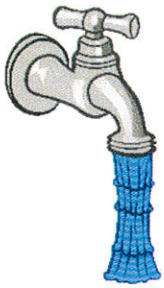
Village of Cobb



2016 Water Quality Report

In 2016 the Village pumped 10,647,000 gallons of water. An average of 230 water utility customers used 10,021,000 gallons.

This report describes Cobb's drinking water sources, quality, and testing that protect the high quality of our water supply. This publication conforms to a federal regulation requiring water utilities to provide this information annually. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mark Flanagan at 623-2777, 501 Benson Street, PO Box 158, Cobb WI 53526. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the Cobb Village Hall located at 501 Benson Street.

Safe drinking water is an essential resource for our residents. We had one MCL violation; one bacterial sample was taken according to DNR. The sample did not get to the lab in time due to mail delay. The first sample in January 2016 was safe, the second sample was the sample that was delayed due to mail. The first February 2016 sample was also safe. Our water quality meets or is better than, state and federal standards. The information in this report is also submitted formally and routinely to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on a regular basis.

We are proud to report that we have no water quality violations and our water quality meets, or is better than, state and federal standards. The information in this report is also submitted formally and routinely to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on a regular basis.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is pumped from Well #3 which is housed at the Village Office at 501 Benson Street. The well was constructed in August of 1986. It is 765 feet deep. The water is stored in the water tower between Wilson and Union Streets. The tower is 120 feet high with capacity of 100,000 gallons. The tower is inspected every 5 years and cleaned as needed. It was inspected and cleaned in October of 2012. The water tower was inspected and painted in 2006, both inside and outside. In 2016 the Village pumped 10,647,000 gallons of water. An average of 230 water utility customers used 10,021,000 gallons. The rest was used for fire, fire training, water main breaks, and hydrant flushing. Our water is not treated with fluoride because of cost factors. The American Dental Association recommends children consume fluoride for cavity prevention. Fluoride supplements are a more consistent way of making sure your child is getting the proper amount of fluoride. Please talk to your physician regarding supplements.

The Cobb Water Utility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to Dec. 31, 2016. "All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or is manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials." All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The hardness of the water in the Village of Cobb is 17 grams. Additional testing is done. However, since these tests have been completely negative it was not necessary to list them here. We are very satisfied that even the constituents listed in the table are way below Maximum Contaminant levels (MCL's) (the allowed amounts) and show just a small trace of constituents.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We're very confident in our water quality. We ask that all our customers continue to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. To avoid contamination please avoid disposal of contaminants onto the ground (gasoline, paint, etc.). If you have any questions regarding your water supply, please contact the Village Office.

For more information contact Mark Flanagan at the Cobb Village Office at 608-623-2777

2016 Consumer Confidence Report Data COBB WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 12500763

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Mark G Flanagan at (608) 623-2777.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM

Health Information

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 Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

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Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
3	Groundwater	765	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Mark G Flanagan at (608) 623-2777.

Educational 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible

Term	Definition
	using the best available treatment technology.
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 allow for a margin of safety.
MFL	million fibers per liter
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 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.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D10	60	60	3	3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	D10	80	0	4.2	4.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY TOTAL (ppb)		6	6	0.6	0.6	9/29/2014	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	1	9/29/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.021	0.021	9/29/2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1	9/29/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits;

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		22.5000	22.5000	9/29/2014	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	7.77	7.77	9/29/2014	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1078	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	9/29/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	4.20	0 of 5 results	9/29/2014	No	Corrosion of household

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				were above the action level.			plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	1.6	1.6	9/29/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	4.9	4.9	9/29/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	1.6	1.6	9/29/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health 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. Cobb Waterworks 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Other Compliance

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Bacti M/R MIN Routine - Too few Routine samples	Microbiological Contaminants	Distribution System	1/1/2016	1/31/2016

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period noted in the above table, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminant(s) noted, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Actions Taken

Work with DNR took the February samples all were safe