2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Cobb Area County Water District

Report Date: 6/12/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater wells

Name and General Location of Sources: Boggs Springs, Cobb-W01, Cobb-W02, Cobb-W03, Schwartz Spring, Branding Iron W01, Bonanza Springs W03 & W04, Hill 9&10-W02, Mt. Hannah W02 & W03, Starview-W03 and Beatty Spring at 16320 High Road Cobb CA 95426.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Cobb Area County Water District completed in 2003. Assessments for Starview, Bonanza Springs & Mt. Hannah were completed in 2001. Branding Iron was completed in 2002, and Hill 9&10 Water System was completed in 2013. Copies of complete assessments are available at the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water: 50 D St, RM200, Santa Rosa CA 95404 / (707) 576-2145.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Monthly Board Meeting Second Wednesday of Every Month.

For More Information, Contact: Mr. Ben Murphy at (707) 928-5262 *ben@cobbareawater.com*

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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.

Term	Definition
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 (U.S. EPA).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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 byproducts 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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 concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete, if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) [Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete, if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2024	45	8.4	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	45	0.43	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

LSL inventory has been submitted & is publicly available at the district's website.

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)	2019-2024	7	4.3-13	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2022-2024	48.3	22-93	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
Aluminum (mg/L)	2019-2024	0.036	ND - 0.28	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	2022-2024	0.08	ND - 0.72	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium Hexavalent [Hex] (ug/L)	2019-2024	0.69	ND - 3.39	10	02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural process and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.

Fluoride (mg/L)	2022-2024	0.036	ND - 0.18	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2016-2024	0.66	ND - 2.91	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate (ug/L)	2019-2024	0.02	ND - 2.8	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellants, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2019-2024	2.8	1.3 - 5.6	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (units)	2019-2024	9.7	ND - **50***	15	N/A	Natural-occurring organic materials

Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2019-2024	125	59 - 220	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (mg/L)	2019-2024	0.12	ND - 0.8	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	2019-2024	119	64 - 160	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	2019-2024	5.37	ND - 34	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Iron (ug/L)	2022-2024	**636***	ND - **3000***	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese (ug/L)	2022-2024	**53***	ND - **120***	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor (TON)	2022-2024	5.7	ND – **63***	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.

Table 6. Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection Byproduct Precursor

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Notification Level	Major Source in Drinking Water
Distribution System Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ug/L) **(CA1710012_DST_011) (CA1710012_DST_030)**	2024 (Annual)	ND	ND-ND	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Distribution System Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ug/L) **(CA1710012_DST_011) (CA1710012_DST_030)**	2024 (Annual)	ND	ND-ND	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Table 7: Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium (ug/L)	2022-2024	3.89	ND - 6.8	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

Any Violation of an AI, MCL, MRDSL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 U.S. EPA'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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. U.S. EPA/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).

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*** 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at ***http://www.epa.gov/lead***.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Iron MCL exceedance (CA1710012_002_002)	In 2024, iron levels exceeded the MCL at Cobb well 3.	Iron has been detected at the well with all quarterly samples during 2024. This is a continuing issue.	Quarterly routine water testing is required at the well.	Are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns.
Iron MCL exceedance (CA1710012_015_015)	In 2024, iron levels exceeded the MCL at Branding iron well.	Iron has been detected at the well with all quarterly samples during 2024. This is a continuing issue	Quarterly routine water testing is required at the well.	Are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns.
Manganese MCL Exceedance (CA1710012_002_002)	In 2024, manganese levels exceeded the MCL at Cobb well 3.	Manganese has been detected at the well with all quarterly samples during 2024. This is a continuing issue.	Quarterly routine water testing is required at the well.	Are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns.
Manganese MCL exceedance (CA1710012_015_015)	In 2024, manganese levels exceeded the MCL at Branding iron well.	Manganese has been detected at the well with all quarterly samples during 2024. This is a continuing issue.	Quarterly routine water testing is required at the well.	Are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns.
Odor MCL exceedance (CA1710012_002_002)	In 2024, odor levels exceeded the MCL at Cobb well 3.	Two-time detections on 11/25/24 & 12/17/24	Annual routine water testing is required at the well.	Are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns.
Odor MCL exceedance (CA1710012_015_015)	In 2024, the odor level exceeded the MCL at Branding well.	One-time detection on 1/3/24.	Annual routine water testing is required at the well.	Are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

Assessments for the Cobb Area County water district are considered most vulnerable to the presence of historic gas stations, wastewater treatment plants, known contaminant plumes, herbicide use areas, freeways and/or highways and managed forests. Assessments of Bonanza Springs and Moun Hannah water system determined that their sources are most vulnerable to the presence of low-septic systems, not associated with any detected contaminants. were conducted by the Lake County Special the presence of low-density septic systems, not associated with any detected contaminants. Assessment of the Starview water system determined that the primary drinking water source is most vulnerable to the presence of stormwater discharge points. Assessment of Hill Nine and Ten water system determined that its water source is most vulnerable to highways, local transportation and high-density septic. Assessment of the drinking water source at Branding Iron determined that the well is located withing 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.