

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Point Arena Water Works, Inc.

Report Date: March 18, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Well

Name and General Location of Source(s): Garcia River Well 02 Located at 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 or email paww@mcn.org

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, 2025, 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 or (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 Point Arena Water Works, Inc 以获得中文的帮助: 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. and Po Box 205, Point Arena, CA 95468-0205 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 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.

Term	Definition
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)
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>	NONE	NONE	0	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

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	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	11/19/2024	10	0	NONE	N/A	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11/19/2024	10	9	NONE	N/A	1.3	0.3	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)	11/19/2024	13	1.00	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/19/2024	65	5	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
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Ng/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	0.005	0.03	0.005	Language for this contaminant not available at
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	1.000	50	1	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4,D (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	10.000	70	10	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds.
Atrazine (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	0.500	1	.5	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-way.
BENZO(A)PYRENE	10/28/2025	NONE	0.100	.2	.1	Language for this contaminant not available at

						time of this report
Carbofuran (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	2.000	18	5	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa and grape vineyards.
Chlordane (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	0.100	200	10	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Dalapon (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	10.000	200	10	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way and crops and landscape maintenance
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	10/28/2025	NONE	5.000	400	5	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	10/28/2025	NONE	3.000	4	3	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Dinoseb (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	2.000	7	2	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits.
Diquat (ug/L)	5/15/2025	NONE	4.000	20	4	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic weeds.
Endothall (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	45.000	100	45	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic

						weeds; defoliant.
Endrin (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	0.100	2	.1	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Ethylene Dibromide (ug/L)	4/24/2024	NONE	0.020	0.5	.02	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground tanks leaks; banned nematocides that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops.
Glyphosphate (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	25.000	700	25	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Heptachlor (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	0.010	.01	.01	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	0.010	.01	.01	Breakdown of Heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	0.500	1	.5	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	1.000	50	1	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report

BHC-Gamma (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	0.200	.2	.2	Language for this contaminant not available at this time of report.
Methoxychlor (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	10.000	30	10	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock
Molinate (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	2.000	20	2	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Oxamyl (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	2.000	50	20	Runoff/leaching from insecticide
Pentachlorophenol (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	0.200	1	.2	Discharge from wood preserving factories, Cotton and other insecticides/herbicides uses
Picloram (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	1.000	500	1	Herbicide runoff
Total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	0.500	.5	.5	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Simazine (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	1.000	4	1	Herbicide runoff
Thiobencarb (Bolero) (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	1.000	70	1	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Toxaphene (ug/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	1.000	3	1	Runoff/leaching from insecticide

						used on cotton and cattle
Alkalinity Total (mg/L)	11/19/2024	70.000	5.000	N/A	N/A	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	200	.5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	1	.5	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	5	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	5	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	6	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	5	.5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
O-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	600	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,2-Dichloroethane (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	.5	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	5	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,3- Dichloropropene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	.5	.5	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
P-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	5	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	1	.5	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	.5	.5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	6	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	5	.5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide

Ethylbenzene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	300	.5	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Chlorobenzene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	70	.5	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities
Styrene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	100	.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	5	.5	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Toluene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	150	.5	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	10	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Trichloroethylene (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	5	.5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Trichlorofluoromethane (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	5.000	150	.5	Discharge from industrial factories, solvent, propellant and refrigerant
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	10.000	1200	10	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant
Vinyl Chloride (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	.5	.5	Leaching from PVC piping, discharge from plastics factories, biodegradation byproducts of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes, Total (ug/L)	07/08/2025	NONE	0.500	1750	0.5	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories and fuel solvent

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 (MCL G)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	50.000	1000	50	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony Total (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	6.000	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	2.000	10	2	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from

						orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Abestos (MFL)	03/28/2023	NONE	0.200	7	.2	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	100.000	1000	100	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium Total (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	1.000	4	1	Discharge from refineries, coal burning factories and electrical aerospace
Cadmium (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	1.000	5	1	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 (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	10.000	50	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating and erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Hex (ug/L)	11/18/2024	0.110	0.050	10	.1	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Fluoride mg/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	0.100	2	.1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	1.000	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories and runoff

						from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	10.000	100	10	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from metal factories
Perchlorate (ug/L)	08/15/2023	NONE	2.000	6	2	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It also gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination of aerospace or other industrial operation that use or used, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	5.000	50	5	Discharge from petroleum. Glass and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff from livestock lots and feed additives
Thallium (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	1.000	2	1	Leaching form ore processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	05/15/2025	NONE	0.400	10	.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrite (mg/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	0.400	1	.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pci/L)	10/28/2025	NONE	0.410	5	N/A	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Chloride (mg/L)	11/19/2024	11.000	0.500	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits and seawater influence
Color (Units)	11/19/2024	6.000	5.000	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper, Free (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	50.000	1000	50	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents (Surfactants) (mg/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	0.050	.5	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Hydroxide As Calcium Carbonate (mg/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	5.000	N/A	N/A	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Iron (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	100.000	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes
Magnesium (mg/L)	11/19/2024	5.700	1.000	N/A	N/A	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Manganese (ug/L)	10/28/2025	71.000	20.000	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits

Odor (Ton)	11/19/2024	5.000	1.000	3	N/A	Naturally occurring materials
Ph (Ph)	11/19/2024	7.120	1.680	N/A	N/A	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Silver (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	10.000	100	N/A	Industrial deposits
Conductivity @ 25 Cumhos/CM (Umho/CM)	11/19/2024	190.000	20.000	1600	N/A	Language for this contaminant not available at time of this report
Sulfate (Mg/L)	11/19/2024	8.900	0.500	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (mg/L)	11/19/2024	120.000	10.000	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	11/19/2024	0.950	0.200	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ug/L)	11/19/2024	NONE	50.000	5000	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
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	07/08/2025	NONE	3.000	3	Leaking underground storage tanks, discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

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: 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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	NONE	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	NONE	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	NONE	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: NONE

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: NONE

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	NOT APPLICABLE
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	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.	NOT APPLICABLE
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	NOT APPLICABLE
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NOT APPLICABLE

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE
NONE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE]	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NOT APPLICABLE

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

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 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.

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

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.]

Point Arena Water Works, Inc. is happy to say that there were no type of violations in the year of 2025.