

2024 Consumer Confidence Report: *City of Mendota*

Water System Information

Water System Name: *City of Mendota*

Report Date: *February 26, 2025*

Type of Water Sources in Use: Drilled Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Sources: The city of Mendota supplies water to its residence from 3 active wells and 1 standby well. The active wells are numbered 7-9 and about 2 miles NE of Mendota and the standby well is 1 mile NE of Mendota on Bass Ave in the Pool Park area.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Groundwater Assessment was conducted for the City of Mendota for well 7-9 in June 2008 and for standby well 5 in 1975. Wells 7-9 are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: crops, irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides applications. A copy of the complete Groundwater Assessment may be viewed at the Mendota City Hall located at 643 Quince St. Mendota, CA 93640. You may request a summary of the Groundwater Water Assessment to be sent by contacting Mendota City Hall (559) 655-3291

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: City Council meetings are held every first and third Tuesday of each month at our new location, Mendota City Council Chambers 725 Rio Frio St. Mendota, CA

For More Information, contact: Jeronimo Angel 559-930-9160 (cell) 559-655-3291 (work)

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 January 1 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in only one Non-English Languages (Spanish)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con la Ciudad de Mendota a Calle 643 Quince St. 559-6555-3291 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.

Term	Definition
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 <i>E. coli</i> 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 number 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

The city of Mendota test on a weekly basis for *E. coli* and Total Coliform Bacteria (State TCR) on a weekly basis, 4 samples sites; water treatment and 6 different sites rotated weekly. In all, 832 samples are taken yearly with the results shown below.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria (State TCR)	0	0	0 positive monthly samples	0	Naturally present in the environment

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

The city of Mendota has 31 predetermined residential sample location sites for Lead and Copper. The sampling schedule is mandated Triennially (every 3 years). The next sample cycle is due 2027. Below are the results; parts per billion (ppb) for Lead and parts per million (ppm) for Copper.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/30/2024	31	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/30/2024	31	ND	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)	03/25/205	156	84-170	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	03/25/205	7	1.4-9.6	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 (ppm)	03/25/2024	3.1	ND-6.7	10	2	Erosions of natural deposits; runoff from orchards and electronics production waste
Bicarbonate as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	03/25/2024	133.3	20-1000	NA	NA	Erosions of natural deposits, high concentrations can form calcium carbonate or limestone
Fluoride (ppm)	03/25/2024	.56	0.4-0.64	21	1	Erosion of natural deposits; additive; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Turbidity @ WTP Effluent (ppb)	2024 Weekly	.38	1-5	5	5	Naturally occurring organic material.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity; from 4 wells sources (average)	03/25/2024	.89	<3.89-6.07	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) from 4 well sources (average)	03/25/2024	.45	<.44-1.1	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
(TTHM ug/L) Total Trihalomethanes	2024 Quarterly	43.75	28-82	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Detected on a running annual average
(HAA5 ug/L) Total Haloacetic Acids	2024 Quarterly	7.032	4.8-14	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Detected on a running annual average
Chlorination residual average (ppm)	2024 Daily	.446	.06-2.46	4.0	4.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Calcium (ppm)	03/25/2024	2.3	70-100	70	100	Calcium is naturally present in water.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	11/26/2024	ND	.050-1	1.0	10	Typically, erosion from industrial sites; metal, steel, leather tanning, leaching from waste sites.

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
Color (CU)	3/25/2024	6.23	5.0-5.0	15	NA	Naturally Occurring
Iron (ppm)	3/25/2024	34	49-260	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	3/25/2024	ND	50-5000	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Hardnes, Total (As CaCo3) mg/L	3/25/2024	7.06	NA	NA	NA	Naturally occurring organic metal
Odor (T.O.N)	3/25/2024	ND	ND-1.5	3	NA	Naturally occurring organic material
Alkalinity Carbonate (ppm)	3/25/2024	133.3	30-400	400	NA	Naturally occurring organic metal
Chloride (ppm)	3/25/2024	87.33	47-97	250	NA	Substance from lons when in water, seawater influence.
Turbidity From Wells (NTU)	3/25/2024	.50	1.5	5	5	Naturally occurring organic material.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS mg/L)	3/25/2024	533	290-520	NA	NA	Leaching from natural deposits, soil runoff, Industrial waste
pH (Std. Units)	3/25/2024	8.1	8.2-8.5	NA	NA	Naturally occurring organic material.
EC Specific Conductance (micro-ohms)	3/25/2024	760	420-870	1600	NA	Substance from lons when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate as SO4 (ppm)	3/25/2024	100.6	26-110	500	NA	Leaching from natural deposits, soil runoff, Industrial waste
Copper Well Sites (ppb)	3/25/2024	.60	1.3-5.0	1300	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppb)	3/25/2024	.26	3-35	2.0	2.0	Naturally occurring organic material.
Manganese (ppb)	3/25/2024	27	ND-30	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.

Alachlor (ppb)	11/26/2024	ND	1.0	1	NA	By-product of herbicides
Atrazine (ppb)	11/26/2024	ND	.50-1.0	3	NA	By-product of herbicides
Simazine (ppb)	11/26/2024	ND	.004-4	4	NA	By-product of herbicides

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Potassium (ppm)	4/05/2024	2.1	ND—2.2	NA	No Health effects language available
Benzene (ppb)	4/05/2024	ND	82-130	NA	No Health effects language available
Selenium (ppb)	4/05/2024	.73	5-50	NA	No Health effects language available
11CI-PF3OUdS (ppb)	5/08/2024	.0019	ND-.0050	NA	No Health effects language available
4.2 FTS (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0022	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
6.2 FTS (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0020	ND-.0050	NA	No Health effects language available
8.2 FTS (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0020	ND-.0050	NA	No Health effects language available
9CI-PF3ONS (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.00215	ND-.0020	NA	No Health effects language available
ADONA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0025	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
HFPO-DA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0021	ND-.0050	NA	No Health effects language available
NFDHA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.002	ND-.020	NA	No Health effects language available
PFBA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.00315	ND-.0050	NA	No Health effects language available
PFBS (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.00345	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
PFDA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0025	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
PFDaA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0022	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available

PFEEA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0023	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
PFHpA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.00265	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
PFHpS (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0021	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
PFHxA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0029	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
PFHxS (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0058	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
PFMBA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0022	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
PFMPA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0020	ND-.0040	NA	No Health effects language available
PFNA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0025	ND-.0040	NA	No Health effects language available
PFOA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.00315	ND-.0040	NA	No Health effects language available
PFOS (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0033	ND-.0040	NA	No Health effects language available
PFPeA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.0035	ND-.0030	NA	No Health effects language available
PFPeS (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.00255	ND-.0040	NA	No Health effects language available
PFUnDA (ppb)	5/08-7/29/2024	.00215	ND-.0020	NA	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. The 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. 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*: Contaminant Criteria:

Nitrate (as Nitrogen): 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 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic If arsenic level is above 5 µg/L, but below or equal to 10 µg/L. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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 the lead level is above 0.015 mg/L (15 µg/L) in more than 5 percent, and up to and including 10 percent, of sites sampled. Ø If your system collected fewer than 20 samples, include the special lead language if any number of samples exceeded the lead AL. Ø If your system collected 20 samples, include the special lead language if more than 1 sample exceeded the lead AL. Ø If your system collected 40 samples, include the special lead language if more than 2 samples exceeded the lead AL. The City of Mendota samples 31 strategically predesignated locations and again the samples had a non-Detect.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other 17 household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher.

There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236, the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800426-4791), or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-723

Cryptosporidium: If Cryptosporidium is detected, (the City of Mendota consistently test negative every year for Cryptosporidium) in any source water or finished water sample. Cryptosporidium oocysts are common and widespread in ambient water and can persist for months in this environment. The dose that can infect humans is low, and a number of waterborne disease outbreaks caused by this protozoan have occurred. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): RTCR requires systems to monitor for the presence of total coliforms and E. coli in drinking water. Total coliforms are a group of closely related bacteria that are natural and common inhabitants of soil and surface waters. Their presence in drinking water suggests that there has been a breach or failure in the water system (for example, a hole in the pipe); and pathogens, which are disease-carrying organisms, may have entered the drinking water. E. coli, on the other hand, is a type of bacteria that is a subset of total coliforms, most often fecal in origin (that is, from human or animal wastes). The presence of E. coli, therefore, can indicate that the water has been contaminated with fecal waste, which can contain pathogenic organisms. The RTCR sets a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for E. coli. The MCL is the level with which systems must comply. In addition, certain levels of total coliforms in the water can trigger the system to perform an assessment of their infrastructure and sampling practices.

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

The City of Mendota had 0 violations for the year of 2024

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
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
<i>E. coli</i>	0	NA	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	NA	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	NA	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: Not Applicable to the City of Mendota due to not having any positives samples.

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: Not Applicable to the City of Mendota due to not having any positives samples.

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
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;** The City of Mendota

PWS #1010021 is not required to submit Surface Water Technique and or Treatment due to the sources being Ground Water Wells and therefore have different requirements. Therefore, a reply of Not Applicable is accepted.

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	NA
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: NA 1 – Be less than or equal to NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. NA 2 – Not exceed NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.

	3 – Not exceed at any time.NA
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	NA
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	NA
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NA

(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

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

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

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

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.