

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Pope Valley School

Report Date: June 27, 2016

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, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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: Burton Creek

Name & general location of source(s): Burton Creek is located tp the northeast of the school. Water is diverted into a holding reservoir behind the athletic field.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: See California Department of Water Resources source chemical Monitoring information at: <https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/> for City of Napa

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: n/a

For more information, contact: Oakville Pump Service

Phone: 707-944-2471

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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 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 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 State Board 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.

| 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 mo.) <u>1</u> | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) <u>0</u> | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

| 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) | 8/25/15 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 8/25/15 | 5 | .05 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 8/16/13 | 16 mg/L | | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 8/26/13 | 50 mg/L | | 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.

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Fluoride | 8/25/14 | 0.18 mg/L | | 2 | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHM | 6/18/15 | 8.5 mg/L | | 80 | | By-products of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 | 2/23/15 | 4.39 mg/L | | 60 | | By-products of drinking water disinfection |
| Arsenic | 8/25/14 | 3.4 ug/L | | 10 | | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production |

TABLE 5 – 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 | 8/26/13 | 92 mg/L | | | | Anions of weak acids that contribute to the capacity of water to neutralize acids |
| Calcium | 8/26/13 | 9 mg/L | | | | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Chloride | 12/28/09 | 8.3 mg/L | | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color | 12/28/09 | 15 UNITS | | 15 UNITS | | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Iron | 8/26/13 | 140 ug/L | | 300 ug/L | | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Magnesium | 8/26/13 | 6.9 mg/L | | | | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Odor | 12/28/09 | 1 UNIT | | 3 | | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Sulfate | 12/28/09 | 20.00 mg/L | | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| TDS | 8/26/13 | 130 mg/L | | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Alkalinity | 8/26/13 | 80 mg/L | | | | Erosion of brass & copper piping. |
| Turbidity | 8/26/13 | .96 NTU | | 5 NTU | | Soil runoff |
| Zinc | 8/26/13 | 1400 ug/L | | 5000 ug/L | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| pH | 8/26/13 | 8.6 | | | | Measure of acidity in water. |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| None to report. | | | | | |

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

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 service lines and home plumbing. Pope Valley School 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES | |
|--|--|
| Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | Hauled Water from the City of Napa was used in 2015. See City of Napa Water Quality Report (Attached) |
| 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 <u>.5</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>5.0</u> NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | 100% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | .5 NTU |
| 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.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

| VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| None to report. | Note: Surface water source was not used in 2015. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

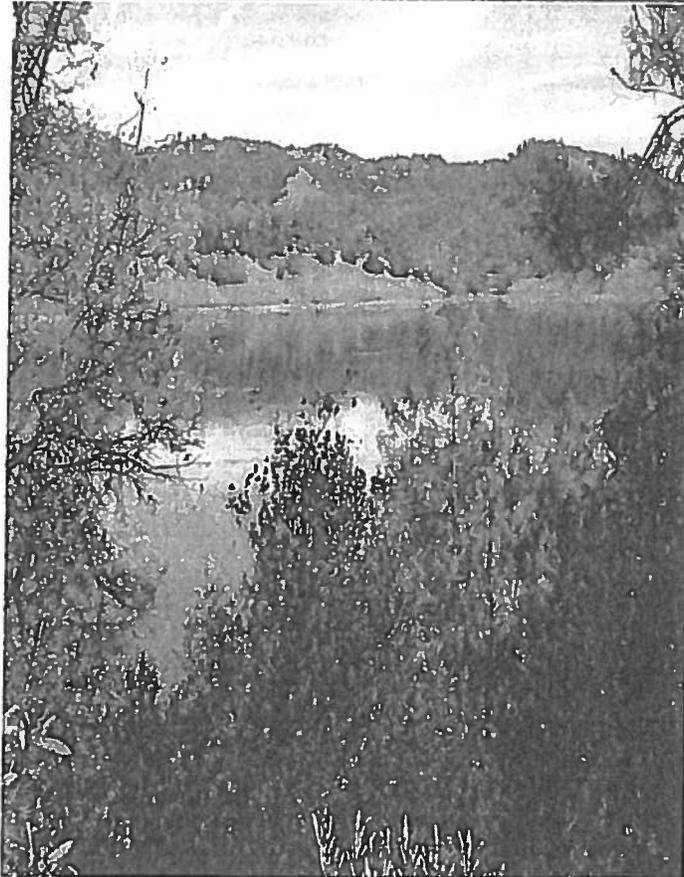
Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

| |
|-----|
| N/A |
| |
| |
| |

2015 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



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.



Lake Hennessey

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, 2015 - December 31, 2015.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems.

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a

health risk. If the product is bottled in California, SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. These limits may not be as stringent if bottled in other states.

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.

| CONTAMINANT | UNITS | MCL (NL) | PHG (MCLG) | AVERAGE | RANGE | CONTAMINANT SOURCES | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|---|---|
| SECONDARY INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1000 | NA | 180 | 110 - 220 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits | |
| Specific Conductance | uS/cm | 1600 | NA | 287 | 140 - 360 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence | |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | NA | 19 | 8 - 50 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence | |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | NA | 40 | 16 - 54 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes | |
| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
| Boron | ppm | (1) | NA | 0.09 | ND - 0.15 | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA & the State determine where certain contaminants occur & whether they need to be regulated | |
| OTHER CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | 21 | 14 - 29 | Naturally-occurring in ground and surface water | |
| Hardness | ppm | NA | NA | 90 | 33 - 150 | | |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
| COLIFORM BACTERIA | | | | | | | |
| Minimum # of Monthly Samples Required: 92 | | | | Maximum % of Positive Samples Allowed(MCL): < 5.0% | | | |
| CONTAMINANT | TOTAL # OF SAMPLES TAKEN | HIGHEST MONTHLY % POSITIVE | TOTAL % POSITIVE | CONTAMINANT SOURCES | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 1303 | 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 | 0.29 | 100.0 | Soil runoff | | | |
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS | | | | | | | |
| TRICHALOMETHANES (THM) AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA) [THM Violation Description on Back Page] | | | | | | | |
| CONTAMINANT | UNITS | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | HIGHEST LRAA (RAA) | RANGE | CONTAMINANT SOURCES | |
| THM* | ppb | 80 | NA | 96.9 | 50.0 - 106.6 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | |
| HAA | ppb | 60 | NA | 30.4 | ND - 59.0 | | |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0.1 | (3.4) | ND - 5.5 | | |
| CHLORINE (CL) | | | | | | | |
| CONTAMINANT | UNITS | MRDL | MRDLG | AVERAGE | RANGE | CONTAMINANT SOURCES | |
| Chlorine | ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.56 | ND - 1.53 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment | |
| TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC) | | | | | | | |
| CONTAMINANT | COMPLIANCE RATIO | MCL | PHG | AVERAGE | RANGE | CONTAMINANT SOURCES | |
| TOC | > 1 | TT | NA | 1.77 | 1.04 - 3.78 | Various natural and man-made sources | |
| DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER IN CUSTOMER TAPS (collected in July 2015) | | | | | | | |
| CONTAMINANT | UNITS | AL | PHG | 90 TH PERCENTILE DETECTED | # SITES EXCEEDING AL | # SITES SAMPLED | CONTAMINANT SOURCES |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 0.2 | ND | 1 | 37 | Plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.34 | 0 | 37 | |

WATER QUALITY GLOSSARY

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

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average

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

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

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

uS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter

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>.

SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

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 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 at (800) 426-4791.

TRIHALOMETHANES & HALOACETIC ACIDS*

In 2015, the City of Napa was unable to maintain LRAAs below the THM MCL of 80 ug/L at multiple locations in all four sampling sessions. In order to address these LRAA MCL exceedances, the City of Napa installed aerator/blower systems in two distribution storage tanks as well as instituted unidirectional flushing after a two year hiatus due to perceptions associated with the drought in 2013 and the earthquake in 2014. THMs and HAAs, also referred to as disinfection byproducts, are formed by a reaction between dissolved organic carbon, that occurs naturally in surface water, and chlorine, an important agent that protects people from dangerous and potentially fatal diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and hepatitis. Similar to *Sensitive Populations* above, scientists can not disprove that 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. These diseases, however, are not only caused by chemicals in drinking water, but also by food, air and other environmental factors.

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 your water tested. Information on lead in drinking

Water is a Natural Resource.

water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the SDW Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. To be in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule, the level detected at the 90th percentile must be below the AL. The next round of lead and copper testing is in July 2018.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you have questions after reading this report regarding drinking water quality, please call Erin Kebbas at (707) 253-0822. For questions concerning the City of Napa Water Division, in general, please call (707) 257-9521. See our website for up to date information on programs: www.cityofnapa.org/water. For emergencies or customer use during weekends and holidays, please call (707) 253-4451.



PROTECTING OUR WATERSHEDS

The City of Napa is devoted to protecting the land surrounding our local source waters in order to maintain the quality and purity of water used for Napa's drinking water consumers. In the long-term, protecting our watersheds is one of the least costly and most important actions we can take to reduce the risk of unwanted constituents in our drinking water. Algal growth due to the addition of nutrients is the number one cause of taste and odor affecting your tap water. Nutrients in the watershed are increased artificially by wastewater systems as well as fertilizers and runoff from agricultural practices. 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 for the City of Napa's source waters are:

Lake Hennessey (completed December 2012): Pacific Union College Waste Water Treatment Plant, vineyards, fires, invasive species, potential hazardous material spills due to traffic accidents (on Highway 128 near lake), septic tank systems (in Angwin), and grazing and wild animals.

Lake Milliken (completed December 2012): Fires, vineyards, grazing and wild animals.

Sacramento Delta (updated June 2012): Recreational use, urban and agricultural runoff, grazing animals, herbicide application and sea-water intrusion.

Copies of the complete assessments are available through the SWRCB DDW Santa Rosa District Office, 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404 or Ms. Amy Little, Associate Sanitary Engineer, SWRCB at (707) 576-2145.

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.

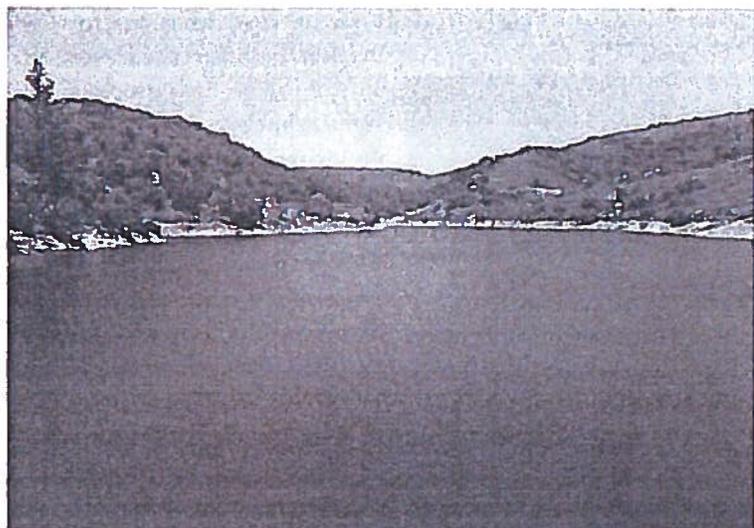
Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are 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.

Watershed Protection



Lake Milliken