

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: **ONEILL VINTNERS & DISTILLERS**

Water System Number: **1000411**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6-24-11 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified By:

Name

Signature

Title

Phone Number

Date

Joe Pihelo

[Signature]

Safety Coordinator

(979) 638-3214

6-24-11

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

Posted in break rooms and Time Clocks

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posted the CCR on the internet at <http://> \_\_\_\_\_

Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a copy of press release)

Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)

Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

Other (attach a list of other methods used)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: <http://> \_\_\_\_\_

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: ONEILL VINTNERS & DISTILLERS

Report Date: June 2015

*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 - December 31, 2014.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**Type of water source(s) in use:** According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

**Your water comes from 2 source(s):** Well 01- Raw and Well 03 - Raw

**Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality:** Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held. Information regarding public water system will be posted by time clocks and break rooms.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (559) 638 - 3544 ext 210 and ask for Joe Pulido or visit our website at [www.oneilwine.com](http://www.oneilwine.com).

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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 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 (USEPA).

**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.

**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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for the 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.

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

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** 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)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**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 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.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 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 Department 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.

<b>Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>						
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>90th percentile level detected</b>	<b>No. Sites Exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Copper (ppm)	5 (2014)	0.14	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

<b>Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	(2008 - 2014)	26	25 - 26	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2011 - 2014)	124	121 - 126	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

<b>Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (ppb)	(2013 - 2014)	3	2 - 3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	(2013 - 2014)	0.15	0.14 - 0.15	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2014)	1.7	1.6 - 1.8	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	(2014)	17.9	14.7 - 20.8	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2014)	3.3	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2013 - 2014)	4.45	4.39 - 4.51	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2013 - 2014)	2.71	2.51 - 2.90	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	(2014)	12	ND - 40	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit

**Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2008 - 2014)	13	12 - 13	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
MBAS (ppb)	(2008 - 2014)	ND	N/A	500	n/a	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2008 - 2014)	358	337 - 378	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2008 - 2014)	12	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2008 - 2014)	225	210 - 240	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2012 - 2014)	0.5	ND - 1.0	5	n/a	Soil runoff

**Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Vanadium (ppm)	(2013 - 2014)	0.02	N/A	0.05	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

**Table 6 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	(2013)	0.6	N/A	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

## 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 USEPA'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. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *O'Neill Beverages Co. LLC* 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **2014 Consumer Confidence Report**

### **Drinking Water Assessment Information**

#### **Assessment Information**

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 and WELL 03 of the O'NEILL VINTNERS & DISTILLERS water system in March, 2003.

Well 01- Raw - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density [ $<1$ /acre]  
Wells - Agricultural/ Irrigation

Well 03 - Raw - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density [ $<1$ /acre]  
Wells - Agricultural/ Irrigation

#### **Discussion of Vulnerability**

There have been no primary contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. The primary source of potential contamination could come from septic systems in the area.

#### **Acquiring Information**

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:  
Fresno County Department of Community Health Environmental Health  
1221 Fulton Mall  
PO Box 11867  
Fresno, Ca 93775

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Jim Brunton  
Supervising Environmental Health Analysts  
(559) 445-3357  
(559) 445-3379 (fax)

# O'Neill Beverages Co. LLC

## Analytical Results By FGL - 2014

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
<b>Copper</b>		ppm		1.3	.3			0.14	3
Boiler Room	VI 1442128-2	ppm				2014-06-19	ND		
Front Office Sink	VI 1442128-5	ppm				2014-06-19	0.28		
Lab Sink	VI 1442128-1	ppm				2014-06-19	ND		
Tank #326	VI 1442128-4	ppm				2014-06-19	ND		
Upstairs Breakroom	VI 1442128-3	ppm				2014-06-19	ND		

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Sodium</b>		ppm		none	none			26	25 - 26
Well 01- Raw	VI 0841129-2	ppm				2008-06-05	25		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppm				2014-01-29	26		
<b>Hardness</b>		ppm		none	none			124	121 - 126
Well 01- Raw	VI 1141499-2	ppm				2011-07-08	126		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppm				2014-01-29	121		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Arsenic</b>		ppb		10	0.004			3	2 - 3
Well 01- Raw	VI 1340684-1	ppb				2013-04-01	2		
Well 01- Raw	VI 1340322-1	ppb				2013-02-13	3		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppb				2014-01-29	3		
<b>Barium</b>		ppm	2	1	2			0.15	0.14 - 0.15
Well 01- Raw	VI 1340684-1	ppm				2013-04-01	0.15		
Well 01- Raw	VI 1340322-1	ppm				2013-02-13	0.15		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppm				2014-01-29	0.14		
<b>Hexavalent Chromium</b>		ppb		10	0.02			1.7	1.6 - 1.8
Well 01- Raw	VI 1444595-1	ppb				2014-12-04	1.6		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1444595-2	ppb				2014-12-04	1.8		
<b>Nitrate</b>		ppm		45	45			17.9	14.7 - 20.8
Well 01- Raw	VI 1442112-2	ppm				2014-06-19	18.1		
Well 01- Raw	VI 1440278-1	ppm				2014-01-29	20.8		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppm				2014-01-29	14.7		
<b>Nitrate + Nitrite as N</b>		ppm		10	10			3.3	3.3 - 3.3
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppm				2014-01-29	3.3		
<b>Gross Alpha</b>		pCi/L		15	(0)			4.45	4.39 - 4.51
Well 01- Raw	VI 1340322-1	pCi/L				2013-02-13	4.51		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	pCi/L				2014-01-29	4.39		
<b>Uranium</b>		pCi/L		20	0.43			2.71	2.51 - 2.90
Well 01- Raw	VI 1340322-1	pCi/L				2013-02-13	2.51		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	pCi/L				2014-01-29	2.90		
<b>Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)</b>		ppt		200	1.7			12	ND - 40
Well 01- Raw	VI 1443861-1	ppt				2014-10-14	40		
Well 01- Raw	VI 1442625-1	ppt				2014-07-18	20		
Well 01- Raw	VI 1441545-1	ppt				2014-05-20	ND		
Well 01- Raw	VI 1440278-1	ppt				2014-01-29	ND		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppt				2014-01-29	ND		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)

<b>Chloride</b>		ppm		500	n/a			13	12 - 13
Well 01 - Raw	VI 0841129-2	ppm				2008-06-05	12		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppm				2014-01-29	13		
<b>MBAS</b>		ppb		500	n/a			ND	ND - 0
Well 01 - Raw	VI 0841129-2	ppb				2008-06-05	ND		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppb				2014-01-29	0		
<b>Specific Conductance</b>		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			358	337 - 378
Well 01 - Raw	VI 0841129-2	umhos/cm				2008-06-05	337		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	umhos/cm				2014-01-29	378		
<b>Sulfate</b>		ppm		500	n/a			12	12 - 12
Well 01 - Raw	VI 0841129-2	ppm				2008-06-05	12		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppm				2014-01-29	12		
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b>		ppm		1000	n/a			225	210 - 240
Well 01 - Raw	VI 0841129-2	ppm				2008-06-05	210		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppm				2014-01-29	240		
<b>Turbidity</b>		NTU		5	n/a			0.5	ND - 1.0
Well 01 - Raw	VI 1240282-1	NTU				2012-02-09	1.0		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	NTU				2014-01-29	ND		

<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Vanadium</b>		ppm		NS	n/a			0.02	0.02 - 0.02
Well 01 - Raw	VI 1340684-1	ppm				2013-04-01	0.02		
Well 01 - Raw	VI 1340322-1	ppm				2013-02-13	0.02		
Well 03 - Raw	VI 1440279-1	ppm				2014-01-29	0.02		

<b>DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE</b>									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)</b>		ppb		80	n/a			0.6	0.6 - 0.6
Lab Sink	VI 1344690-1	ppb				2013-11-23	0.6		

**O'Neill Beverages Co. LLC**  
**CCR Login Linkage - 2014**

<b>FGL Code</b>	<b>Lab ID</b>	<b>Date_Sampled</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Property</b>
Boiler Room	VI 1442128-2	2014-06-19	Metals, Total	Boiler Room	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Front Office Si	VI 1442128-5	2014-06-19	Metals, Total	Front Office Sink	Copper & Lead Monitoring
LAB SNK	VI 1344690-1	2013-11-23	EPA 551.1	Lab Sink	Chlorination Bi Products
	VI 1440258-1	2014-01-29	Coliform	Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
	VI 1440440-1	2014-02-18	Coliform	Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
	VI 1440628-1	2014-03-05	Coliform	Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
Lab Sink	VI 1442128-1	2014-06-19	Metals, Total	Lab Sink	Copper & Lead Monitoring
LAB SNK	VI 1443159-1	2014-08-25	Coliform	Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
	VI 1443398-1	2014-09-08	Coliform	Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
	VI 1443853-1	2014-10-14	Coliform	Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
	VI 1444358-1	2014-11-19	Coliform	Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
Site # Lab Sink	VI 1441030-1	2014-04-10	Coliform	Site # Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
	VI 1441536-1	2014-05-20	Coliform	Site # Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
	VI 1442112-1	2014-06-19	Coliform	Site # Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
	VI 1444593-1	2014-12-04	Coliform	Site # Lab Sink	Monthly Water Monitoring
Site#UpstairsBr	VI 1442613-1	2014-07-21	Coliform	Site # Upstairs Break	Monthly Water Monitoring
Tank #326	VI 1442128-4	2014-06-19	Metals, Total	Tank #326	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Upstairs Breakr	VI 1442128-3	2014-06-19	Metals, Total	Upstairs Breakroom	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Well #1	VI 0841129-2	2008-06-05	General Mineral	Well 01- Raw	Annual Nitrate Monitoring
	VI 1141499-2	2011-07-08	Metals, Total	Well 01- Raw	Annual Nitrate Monitoring
	VI 1240282-1	2012-02-09	Wet Chemistry	Well 01- Raw	Well #1 - Water Quality
	VI 1340322-1	2013-02-13	Metals, Total	Well 01- Raw	Well 1 (Tittle 22 Monitoring)
	VI 1340322-1	2013-02-13	Radio Chemistry	Well 01- Raw	Well 1 (Tittle 22 Monitoring)
	VI 1340684-1	2013-04-01	Metals, Total	Well 01- Raw	Well #1 - Water Quality
	VI 1440278-1	2014-01-29	EPA 504.1	Well 01- Raw	Well #1 - Water Quality
	VI 1440278-1	2014-01-29	Wet Chemistry	Well 01- Raw	Well #1 - Water Quality
	VI 1441545-1	2014-05-20	EPA 504.1	Well 01- Raw	Well #1 - Water Quality
	VI 1442112-2	2014-06-19	Wet Chemistry	Well 01- Raw	Annual Nitrate Monitoring
	VI 1442625-1	2014-07-18	EPA 504.1	Well 01- Raw	Well #1 - Water Quality
	VI 1443861-1	2014-10-14	EPA 504.1	Well 01- Raw	Well #1 - Water Quality
	VI 1444595-1	2014-12-04	Wet Chemistry	Well 01- Raw	Cr+6 Monitoring
Well #3	VI 1440279-1	2014-01-29	General Mineral	Well 03 - Raw	Water Quality Monitoring
	VI 1440279-1	2014-01-29	Radio Chemistry	Well 03 - Raw	Water Quality Monitoring
	VI 1440279-1	2014-01-29	Metals, Total	Well 03 - Raw	Water Quality Monitoring
	VI 1440279-1	2014-01-29	Wet Chemistry	Well 03 - Raw	Water Quality Monitoring
	VI 1440279-1	2014-01-29	EPA 504.1	Well 03 - Raw	Water Quality Monitoring
	VI 1444595-2	2014-12-04	Wet Chemistry	Well 03 - Raw	Cr+6 Monitoring