



2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Cobb Area County Water District, CAEWD

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

COBB AREA WATER, NUMBER CA1710012

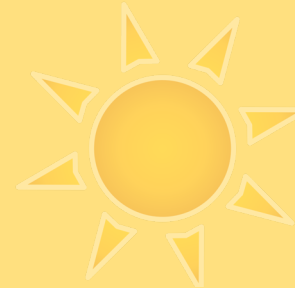
BRANDING IRON, NUMBER CA1700542

BONANZA SPRINGS, NUMBER CA1700544

HILL 9 & 10, NUMBER CA1700552

STARVIEW, NUMBER CA1700574

MOUNT HANNAH, NUMBER CA1700563



June 30, 2020

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, 2019.

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

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.

You are Welcome to Attend our Monthly Board Meeting
Second Wednesday of Every Month
16320 High Road, Cobb, California



General Manager: Mr. Ben Murphy ~ Phone (707) 928-5262 ~ Email: Ben@CobbAreaWater.com

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.*

Coliform Bacteria Results Included for all CACWD Water Systems					
Positive detection (no MCL violation) occurred at CACWD—Hill 9 & 10 Water System					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	# of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria and <i>E. Coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

CACWD Drinking Water Source Information

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT INFO:

Assessments of the drinking water sources for **Cobb Area County Water District** were conducted in 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the presence of historic gas stations, waste water treatment plants, known contaminant plumes, herbicide use areas, freeways and/or highways and managed forests.

Assessments of the sources for the water systems at **Bonanza Springs** and **Mount Hannah** were conducted by the Lake County Special Districts in 2001, which determined their sources to be most vulnerable to the presence of low density septic systems, not associated with any detected contaminants.

Lake County Special Districts conducted a source assessment for the **Starview** water system in 2001 that determined the primary drinking water source is most vulnerable to the presence of stormwater discharge points.

The **Hill 9 & 10** water system conducted a source assessment in 2013 that determined its water source is most vulnerable to highways, local transportation, and high density septic.

An assessment of the drinking water source at **Branding Iron** was conducted by the State Health Department in 2002. The well was determined to be located within 30 feet of a flowing creek, although not associated with any detected contaminants. The source is considered most vulnerable to the presence of certain transportation corridors, including state highways and/or freeways.

Copies of the Complete Assessments are Available at the
California State Board, Division of Drinking Water:
50 D Street, Room 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Type of Water Source in Use:

Groundwater

Name & Location of Sources:



♦ C-W01 ~ COBB

♦ SCHWARTZ SPRING ~ COBB

♦ BOGGS SPRING ~ COBB

♦ C-W03 ~ COBB (OFFLINE IN 2019)

♦ C-W02 ~ COBB

♦ BI-W01: BRANDING IRON

♦ H-W02: HILL 9 & 10

♦ SV-W03: STARVIEW

♦ MH-W02: MOUNT HANNAH

♦ MH-W03: MOUNT HANNAH

♦ BZ-W03: BONANZA SPRINGS

♦ BZ-W04: BONANZA SPRINGS



TABLE 2—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER
In 2019 We Received Zero Requests to Sample for Lead and Copper at Schools Serviced by CACWD

Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD)(CA1710012)						
Lead or Copper & Date Collected	Samples Collected (#)	90th Percentile Level Detected	Sites Exceeding AL (#)	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm) (2018)	10	1.1	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
CACWD—Branding Iron (CA1700542)						
Lead (ppb) (2018)	5	2.8	0	15	0.2	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2018)	5	0.495	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
CACWD—Starview (CA1700574)						
Lead (ppb) (2019)	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2019)	10	1.09	1	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
CACWD—Bonanza Springs (CA1700544)						
Lead (ppb) (2018)	11	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2018)	11	0.367	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
CACWD—Hill 9 & 10 (CA1700552)						
Lead (ppb) (2018)	14	1.25	0	15	0.2	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2018)	14	0.215	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
CACWD—Mount Hannah (CA1700563)						
Lead (ppb) (2018)	5	8	0	15	0.2	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2018)	5	0.05	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**Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD)(CA1710012)**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	4.9	4.2-5.6	2017-2018	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	54	25-79	2017-2018	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Branding Iron (CA1700542)						
Sodium (ppm)	14	-	2019	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	34	-	2019	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Starview (CA1700574)						
Sodium (ppm)	6	-	2018	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	59	-	2018	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Bonanza Springs (CA1700544)						
Sodium (ppm)	6.6	6.6-6.6	2018-2019	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	39.5	38-41	2018-2019	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Hill 9 & 10 (CA1700552)						
Sodium (ppm)	9.7	-	2017	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	30	-	2017	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Mount Hannah (CA1700563)						
Sodium (ppm)	7.4	7-7.8	2017-2019	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	44	41-47	2017-2019	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

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

Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD)(CA1710012)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) -Well 01 -Schwartz Spring -Boggs Spring	0.426 0.857 0.125	-	2017 2013 2017	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	0.50	0.26-1.0	2019	MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	0.33	ND-1.0	2014	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

CACWD—Branding Iron (CA1700542)

Fluoride (ppm)	0.17	-	2019	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Aluminum (ppm)	0.088	-	2019	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chlorine (ppm)	0.90	0.40-2.0	2019	MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0.023	-	2016	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

CACWD—Starview (CA1700574)

Chlorine (ppm)	0.44	0.35-0.60	2019	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0.981	-	2015	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

CACWD—Bonanza Springs (CA1700544)

Chlorine (ppm)	0.64	0.33-0.78	2019	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aluminum (ppm)	0.1	0.1-0.1	2019	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes

CACWD—Hill 9 & 10 (CA1700552)

Chlorine (ppm)	0.65	0.20-1.40	2019	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0.127	ND-0.38	2019	5	.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0.831	0.016-1.62	2019	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

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

CACWD—Mount Hannah (CA1700563)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	0.51	0.25-1.0	2019	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG=4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aluminum (ppm)	0.38	0.13-0.63	2017-2019	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) -Well 03 -Well 02	0.049 0.985	-	2015 2017	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	1.2	ND-2.4	2017-2019	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (ppm)	0.5	ND-1	2019	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	0.05	ND-0.10	2017-2019	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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 (ug/L)

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

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD)(CA1710012)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2.08	1.2-2.8	2017-2018	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uMho)	124.5	78-170	2017-2018	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	121.75	97-140	2017-2018	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	0.21	0.1-0.36	2017-2018	5	-	Soil Runoff
Color (units)	1.5	ND-6	2017-2018	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	0.24	ND-0.96	2017-2018	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

CACWD—Branding Iron (CA1700542)

Chloride (ppm)	6.4	-	2019	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)*	1246	ND-2400	2019	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)*	122.2	23-290	2019	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uMho)	120	-	2019	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Aluminum (ppb)	88	-	2019	200	-	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color (units)	6	-	2019	15	-	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	130	-	2019	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	0.49	-	2019	5	-	Soil Runoff
Odor Threshold (units)**	10	-	2019	3	-	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	0.05	-	2019	1	-	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Zinc (ppm)	0.22	-	2019	5	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

CACWD—Starview (CA1700574)

Chloride (ppm)	1.9	-	2018	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uMho)	140	-	2018	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	120	-	2018	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	1.2	-	2018	5	-	Soil Runoff
Iron (ppb)	110	-	2018	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits;

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

CACWD—Bonanza Springs (CA1700544)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2.9	2.8-3.0	2018-2019	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uMho)	115	110-120	2018-2019	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	110	110-110	2018-2019	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2.83	0.56-5.1	2018-2019	5	-	Soil Runoff
Iron (ppb)	55	ND-110	2018-2019	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Aluminum (ppb)	100	100-100	2018-2019	200	-	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes

CACWD—Mount Hannah (CA1700563)

Chloride (ppm)	5.5	3.9-7.0	2017-2019	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	7	ND-14	2017-2019	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	225	ND-450	2017-2019	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	0.73	0.64-0.82	2017-2019	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uMho)	130	120-140	2017-2019	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Aluminum (ppb)***	380	130-630	2017-2019	200	-	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	135	130-140	2017-2019	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2.46	0.72-4.2	2017-2019	5	-	Soil Runoff

CACWD—Hill 9 & 10 (CA1700552)

Chloride (ppm)	3.4	-	2017	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	12	-	2017	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)*	920*	-	2017	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	0.90	-	2017	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uMho)	120	-	2017	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	140	-	2017	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	6.3	-	2017	5	-	Soil Runoff

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.

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

*Our 2019 monitoring indicates that the iron and manganese levels at our Branding Iron system, and the iron levels at our Hill 9 & 10 water system, exceed the secondary standard MCL set by the State of California.

**Our 2019 monitoring indicates that the odor threshold at our Branding Iron system exceeds the secondary standard MCL set by the State of California.

***Our 2017-2019 monitoring indicates that the aluminum levels at our Mount Hannah system exceed the secondary, and not the primary, MCL set by the State of California.

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.



Lead and Copper Information For All 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. Cobb Area County Water District 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.