2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Lebec County Water District** Report Date: July 2020

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, 2020 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 from three (3) wells

Name & general location of source(s): Lebec Well #1 (east side of I-5); State Well #2 (east side of I-5); Chimney Canyon Well #3 (North side of Frazier Mountain Park Rd.)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Water assessment was done in 2002 and may be viewed at the Districts office. Water vulnerability is limited to septic tank proximity, cement plants, and gravel mining, wastewater plants and major highway corridors.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board meetings are the 2nd Tuesday of every month (except holidays) at the office at 6:00 pm at 323 Frazier Mt. Park Rd. Lebec CA 93243

For more information, contact: Lebec County Water District Phone: (661) 248-6872

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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.

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.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample [(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	*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*.	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead And copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of School Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	09-02-2020	10	2.9	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09-02-2020	10	0.12	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	6/16/20	78	59 - 91	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/16/20	356.7	310 - 380	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
Turbidity	6/16/20	1.58	0.16 - 3.0	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2020	15.5	8.1 - 23	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium pCi/L	2020	13.25	11 - 18	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (mg/L)	06-16-2020	< .050	< .050	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 2.0	< 2.0	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (µg/L)	06-16-2020	2.3	2.0 -2.8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

Asbestos (MFL)	06-16-2020	0	0	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	06-16-2020	0.038	.031 - .050	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 1.0	< 1.0	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 1.0	< 1.0	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (Total) (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 10	< 10	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	6-16-2020	< 10	< 10	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide (µg/L)	08-09-1994	< 20	< 20	150	150	Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems.
Fluoride (mg/L)	2020	1.8	1.2 – 2.3	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (µg/L)	09-02-2020	.82	0 - 4	(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (Inorganic) (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 0.20	< 0.20	(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 10	< 10	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	2020	6	5.1 – 7.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	06-16-2020	< 0.050	< 0.050	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 4.0	< 4.0	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (µg/L)	06-16-2020	4.8	< 2.0 – 7.4	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 1.0	< 1.0	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Atrazine (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.30	< 0.30	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Simazine (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.30	< 0.30	4	4	Herbicide runoff
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ng/L)	11-06-2018	< 5	< 5	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
Benzene (µg/L)	06-15-2020	< 0.50	< 0.50	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ng/L)	06-15-2017	< 500	< 500	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	06-15-2017	< 500	< 500	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factoriesCI
CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	10	60	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1,3-Dichloropropene (ng/L)	06-15-2017	< 500	< 500	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharges from petroleum and chemical factories
Monochlorobenzene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	70	70	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities
Styrene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (mg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry cleaning solvent; refrigerant
Vinyl chloride (ng/L)	06-15-2017	< 500	< 500	500	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes (mg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (µg/L)	07-20-2020	6.6	6.6	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (µg/L)	07-20-2020	1.4	1.4	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (mg/L)	2020	.7	0 – 3.4	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Chlorite (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	0.05	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	[MRDL = 800 (as ClO_2)]	[MRDLG = 800 (as ClO_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources

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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 0.50	< 0.50	200	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color (Units)	06-16-2020	3.0	3.0	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	06-16-2020	< 0.01	< 0.01	1.0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 100	< 100	500	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (µg/L)	2020	100.6	50 - 160	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 10	< 10	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (µg/L)	06-15-2017	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor—Threshold (Units)	06-16-2020	.3	0 - 1.0	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (µg/L)	06-16-2020	< 10	< 10	100	Industrial discharges
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	10-19-2005	0	0	1	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Turbidity (Units)	06-16-2020	1.2	0.42 – 3.0	5	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	06-16-2020	0.2	0.05 - 0.49	5.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	06-16-2020	633.3	520 - 710	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	06-16-2020	979.3	838 -1070	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	06-16-2020	35.6	26-41	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	06-16-2020	148.3	95 - 180	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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. Lebec County Water District 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 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*:

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.

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

"This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli *bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system."*

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Fluoride	Fluoride is naturally in our groundwater wells. Its source is from erosion of natural deposits.	2009 - Present	A grant is currently being processed to possibly find a new well with low levels of fluoride and uranium.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Uranium	Uranium is naturally in our groundwater wells. Its source is from erosion of natural deposits.	2009 - Present	A grant is currently being processed to possibly find a new well with low levels of fluoride and uranium.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

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	(In the year) 0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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.

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.