

COBB AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

2021
CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
REPORT
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #1710012
JUNE 30, 2022



INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING SERVICE AREAS:

COBB AREA WATER
BRANDING IRON
BONANZA SPRINGS
HILL 9 & 10
STARVIEW
MOUNT HANNAH
COBB MOUNTAIN

GENERAL MANAGER: MR. BEN MURPHY ☎ PHONE (707) 928-5262 ☎ EMAIL: BEN@COBBAREAWATER.COM

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.

General Drinking Water Source Information & CACWD Source Notes

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.

Types of Water Sources in Use:

GROUNDWATER

SPRING WATERS

Source Names and Locations:

- C-W01 at Cobb Area Water
- Schwartz Springs at Cobb Area Water
- Boggs Springs at Cobb Area Water
- C-W03 at Cobb Area Water (Offline in 2021)
 - C-W02 at Cobb Area Water
 - BI-W01 at Branding Iron
 - H-W02 at Hill 9 & 10
 - SV-W03 at Starview
 - MH-W02 at Mount Hannah
 - MH-W03 at Mount Hannah
 - BZ-W03 at Bonanza Springs
 - BZ-W04 at Bonanza Springs
 - Beatty Springs at Cobb Mountain

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.

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 Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water:

50 D Street, Room 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404

707.576.2145



Terms Used in This Report

HAA5: Total Haloacetic Acids (Five).

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.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes.

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 1—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA <div> *Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report. </div> | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Coliform Bacteria Results Included for all CACWD Water Systems | | | | | |
| 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 |

| TABLE 2—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Cobb Area County Water District <div> 2021 Monitoring Period <div>Results Included for all CACWD Service Areas Monitored in 2021</div> </div> | | | | | | |
| Lead or Copper & Date Collected | Samples Collected (#) | 90th Percentile Level Detected | Sites Exceeding AL (#) | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) (2021) | 45 | 2.8 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) (2021) | 45 | 0.495 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

More about Sodium and Hardness

| Water Hardness Classifications | |
|---|----------------------|
| Soft | < 17.1 ppm |
| Slightly Hard  | 17.1 to 60 ppm |
| Moderately Hard | 60 to 120 ppm |
| Hard | 120 to 180 ppm |
| Very Hard | 180 ⁺ ppm |
| Cobb's Average Hardness Classification: Slightly Hard @ 43 ppm | |

Sodium

The most recent measurements for sodium at Cobb’s various service areas range from 2.8 to 14 ppm. Although there is no drinking water standard for sodium, this measurement is unlikely to cause adverse health effects.

Hardness

Hard water is found in over 85% of the United States’ water supplies. Water hardness is commonly referred to on a hardness scale ranging from soft to slightly hard, moderately hard and hard to very hard.

Soft water can be corrosive to water pipes, while water that is too hard can cause visible discoloration or scales to form on plumbing and cooking fixtures.

Cobb Area County Water District’s sources range in hardness classifications from a low measurement of 28 ppm, collected in our CACWD service area, to a high of 71 ppm, also collected in our CACWD service area.

Generally, all of our water sources are either classified as slightly hard or moderately hard.

| TABLE 3—SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|---------------|--|
| Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD) | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent (reporting units) | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Sodium (ppm) | 5.5 | 5.4-5.7 | 2020-2021 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 55 | 28-71 | 2020-2021 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| CACWD—Branding Iron | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 5.6 | - | 2021 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 58 | - | 2021 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| CACWD—Bonanza Springs | | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 6.9 | 6.6-7.2 | 2019 & 2021 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 39 | 37-41 | 2019 & 2021 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| CACWD—Hill 9 & 10 | | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 11 | - | 2020 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 33 | - | 2020 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| CACWD—Mount Hannah | | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 8 | 7.0-8.5 | 2019-2020 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 45 | 42-47 | 2019-2020 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| CACWD—Cobb Mountain | | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2.8 | - | 2018 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 35 | - | 2018 | 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 <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD <i>*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.</i> | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD) | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0.473 | ND-1.34 | 2013, 2017, 2020 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 0.52 | 0.23-0.89 | 2021 | MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl ₂) | [MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 2.4 | - | 2021 | 80 | n/a | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 3.9 | - | 2021 | 60 | n/a | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| CACWD—Branding Iron ⁴ | | | | | | |
| 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) | 0.60 | 0.21-1.50 | 2021 | 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 | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 0.52 | 0.40-0.77 | 2021 | [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 | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 0.66 | 0.19-1.0 | 2021 | [MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)] | [MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 0.095 | 0.091-0.1 | 2019, 2021 | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| CACWD—Hill 9 & 10 | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 0.66 | 0.23-1.19 | 2021 | [MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)] | [MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 0.087 | - | 2020 | 5 | .019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 2.91 | - | 2020 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 0.17 | - | 2020 | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| CACWD—Mount Hannah | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 0.67 | 0.35-0.82 | 2021 | [MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)] | [MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 0.32 | ND-0.63 | 2019-2020 | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0.517 | 0.049-0.985 | 2015, 2017 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (ppm) | 0.55 | ND-1.1 | 2021 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| CACWD—Cobb Mountain ⁵ | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 0.63 | 0.0-0.96 | 2021 | [MRDL=4.0 (as Cl ₂)] | [MRDLG= 4 (as Cl ₂)] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

| TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---|
| <i>*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is numbered. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.</i> | | | | | | |
| Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD) | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Chloride (ppm) | 1.8 | 1.1-2.5 | 2020-2021 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance (uMho) | 135 | 80-170 | 2020-2021 | 1,600 | - | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 115 | 78-140 | 2020-2021 | 1000 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 0.16 | ND-0.64 | 2020-2021 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| CACWD—Branding Iron | | | | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 6.4 | - | 2019 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Iron (ppb)¹ | 1050 | 1000-1100 | 2020 | 300 | - | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb)¹ | 93 | 86-100 | 2020 | 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)² | 28 | - | 2021 | 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 | | | | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 1.8 | - | 2021 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance (uMho) | 140 | - | 2021 | 1,600 | - | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 120 | - | 2021 | 1000 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (units) | 1.3 | - | 2021 | 5 | - | Soil Runoff |
| Iron (ppb) | 100 | - | 2021 | 300 | - | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

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>.

| TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|---|
| CACWD—Bonanza Springs | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2.8 | 2.7-2.8 | 2019 & 2021 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance (uMho) | 115 | 110-120 | 2019 & 2021 | 1,600 | - | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 110 | 110-110 | 2019 & 2021 | 1000 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (units) | 2.8 | 0.5-5.1 | 2019 & 2021 | 5 | - | Soil Runoff |
| Iron (ppb) | 55 | ND-110 | 2019 & 2021 | 300 | - | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Aluminum (ppb) | 95.5 | 91-100 | 2019 & 2021 | 200 | - | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 0.28 | ND-0.56 | 2019 & 2021 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| CACWD—Mount Hannah | | | | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 5.2 | 3.3-7.0 | 2019-2020 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (units) | 7 | ND-14 | 2019-2020 | 15 | - | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | 225 | ND-450 | 2019-2020 | 300 | - | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 0.82 | 0.81-0.82 | 2019-2020 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Specific Conductance (uMho) | 130 | 120-140 | 2019-2020 | 1,600 | - | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Aluminum (ppb)³ | 315 | ND-630 | 2019-2020 | 200 | - | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 135 | 130-140 | 2019-2020 | 1000 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (units) | 2.2 | 0.24-4.2 | 2019-2020 | 5 | - | Soil Runoff |
| CACWD—Hill 9 & 10 | | | | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 3.2 | - | 2020 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (units) | 24 | - | 2020 | 15 | - | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb)¹ | 800* | - | 2020 | 300 | - | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 0.87 | - | 2020 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Specific Conductance (uMho) | 120 | - | 2020 | 1,600 | - | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 160 | - | 2020 | 1000 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (units) | 7.9 | - | 2020 | 5 | - | Soil Runoff |
| CACWD—Cobb Mountain ⁵ | | | | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 1.7 | - | 2018 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (units) | 5 | - | 2018 | 15 | - | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 0.83 | - | 2018 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Specific Conductance (uMho) | 89 | - | 2018 | 1,600 | - | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 53 | - | 2018 | 1000 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (units) | 0.6 | - | 2018 | 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 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 folks 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 at 1.800.426.4791.

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

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.

1. Our 2020 monitoring indicates that the iron and manganese levels at our Branding Iron service area, and the iron levels at our Hill 9 & 10 service area, exceed the secondary standard MCL set by the State of California. Treatment is underway to address this issue. Following treatment in 2021, our Branding Iron Well 01 sourced water with nondetectable concentrations of iron and manganese.
2. Our 2021 monitoring indicates that the odor threshold at our Branding Iron service area exceeds the secondary standard MCL set by the State of California.
3. Our 2019-2020 monitoring indicates that the aluminum levels at our Mount Hannah service area exceed the secondary, and not the primary, MCL set by the State of California.
4. Our Branding Iron Well 01 was not monitored for nitrate in 2021. Our most recent nitrate monitoring at Branding Iron Well 01 occurred in 2020. This sample returned a result of ND, nondetectable for nitrate.
5. Our Beatty Springs source was not monitored for nitrate in 2021. The most recent nitrate monitoring at Beatty Springs, a source we acquired in July 2021, occurred in 2020. This sample returned a result of ND, nondetectable levels of nitrate. Furthermore, all chemical monitoring of Beatty Springs that was scheduled for 2021 has been delayed until 2022 and is now underway.

You are Welcome to Attend our Monthly Board Meeting

Second Wednesday of Every Month

16320 High Road, Cobb

COBB