

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Rodney Strong Wine Estates Report Date: 6/9/2016

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: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well # 3, Well # 4, 11455 Old Redwood Hwy, Healdsburg CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: N/A

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

For more information, contact: Larry Solomon Phone: (707) 433-0918

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 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.)	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)	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

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	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	11/24/13	5	.005	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11/24/13	5	.415	None	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)	11/7/96	26		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well #3	7/24/2000	33				
Well #4						

Hardness (ppm)						Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well#3	11/7/96	150		None	None	
Well#4	7/24/2000	140				

*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
Nitrate (as no3) mg/l						Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Well #3	7/16/15	4.8		45	45	
Well#4	7/16/15	4.7				
<i>*Aresenic ug/l</i>	<i>3/12/15</i>					<i>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes</i>
<i>Well #3</i>	<i>6/18/15</i>	<i>34.75</i>	<i>32-46</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>.004</i>	
<i>Well #4</i>	<i>9/10/16</i>	<i>8.35</i>	<i>6-11</i>			
	<i>12/10/16</i>					
Aluminum	5/9/2013	<50		1000	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Well #3						
Well#4						
Ug/l						
Antimony	5/9/13	<6		6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Well #3						
Well #4						
ug/l						
Barium	5/9/13	250		1000	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Well #3		130				
Well #4						
Ug/l						

Beryllium Well #3 Well #4 ug/l	5/9/13	<1		4	1	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium Well #3 Well #4 Ug/l	5/9/13	<1		5	.04	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium Well #3 Well #4 ug/l	5/9/13	<1		50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Well #3 Well #4 Mg/l	5/9/13	.21 .27		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Mercury Well #3 Well #4 Ug/l	5/9/13	<1		2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel Well #3 Well #4 Ug/l	5/9/13	<10		100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Perchlorate Well #3 Well #4 Ug/l	5/9/13	<4		6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts

Selenium Well #3 Well #4 ug/l	5/9/13	<5		50	30	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium Well #3 Well #4 Ug/l	5/9/13	<1		2	.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Turbidity Well#3 Well#4 Ntu	5/13/2010	3.1 .20		5		Soil runoff

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
Aluminum (secondary) Well#3 Well#4 Ug/l	5/9/2013	<50		200		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride Well#3 Well#4 Mg/l	5/13/2010	22 20		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color Well#3 Well#4 Unit	5/13/2010	3 <3		15		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper Well#3 Ug/l	5/13/2010	<50		1000		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Foaming agents(mbas) Well#3 Well#4 Mg/l	5/13/2010	<0.05		.50		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
*Manganese Well#4 Ug/l	5/12/2011	130.0		50		Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Well#3 Well#4 Units	5/13/2010	<1		3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver Well#3 Well#4 Ug/l	5/9/2013	<10		100		Industrial discharges
Specific conductance Well#3 Well#4 Umho	5/13/2010	370		1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate Well#3 Well#4 Mg/l	5/13/2010	8.70 9.60		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids Well#3 Well#4 Mg/l	5/13/2010	230		1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc Well#3 Ug/l	5/13/2010	<50		5000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

*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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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>.

Arsenic: For systems that detect arsenic **above 5 ppb, but below or equal to 10 ppb**, the following language is REQUIRED:

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

--	--	--	--	--

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)	
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 ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

- (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

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption
