

APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report

Certification Form

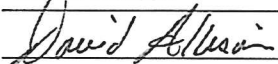
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Sutter County Water Works #1 (Robbins)

Water System Number: 5100107

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 25, 2019 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.

Certified by: Name: David Allison
Signature: 
Title: Water – Wastewater Operator
Phone Number: (530) 237-6021 Date: June 25, 2019

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

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

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

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at 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)
- ☐ 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 address: www._____

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

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Sutter County WWD #1 (Robbins)

Report Date: May 23, 2019

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name Here] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] para asistirlo en español.

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 [Enter Water System's Name Here] 以获得中文的帮助：[Enter Water System's Address Here] [Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address Here] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number Here] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name Here] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name Here] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well 1 (New Sacramento Blvd. Well) – Well 1 is in standby use for emergencies or during excessive water demand. – Location - Sacramento Valley Blvd.

Well 2 (treated Wagner Aviation Well) Results presented for Well 2 are treated water results – Location - Del Monte Ave.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source assessment was completed August 19, 2018 and a copy may be obtained at Sutter County Development Services – 1130 Civic Center Blvd., Yuba City. Water vulnerability is: fuel, oil, pesticides, herbicides, storm runoff and agricultural operations.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: All regular meetings occur at 3:00 P.M., the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Sutter County hall of Records, 466 Second Street, Yuba City, CA (Check www.suttercounty.org for any changes in time or locations)

For more information, contact: Guadalupe Rivera

Phone: (530) 822-7400 ext. 305

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.

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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)

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
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 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.

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)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	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	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	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 (ppb)	6/13/17 2/2/18	2 3	3.1 ppb	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/13/17 2/2/18	2 3	0.56 ppm	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) Well #1 Well #2	3/4/14 3/2/10	190.0 ppm 357.0 ppm	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well #1 Well #2	9/3/14 9/11/14	80.0 ppm 582.0 ppm	NA	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) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic Well #1 * Well #2 *	12/6/17 12/4/18	36 ppb * 15 ppb *	3/7/18 -15 ppb * 6/4/18 -17 ppb * 9/5/18 - 14 ppb * 12/4/18 - 14 ppb *	10 ppb	0.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Well #1 Well #2	3/2/10 2/2/16	160 ppb 680 ppb		1000 ppb	2.0 ppb	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Well #1 (Natural Source) Well #2	3/2/10 2/2/16	0.098 ppm 0.182 ppm		2.0 ppm	1.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Well #1 Well #2	12/1/10 12/6/16	0.8100 pCi/L 0.04 pCi/L		15 pCi/L	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity Well #1 Well #2	3/4/14 2/1/11	0.550 NTU 1.80 NTU		5 NTU	none	Soil runoff
Perchlorate - Well #1	3/1/2017	4.0 ppb		6.0 ppb	1.0 ppb	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

Radium 228	Well #2	12/6/16	0.98 pCi/L		none	(0)©	Erosion of natural deposits
2,4-D	Well #2	2/1/2017	10.0 ppb		70.00 ppb	20.00 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns and aquatic weeds
Atrazine	Well #2	2/1/2017	0.500 ppb		1.00 ppb	0.15 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Bentazon	Well #2	2/1/2017	2.0 ppb		18.0 ppb	200 ppb	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses
Carbofuran	Well #2	2/1/2017	5.0 ppb		18.0 ppb	0.7 ppb	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Dinoseb	Well #2	2/1/2017	2.00 ppb		7.0 ppb	14.0 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
Diquat	Well #2	2/1/2017	4.00 ppb		20.00 ppb	94.0 ppb	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Endothall	Well #2	2/1/2016	45.00 ppb		100.00 ppb	94.0 ppb	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Glyphosate	Well #2	2/1/2017	25.00 ppb		700.00 ppb	900.0 ppb	Runoff from herbicide use
Molinate	Well #2	2/1/2017	2.00 ppb		20.00 ppb	1.0 ppb	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Simazine	Well #2	2/1/2017	1.00 ppb		70.00 ppb	4.00 ppb	Herbicide runoff
Thiobencarb	Well #2	2/1/2017	1.00 ppb		70.00 ppb	1.00 ppb	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice

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
Chlorides Well #1 Well #2*	3/4/2014 12/4/18	208.00 mg/L 1106.7 mg/L *	6/4/18 - 1020 mg/L * 9/5/18 -1200 mg/L * 12/4/18 -1100 mg/L *	500.00 ppm		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color Well #1 Well #2	3/4/2014 7/7/2010	1.0 units 8.0 units		15.0 units		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron Well #1 Well #2	9/3/2014 12/4/18	160.00 ppb 14.75 ppb	3/7/2018 - 18.0 ppb 6/4/2018 - non detect 9/5/2018 - 17.0 ppb 12/4/18 - 24.0 ppb	300.00 ppb		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese Well #1* Well #2	6/7/2017 12/19/18	124.00 ppb * 5.65 ppb	3/1/2018 - 1.8 ppb 6/7/2018 - 8.9 ppb 9/6/2018 - 7.4 ppb 12/19/18 - 4.5 ppb	50.00 ppb		Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold Well #1*	3/4/2014	40.00 TON		3.00 TON		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance Well #1 Well #2*	3/4/2014 12/4/2018	1000.00 uS/cm 3400.00 uS/cm *	3/26/2018- 3300.00 uS/cm * 6/4/2018- 3200.00 uS/cm * 9/5/2018 - 3700.00 uS/cm * 12/4/201 - 3400.00 uS/cm *	1600.00 uS/cm		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Sulfate	Well #1	3/4/2014	0.5450 ppm		500.00 ppm		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	Well #1 Well #2*	3/4/2014 9/5/2018	600.00 mg/L 2133.33 mg/L *	3/26/2018 - 2000.00 mg/L * 6/4/2018- 2000.00 mg/L * 9/5/201- 2400.00 mg/L *	1000.00 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	Well #1 Well #2*	4/3/19 2/1/11	.5500 NTU 1.800 NTU		5 NTU		Soil Runoff
Zinc	Well #1	3/4/2014	5.97 ppb		5000.00 ppb		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Bicarbonate Alkalinity Well #1 Well #2	3/4/2014 3/2/2010	190.00 mg/L 170.00 mg/L			
Calcium Well #1 Well #2	9/3/2014 9/11/2014	17.00 mg/L 100.00 mg/L			
Magnesium Well #1 Well #2	9/3/2014 9/11/2014	9.20 mg/L 100.00 mg/L			
PH, Laboratory Well #1 Well #2	3/4/2014 12/2/2014	8.00 7.60			

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. Sutter County Water Works District #1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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
Arsenic	Well #1 Exceeds the MCL of 10 ppm for Arsenic, however this is allowable for a standby source well. The treated water from Well #2 exceeds the MCL for Arsenic of 10 ppb.	WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the violation with the construction of a new arsenic removal system.	WWD #1 is working with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to complete an arsenic feasibility study and to construct a new arsenic removal system.	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.
Chlorides	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.	WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the issue.	WWD #1 is working with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to complete an arsenic feasibility study and in conjunction to resolve the chlorides exceedance with the construction of a new arsenic removal system.	The presence of chlorides in drinking water is generally not considered to be harmful to humans or animals. The most noticeable effect of high chlorides is a salty taste and the possibility of hypertension. If a water softener is being used, the taste will be even more pronounced.
Manganese	Well #1 is a standby/backup well that is only used in emergencies	WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the issue.	WWD #1 is evaluating new iron/manganese media technologies.	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
Specific Conductance	Specific Conductance was found at levels that exceed 1600 uS/cm at Well #2.	WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the issue.	WWD #1 is working with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to complete an arsenic feasibility study and in conjunction to resolve the Specific Conductance exceedance with the construction of a new arsenic removal system.	The presence of Specific Conductance in drinking water is generally not considered to be harmful to humans or animals. Specific Conductance is waters ability to carry - electrical current.
Total Dissolved Solids	Well #2 exceeded Total Dissolved Solids. Total Dissolved Solids is caused by runoff/leaching of natural deposits	WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the issue.	WWD #1 is working with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to complete an arsenic feasibility study and in conjunction to resolve the Total dissolved Solids exceedance with the construction of a new arsenic removal system.	High levels of total dissolved solids in drinking water do not pose any known adverse health risk.
Odor-Threshold	Well#1 is a standby/backup well that is only used in emergencies	Elevated levels of Odor-Threshold are in WWD #1 backup well #1 that is only used in emergency situations.	No actions are being taken.	High levels Odor – Threshold in drinking water do not pose any known adverse health risk.

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
<i>E. coli</i>	0	3/7/18 6/4/18 9/5/18 12/4/18	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		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
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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 zero Level 1 assessment(s). Zero Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take zero corrective actions and we completed zero of these actions.

During the past year zero Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. Zero Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take zero corrective actions and we completed zero 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 zero corrective actions and we completed zero of these actions.
