

VILLAGE OF
COBB



2010 WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

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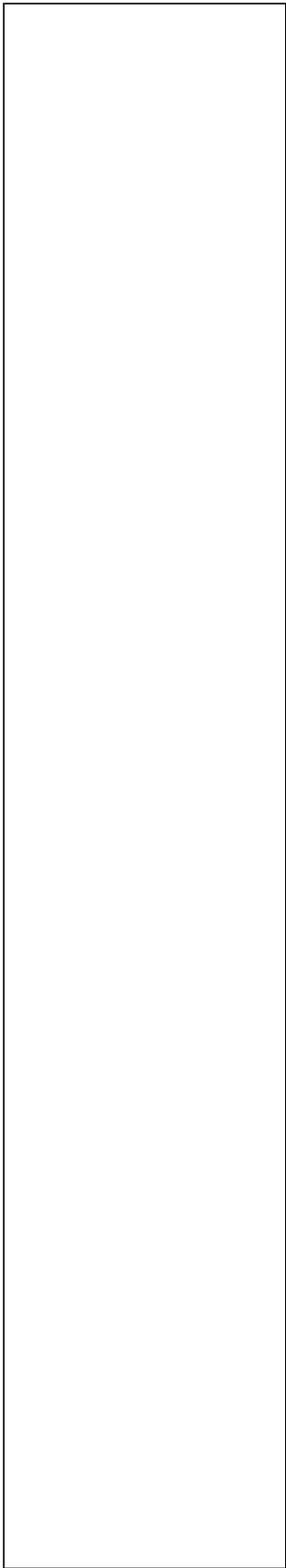
For more information contact Mark Flanagan at the Village Office at 623-2777.

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 2010 the Village pumped 11,082,000 gallons of water. An average of 225 water utility customers used 10,985,000 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. 31st 2010. "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.

2010 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).

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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.

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.

| Contaminant Group | # of Contaminants |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Disinfection Byproducts | 2 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | 16 |
| Microbiological Contaminants | 1 |
| Radioactive Contaminants | 3 |
| Unregulated Contaminants | 4 |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | 20 |

Disinfection Byproducts

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2010) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| HAA5 (ppb) | 60 | 60 | 6 | 6 | | NO | |
| TTHM (ppb) | 80 | 0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2010) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| BARIUM (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .024 | .024 | 09/25/2008 | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| CADMIUM | 5 | 5 | .9 | .9 | 09/25/2008 | NO | Corrosion of galvanized |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|---------|---|------------|----|--|
| (ppb) | | | | | | | 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 were above the action level. | 12/16/2008 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural 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. |
| 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

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2010) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l) | 30 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 03/26/2008 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & | 15 | 0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 03/26/2008 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|----|--|
| U (pCi/l) | | | | | | | |
| 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

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2010) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .61 | .61 | | NO | n/a |
| CHLOROFORM (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .88 | .88 | | NO | n/a |
| DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .53 | .53 | | NO | n/a |

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.