

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Hidden Canyon Ranch Mutual Water Company.

System ID: 2702554

Report Date: May 27, 2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground water wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): 3 ea groundwater wells.

-Well #1 located at the end of Cathrein Trail,

-Well #2 (Standby Well) located near the end of Donnys Ridge Rd,

-Well #4 near the end of Hidden Canyon Rd.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Last updated January 2003. Copies of the assessment can be available upon request.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second Wednesday of March, Yearly at 560 Crazy Horse Canyon Rd Salinas, CA 93907.

For More Information, Contact: Don Chapin Jr. at (831) 449-4273

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, 2020 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 Hidden Canyon Mutual Water Company a 560 Crazy Horse Canyon Road, (831) 449-4273 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系Hidden Canyon Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 560 Crazy Horse Canyon Road, (831) 449-4273.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Hidden Canyon Mutual Water Company o tumawag sa (831) 449-4273 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Hidden Canyon Mutual Water Company tại 560 Crazy Horse Canyon Road Address, (831) 449-4273 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Hidden Canyon Mutual Water Company ntawm 560 Crazy Horse Canyon Road, (831) 449-4273 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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.
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.

Term	Definition
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/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 1. 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 Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) ND	NONE	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) ND	NONE	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) ND	NONE	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (mg/L)	7/1/20	5 EA	ND	NONE	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	7/1/20	5 EA	0.766	NONE	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 (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #4 78	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 77	N/A			
Hardness (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 169	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 170	N/A			

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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Well #1 4/1/15	Well #1 <0.0	N/A	15	3	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an

						increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (pCi/L)	Well #1 5/1/18	Well #1 1.2	N/A	20	0.43	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.
	Well #4 1/2/20	Well #4 ND	N/A	20	0.43	
Antimony (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	6	6	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increased in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 2.7	N/A	6	6	
Arsenic (ug/L)	Tank blending Monthly 1/2/20 Thru 12/1/20	1.2 Avg.	0-2	10	2	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronic Production waste.
Barium (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 53	N/A	1,000	100	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. *Sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 110	N/A	1,000	100	
Beryllium (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries *Sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <1	N/A	4	1	
Cadmium (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 <1	N/A	5	1	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipe; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <0.4	N/A	5	1	
Chromium (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 3	N/A	50	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion from natural deposits *Sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 0.51	N/A	50	10	

Cyanide (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	150	100	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <50	N/A	150	100	
Fluoride (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 0.29	N/A	2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. *Sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 0.31	N/A	2	0.1	
Mercury (ug/L) (Inorganic)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <0.05	N/A	2	1	
Nickel (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	100	10	Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from metal factories *Sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <5	N/A	100	10	
Nitrate (mg/L) (as Nitrogen, N)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 0.5	0.4 - 0.7	10	0.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (mg/L) (as Nitrogen, N)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	1	0.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <0.1	N/A	1	0.4	
Perchlorate (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	ND	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries *Sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 7/1/20	Well #4 ND	ND	6	1	
Selenium (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	50	5	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemicals manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots *Sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 0.7	N/A	50	5	

Thallium (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	2	1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories *Sampled every 3 years.
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <0.4	N/A	2	1	
1,2,3- Trichloropropane 1,2,3-TCP (ug/L)	Well #4 1/2/20	Well #4 ND	N/A	0.005	0.005	Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or thyroid problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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
Aluminum (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	1000	50	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes. *Sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 25	N/A	1000	50	
Iron (ug/L)	Tank blending Monthly 1/2/20 Thru 12/1/20	** 394 Avg.	0-3,500	300	100	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial waste
Color (color units)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	15	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <3	N/A	15	2	
Foaming Agents (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	0.5	0	Municipal and Industrial waste discharges.
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <0.025	N/A	0.5	0	
Odor Threshold (Ton)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 1	N/A	3	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <1	N/A	3	1	
Silver (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 ND	N/A	100	10	Industrial Discharges

	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 <0.2	N/A	100	10	
Turbidity (ntu)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 0.10	N/A	5.0	0.1	
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 4	N/A	5.0	0.1	
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 435	N/A	500	0	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 400	N/A	500	0	*Sampled every 3 years
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 690	N/A	1,600	0	Substance that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 680	N/A	1,600	0	
Chloride (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 103	N/A	500	0	Runoff/ Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 120	N/A	500	0	*Sampled every 3 years
Sulfate (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 14	N/A	500	0.5	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 18	N/A	500	0.5	*Sampled every 3 years
Zinc (ug/L)	Well #1 4/1/20	Well #1 17	N/A	5,000	50	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Well #4 2/5/19	Well #4 76	N/A	5,000	50	*Sampled every 3 years

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Manganese (ug/L)	Tank Blending Monthly 1/2/20 Thru 12/1/20	7.9 Avg.	0-18	20	Leaching from natural deposits
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid PFOA (ng/L)	Well #1 5/1/19	ND	N/A	5.1	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid PFOS (ng/L)	Well #1 5/1/19	ND	N/A	6.5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge.

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*:

Iron MCL: ** 9 months of 2020 were ND, two high iron level due to main water line flushing, High volume of water discharging water storage tank caused sediments in tank floor to stir and enter system.

"Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits."

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."

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
None				

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>	(In the year) None	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) None	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) None	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:

Not Applicable

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:

Not Applicable

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Not Applicable
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<p>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</p> <p>1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</p> <p>2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</p> <p>3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.</p>
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	Not Applicable
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	Not Applicable
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	Not Applicable

(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
None				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

None

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct No Level 1 assessment(s). No Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take No corrective actions and we completed None of these actions.

During the past year No Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. No Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take No corrective actions and we completed None of these actions.

No Positive Coliform results for 2020

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 No corrective actions and we completed None of these actions.

No Positive *E. coli* results for 2020.