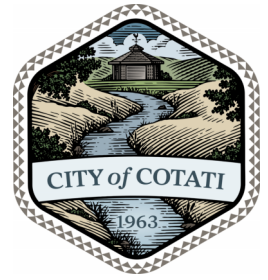


2024 Water Quality Report

Water System CA4910016

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



Water Sources and Treatment

The Russian River provides the majority of water for Sonoma Water. Two federal projects impound water in the Russian River watershed: the Coyote Valley Dam which forms Lake Mendocino and the Warm Springs Dam which forms Lake Sonoma. When the water is released from the reservoirs for environmental, agricultural and urban uses, it is carried by the Russian River and naturally filtered by the sand and gravel beds beneath the river.

This natural filtration removes organic material and turbidity, leaving highly filtered drinking water for over 600,000 residents of Sonoma and Marin counties. The only required treatment is for disinfection and pH adjustment. 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 and prevents elevated levels of copper in the wastewater. 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. 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. Wells 1A and 3 have elevated manganese and iron levels in the raw, untreated water which naturally occur 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 the allowable range

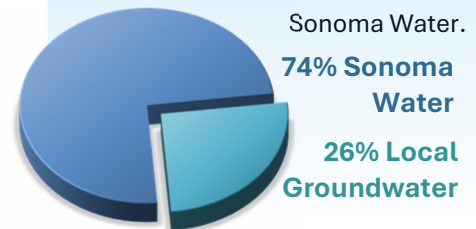
so that they are no longer an aesthetic concern.

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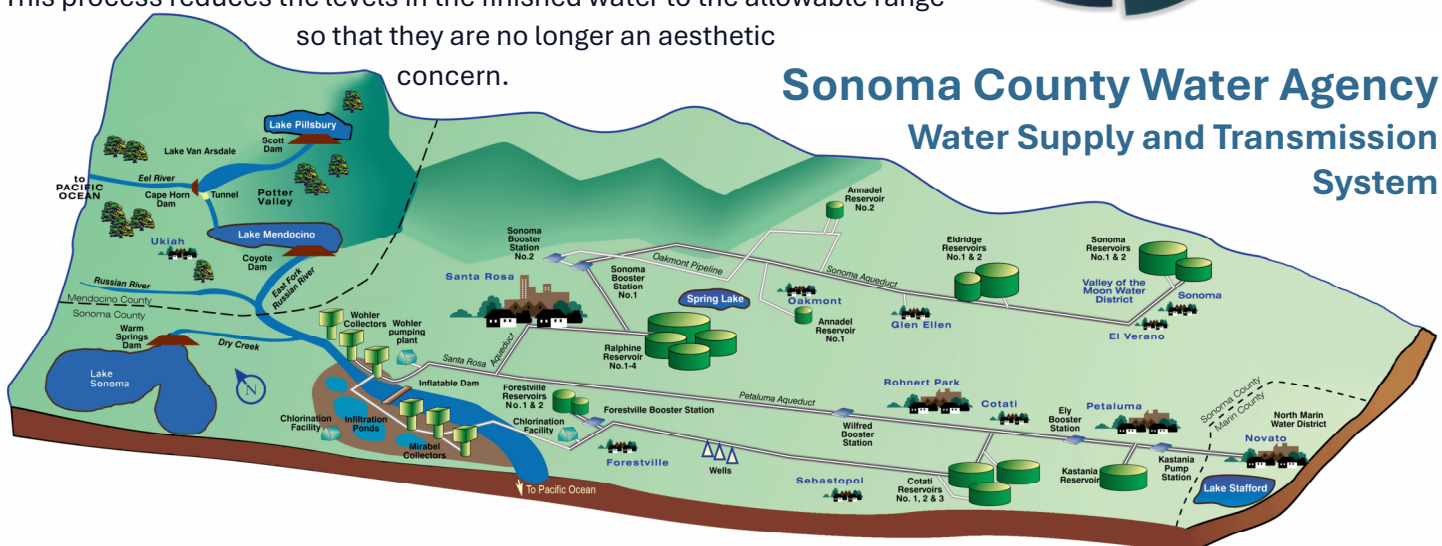
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Water Suppliers

The City of Cotati supplies water sourced from local groundwater and surface water purchased from Sonoma Water.



Sonoma County Water Agency Water Supply and Transmission System



Water Supply Update

Due to above average rainfall in 2022, 2023, and 2024, storage reservoirs are high going into the summer. Urban customers continue to lock in long term water saving measures with a 56% reduction in per capita water use, 171 gallons per person per day in 1997, to 96 gallons per person per day in 2024. This represents a significant permanent reduction in water use that our customers continue to improve upon. The trend for increased water use efficiency will continue with 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 monitor and proactively prevent declines in groundwater levels. In the 2023 Groundwater Annual Report for the Santa Rosa Plain all indicators were positive and the groundwater storage was reported to be near the highest levels since the late 1970s. For more information on the GSA, including the makeup of the Board and Advisory Committee, please visit santarosaplaingroundwater.org.

The City is here to provide our customers with a safe and reliable water supply. The Russian River watershed is largely independent from the rest of the State and its water supply situation is different than other areas. Please stay tuned for information and water saving tips. If you have any questions or comments about Cotati's water supply, please call the City's Public Works and Engineering Department at (707) 665-3638.

Health Information

Some people may be more at risk to potential contaminants in the water such as Immuno-compromised persons, infants, and the elderly. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants, prepared by USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC), are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (800)426-4791.

Water Conservation

Although our region is not in a drought, long term conservation is important to prepare for more disruptive weather as climate change results more intense rainfall events followed by prolonged periods of drought. Water is a precious and limited resource and 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.

Visit cotaticity.gov/454/Water-Sewer-Services to sign up for water use data and leak alerts to help you monitor your own water use and learn about Cotati's water conservation efforts.

Climate Ready Landscapes

Climate-ready landscapes are designed with climate change in mind. By selecting low-water use plants, implementing rainwater harvesting, and following fire-wise principles, your yard will be better equipped to withstand drought, floods, and fires. We have developed resources to help you create a landscape that can thrive into the future. For more information, visit www.savingwaterpartnership.org.



Description and Origin of Drinking Water Contaminants

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 picks up naturally-occurring minerals and 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 septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring.

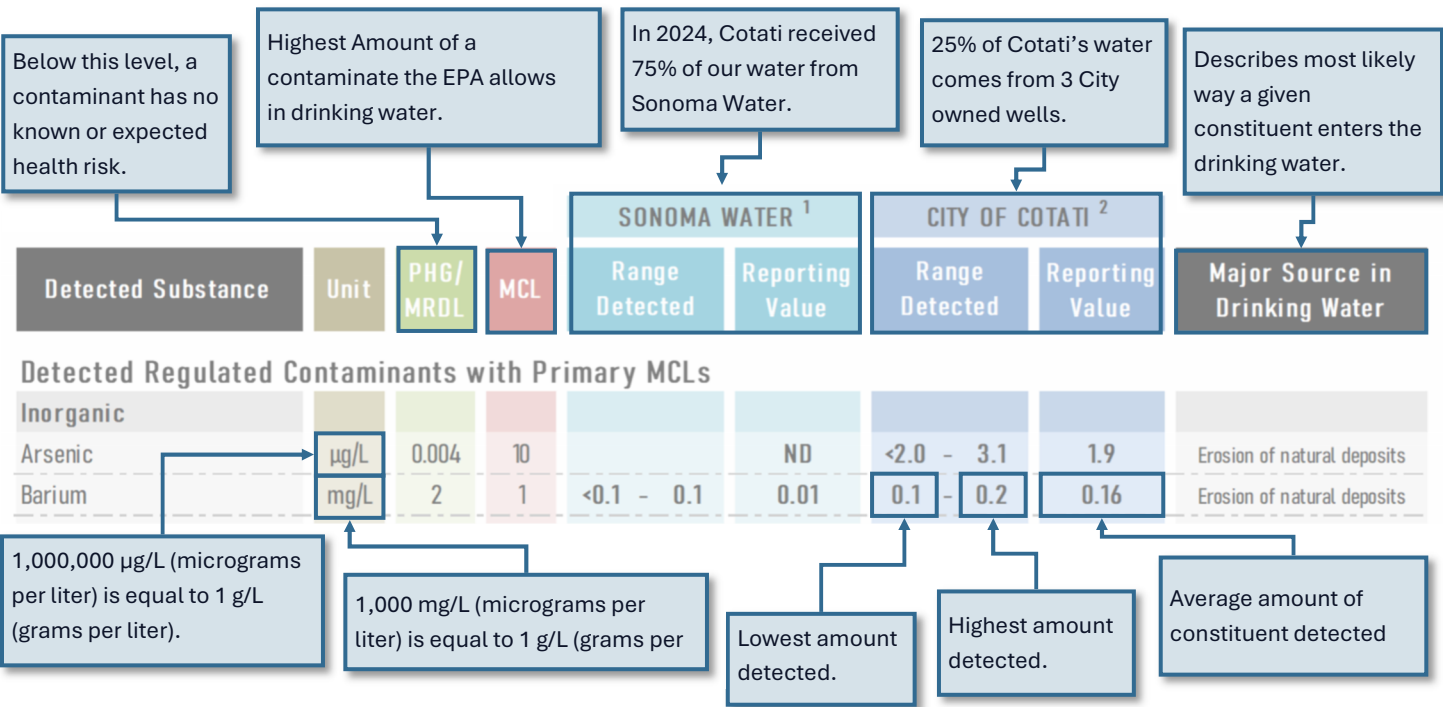
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (Department) regulate the acceptable amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems and bottled water. Still, drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of certain contaminants; however, these small amounts do not necessarily pose a risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be found at the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or on EPA's website www.epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in drinking water, which can cause serious health problems, 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 household plumbing. 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, information and testing methods are available from at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Forever Chemicals (PFAS) & Lithium

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring Rule requires public water systems to monitor for 29 PFAS and lithium. Neither Sonoma Water nor Cotati detected Per/polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) a.k.a forever chemicals in the water. Lithium, however, was detected with a concentration of 13.8 µg/L detected in Cotati's groundwater. The EPA has not established any regulatory standard nor a Health Advisory for lithium in drinking water, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has also not established a standard for lithium in bottled water. Lithium cannot be removed by heating, boiling, or disinfecting water.

The EPA's Fifth Candidate Contaminate List Health Reference Level of 10 µg/L, which assumes drinking water accounts for 20% of daily lithium intake, is based on adverse effects observed in patients administered lithium therapeutically, not at levels found in drinking water; therefore, the EPA cannot estimate the risk from lithium in drinking water. Find more information here: www.epa.gov/pfas.



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

- AL:** Regulatory Action Level. 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.
- ND:** Not detected. Constituent was not detected at the reporting level.
- NS:** No Standard. Officials have not developed a PHG or MCLG standard.
- PDWS:** Primary Drinking Water Standard. MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health and their monitoring.
- 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.
- PFAS:** Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are complex synthetic chemicals used in every day consumer products that do not degrade easily.
- pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter.
- mg/L:** Milligrams per liter or ppm.
- µg/L:** Micrograms per liter

Source Water Assessment

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.

*More information on major sources in drinking water can be found on page 7.

Table of Detected Constituents in 2024

				SONOMA WATER ¹		CITY OF COTATI ²		
Detected Substance	Unit	PHG	MCL	Range Detected	Reporting Value	Range Detected	Reporting Value	Major Source in Drinking Water

Detected Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs

Inorganic								
Arsenic	µg/L	0.004	10		ND	<2.0 - 3.1	1.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	mg/L	2	1	<0.1 - 0.11	0.01	0.12 - 0.2	0.16	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (hexavalent)	µg/L	0.02	10	0.29 - 0.47	0.27	<1 - 0.16	0.11	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	1	2.0	<0.10 - 0.12	0.02	<.10 - 0.25	0.08	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (N)	mg/l	10	10		ND		ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	µg/L	30	50		ND	<5.0 - 6.4	2.1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots
Lead/Copper Rules								
Copper	mg/L	0.3	1.3 (AL)	23 Customer Taps Sampled, 0 Sites exceeded AL, and 0 Sites Detected Copper or Lead; therefore, 90th percentile is not detected for both Copper and Lead.				Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	0.2	15 (AL)					
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	µg/L	NS	80		ND	3.7 - 14.0	8.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	µg/L	NS	60	11.99 - 12.46	12.23	<6.0 - 6.90	3.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	0	15	<1.09 - 1.48	0.356	0.73 - 1.80	1.29	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic								
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	ng/L	0.7	5		ND		ND	Discharge and leaching from industrial and agricultural sites

Detected Regulated Contaminates with Secondary MCLs

Chloride	mg/L		500	4.6 - 21.0	8.2	39 - 68	52	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Units		15	<5.0 - 12.0	5.9		ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	pH		NS	7.15 - 8.38	7.49	6.7 - 7.1	6.9	
Iron	µg/L		500	<100 - 620	108		ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	µg/L		50	<20 - 110	20		ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor - Threshold	Units		3	<1.0 - 7.1	1.8		ND	Naturally occurring materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm		1600	230 - 270	250	330 - 490	427	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	mg/L		500	3.2 - 15.0	11.4	9 - 34	21	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L		500	110.0 - 180.0	146.0	310 - 350	330	
Turbidity	Units		5	<0.20 - 7.2	0.9	0.2 - 0.55	0.35	Soil run-off
SODIUM AND HARDNESS								
Sodium	mg/L		NS	8.8 - 46	17.6	30 - 35	33	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	mg/L		NS	38 - 111	91	98 - 220	143	Erosion of natural deposits

Monitored Contaminates without MCLs

Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	mg/l			91 - 130	116	150 - 200	147	
Calcium	mg/l			9 - 26	21	23 - 46	35	
Total Alkalinity	mg/l			91 - 130	116	120 - 140	130	

Monitored Contaminates without MCLs continued on next page.

Continued
Table of Detected Constituents in 2024

Detected Substance	Unit	PHG	MCL	SONOMA WATER ¹		CITY OF COTATI ²		Major Source in Drinking Water
				Range Detected	Reporting Value	Range Detected	Reporting Value	

Detected Monitored Contaminates with No MCLs

PFAS AND LITHIUM								
Lithium	µg/L	9			ND	14 - 32	13.8	
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	µg/L	0.005			ND		ND	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	µg/L	0.005			ND		ND	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	µg/L	0.005			ND		ND	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	µg/L	0.002			ND		ND	
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)	µg/L	0.005			ND		ND	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	µg/L	0.02			ND		ND	
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	µg/L	0.004			ND		ND	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	µg/L	0.005			ND		ND	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	µg/L	0.004			ND		ND	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	µg/L	0.004			ND		ND	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	µg/L	0.004			ND		ND	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	µg/L	0.004			ND		ND	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	µg/L	0.003			ND		ND	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	µg/L	0.002			ND		ND	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	µg/L	0.005			ND		ND	
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	µg/L	0.006			ND		ND	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	µg/L	0.008			ND		ND	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTTrDA)	µg/L	0.007			ND		ND	

Mayor

Ben Ford

Vice-Mayor

Sylvia Lemus

Council Members

Susan Harvey

Laura Sparks

Kathleen Rivers

City Manager

Damien O'Bid



2024 Water Quality Report

City of Cotati
201 West Sierra Avenue
Cotati, CA 94931-4217

Phone: 707.792.4600
Fax: 707.665.4604
Email: info@cotaticity.org
Web: cotaticity.gov

How to Participate

To participate in decisions about your water system, you can attend the City Council meetings, which occur on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m. at 201 W Sierra Avenue.

For more information about this report or for other questions about your water, please contact Craig Scott, Director of Public Works/ City Engineer at (707) 665-3620.