



## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Mendota

Report Date: March 13, 2025

Type of Water Source in Use: Drilled Groundwater wells.

The City of Mendota supplies water to its residents from 3 active wells and 1 standby well, which was not used for potable purposes in the year ending 2025. The active wells are numbered 7,8,9, and 5 being the standby well. Wells 7,8,9 are roughly 2 miles NE of Mendota located on parcel of privately owned land, and well 5 being located 1 mile NE of Mendota on Bass Ave. within the confines of Pool Park area.

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

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

The City of Mendota test the drinking water quality at a very minimal rate of, 12 samples per month, for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report will show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31,2025 and does include previous due date monitoring data from year 2024 next due year; on a Triannual basis is due in the year 2027

### Importance of This Report Statement in One Non-English Language (Spanish)

Este breve informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua para beber.  
Favor de comunicarse con la Ciudad de Mendota a Calle 643 Quince St. 559-6555-3291 para asistirle en espanol, gracias; Jeronimo Angel.





### 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 <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.
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency





Term	Definition
WTP	Water Treatment Plant effluent
Tri	Occurring every three years
PFA'S	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, they are <u>persistent organic pollutants</u>
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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amounts 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 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 any violations are provided later in this report, more specifically table 7,9 "Violation of Groundwater."

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/30/2024 Tri	31	ND	0	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/30/2024 Tri	31	ND	0	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)	3/25/24	156	84-170	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/25/24	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 & electronics production waste
Bicarbonate as CaCo3 (ppm)	03/25/2024	133.1	20-1000	NAI	NA	Naturally occurring organic material
Benzene (ppb0)	4/05/2024	ND	82-130	.0005	0	Naturally occurring organic material, industrial wwste
Fluoride (ppm)	3/25/2024	.56	0.4-0.64	21	1	Erosion of Natural leaking
Turbidity (ppb) Water Plant	2025 (Weekly)	.25	1-5	5	5	Naturally occurring organic material
Gross Alpa Particle Activity; from well sources average	03/25/2024	.89	<3.89-6.07	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits. Next sample date 10/1/2034
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) from well sources average	03/25/2024	.45	<.44-1.1	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	2025 Average	43.75	28-82	80	NA	By-product of drinking water





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(ug/L) TTHM EPA 524.2							chlorination detected on an annual running average
Total Haloacetic Acids (ug/L) HAA5 EPA 552.3	2025 Average	6.85	4.8-14	60	0		By-product of drinking water chlorination detected on an annual running average
Chlorine (ppm) residual average	2025	.445	.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) EPA 218.7	03/12/2025 04/01/2025	ND	.050-1	1.0	10		Typically, erosions from industrial sites; metal, steel, leather tanning, and leaching from waste sites
Continued: Hexavalent Chromium EPA 218.7	03/12/2025 04/01/2025	ND	.050-1	1.0	10		
Nitrate	04/01/2025	ND	5.0	10	10		Naturally in soil and water. Typically, high levels are due to nitrogen fertilizer.
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm) EPA 300.0 Well water sources	3/25/24	ND	0.23	1	1		Naturally in soil and water. Typically, high levels are due to nitrogen fertilizer.
Nitrate as NO3 Wells	2025	ND	5.0	10	10		Naturally in soil and water. Typically, high





						levels are due to nitrogen fertilizer
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**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
Alachlor (ppb) EPA 505	11/26/2025	ND	1.0	1	NA	By-product of pesticides
Atrazine (ppb) EPA 505	11/26/2025	ND	.50-1.0	3	NA	By-product of pesticides
Simazine EPA 505	11/26/2025	ND	.004--4	4	NA	By-product of pesticides
Alkalinity Carbonate (ppm)	3/25/2024	133.3	30-400	400	NA	Naturally occurring organic material
Hardness, Total as (CaCo3 ppm)	3/25/2024	7.06	NA	NA	NA	Naturally occurring organic material
Iron (ppm) WTP Effluent Samples	2025	50.5	49-260	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Aluminum (ppb)	03/25/2024	ND	50	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Zinc (ppb) EPA 200.7	3/25/2024	ND	50-5000	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Copper (ppb) wells	3/25/2024	.60	1.3-5.0	1300	NA	Erosion of natural materials
Copper Cont'd (ppb) EPA200.8	03/25/2024	.60	1.3-5.0	1300	NA	Erosion of natural materials
Iron (ppm) EPA 200.7 wells	03/25/2024	300.5	49-260	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Iron (ppm) WTP	2025	25.5	49-260	300		Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppb)	03/25/2024	.26	3-35	2.0	2.0	Naturally occurring





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EPA 200.7						organic material
Manganese, wells (ppb) EPA 200.7	2025	29.7	ND-30	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese, weekly WTP (ppb)	2025	ND	ND-30	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity, wells (NTU)	2025	.23	1.5	5	5	Natural occurring organic materials
Turbidity, WTP (NTU) weekly	2025	.24	1.5	5	5	Natural occurring organic material
Odor (T.O.N) WTP	03/25/2024	ND	ND-1.5	3	NA	Natural occurring organic material
Chloride (ppm)	03/25/2024	87.33	47-97	250	NA	Substance from ions when in water, Or seawater influence
EC Specific Conductance (micro-ohms)	03/25/2024	760	420-870	1600	NA	Substance from ions when in water, Or seawater influence
pH (Std. Units)	2025	8.1	8.2-8.5	NA	NA	Natural occurring organic material
Sulfate as SO4 (ppm)	3/25/2024	100.6	26-110	500	NA	Leching from natural deposits, soil runoff and or industrial waste
Potassium EPA 200.7 (ppm)	3/25/2024	2.17	ND-2.2	NA	NA	Natural occurring organic material
Selenium EPA 200.8 (ppb)	3/25/2024	.85	5-50	NA	NA	Natural occurring organic material





**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants (PFA's) Wells 5,7,8,9,**

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
11CI-PF3OUdS (pp)	7/17/2025	ND	ND -.0050	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
4,8 d-3H-pfa ADONA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND -.0030	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
4.2 FTS (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND -.0030	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
6.2 FTS (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND -.0050	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
8.2 FTS (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND -.0050	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high





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					cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
9CI-PF3ONS (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
HFPO-DA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0050	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones
NFDHA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFEEESA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFMPA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFMBA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental,





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					some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFBS (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFBA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, obesity
PFDA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFDODA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFHpS (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity





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PFHpA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFHxS (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFHxA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, obesity
PFNA (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFOS (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFO (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high





					cholesterol levels, risk of obesity
PFPeS (ppt)	7/17/2025	ND	ND - .0020	NA	Reproductive, developmental, some cancers, immune system, hormones, high cholesterol levels, risk of obesity

**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:** 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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Mendota and Jeronimo Angel @ 559-930-9160. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

**Arsenic:** 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, 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 on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the [Safe Drinking Water Hotline](http://www.epa.gov/lead) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the [U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline \(1-800-426-4791\)](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

**Radon:** We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have not detected radon in the finished water supply in 2025 out of 4 samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects. 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 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 (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

**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 several 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 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 can cause 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 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 reported 0 violations of any kind for the year ending 2025**





Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None for 2025	None	0.0	None	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

**Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None for 2025	None	0.0	NA	NA

