

***2015 Consumer Confidence Report***  
**City of Mendota - System # 1010021**  
**643 Quince Street \* Mendota, California 93640**  
**Phone (559) 655-3291 \* Fax (559) 655-4064**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. There are (5) five ground water wells located in our community.

The City of Mendota is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City of Mendota's Public Utilities Department, Jeronimo Angel at (559) 577-7691. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the 2nd & 4th Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m.

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Mendota routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015 unless otherwise indicated. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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.

A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Mendota's wells 07, 08 and 09 in September 2003. No contaminants have been detected in the water supply, however the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Crops, irrigation, Fertilizer, and Pesticide/Herbicide Application. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at City of Mendota, 643 Quince Street, Mendota, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Jeronimo Angel, Public Utilities Department at (559) 577-7691.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

## 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

## WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2014 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-December 31, 2014.

### Terms & abbreviations used below:

- **N/A:** not applicable
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- **Parts per million (ppm)** or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)** or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Most Probable Number (MPN)** – (bacterium) per 100 milliliters of sample.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Variations & Exemptions (V&E)** - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The Maximum Allowed (MRDL) is the highest level of disinfectant that is allowed in the drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The Goal(MCLG)** is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Public Health Goal or 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.

For information regarding the city's water quality, please see the attached reporting table. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected.

Please call our office if you have questions.

The City of Mendota works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

**2015 Informe para la Confianza de los Consumidores**  
**La Ciudad de Mendota - Sistema# 1010021**  
**643 Quince Street \* Mendota, California 93640**  
**Teléfono (559) 655-3291 \* Fax (559) 655-4064**

Nos da gusto en presentarle a usted el informe Annual de la Calidad del Agua. Este informe está diseñado para informarles tocante a la calidad de su agua y de los servicios que le brindamos todos los días. Nuestra meta es de proveerles una fuente segura y constante de agua potable. Queremos que comprenda los esfuerzos que hacemos continuamente para mejorar el proceso del tratamiento del agua y la protección de nuestros recursos de agua. Estamos comprometidos a asegurarle la calidad de su agua. Hay (5) cinco pozos de agua subterránea situados en nuestra comunidad.

La Ciudad de Mendota tiene el gusto de informar que nuestra agua potable es segura y cumple con todos los requisitos federales y estatales.

Si usted tiene cualquiera pregunta acerca de este informe o con respecto al suministro del agua, póngase en contacto con el Departamento Utilidades Públicas de Mendota, Sr. Jeronimo Angel at (559) 577-7691. Queremos que nuestros estimados clientes se informen del suministro de su agua. Si desea aprender más, favor de asistir nuestras juntas del Concejo Municipal, cada segundo y cuarto Martes del mes a las 6 p.m.

Se anticipa que todo el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, razonablemente contenga aunque sea en cantidades pequeñas, algunos contaminantes. La presencia de los contaminantes no necesariamente indica que el agua presenta un riesgo de salud. Se puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y potenciales efectos sobre el salud llamando la línea directa de La Agencia de Protección Ambiental (APA) para Agua Potable Segura al 1-800-426-4791.

La Ciudad de Mendota regularmente hace un monitoreo para detectar contaminantes en su agua potable, de acuerdo con las leyes federales y estatales. Esta tabla muestra los resultados del monitoreo del plazo del 1 de Enero hasta el 31 de Diciembre del 2015, a menos que se indique otra cosa. Se anticipa que todo el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, razonablemente contenga aunque sea en cantidades pequeñas, algunos contaminantes. Es importante recordar que la presencia de los contaminantes no necesariamente indica que existe un riesgo de salud.

Puede ser que algunas personas sean más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Personas Inmunocomprometidas, como personas con cancer que se someten a quimioterapia, personas que se someten a los trasplantes de órganos, personas con VIH/SIDA u otras afecciones del sistema inmunológico, algunas personas ancianas, y los bebés en particular pueden correr el riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben procurar el consejo de su profesional de servicio médico sobre el consumo de esta agua. Las pautas del APA/CCPE sobre las medidas apropiadas para disminuir el riesgo de infección por criptosporidio y otros contaminantes microbiológicos están disponibles por medio de la línea directa de Agua Potable Segura al 1-800-426-4791.

Para asegurar que el agua esté segura para tomar, La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Los Estados Unidos (APA) y el Departamento Estatal de Servicios de Salud prescriben reglamentos que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proveída por los sistemas de agua públicos. Reglamentos del Departamento también establecen límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada que provee la misma protección para la salud pública.

Las fuentes de agua potable (de llave y de botella ambas) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, presas, manantiales, y pozos. A medida que el agua viaje sobre la superficie de la tierra o por debajo de ella, disuelve minerales de origen natural y en algunos casos, material radioactivo, y puede levantar sustancias que se presentan por la presencia de animales or por actividad humana.

Una evaluación de la fuente del agua de los pozos 07, 08, y 09 de la Ciudad de Mendota se llevó a cabo en Septiembre de 2003. No se detectó contaminantes en el abastecimiento de agua, sin embargo, a estas fuentes se les considera más vulnerables a las siguientes actividades: las cosechas, la irrigación, el fertilizante, y la aplicación de pesticidas y herbicidas. Se puede ver una copia de la evaluación completa en la Ciudad de Mendota, 643 Calle Quince, Mendota, CA. Usted puede pedir que se le mande un resumen de la evaluación comunicándose con el Jeronimo Angel, Departamento Utilidades Públicas at (559) 577-7691.

En esta tabla encontrará términos y abreviaciones que quizá no conozca. Para ayudarle entender mejor estos términos, hemos proveído las siguientes definiciones:

***Contaminantes que puedan estar presentes en las fuentes de agua incluyen:***

**Contaminantes Microbianos**, tales como los virus y bacterias que puedan venir de plantas que tratan desperdicios, sistemas sépticos, operaciones de animales de agricultura, y animales silvestres.

**Contaminantes No Orgánicos**, sal y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o resultan de agua desechable industrial o doméstica, producción de aceite y gas, minas, o agricultura.

**Pesticidas y herbicidas**, que puedan venir de una variedad de fuentes como agricultura, y uso residencial.

**Contaminantes de Químicos Orgánicos**, incluyendo químicos orgánicos, sintéticos y volátiles, que son productos resultantes de los procesos industriales y producción de petróleo, y también pueden venir de gasolineras, otras aplicaciones de agricultura y sistemas sépticos.

**Contaminantes Radioactivos**, que pueden existir naturalmente o ser el resultado de producción de gas, aceite, o actividades mineras.

## LOS DATOS DE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA

La tabla a continuación da una lista de todos los contaminantes que detectamos durante el año 2014. La presencia de estos contaminantes en el agua no indica necesariamente que el agua presenta un riesgo de la salud.

A menos que se indique diferente, los datos presentados en esta tabla son de pruebas llevadas a cabo del 1 de Enero hasta el 31 de Diciembre del 2014.

### Los términos y las abreviaciones usados:

- N/A – No se aplica
- **El Estándar de Agua Potable Primario (Inglés: Primary Drinking Water Standard):** MCL para contaminantes que afecta la salud junto con sus requisitos de monitoreos e informes, y requisitos del tratamiento del agua.
- **Los Estándares de Agua Potable Secundarios (SDWS):** MCL para contaminantes que afectan el sabor, el olor, o la apariencia del agua potable. Contaminantes con SDWS no afectan la salud en los niveles de MCL.
- **Partes por Millón (ppm) o miligramos por litro (mg/L)** – una parte por millón es equivalente a un minuto en dos años o un centavo (1¢) en \$10,000.
- **Partes por Billón (ppb) o microgramos por litro (ug/L)** – una parte por billón es equivalente a un minuto en 2,000 años, o un centavo (1¢) en \$10,000,000.
- **Picocuries por Litro (pCi/L)** – picocuries por litro – es una medida de la radioactividad en el agua.
- **Número Más Probable (MPN)** – (bacteria) por cada 100 mililitros de una muestra.
- **Unidad de Turbidez Nefelométrica (NTU)** – La Unidad de Turbidez Nefelométrica es una medida de la claridad del agua. Turbidez en exceso de 5 NTU apenas es notable para la persona promedio.
- **Variaciones y Excepciones (V&E)** – Permiso del estado o La APA para no cumplir con un MCL o un método de tratamiento bajo ciertas condiciones.
- **Nivel de Acción Regulatoria (AL)** – la concentración del contaminante lo cual, si se excede, provoca tratamientos u otros requisitos que exigirán que siga el sistema de agua.
- **Método de Tratamiento (TT)** – (lenguaje mandatorio) un método de tratamiento es un proceso requerido con la intención de reducir el nivel de la contaminación en el agua potable.
- **Nivel Máximo de Contaminantes (MCL)** – Lo Máximo permitido (MCL) es el nivel mas alto de un contaminante que sea permitido en el agua potable. Se intenta fijar los MCL's tan cerca a los MCLG que sea factible usando el mejor tecnología de tratamiento que sea disponible.
- **Nivel de Máximo de Desinfectante Residual (MRDL)** - El Máximo Permitido (MRDL) es el nivel más alto de agente desinfectante que se permite en el agua potable.
- **Meta del Nivel Máximo de Contaminantes – La Meta (MCLG)** – es el nivel de contaminantes en el agua potable por debajo de lo cual no hay un riesgo conocido o anticipado. La MCLG permite un margen de seguridad.
- **Meta de Salud Público o PHG** – El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo de lo cual no se sabe ni se anticipa un riesgo de salud. Las PHG son fijadas por la APA de California.

Para información con respecto a la calidad del agua de la ciudad, favor de ver la tabla de informe adjuntada. Nos hemos enterado por medio del monitoreo y evaluación del agua que algunos contaminantes han sido detectados.

Favor de llamar nuestra oficina si usted tiene preguntas.

La Ciudad de Mendota trabaja continuamente para proveerle a usted una buena calidad de agua potable. Pedimos que todos nuestros clientes nos ayuden a proteger nuestras fuentes de agua, los cuales son el corazón de nuestra comunidad, nuestra manera de vivir y el futuro de nuestros hijos.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA 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.

<b>TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No. of Detections</b>	<b>No. of months in violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Bacteria</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

<b>TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>							
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>No. of samples collected</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> percentile level detected</b>	<b>No. sites exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb)	8/25/15	22	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/25/15	22	ND	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

<b>TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	11/24/15	135	84-170	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/24/15	6.1	1.4-9.6	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

<b>TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Aluminum (ppm)	11/24/15	.0843	.057-.13	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	11/24/15	<3.6	ND – 6.7	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	11/24/15	.53	.4-.64	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	11/24/15	49.7	48-52	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Turbidity (Units)	2015	<0.40	ND – 1.4	5	N/A	Soil Runoff * (a)
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2013	6.07	<3.89 – 6.07	15	(0)	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium -226 & 228 (pCi/L)	2006	1.1	.44 – 1.1	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2015	55.8	28 – 82*	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2015	9.0	4.8 - 14	60	(0)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorination Residual (ppm)	2015	0.59	0.06 – 2.46	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

**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
Color (Units)	2015	5	5.0-5.0	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials * (a)
Iron (ppb)	2015	87	49 - 260	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits, Industrial wastes * (a)
Manganese (ppb)	2015	<21	ND – 30	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (T.O.N.)	2015	<1.2	ND – 1.5	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm)	2015	443	290 - 520	1000	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits, Soil Runoff * (a)
Specific Conductance (micromhos) E.C.	2015	716	420 - 870	1600	N/A	Substance from Ions when in water, seawater influence * (a)
Chloride	2015	77	47 - 97	500	N/A	Substance from Ions when in water, seawater influence * (a)
Sulfate	2015	72	26 - 110	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits, Soil Runoff, Industrial waste * (a)

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Potassium (ppm)	11/24/15	<1.4	ND – 2.2	N/A	No health effects language available
pH (Std. Units)	11/24/15	8.3	8.2 – 8.5	N/A	No health effects language available
Bromofluorobenzene (ug/L)	11/24/15	114	82 – 130	N/A	No health effects language available
DCPA (ug/L)	11/24/15	60	59 – 61	N/A	No health effects language available
1,3-Dimethyl-2-nitrobenzene (ug/L)	11/24/15	5.4	5.3-5.4	N/A	No health effects language available

1-Br-2-Nitrobenzene (ug/L)	11/24/15	.49	.42-.53	N/A	No health effects language available
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\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### 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 USEPA’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. USEPA/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. City of Mendota 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

*While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.*

### 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
TTHM’s (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Dead end site, water was old, which increased TTHM level	Single site, single sample	Increased flushing	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.

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

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
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