

**VILLAGE OF  
COBB**



**2009 WATER  
QUALITY  
REPORT**

In 2009 the Village pumped 10,645,000 gallons of water. An average of 228 water utility customers used 9,384,000 gallons.

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

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 radioactive contaminates sample was taken according to DNR originally, at a later time the DNR requested a 4 quarter composite sample to be take, however we did not receive the information in time to meet the deadline. The sample was taken upon receipt of the instructions and came back in compliance. 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 May of 1998 and rechecked in October of 2003. The water tower was inspected and painted in 2006, both inside and outside. In 2009 the Village pumped 10,645,000 gallons of water. An average of 228 water utility customers used 9,384,000 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 1<sup>st</sup> to Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> 2009. "All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or is man made. 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.

## 2009 Consumer Confidence Report for 12500763 COBB WATERWORKS

### 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.

### 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).

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 systems 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

### 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.

### ***Number of Contaminants Required to be Tested***

This table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

<b>Contaminant Group</b>	<b># of Contaminants</b>
Disinfection Byproducts	2
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Microbiological Contaminants	1
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

### ***Disinfection Byproducts***

<b>Contaminant (units)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Found</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date (if prior to 2009)</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1	09/20/2007	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	.4	.4	09/20/2007	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### ***Inorganic Contaminants***

<b>Contaminant (units)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Found</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date (if prior to 2009)</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.024	.024	09/25/2008	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppb)	5	5	.9	.9	09/25/2008	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1205	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	12/16/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.2	.2	09/25/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	4.25	0 of 5 results	12/16/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural

				were above the action level.			deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		14.9000	14.9000	09/25/2008	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.12	.12		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE (N02-N) (ppm)	1	1	.101	.101	09/25/2008	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	2.47	2.47	09/25/2008	NO	n/a

### **Radioactive Contaminants**

<b>Contaminant (units)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Found</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date (if prior to 2009)</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.4	0.4	03/26/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.7	2.7	03/26/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	2.9	2.9	03/26/2008	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. MCL units are in millirem/year. Calculation for compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l.
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.4	1.4	03/26/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

### **Unregulated Contaminants**

<b>Contaminant (units)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Found</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date (if prior to 2009)</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.37	.37	09/20/2007	NO	n/a

## Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending Monitoring and reporting violations occur when a water system fails to collect and/or report results for State required drinking water sampling. "Sample location" refers to the distribution system, or an entry point or well number from which a sample is required to be taken.
Radioactive Contaminants	3	01/01/2009	03/31/2009

Radioactive Contaminants that were missed include: Radium-228

## Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 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
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.