3/2/21	ND	ND – 1.5	3	N / A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Alkalinity, Carbonate	3/2/21	4.43	NA	NA	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Chloride	3/2/21	110	47 – 97	250	N / A	Substance from Ions when in water, Seawater influence * (a)
Turbidity (NTU)	3/2/21	.35	1 - 5	5	5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm)	3/2/21	486	290 – 520	1000	N / A	Leaching from natural deposits, Soil runoff * (a)
pH 9 (Std. Units)	3/2/21	8.42	8.2 – 8.5	NA	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (micro ohms') E.C	3/2/21	806	420 – 870	1600	N / A	Substance from Ions when in water, Seawater influence * (a)
Sulfate (mg/L)	3/2/21	105.3	26 - 110	500	N / A	Leaching from natural deposits, Soil runoff, Industrial waste *(a)

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Potassium (ppm)	3/2/21	<1.4	ND - 2.2	N / A	No Health effects language available
Benzen (ug/L)	3/2/21	ND	82 - 130	N / A	No Health effects language available
Selenium (ug/L)	3/2/21	.66	5-50	N / A	No Health effects language available
1,3 – Dimethyl-2-nitrobenzene (ug/l)	11/24/15	5.4	5.3 – 5.4	N / A	No Health effects language available
1-Br-2-Nitrobenzene	11/24/15	.49	.42 - .53	N / A	No Health effects language available

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 for Community Water Systems: 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. City of Mendota 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 in lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None	None	None	None	None

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 we were required to conduct 0 Level 1 assessment(s). 0 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take corrective actions and we completed of these actions.

During the past year (1) Level 2 assessments was required to be completed for our water system. (1) Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take (1) corrective action and we completed (1) of these actions.

- 1) As a result for our second Level 1 Coliform Treatment Technique Trigger within a 12 months a Level 2 was required. Repeat samples were taken on June 22, 2017 and all 7 samples were absent for Total Coliform. Recommendations made by a Senior Water Control Engineer: The Water System shall have staff that collect water samples fully trained, by a licensed Laboratory or Trained Water Sampler, on the collection of water samples. The City of Mendota has since ensured that all employees are properly trained by a certified Laboratory.
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