

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Point Arena Water Works, Inc.

Report Date: April 15, 2022

Type of Water Source in Use: Well

Name and General Location of Source: Garcia River Well 02 Located at 51050 Windy Hollow Road, Point Arena, CA 95468

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted for the Garcia River Well 02 of the Point Arena Water Works, Inc. system in May of 2003. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Agricultural drainage.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Although Point Arena Water Works, Inc. does not have regular meetings, Point Arena Water Works, Inc. welcomes questions from the public. Point Arena Water Works, Inc. can be reached at (707) 882-1696 and by email at paww@mcn.org

For More Information, Contact: William Hay Jr. (707) 882-1696

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, 2021 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 Point Arena Water Works, Inc. a PO Box 205 Point Arena, CA 95468-0205 (707) 882-1696 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 [Enter Water System Name] 以获得中文的帮助: Point Arena Water Works, Inc. PO Box 205 Point Arena, CA 95468-0205 (707) 882-1696

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Point Arena Water Works, Inc. o tumawag sa (707) 882-1696 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 Point Arena Water Works, Inc. tại PO Box 205 Point Arena, CA 95468-0205 (707) 882-1696 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 Point Arena Water Works, Inc. ntawm PO Box 205 Point Arena CA 95468-0205 (707) 882-1696 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.
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)

Term	Definition
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
<i>E. coli</i>	1	NONE	1 positive monthly sample	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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	NONE	NONE	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	NONE	NONE	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation: Although Point Arena Water Works, Inc. had one water sample that tested positive for coliform and *E. coli* bacteria due to an issue with the chlorination system on August 31, 2021. The water system did not receive a violation. Subsequent water samples came back as absent and none detected. The failed chlorinator has been removed and replaced with a new chlorinator and an additional standby chlorinator is onsite to provide redundancy should the new replacement fail. Although this is not an emergency, the water system customers were notified of the situation through a direct mailing notice.

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 (ppb)	8/25/2020	5	None Detected	NONE	15	0.2	NONE	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/25/2020	5	None Detected	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 (ppm)	11/9/2021	14	1.000	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/9/2021	73	5.000	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
2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	1,000	50	3	Residue of banned herbicide.
2,4-D (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	1,000	70	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
Atrazine (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	1,000	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Carbofuran (ug/L)	5/21/2019	NONE	1,000	18	0.7	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Dalapon (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	200	790	Runoff from herbicide used on right-of-way, and crops and landscape maintenance
Dinoseb (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	1,000	7	14	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
Diquat (ug/L)	5/21/2019	NONE	1,000	20	6	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds

Endothall (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	1,000	100	94	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Ethylene Dibromide (ng/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000,000	50	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Heptachlor (ng/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000,000	50	10	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ng/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000,000	10	6	Breakdown of heptachlor
Lindane (ng/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000,000	200	32	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens
Methoxychlor (ug/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000	30	0.09	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ug/L)	5/21/2019	NONE	1,000	50	26	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	1	0.3	Discharge from wood preserving

						factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicide uses
Picloram (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	500	166	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ug/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000	3	0.03	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (PCI/L)	1/5/2016	NONE	N/A	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ug/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	0.500	200	.5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
Styrene (ug/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	1,000	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	1,000	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Toluene (ug/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	1,000	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	1,00,000	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ug/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	1,000	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	8/13/2019	3.7000	1,000	60	NA	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ug/L)	8/13/2019	80	1,000	80	N/A	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Trichlorofluoromethane (ug/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	1,000	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
Vinal Chloride (ng/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	0.0005	1,000,000	500	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes (mg/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	1.750	N/A	1.750	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

mTable 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
Sulfate (mg/L)	11/09/2021	13	0.500	500	.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	11/09/2021	130	10.000	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity NTU	11/09/2021	0.15	0.100	5	.1	Soil runoff
Zinc (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	50.00	5000	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Aluminum (mg/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	0.2	1000	50	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	0.006	1,000	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	0.010	1,000	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	3/21/2014	NONE	7 MFL		7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1		1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.004	1,000	4	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning

						factories, and electrical, aerospace.
Cadmium (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.005	1,000	5	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] (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.05	1,000	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	2.0		2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Perchlorate (ug/L)	8/11/2020	NONE	1,000	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 (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	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 (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	5/21/2021	NONE	10 (as N)		10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L)	11/8/2021	NONE	1 (as N)		1 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	11/9/2021	11	500	N/A	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	11/9/2021	NONE	15 Units	N/A	15 Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials

Copper, Free (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1.0 mg/l	N/A	1.0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (mg/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.5 mg/L	1,000	500 ug/L	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.3 mg/L	1,000	300 ug/L	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	11/9/2021	39	0.05 mg/L	1,000	50 ug/L	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Ton)	11/9/2021	NONE	3 Units	N/A	3 Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.1 mg/L	1,000	100 ug/L	Industrial d

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (mg/L)	12/03/2003	58	N/A	1,000	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats

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*: On 11/9/2021 Point Arena Water Works, Inc. tested for these listed items, no levels were detected.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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>	1	8/31/2021	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	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: On August 31, 2021, Point Arena Water Works, Inc. took a standard water sample test which came back positive for

coliform and E. coli bacteria. Repeat samples were taken and came back as absent and non-detected. However, failed to take the three follow up samples from specific sites within 24 hours after the laboratory notified of the positive result. Point Arena Water Works, Inc. collected only one repeat sample which is a violation of the regulations as specified in Section 64424, Title 22, CCR. The corrective action taken for this issue to prevent this violation from occurring in the future in inspection by the water operator of the chlorination system is scheduled for each day of the week, Monday – Friday. The State of California Division of Drinking Water approved Bacteriological Plan will be reviewed and enforced by water company operators.

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	NONE	NONE	NONE	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources NOT APPLICABLE

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

(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: NOT APPLICABLE

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
[Enter Violation]	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]
[Enter Violation]	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption: NOT APPLICABLE

[Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation NOT APPLICABLE

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.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

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 Assessment] 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.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation NOT APPLICABLE

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.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment.

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.]