# ATTACHMENT 7

## 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)**

Water System Name: Alpha Omega Winery Water System
Water System Number: 28-01012

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 1, 2016 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: Roger Lutz, Jr.
Signature:
Title: Certified D-2 Operator License #28396
Phone Number: 707-944-2471 Date: June 30, 2016

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the 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: _____

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

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach 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 newspaper and date published)
- x Posted the CCR in public places
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed 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: www._____

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

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*

# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Alpha Omega Winery** Report Date: April 28, 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:

Name & general location of source(s): Well 001 is located at 1155 Mee Lane, Rutherford, CA and immediately east Winery. Well 003 is located about 330' north east of Well 001 – about the mid point of the property on the east side.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: See attached chemical sampling results.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Roger Lutz, Jr. 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.

**Variances 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 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.

**TABLE 1 – 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 mo.) 1 | 1 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* | (In the year) 0 | 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 |

**TABLE 2 – 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 | 90th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 6/24/15 | 5 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 6/24/15 | 5 | .74 mg/L | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

**TABLE 3 – 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) | 3/4/15 | 55 mg/L | 47 - 55 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 3/4/15 | 280 mg/L | 100 - 280 | 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.*

| TABLE 4 – 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** |
| Aluminum | 3/4/15 | 330 ug/L | 0 – 330 | 1000 ug/L | | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Barium | 12/2/15 | 210 ug/L | 190 - 210 | 1000 ug/L | | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 3/4/15 | .29 Mg/L | .28 - .29 | 2 Mg/L | | Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha | 4/4/12 | 2.82 | 0 – 2.82 | 15 | | The total measure of radium in water |
| Nickel | 3/4/15 | 15.00 Mg/L | 0 - 15 | 100 mg/L | | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from metal factories. |

| 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 | 3/4/15 | 320 mg/L | 240 – 320 | | | Anions of weak acids that contribute to the capacity of water to neutralize acids |
| Calcium | 3/4/15 | 35 mg/L | 35 – 11 | | | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chloride | 3/4/15 | 13 mg/L | 6 – 13 | 500 mg/L | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color | 15.00 | Units | 10 - 15 | 15.00 Units | | Indicative of elevated levels of dissolved organic material |
| Magnesium | 10/22/14 | 26 mg/L | 18/ - 26 | | | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Manganese* | 3/4/15 | 1100 ug/L | 18 - 1100 | 50 ug/L | | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Odor | 10/2/13 | 1.00 Unit | 0 - 1 | 1 Unit | | Measure of detectable odor in water |
| Hardness | 10/22/14 | 190 mg/L | 100 - 190 | | | |
| Specific Conductance | 10/2/13 | 430 uMhos | 410 - 430 | 1600 uMhos | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | 10/2/13 | \19 mg/L | 13 - 19 | 500 mg/L | | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Alkalinity | 3/4/15 | 260 mg/L | 200 – 260 | | | Erosion of brass & copper piping. |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 10/22/14 | 290 mg/L | 250 - 290 | 1000 mg/L | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Turbidity | 10/2/13 | 1.60 NTU | 1.0 – 1.6 | 5.00 NTU | | Measure of cloudiness in water |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc | 12/2/15 | 140 ugf/L | 0 – 140 | 5000 ug/L | | Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| pH | 12/2/15 | 7.2 mg/L | \ | | | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toulene | 12/2/15 | 1 ug/L | 0 – 1 | 150 ug/L | Drinking water with high levels of Toulene can result in kidney & liver sydfunction and nervous system damage |

**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. Alpha Omega Winery 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** |
| **Manganese** | Level of manganese was detected to be over the Federal MCL in the well on 4/20/12 | Ongoing since 2/15/09 | Further testing of this well and the treated water was done during 2015 and it was determined the manganese levels are below the MCL in the distribution system | Exposure to high concentrations of manganese over the course of years has been associated with toxicity to the nervous system. Producing a syndrome resembling Parkinsonism. This type of effect may be more likely to occur in the elderly. |
| Total Coliform | 3/4/15 Total Coliform in well – 8.6 There was no Total Coliform in the distribution system | 2 days | This system uses UV disinfection. The system was serviced, filters replaced and resampling on 3/6/15 showed -0- Total Coliform in the well water. | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. |

## For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | **Total No. of Detections** | **Sample Dates** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| *E. coli* | (In the year) 0 | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

## Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

| SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE |
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| None to report |
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| SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES |
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| None to report |
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| VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| None to report | | | | |