# 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Mendota

Report Date: April 08, 2024

Type of Water Source in Use: Ground Water Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Currently the city of Mendota has 3 active wells in use and 1 standby well. Wells 7, 8, 9 are approximately 2 miles NE of Mendota and standby well 5 is 1 mile NE of Mendota on Bass Ave.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Groundwater Assessment was conducted for the City of Mendota’s wells 7-9 in June 2008. The wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Crops, Irrigation, Fertilizers, and Pesticides/Herbicide applications. A copy of the complete GW assessment may be reviewed at City Hall 643 Quince St, CA. You can request a summary of the GW Assessment to be sent to 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 pm City Hall 643 Quince St. Mendota, CA

For More Information, Contact: Jeronimo Angel 559-930-9160

## 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, 2023 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 a la Cuidad de Mendota a 643 Quince St. 559-655-3291 para asistirlo en español.

## Terms Used in This Report

| **Term** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- |
| Level 1 Assessment | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *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 . Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (State TCR) | 6 | 2 | 0 positive monthly samples | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| *E. coli* | 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 . 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) | 10/25/2021 | 30 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 10/25/2021 | 30 | ND | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Table . 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) | 3/21/2021 | 160 | 84 - 170 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring. |
| Hardness (ppm) | 3/21/201 | 11.0 | 1.4 – 9.6 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring. |

Table . 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** |
| Aluminum (ppb) | 3/21/2021 | 17 | 50 - 1000 | 1000 | 60 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 3/21/2021 | 1.3 | ND – 6.7 | 10 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 3/21/2021 | .58 | 0.4 – 0.64 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Barium (ppb) | 3/21/2021 | 12.6 | 100 - 1000 | 1000 | 2000 | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Turbidity @ WTP Effluent (ppb) | 2023 | <.39 | ND – 1.4 | 5 | N/A | Soil Runoff\* (a). |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 10/22/2018 | 0.00 | <3.89 – 6.07 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of Natural Deposits. |
| Combined Radium  226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 2006 | 1.1 | .44 – 1.1 | 5 | (0) | Erosion of Natural Deposits. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM’s ug/L) | 2023 | 26.5 | 28 - 82 | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination. Detected on a Running Annual Average. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5 ug/L) | 2023 | 6.6 | 4.8 - 14 | 60 | (0) | By-product of drinking water chlorination. Detected on a Running Annual Average. |
| Chlorination Residual (ppm) | 2023 | .443 | .06 – 2.46 | [MRDL=4.0 (as cL2) | [MRDL= 4.0(as cL2) | By-product of drinking water chlorination (mg/L). |

Table . 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** |
| Color | 2021 | 3.0 | 5.0 – 5.0 | 15 | N/A | Naturally occurring materials \* (a). |
| Iron | 2023 | 56.0 | 49 - 260 | 300 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste \* (ppb). |
| Manganese (ppb) | 2023 | <27 | ND - 30 | 50 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| Zinc | 3/21/2021 | <0.0 | 50 - 5000 | 5000 | N/A | Naturally occurring materials \* (a). |
| Magnesium | 3./21/2021 | .32 | N/A | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring organic material. |
| Hardness, Total  (As CACO3) mg/L | 3/2/2021 | 8.4 | NA | NA | NA | Naturally occurring organic material. |
| Odor (T.O.N) | 3/2/2021 | ND | ND – 1.5 | 3 | N/A | Naturally occurring organic material. |
| Alkalinity Carbonate (ppm) | 3/2/2021 | 4.43 | NA | NA | NA | Naturally occurring organic material. |
| Chloride (ppm) | 3/2/2021 | 110 | 47 - 97 | 250 | N/A | Substance from Ions when in water, seawater influence. |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2023 | .45 | 1 - 5 | 5 | 5 | Naturally occurring organic material. |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS mg/L) | 2023 | 506 | 290 - 520 | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits, Soil runoff, Industrial waste. |
| pH (Std. Units) | 3/2/2021 | 8.42 | 8.2 – 8.5 | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring organic material. |
| Specific Conductance (micro-ohms) EC | 2023 | 807 | 420 - 870 | 1600 | N/A | Substance from Ions when in water, seawater influence. |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 3/2/2021 | 105.3 | 26 - 110 | 500 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits, Soil runoff, Industrial waste. |

Table . Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects** |
| Potassium (ppm) | 3/2/2021 | <1.4 | ND – 2.2 | N/A | No Health effects language available. |
| Benzen (ug/L) | 3/2/2021 | ND | 82 - 130 | N/A | No Health effects language available. |
| Selenium (ug/L) | 3/2/2021 | .66 | 5 - 50 | N/A | No Health effects language available. |
| 1,3 – Dimethyl 1 – 2 nitrobenzene (ug/L) | 11/24/2015 | 5.4 | 5.3 – 5.4 | N/A | No Health effects language available. |
| 1-Br-2 Nitrobenzene | 11/24/2015 | .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: 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** |
| 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA |

### 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 | N/A | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | 0 | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | 0 | N/A | 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:** None for year ending 2023 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:** None for year ending 2023 |

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA |

### For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources:[None Applicable to the city of Mendota and it’s residence]

(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** |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

### Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NA

### 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 1 Level 1 assessment(s). 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action and we completed the retraining of sample collectors of these actions and also the city of Mendota was instructed by the Division of Drinking Water \*DDW to isolate a then unused city well #3 due to it being unfit for consumption. We have installed a 10” flange that separates the well head from the current water source supply from well 7,8,9 and stand by well 5

During the past year, the City of Mendota had 1 Level 2 assessment(s) were required to be completed for our water system. 1 Level 2 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action and we completed the replacement of 6 sample stations that were found to be out of compliance. Initially the samples stations were only 12 – 18 inches off of ground level and they were replaced with newer self-isolating sample station that are 36 inches (minimum) off of ground level of this action all are completed.

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 the required assessment(s). NA

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

#### Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation: None Applicable to the city of Mendota and to its residence.