ABENGOA
NORTH AMERICA

**Mojave Solar LLC**
42134 Harper Lake Road Phone: 760-308-0400
Hinkley, California 92347

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**Subject:** **09-AFC-5C**
**Condition Number:** **SWAT 10**
**Description:** **Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**
**Submittal Number:** **SWAT10-14-01**

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June 13, 2018

Ivy F. Saguan
Registered Environmental Health Specialist
Department of Public Health
Division of Environmental Health Services
Land Use Protection Program
385 N. Arrowhead Ave., 2nd floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415
Ivy.Saguan@dph.sbcounty.gov

Dale Rundquist, CPM
California Energy Commission
1516 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Dale.Rundquist@energy.ca.gov

Dear Mrs. Saguan and Mr. Rundquist,

Please find attached the Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form for the 2017 Mojave Solar Project Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

The report was distributed to the consumers on June 12, 2018.

For your convenience we are including here the compliance language:

Verification: The project owner shall obtain a permit to operate a nontransient, non-community water system with the County of San Bernardino at least sixty (60) days prior to commencement of construction at the site. The project owner shall supply updates annually for all monitoring requirements and submittals to County of San Bernardino related to the permit, and proof of annual renewal of the operating permit.

As always, please contact me with any question.

Sincerely,

Jose Manuel Bravo Romero
Manager
Permitting, Compliance, Quality and Environment Department

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**ASI Operations LLC**
42134 Harper Lake Rd
Hinkley, CA 92347
Cell: (303) 378-7302
jmanuel.bravo@abengoa.com

Attachments:
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form for the 2017 Mojave Solar LLC Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).
Email (distributed).

# Consumer Confidence Report
# Certification Form

*(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

Water System Name: Mojave Solar LLC, Alpha and Beta Power Plant Potable Treatment Facilities

Water System Number: Mojave Solar plant Alpha (3601184) & Beta (3601185)

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Jose Manuel Bravo Romero

Signature: 

Title: Permitting, Compliance, Quality & Environmental Department Manager

Phone Number: ( 760 ) 308-2601 Date: 06/13/2018

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*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

## Consumer Confidence Report
## Electronic Delivery Certification

*Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.*

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

*Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.*

The report was posted in the facility lunch rooms, at the room board and available to all employees and visitors.

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*

## José Manuel Bravo Romero

**From:** José Manuel Bravo Romero
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 12, 2018 9:13 AM
**To:** ANA O&M Mojave
**Cc:** Craig Windram; Noelia Montes Peralta; Juan Ramon Fernandez Alvarez; Byron Arthur; Enrique Guillen; Adriana Valencia Endress; Saguan, Ivy; Lorraine DeLap
**Subject:** SWAT10-14-00 2017 Mojave Solar Project annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 09-AFC-5C
**Attachments:** SWAT10-14-00 Mojave Solar Project annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 09-AFC-5C.pdf

Good morning all,

Please find attached the Annual Consumer Confidence Report already approved by the agencies.

State regulations require community water systems and Nontransient-noncommunity water systems (ours) to provide consumers with an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Section 64483(b) requires that the water system "make a good faith effort to reach consumers who are served by the water system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers..."

This report contains information on our drinking water, including statistics from hundreds of water quality tests performed throughout the report year. This report is intended to inform and assure consumers that our drinking water is of the highest quality and meets all County, State and Federal water quality standards. Our staff takes great pride in providing top quality water to all of us. I personally want to say thank you again to our **Water Treatment Department** for keeping these standards.

Here in this email you have a copy of the report which is also available in Lighthouse, under the Compliance folder at the link below:

https://abengoa.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/lh-aom/aom/A/Sites/Mojave/01-Permits/CEC/Cond%20aby/Soil%26Water/SWAT10/SWAT10-14-00/SWAT10-14-00%20Mojave%20Solar%20Project%20annual%20Consumer%20Confidence%20Report%20(CCR)%2009-AFC-5C.pdf?csf=1

Es obligatorio ofrecer la información contenida en esta comunicación también en español u otro idioma alternativo, por eso este informe esta también disponible en español si lo deseáis.
Así que con mucho gusto y orgullo os informo de que el documento está a vuestra disponibilidad en español igualmente.

If you have any question or concern about your drinking water please contact me directly.

Best regards / Saludos.

José Manuel Bravo Romero.
Manager. Permitting, Compliance, Quality & Environmental Department.

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Eco-Tip: Printing e-mails is usually a waste

# 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Mojave Solar plant Alpha (3601184) Beta (3601185)** Report Date: 5/30/2018

*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, 2017 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

Name & general location of source(s): Wells: Alpha 1, Alpha 2 located at Alpha Plant
Beta 3, Beta 4 located at Beta Plant

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: N/A

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: José Manuel Bravo Phone: (760) 308-2601 / (303) 378-7302

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**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).

**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.

**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

**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**: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**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.

**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)

with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**pCi/L**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**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.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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** (complete if bacteria detected) | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In a mo.) 1 | 1* | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli* (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) | 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**

| **Lead and Copper** (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | **Sample Date** | **No. of Samples Collected** | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (ppm)-Alpha plant | 07.04.2015 | 6 | 0.360* | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (ppm)-Beta Plant | 07.04.2015 | 6 | 0.720* | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0 | 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) | 04.04.2017<br>10.05.2017<br>02.11.2017<br>07.12.2017 | Alpha : 424<br>Beta: 415 | 360-520<br>390-520 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 04.04.2017<br>10.05.2017<br>02.11.2017<br>07.12.2017 | Alpha: 320<br>Beta: 312 | 230-480<br>320-400 | 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 (ppb) | 08.21.2017 | Alpha: 9.75<br>Beta: 10.75* | 7.5-12<br>8.5-13 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 02.24.2017 | Alpha: 7.9<br>Beta: 4.83 | 5.96-9.84<br>4.1-5.56 | 15 | 0.0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 02.24.2017 | Alpha: 4.66<br>Beta: 3.73 | 4.06-5.26<br>2.30-5.16 | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Alpha Radium -226 (pCi/L) | 02.24.2017 | Alpha: 0.0<br>Beta: 0.023 | 0.0-0.0<br>0.046-0.0 | 5 | 0.05 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium -228 (pCi/L) | 02.24.2017 | Alpha: 0.0<br>Beta: 0.0 | 0.0-0.0<br>0.0-0.0 | 5 | 0.019 | Erosion of natural deposits |

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TDS (ppm) | 10.05.2017<br>11.02.2017<br>12.07.2017 | A: 1779* B:2016*<br>A: 2345* B:2246*<br>A:2126* B:2367* | A: 1590-2505<br>B:2016-2465 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | 10.05.2017<br>11.02.2017<br>12.07.2017 | A: 470 B:300<br>A: 725* B:660*<br>A: 490 B:535* | A: 390- 810<br>B:300-760 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 10.05.2017<br>11.02.2017<br>12.07.2017 | A: 375 B:300<br>A: 395 B:430<br>A: 380 B:385 | A: 300-460<br>B: 370-410 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N/A | | | | | |

## 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 for Community Water Systems: 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

## Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Perform the Bacteriological Sample Siting plan, the results was negative | Less than 24Hr | Perform the Bacteriological Sample Siting plan, the results was negative | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. |
| Copper | The next scheduled analysis will be on Jul-2018 | 2 years | Treat with RO units | Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. |
| Arsenic | The potable RO effluent Arsenic in Non-detectable. | 1 year | Treat with RO units | Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer |
| Chloride | The potable RO Chloride is within the limit. | 1 year | Treat with RO units | None |
| TDS | The potable RO TDS is within the limit. | 1 year | Treat with RO units | None |

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

**TABLE 7 – 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 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

## Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

**SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE**

**SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES**

**VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT**

| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

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

| TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES | |
|---|---|
| Treatment Technique [(a)]<br>(Type of approved filtration technology used) | |
| Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)]<br>(that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:<br>1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.<br>2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.<br>3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | |

(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

| VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

## Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

## 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 [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. 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.

During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. 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.

## 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.