

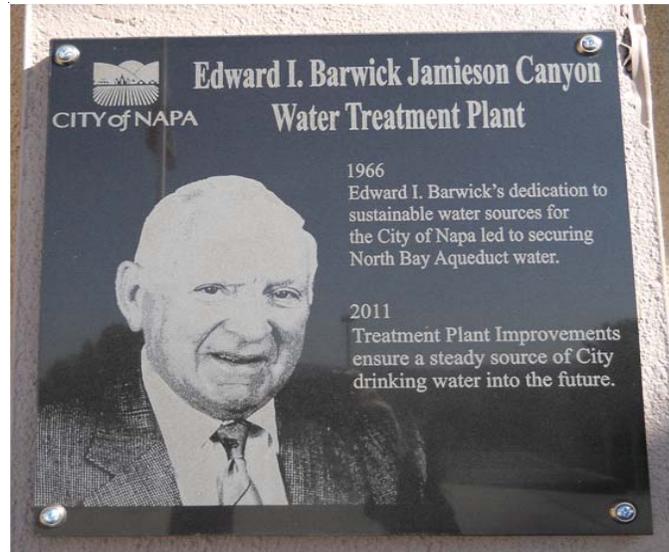


CITY of NAPA

2011 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems.

CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



Dedication Plaque to the Edward I. Barwick
Jamieson Canyon Water Treatment Plant



Settling Basin at the Edward I. Barwick
Jamieson Canyon Water Treatment Plant

A primary purpose of this drinking water quality report is to provide Napa's water consumers with detailed information regarding where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Federal and State standards for the period January 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para recibir información en Español comuníquese con Bea Manriquez al (707) 257-9520 extensión 7743.

The table below summarizes the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the period January 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011. ***YOUR TAP WATER MET ALL USEPA AND STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS.***

PRIMARY INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL (NL)	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE	CONTAMINANT SOURCES	
Cadmium	ppb	5	0.4	0.4	ND - 1.3	Leaching from natural deposits	
SECONDARY INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Iron	ppb	300	NA	150	ND - 300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	13	ND - 39	Leaching from natural deposits	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	231	87 - 487	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	257	110 - 334	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	18	13 - 70	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	37	14 - 53	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Boron	ppm	(1)	NA	0.1	ND - 0.2	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA & the State determine where certain contaminants occur & whether the contaminants need to be regulated	
Vanadium	ppb	(50)	NA	1.3	ND - 3.9		
OTHER CONTAMINANTS							
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	20	11 - 34	Naturally-occurring in ground and surface water	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	89	26 - 152		
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
COLIFORM BACTERIA							
Minimum # of Monthly Samples Required: 92				Maximum % of Postive Samples Allowed(MCL): < 5.0%			
CONTAMINANT	TOTAL # OF SAMPLES TAKEN	HIGHEST MONTHLY % POSITIVE	TOTAL % POSITIVE	CONTAMINANT SOURCES			
Total Coliform Bacteria	1278	0.97	0.08	Naturally present in the environment			
FILTER PERFORMANCE							
TURBIDITY (THE STANDARD MEASURE OF THE CLARITY IN WATER)							
CONTAMINANT	PERFORMANCE STANDARD (TT)	HIGHEST DETECTED MEASUREMENT (NTU)	LOWEST % OF SAMPLES < 0.3	CONTAMINANT SOURCES			
Turbidity	TT = 1.0; Minimum 95% of samples each month < 0.3	0.28	100.0	Soil runoff			
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS							
TRIHALOMETHANES (THMs) AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)							
CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	HIGHEST RAA	RANGE	CONTAMINANT SOURCES	
THM	ppb	80	NA	69.3	17.0 - 118.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
HAA	ppb	60	NA	44.2	ND - 85.4		
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	0.12	ND - 0.12		
CHLORINE (Cl ₂)							
CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MRDL	MRDLG	AVERAGE	RANGE	CONTAMINANT SOURCES	
Chlorine	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.75	ND - 3.89	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)							
CONTAMINANT	COMPLIANCE RATIO	MCL	PHG	AVERAGE	RANGE	CONTAMINANT SOURCES	
TOC	> 1	TT	NA	1.98	1.20 - 3.44	Various natural and man-made sources	
DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER IN CUSTOMER TAPS							
CONTAMINANT	UNITS	AL	PHG	90 TH PERCENTILE DETECTED	# SITES EXCEEDING AL	# SITES SAMPLED	CONTAMINANT SOURCES
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	3.2	1	34	Plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.5	1	34	

WATER QUALITY GLOSSARY

AI - Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically & technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste & appearance.

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 are set by the USEPA.

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 disinfectant added for water treatment 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.

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected

NL - Notification Level

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

PHG - Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the CA EPA.

ppb - parts per billion: micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppm - parts per million: milligrams per liter (mg/L); 17.1

ppm = 1 grain/gal. "Very Hard" Water is 180 mg/L or greater.

PDWS - Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs & MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirement, & water treatment requirements.

RAA - Running Annual Average

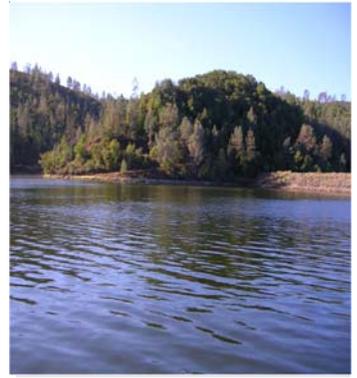
TT - Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

uS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter

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 human activity.

The City of Napa's source water, depending on which water treatment plant is in operation, comes from: 1) Barker Slough in the Sacramento Delta via the North Bay Aqueduct (treated by the Edward I. Barwick Jamieson Canyon Water Treatment Plant), 2) Lake Hennessey (treated by the Hennessey Water Treatment Plant), and 3) Lake Milliken (treated by the Milliken Water Treatment Plant). 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.



PROTECTING OUR WATERSHEDS

The City of Napa is devoted to protecting the land surrounding our source waters in order to maintain the quality and purity of water used for Napa's drinking water consumers. Every five years, the City of Napa conducts Source Water Assessments to evaluate the quality of the water used as drinking water supplies and to examine activities associated with the specific waterway and surrounding areas to determine their contribution to contamination.

These potential contributors are then compiled into a Vulnerability Summary. Results from the Vulnerability Summaries show the most significant potential sources of contaminants and threats to the City of Napa's source waters are:

Lake Hennessey (completed December 2007): Pacific Union College WasteWater Treatment Plant, septic tank systems (in Angwin), vineyards, fires, hazardous material spills due to traffic accidents (on Highway 128 near the lake), invasive species and grazing and wild animals.

Lake Milliken (completed December 2007): Grazing and wild animals, fires and vineyards.

Sacramento Delta (updated June 2007): Recreational Use, urban and agricultural runoff, grazing animals, herbicide application and seawater intrusion.

Copies of the complete assessments are available through the CDPH Water Field Operations Branch, Santa Rosa District Office, 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404 or Mr. Guy Schott, Associate Sanitary Engineer, CDPH at (707) 576-2732.

WATER QUALITY CONCERNS



LEAD & COPPER

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. The City of Napa 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 it 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>. The next round of lead and copper testing is in July 2012.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you have questions after reading this report regarding water quality, please call Erin Farnand at (707) 253-0822. For general questions concerning the City of Napa Water Division, please call (707) 257-9521 or visit <http://cityofnapa.org/water>. For emergencies or customer use during weekends and holidays, please call (707) 253-4451.

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 (SDW) Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

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 SDW Hotline.

TRIHALOMETHANES & HALOACETIC ACIDS

Some people who drink water containing THMs and/or HAAs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.



The City of Napa encourages citizens to participate in our City Council meetings, which take place on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 3:30-5:00 pm and again at 6:30-9:00 pm, in our Council Chambers at City Hall, 955 School Street. For more information concerning City activities, please see our web site at <http://cityofnapa.org>.