COBB AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: COBB AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Report Date: June 03, 2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: C-W01, C-W02, C-W03, Schwartz Springs, & Boggs Springs at Cobb Area Water; BI-W01 at Branding Iron; H-W02 at Hill 9 & 10; SV-W03 at Starview; MH-W02 & MH-W03 at Mount Hannah; BZ-W03 & BZ-W04 at Bonanza Springs; Beatty Springs at Cobb Mountain.

Name and General Location of Source(s):
Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: 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, wastewater 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 Spring**s 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 |

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

For More Information, Contact: General Manager Mr. Ben Murphy | Phone (707) 928-5262 |
E-mail: 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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse COBB AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT a (707) 928-5262 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 *COBB AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT* | *(707) 928-5262* | 以获得中文的帮助：

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa *COBB AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT* o tumawag sa *(707) 928-5262* para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại *COBB AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT* để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau *COBB AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT* ntawm *(707) 928-5262* rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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.
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.

Term	Definition
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.
mg/L	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 concentrations 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
Total Coliform	(In the year) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(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

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)	09/26/2023	5	6.5 Average of the two highest level	none	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	09/26/2023	5	0.53	none	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
Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD)						
Sodium (mg/L)	2022	12	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2022	36	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Cobb Well 1						
Sodium (mg/L)	2023	5.5	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2023	68	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Branding Iron[4]						
Sodium (mg/L)	2019	14	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2019	34	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Starview						
Sodium (mg/L)	2021	5.6	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2021	58	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Bonanza Springs						
Sodium (mg/L)	2022	6.1	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2022	35	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Hill 9 & 10						
Sodium (mg/L)	2023	13	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2023	31	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Mount Hannah						
Sodium (mg/L) Well 3	2023	7.9	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L) Well 3	2023	50	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Schwartz Spring						
Sodium (mg/L)	2023	4.3	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2023	22	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS for SODIUM and HARDNESS (cont.)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CACWD—Beatty Spring						
Sodium (mg/L)	2022	12	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2022	36	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Boggs Spring						
Sodium (mg/L)	2023	4.7	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2023	48	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CACWD—Cobb Mountain[5]						
Sodium (mg/L)	2018	2.8	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2018	35	-	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

***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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD)						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2013, 2017, 2020	0.473	ND-1.34	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (mg/L)	2022	0.55	0.22 - 1.01	MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl_2)	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	August 2023	1.9	ND – 5.1	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	August 2023	0.62	ND – 1.3	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (mg/L)	2022	0.18	-	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
CACWD—Boggs Spring						
Aluminum (mg/L)	2023	0.007	-	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes

Chromium [Total] (µg/L)	2023	0.87	-	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	2023	0.012		1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (µg/L)	2023	1.6	---	100	12	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
CACWD—Branding Iron[4]						
Fluoride (mg/L)	2019	0.17	-	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Aluminum (mg/L)	2022	0.088	-	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chlorine (mg/L)	2021	0.60	0.21-1.50	MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl_2)	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2016	0.023	-	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
CACWD—Hill 9 + 10						
Fluoride (mg/L)	2023	0.17	-	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
CACWD—Starview						
Chlorine (mg/L)		0.52	0.40 - 1.50	MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl_2)	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)		0.981	-	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
CACWD—Bonanza Springs						
Chlorine (mg/L)	2013, 2017, 2020	0.473	ND-1.34	MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl_2)	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aluminum (mg/L)	2019, 2021	0.077	-	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2022	0.12	-	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
CACWD—Hill 9 & 10						
Chlorine (mg/L)	2021	0.66	0.23 – 1.19	MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl_2)	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2020	0.087	-	5	.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2020	2.91	-	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L)	2023	0.41 (as N)	-	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2023	0.17	-	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

TABLE 4 - DETECTION of CONTAMINANTS with a PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (cont.)

***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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CACWD—Mount Hannah						
Chlorine (mg/L)	2021	0.67	0.35 – 0.82	MRDL= 4.0 ($as\ Cl_2$)	[MRDLG= 4 ($as\ Cl_2$)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aluminum (mg/L)	2023	0.056	-	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2015, 2017	0.517	0.049-0.985	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L) Well 3 Well 2	 2023 2023	 0.53 0.86 (as N)	 - -	 10 (as N)	 10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
CACWD—Cobb Mountain[5]						
Chlorine (mg/L)	2021	0.67	0.35 – 0.82	MRDL= 4.0 ($as\ Cl_2$)	[MRDLG= 4 ($as\ Cl_2$)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
CACWD—Beatty Springs						
Aluminum (mg/L)	2022	0.07	-	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

TABLE 5 - DETECTION of CONTAMINANTS with a SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is numbered. 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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD)						
Chloride (mg/L)	2022	1.8	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	120	-	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2022	150	-	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	2022	ND	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CACWD—Cobb Well						
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	2.6	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units) Well 3	2023	6.0	---	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) Well 1	2023	120	---	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm) Well 1	2023	140	-	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity (units) Well 1	2024	0.45	-	5	-	Soil Runoff

CACWD—Boggs Springs						
Aluminum (mg/L)	2023	0.007	-	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (mg/L)	2023	0.001	-	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	1.7	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper (mg/L)	2023	0.002	---	1.0		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Turbidity (units)	2023	0.35	-	5	-	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2023	100	---	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CACWD—Hill 9+10[6]						
Chloride (mg/L) Well 2	2023	3.3	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color[6] Well 2	2023	95	80 – 110	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (Units) --- Threshold[1] Well 2	2023	7.1		3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units) Well 2	2023	14	-	5	-	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) Well 2	2023	140	---	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CACWD—Branding Iron[4]						
Chloride (mg/L)	2019	6.4	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)[1]	**2020**	**1050**	**1000-1100**	**300**	**-**	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)[1]	**2020**	**93**	**86-100**	**50**	**-**	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	120	-	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Aluminum (ppb)	2019	88	-	200	-	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color (units)	2019	6	-	15	-	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2019	130	-	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2019	0.49	-	5	-	Soil Runoff
Odor---Threshold[2]	**2023**	32	**-**	**3**	**-**	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	2019	0.05	-	1	-	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Zinc (mg/L)	2019	0.22	-	5	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CACWD—Starview						
Chloride (mg/L)	2021	1.8	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2021	140	-	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2021	120	-	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2021	1.3	-	5	-	Soil Runoff
Iron (ppb)	2021	100	-	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 5 - DETECTION of CONTAMINANTS with a SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (cont.)

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is numbered. 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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CACWD—Mount Hannah Well 3						
Aluminum (mg/L)	2023	0.06	-	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	5.6	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2023	140	-	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity (units)	2023	0.30	-	5	-	Soil Runoff
Color	2023	7.0	---	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2023	160	-	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CACWD—Schwarz Spring						
Aluminum (mg/L)	2023	0.28	-	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	1.3	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	2023	9.0	---	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	2023	4.8	-	5	-	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2023	64	-	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6. DETECTION of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Perchlorate (µg/L) Beatty Spring	01/12/2023	2.8	-	-	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.

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 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 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. 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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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 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. [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.

TABLE 7. SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or MONITORING AND REPORT REQUIREMENT

Note: There are no public health goals or maximum contaminant level goals for secondary standards, which are "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 for nitrate in 2023 and this sample returned a result of ND, nondetectable for nitrate.
5. Our Beatty Springs source was not monitored for nitrate in 2023. 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.
6. Our 2023 monitoring indicates that the color at our Hill 9+10 Well 2 exceeds the secondary standard MCL set by the State of California.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8. SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	none	-	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	none	-	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	none	-	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule
Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements
Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E. *coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
During the past year we were **NOT** required to conduct any Level 1 assessment(s). **NO** Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were **NOT** required to take **ANY** corrective actions and we completed **NONE** of these actions.
During the past year we were **NOT** required to conduct any Level 2 assessment(s) to be completed for our water system. **NO** Level 2 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were **NOT** required to take **ANY** corrective actions and we completed **NONE** of these actions.

Report prepared 06/03/2024 by Alpha Analytical Laboratories, Inc., using *CCR Guidance for Water Suppliers* available at, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml, employing due diligence with instructions given. Data contained in this report are based on the analytical results generated by Alpha Analytical Laboratories and its subcontract laboratories.