

CAPELL VALLEY ESTATES

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2015

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúcelo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We test the drinking water quality of our water system for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. Annually we provide our Residents and Customers with a water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by July 1st of each year. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

The Capell Valley Estates Water System issues this Consumer Confidence Report not only to comply with California State Department of Health services, but to assure you that your water has continued to meet or exceeds all State and Federal standards. Along with Robert Joe, Owner, Paul Quarneri our Certified T-3 Operator-In-Charge, Gerald Patzer, T-1 Water Plant Operator, and Thomas Miller, Certified T-2 Operator we continue to supply safe drinking water. Mr. Joe, Paul, Gerald and Tom take great pride in providing reliable, safe drinking water, and an exceptional level of customer care.

THROUGHOUT THE YEAR hundreds of samples are taken by our staff and analyzed by a certified and independent laboratory. The results from these tests are then directly submitted to the State of California Department of Public Health as indicated by the data in this 2015 Consumer Confidence Report.

ROBERT JOE takes the water he supplies to Capell Valley Estates and the surrounding businesses very personally and considers it an honor and a privilege to serve you as Capell Valley Estates Water Plant Owner. If you have any questions about this report, you may call our office at (707) 258-1915 or by e-mail at: robin.evemhp@gmail.com.

OUR WATER SOURCE

The water provided by Capell Valley Estates for our customers is TREATED SURFACE WATER. The surface water comes from MOSKOWITZ RESERVOIR which is a local, privately owned reservoir located just a short distance from Capell Valley Estates here in the Berryessa Area of Napa County in the state of California. The water is delivered to Capell Valley Estates "State of the Art Water Treatment Plant" which is owned by Robert Joe and overseen by Paul Quarneri, Certified T-3, Operator In Charge, Certified T-1 On-Site Operator, Gerald Patzer, and Thomas Miller, Certified T-2 Operator. Treatment of the RAW WATER consists of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, stabilization, and chlorination. These processes work together to remove the physical, chemical, and biological contamination to make water safe for drinking.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT & PROTECTION (DWSAP) PROGRAM

The 1996 federal Safe Drinking Water Act amendments require each state to develop and implement a Source Water Assessment Program. Section 11672.60 of the California Health and Safety Code requires the Department of Health Services (DHS, the precursor to CDPH) to develop and implement a program to protect sources of drinking water, specifying that the program must include both a source water assessment program and a wellhead protection program. In response to both of these legal mandates, DHS developed the DWSAP Program California's DWSAP Program addresses both groundwater and surface water sources. The groundwater portion of the DWSAP Program serves as the state's wellhead protection program. In developing the surface water components of the DWSAP Program, integrated the existing requirements for watershed sanitary surveys

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 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. Immunocompromised 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 healthcare 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).

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically 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 contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for 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.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 byproducts 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The Tables below 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 concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a Month) 1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	(In a Year) 1	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	4/20/15	5	.003 mg/L	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	4/20/15	5	N/D	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/07/16	12 mg/L	12	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/9/15	80 mg/L	80	none	none	Sum of Polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	7/9/15	.00025 mg/L	.00025	10	2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium, Hexavalent	7/9/16	.0001 mg/L	.0001	10	1	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	7/9/15	.1100	.11	2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

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 Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate as (HCO ₃)	7/9/15	92 mg/L	92			
Calcium	3/7/16	22mg/L	22			
Chloride	7/9/15	7 mg/L	7	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
*Color	7/9/15	20 units	20	15 units		Naturally-occurring natural minerals.
Hardness (total) as CaCO ₃	7/9/15	80 mg/L	80			
Magnesium	3/7/16	8.9 mg/L	8.9			
Odor Threshold @60 C	7/9/15	2 Ton	2	3	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH Laboratory	7/9/15	9.2	9.2			
Sodium	3/7/16	12 mg/L	12			Generally found in ground surface water
Specific Conductance	7/9/15	210 US	210	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	7/9/15	10 mg/L	10	500	.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	7/9/15	130 mg/L	130	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	7/9/15	.9	.9	5	.1	Soil Runoff

*There are no mandatory standard health effects language for this constitutes because secondary MCL's are set on the basis of esthetics.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	PHG (MCLG)	MCL [MRDL]	Typical Source of Contaminant
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	7/9/15	< 1.00 ug/L	< 1	50	1	Residue of banned herbicide
2, 4-D	7/9/15	< 10 ug/L	< 10	70	10	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, rangeland, lawns, and aquatic weeds
Atrazine	7/9/15	< .5 ug/L	< .5	1	.500	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Carbofuran	7/9/15	< 5 ug/L	< 5	18	5	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Dalapon	7/9/15	<10 ug/L	< 10	200	10	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of -way, an crops and landscape
Dinoseb	7/9/15	< 2 ug/L	< 2	7	2	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
Diquat	7/9/15	< 4 ug/L	< 4	20	4	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic weeds

Endothall	7/9/15	< 45 ug/L	< 45	100	45	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	7/9/15	< .02 ug/L	< .02	.05	.02	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Lindane	7/9/15	< .2 ug/L	< .2	.2	.2	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber and gardens
Methoxychlor	7/9/15	< 10 ug/L	< 10	30	10	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock
Oxamyl (Vydate)	7/9/15	< 20 ug/L	< 20	50	20	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol	7/9/15	< .2 ug/L	< .2	1	.2	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses
Picloram	7/9/15	< 1 ug/L	< 1	500	1	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	7/9/15	< 1 ug/L	< 1	4	1	Herbicide runoff

DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

GROSS ALPHA	7/2/10	1.58 pci/L	1.58	15	3	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of alpha radiation
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SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Turbidity Performance Standards ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Multimedia Filter, Clarifying Unit, and GAC
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1. Be less than or equal to .3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. Not exceed .3 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3. Not exceed .5 NTU at anytime.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	%100
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.289
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements.	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and Filtration performance.

Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT RULE REPORT
CAPELL VALLEY ESTATES
SYSTEM NUMBER: CA5800543
TTHM and HAA5 MONITORING REPORT 2015

Date	Test	Result mg/L	RAA (Last 4 Qrt)	MCL Violated?
01/26/2015	TTHM	.078		NO
01/26/2015	HAA5	.11		YES
04/17/2015	HAA5	.075		YES
04/27/2015	TTHM	.066		NO
07/15/2015	TTHM	.192		YES
07/15/2015	HAA5	.075		YES
10/20/2015	TTHM	.027		NO
11/16/2015	TTHM	.063		NO
11/16/2015	HAA5	.022		NO
12/18/2015	TTHM	.051		NO
12/18/2015	HAA5	.021		NO

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS			
TTHM'S (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	0.080mcl	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	0.060mcl	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU POTABLE.
TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

We routinely monitor for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) in our distribution system. These measurements tell us whether or not further treatment is needed to remove disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursor from the water supply. During the 12 months of 2015, our distribution system monitoring had the results shown in the table above. Our totals for TTHM and HAA5 have slightly exceeded the MCL's (maximum contamination levels) set forth by EPA, and State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division.

CAPELL VALLEY ESTATES is working with its Tech-4 Operator in Charge, Paul Quaneri to reduce the level of TTHMs in the drinking water. This is a project that may take several months to determine the appropriate means to reduce the TTHM levels. Paul is committed to researching the problem causing the higher TTHM readings and address the issue in an effort to lower TTHM levels.

**TEST RESULTS OF CONTAMINANTS OF PRIMARY - INORGANIC DRINKING WATER STANDARDS THAT SHOWED
NON-DETECTED**

Aluminum	Barium	Mercury	Nitrite (as N)
Antimony	Beryllium	Nickel	Perchlorate
Asbestos	Cadmium	Nitrate (as NO ₃)	Selenium
		Thallium	

**TEST RESULTS OF CONTAMINANTS OF SECONDARY - STANDARDS THAT SHOWED
NON-DETECTED**

Carbonate Alkalinity	Foaming Agents (MBAS)	Manganese
Copper	Hydroxide Alkalinity	Silver
	Zinc	

TEST RESULTS OF VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS THAT SHOWED NON-DETECTED

1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	1, 3 - Dichloropropene	Styrene
1, 1, 2, 2 - Tetrachloroethane	1, 4 - Dichlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethylene
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	Benzene	Toluene
1, 1 - Dichloroethane	Carbon Tetrachloride	Trans-1,2, Dichloroethylene
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	CIS-1, 2 Dichloromethane	Trichloroethylene
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	Dichloromethane	Trichlorofluoromethane
1, 2 - Dichlorobenzene	Ethylbenzene	Trichlorofluoromethane (FREON 113)
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	Methyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether MTBE	Vinyl Chloride
1,2 Dichloropropane	Monochlorobenzene	Xylenes (total)

**TEST RESULTS OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS THAT SHOWED
NON-DETECTED**

Heptachlor	Heptachlor Epoxide	Toxaphene
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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 healthcare 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 service lines and home plumbing. Capell Valley Estates 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>

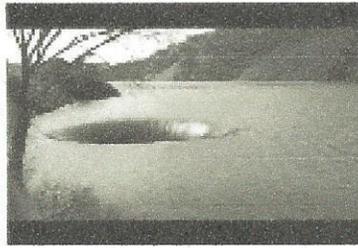
Manganese-Specific Language for Community Water System

The notification level for Manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of Manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system. Capell Valley Estates treats for Manganese regularly. Future testing has shown a reduction in level.

**WATER CONSERVATION TIPS:
HOW TO REDUCE
WATER USAGE
IN THE HOME**

LAKE BERRYESSA GLORY HOLE

FROM THIS...



TO THIS...



- ***On average, 10 gallons per day of your water footprint (or 14% of your indoor use) is lost to leaks. Short of installing new water-efficient fixtures, one of the easiest, most effective ways to cut your footprint is by repairing leaky faucets and toilets.**
- ***If you replace your showerhead to a LOW_FLOW showerhead, you can save 30 gallons of water during a 5-minute shower.**
- **It takes about 70 gallons of water to fill a bathtub, so showers are generally the more water-efficient way to bathe.**
- ***All of those flushes can add up to nearly 20 gallons a day down the toilet. If you still have a standard toilet, which uses close to 3.5 gallons a flush, you can save by retrofitting or filling your tank with something that will displace some of that water, such as a brick.**
- ***You can save up to 10 gallons per person a day by simply turning off the water while you brush your teeth or shave!**
- ***Nearly 22% of indoor home water use comes from doing laundry. Save water by making sure to adjust the settings on your machine to the proper load size. Do larger loads.**
- ***Dishwashing is a relatively small part of your water footprint—less than 2% of indoor use—but there are always ways to conserve. Using a machine is actually more water efficient than hand washing, especially if you run full loads.**



A FEW PLANT CHOICES
FOR A
WATERWISE GARDEN

SHRUBS

	<p><u>California Redbud</u> An interesting plant all year long, with magenta flowers on leafless stems in summer, followed by crimson seedpods and heart-shaped blue-green leaves. Deciduous, with yellow or red fall foliage falling away in winter to reveal smooth reddish brown trunks. Long lived, very drought tolerant, and flowers more profusely as it matures.</p>
	<p><u>Cleveland Sage</u> With nearly 100 species available in Western nurseries and an estimated 900 the world over, it was hard to choose just one sage to include, but we did. The Cleveland sage is the most fragrant, its scent carrying 20 feet on a warm night. Its fragrant pale lavender to violet blue flowers bloom in early summer. Drought tolerant.</p>
	<p><u>Ceanothus 'Concha'</u> This California lilac is a large shrub with a dense mass of dark green, 1-inch leaves, with dark blue clusters of flowers appearing in spring. Requires good drainage; can tolerate summer water. Grows to six feet.</p>
	<p><u>Coffee Berry</u> Very drought tolerant, particularly when established. Dark green to yellowish green leaves can be either shiny or dull. Berries turn from green to red to black during a lengthy ripening period. Moderate growth that can be pruned and shaped. Grows from 3-15 feet tall, 8 feet wide.</p>

PERENNIALS AND ANNUALS

	<p><u>California Poppy</u> What native plant list would be complete without the flower chosen as the state emblem in 1903? Great for grassy slopes, foothills, along drives or in naturalized gardens. Cup-shaped yellow, orange or white flowers bloom from February sometimes through summer. A perennial more often grown as an annual, this wildflower is easily grown from seed and may intrude where it is not wanted.</p>
	<p><u>Deer Grass</u> Bright green leaves in a dense clump growing to 4 feet wide and high. Slender yellow or purplish flower spikes in autumn are erect at first, and then leaning. Takes full sun or light shade; little or no water.</p>
	<p><u>Island Alum Root</u> This evergreen perennial plant attracts hummingbirds each spring when hundreds of pinkish white flowers blossom in 2-3 foot clusters. Makes a good groundcover or border. Very drought tolerant and cold resistant. Grows to approximately 1 foot high by 2 feet wide.</p>