2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

COBB AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM NUMBER 1710012
June 15, 2019

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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, 2018.

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

CACWD Drinking Water Source Information:



Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name & Location of Source(s):
Well 01 ~ Along Grouse Road
Schwartz Spring ~ High Road
Boggs Spring ~ Gifford Springs Road
Well 03 ~ Emerford Road *(Offline in 2018)*
Well 02 ~ Along Hwy 175

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.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Info:

Assessments of the drinking water sources for Cobb Area County Water District were conducted in February 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/highways and managed forests. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the California State Board, Division of Drinking Water, 50 D Street, Room 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 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 concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	# of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria and *E. Coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

In 2018 We Received Zero Requests to Sample for Lead and Copper at Schools Serviced by CACWD

Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected Date: 2018	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	10	1.1	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2017-2018	4.9	4.2-5.6	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017-2018	54.0	25 - 79	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

MORE ABOUT SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Sodium: *The most recent measurement for sodium at Cobb was 4.9 ppm, and although there is no drinking water standard for sodium this measurement is unlikely to lead to 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 water is considered slightly hard at a measurement of 54 ppm.*

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.*

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (PCi/L)						
-Well 01	2017	0.426	N/A			
-Schwartz Spring	2013	0.857	0.373-1.34	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
-Boggs Spring	2017	0.125	N/A			
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	0.75	0.28 – 6.0	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG=4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	0.33	ND-1.0	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2017-2018	2.08	1.2 – 2.8	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uMho)	2017-2018	124.5	78 – 170	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017-2018	121.75	97-140	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2017-2018	0.21	0.1–0.36	5	-	Soil Runoff
Color (units)	2017-2018	1.5	0-6	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	2017-2018	0.24	0.0-0.96	500	-	Runoff/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.

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)

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, AL or Violation of Any Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: *None.*

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.

WATER HARDNESS CLASSIFICATIONS	
Soft	*< 17.1 ppm*
Slightly Hard	*17.1 to 60 ppm* **Cobb @ 54 ppm**
Moderately Hard	*60 ~ 120 ppm*
Hard	*120 to 180 ppm*
Very Hard	*180 + ppm*
Cobb's water is considered slightly hard at a measurement of 54 ppm.	

You are Welcome to Attend our Monthly Board Meeting at 7 p.m. on the 2nd Wednesday of every Month: 16595 Hwy 175, Cobb

