

2022 Water Quality Report

Water System 4910016



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

Your Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

The City of Cotati's (Cotati) drinking water is supplied by Sonoma Water and three local groundwater wells owned by Cotati.

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Sonoma Water owns and operates two Reservoirs: Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma. The Russian River and Eel River watersheds supply the water to fill these reservoirs. The water is released from the reservoirs for environmental, agricultural and urban uses using the Russian River for conveyance. The water is filtered by the sand and gravel beds beneath the river, and the natural filtration removes organic material and tur-

bidity, leaving highly filtered drinking water for over 600,000 residents of Sonoma and Marin counties. The only required treatment is for bacterial and pathogen disinfection and pH adjustment. To accomplish this, Sonoma Water treats the water with chlorine for disinfection, and sodium hydroxide to adjust the pH before it is delivered to the water districts and cities, including Cotati.

The pH adjustment is necessary to comply with federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations on the copper content in drinking water. Raising the pH helps minimize the leaching of copper and other metals from interior home plumbing, which extends the life of piping and also prevents elevated levels of copper in the wastewater, which is expensive to treat.

Cotati receives water from Sonoma Water through two connections to its transmission pipeline, commonly referred to as the aqueduct, which extends through the city.

In addition to Sonoma Water, Cotati has three groundwater wells within the city limits that it owns and operates. In 2022, approximately 37 percent of the drinking water in Cotati came from the city's groundwater wells. This is 4 percent lower than 2021, because, despite the continued 20% regulatory reduction in supplies again in 2022, customers achieved increased water savings and less groundwater was pumped.

Wells 1A and 3 have elevated manga-

nese and iron levels in the raw (untreated) water. Both of these compounds are naturally occurring in the groundwater. They are of aesthetic concern because they can cause taste, odor and staining issues if left untreated; therefore, Cotati treats the raw water from Wells 1A and 3 by filtering the water. This process reduces the levels in the finished water to a normal range so that they are no longer an aesthetic concern.



Definitions

These terms are used in the table on the following page.

AL: Regulatory Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known/expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not show the benefits of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

PHG: Public Health Goal. 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.

PDWS: Primary Drinking Water Standard. MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health and their monitoring.

TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter.

TON: Threshold Odor Number.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

mg/l: Milligrams per liter or ppm.

uS/cm: Microsiemens per centimeter.

µg/l: Micrograms per liter or ppb.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Source Water Assessment

All community drinking water systems are required to have source water assessments conducted to evaluate vulnerability to contamination. In March of 2003, the California Department of Health Services conducted a source water assessment of Cotati's groundwater wells. No contamination has ever been found, but the assessment identified the following vulnerabilities to potential sources of contamination: **Well 1A:** Considered most vulnerable to potential leakage from sewer collection systems and confirmed leaking underground storage tanks. **Well 2:** Considered most vulnerable to potential leakage from sewer collection systems. **Well 3:** Considered most vulnerable to confirmed leaking underground storage tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
50 D Street, Suite 200
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Sonoma County Water Agency Water Supply and Transmission System

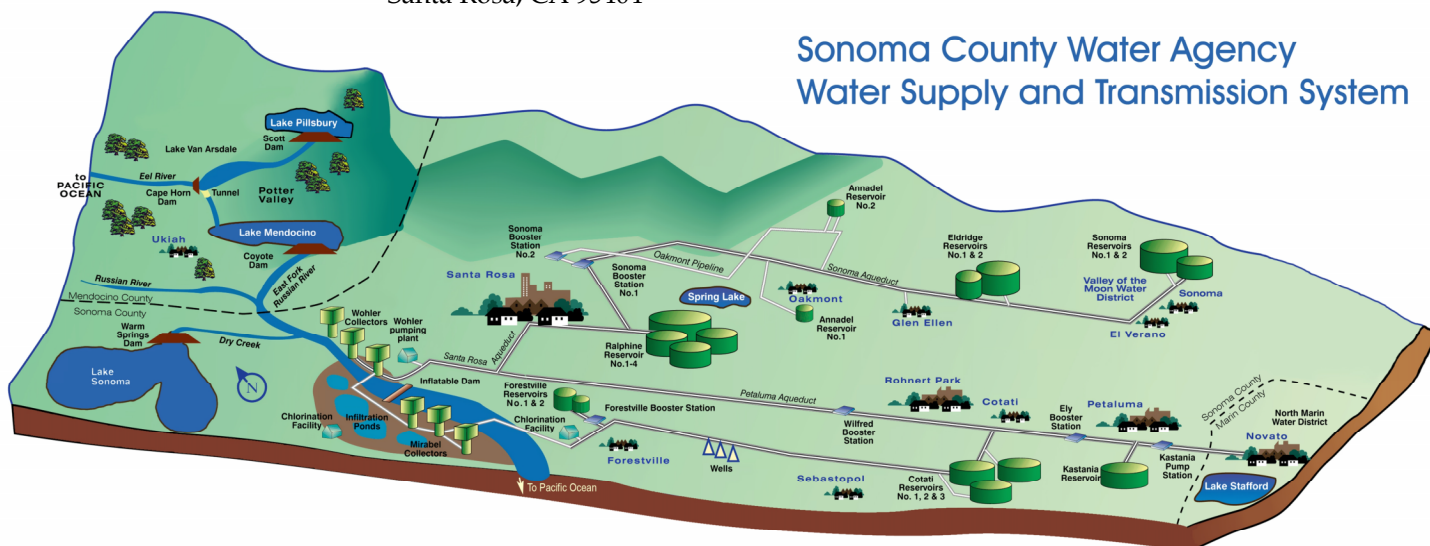


TABLE OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS ^a				SCWA				City of Cotati Wells			
Constituent	Unit	PHG	MCL	Range Detected		Average ^b		Range Detected		Average ^b	
Primary Health Standards (Regulated Constituents with Primary MCLs or MRDLs)											
Disinfection Byproducts ^c											
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/l	-	80	4.77	-	17.47	8.44	19	-	27	23
Haloacetic Acids	µg/l	-	60	1.10	-	1.86	1.49	2.4	-	8.2	5.3
Inorganic											
Arsenic	µg/l	0.004	10	<2.0	-	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	-	2.7	1.8
Barium	µg/l	2000	1000	<100	-	100	<100	100	-	120	110.00
Fluoride	mg/l	1	2.0	<0.10	-	0.12	<0.10	0.10	-	0.10	0.10
Nitrate/Nitrite											
Nitrate (as N)	mg/l	10	10	<0.40	-	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	-	0.53	0.44
Lead/Copper Rules											
Collected at customers tap											
Samples collected = 23											
Samples exceeding AL = 0				90th percentile level detected				90th percentile level detected			
Copper	µg/l	300	1300 (AL)	<50	-	<50	<50	<50	-	<50	<50
Lead	µg/l	0.2	15 (AL)	<0.5	-	<0.5	<0.5	N/A	-	N/A	N/A
Trichloropropane	µg/l	0.0007	0.005	ND	-	ND	ND	ND	-	ND	ND
Secondary Aesthetic Standards (Regulated Constituents with Secondary MCLs)											
Chloride	mg/l		250-500	5.8	-	15.0	9.2	39	-	49	44
Color	Units	-	15	3.0	-	6.0	4.1	<5	-	5	3
Iron	µg/l	-	300	<100	-	110	<110	<100	-	1300	433
Manganese	µg/l	-	50	<20	-	59	23	<20	-	120	56
Odor - Threshold	TON	-	3	<1.0	-	35	7	<1	-	<1	<1
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	-	900-1600	250	-	290	264	330	-	480	450
Sulfate	mg/l	-	250-500	0.50	-	16	11.5	8.4	-	33.0	20.0
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	-	500-1000	140	-	200	160	250	-	310	280
Turbidity	NTU	-	5	0.021	-	2.5	0.476	0.1	-	0.55	0.30
Additional Unregulated Constituents											
Bicarbonate as HCO ₃	mg/l	-	-	120	-	150	137	110	-	180	147
Calcium	mg/l	-	-	11	-	27	21	20	-	210	84
Chromium (CrVI)	µg/l	100	50	<10	-	<10	<10	<1	-	10	4.00
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	mg/l	-	-	35	-	135	104	90	-	210	133
Magnesium	mg/l	-	-	1.9	-	18	12	11	-	24	16
pH	pH	-	-	7.27	-	8.50	7.57	6.7	-	7.0	6.9
Potassium	mg/l	-	-	>1.0	-	1.8	1.3	N/A	-	N/A	N/A
Gross Alpha ^d	pCi/l	0	15	0	-	1.36	0.673	0.70	-	1.70	1.33
Sodium	mg/l	-	-	9.6	-	47.0	18.8	31	-	50	41
Total Alkalinity	mg/l	-	-	97	-	120	112	90	-	150	120

^a All test results are for 2022 or most recent year of testing.

^b All Non-Detects are included in the average as zero.

^c Site now Stage 2 D/DBPR

^d Gross Alpha particle activity is a measurement of radioactivity. Many of the contaminants found in public drinking water occur naturally. From almost all rock and soil, and can dissolve in water.

Water Supply Update

Due to an above average rainfall year, storage reservoirs went from all time lows to all time highs and the region is no longer in a drought. The atmospheric river storms starting in December 2022 and continuing through March 2023 have allowed our reservoirs to rebound from their record low levels in 2022 to being at all time highs. With the end of the drought, the City in March 2023, rescinded its Stage 2, Water Supply Shortage (called for 20% reduced use). Last year, Cotati maintained its 20 percent reduction goal with an impressive 18-23% water reduction by its customers. Urban customers continue to lock in long term water saving measures with a 38 percent reduction in per capita water use, from 160 to 100 gallons per person per day, from 1997 to the present day. This represents a significant permanent efficient use of water that urban customers continue to improve upon.

The trend for increased water use efficiency is to continue with further refining new development standards, exploring ways to utilize alternative water sources, such as rainwater, greywater, and reclaimed water, and the conjunctive use of water which means the use of surface water in the winter when it's available and use of groundwater in the summer when surface water needs to be preserved. The Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) had its 20 year Groundwater Sustainability Plan approved by the California Department of Water Resources in January 2023. The GSA has imposed a groundwater regulatory fee on groundwater users collected via property tax which allows the GSA to prevent groundwater levels from further declines. For more information on the GSA, including the makeup of the Board and Advisory Committee, please visit santarosaplaingroundwater.org.

The City is here to help our customers have confidence in our water supply, and reduce water waste. The Russian River watershed is largely independent from the rest of the State and will have a specific water supply situation that may be different than other areas. Please stay tuned for information and water saving directives from your local water supplier. If you have any questions or comments about Cotati's water supply, please call the City at (707) 665-3638.



Lake
Sonoma
November
2022
[savingwater
partnership.
org](http://savingwaterpartnership.org)



Lake
Sonoma
February
2023
[savingwater
partnership.
org](http://savingwaterpartnership.org)

Water Conservation

Although our region is no longer in a drought, long term conservation is important in order to remain prepared as climate change results in fewer but more intense rainfall events, having a very disruptive impact on our water supply. Water is a precious and limited resource that will continue to come under increasing pressure to meet a variety of competing needs, including a growing population, recreation, agriculture, and preserving our aquatic ecosystems. Please go to the City's website for current information on water supply and the City, regional, and State-wide response. In Addition, The City has advanced metering instruments (AMI) and, to help its customers monitor their own water use, hourly water use data and leak alerts. To sign up for this service, please go to <https://www.cotaticity.org/454/Water-Sewer-Services>

Sign up for water alerts

LEARN MORE

Want to save water and money? Sign-up to receive a check for switching your lawn to a drought-tolerant landscape. Visit <http://www.cotaticity.org/> to learn about Cotati's many great options for water conservation. Conservation rebates and water saving tips are located by selecting "Residential Services" then "Water and Sewer Services" then "Water Conservation."

Description and Origin of Drinking Water Contaminants

This Information Applies to All Sources of Drinking 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 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 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.

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 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 (800.426.4791) or find it on EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>.

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. The City 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 drinking 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>.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants, prepared by USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC), are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Mayor

Mark Landman

Vice-Mayor

Susan Harvey

Council Members

Ben Ford

Laura Sparks

John C. Moore

City Manager

Damien O'Bid



2022 Water Quality Report

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Web: www.ci.cotati.ca.us

How to Participate

To participate in decisions about your water system, you can attend the City Council meetings, which occur on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the council chambers at 201 West Sierra Avenue, Cotati.

For more information about this report or for other questions about your water, please contact Craig Scott, Director of Public Works/City Engineer at 665.3620.