

LOCH LOMOND MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM NUMBER 1700518

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

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We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2021.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Loch Lomond Mutual Water Company Drinking Water Source Information

Type of Water Source in Use: Groundwater
Name & Location of Sources: Well 03, Hwy 175
Well 01 (Standby), Hwy 175

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

An assessment of our drinking water source, Well 01, at Lomond Mutual Water Company was conducted by the State Health Department. It was determined that this source is considered most vulnerable to the presence of state highways/freeways, historic gas stations, waste water treatment plants, known contaminant plumes and managed forests. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, 50 D St, Room 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404. The phone number is (707) 576-2145.

General Drinking Water Source Information

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 by-products 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 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.

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 people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, individuals 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.

Important Notice Regarding Lead 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. Loch Lomond Mutual Water Company 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 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: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contact Information

For further information, please contact:

Mr. Ben Murphy, General Manager

(707) 928-5262

Definitions of 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 (USEPA).

Public Health Goal

(PHG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual

Disinfectant Level

(MRDL):

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual

Disinfectant Level Goal

(MRDLG):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect

the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water

Standards (PDWS):

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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:

Department permission 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).

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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5 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.

TABLE 1—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	# of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE 2—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Count Collected in 2019	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm) <i>2019 Monitoring</i>	10	0.46	0	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)	2019	4.8	–	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2019	29	–	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
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	0.5	0.35–0.69	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG=4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aluminum (ppm)	2021	0.36	0.12–0.53	1	0.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

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 [MRDL]	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	2019	355	120–530	500	–	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2019	3	-	15	–	Naturally occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	0.88	-	50	–	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	110	-	1,600	–	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color (Units)*	2019	30	-	15	–	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	0.87	-	5	–	Soil Runoff

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, AL or Violation of Any Monitoring and Reporting Requirement:

* The initial monitoring of our new Well 03 indicated color at a measurement that exceeds the secondary standard MCL.

Note: There are no public health goals or maximum contaminant level goals for secondary standards, which are considered to be “consumer acceptance contaminant levels,” and are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns.

** Our Well 03 source was not monitored for nitrate in 2021. The most recent nitrate sample taken from Well 03 was collected in 2020, indicating concentrations of nitrate were nondetectable.

