

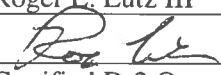
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Long Meadow Ranch – Farmstead

Water System Number: 28-00012

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 18, 2020 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 L. Lutz III
 Signature: 
 Title: Certified D-2 Operator
 License #29611
 Phone Number: 707-944-2471 Date: June 18, 2020

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: CCR Was emailed to all employees of the facility.
- ☒ "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)
 - ☒ 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 investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Long Meadow Ranch Farmstead**

Report Date: **June 18, 2020**

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 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Long Meadow Ranch Water System a 738 Main Street, St. Helena, CA 94574 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Long Meadow Ranch Water System 以获得中文的帮助: 738 Main Street, St. Helena, CA 94574, 707-963-4555

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Long Meadow Ranch Water System 738 Main Street, St. Helena, CA 94574o tumawag sa 707-963-4555 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Long Meadow Ranch Water System tại 738 Main Street, St. Helena, CA 94574 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Long Meadow Ranch Water System ntawm 738 Main Street, St. Helena, CA 94574 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: **Two groundwater wells**

Name & general location of source(s): Well -001 is located just north of the tasting room/office building next to irrigation water storage tank. Well -002 is located on the northwest corner of the property.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: See California Department of Water Resources source

Chemical monitoring at: <https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/>

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 (U.S. EPA).

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In a mo.) 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample ^(a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) 0 | 0 | (b) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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 | No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 9/4/19 | 5 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 9/4/19 | 5 | 0.29 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | 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) | 12/18/18 | 51.5 | 47-56 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 12/18/18 | 135 | 120-150 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

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 |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Arsenic | 11/11/19 | 19.5 | 19 - 20 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | 12/18/18 | 70 | 65 - 70 | 1000 | | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries |
| Fluoride | 12/18/18 | 0.21 | 0.19- 0.23 | 2 | | Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 1/15/19 | 0.07 | 0 – 0.14 | 45 | | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage |
| Gross Alpha | 12/18/18 | 3.4 pc/L | 3.0 – 3.8 | 15 | | The total measure of radium in water |

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|---|
| Bicarbonate | 8/17/16 | 140 mg/L | 0 - 280 | | | Byproduct of the dissolution of carbon dioxide |
| Chloride | 8/6/14 | 5.85 mg/L | 5.6 – 6.1 | 500 mg/L | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Magnesium | 5/11/12 | 16.5 mg/L | 11 - 22 | | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | 8/6/14 | 400 | 360 - 440 | 1600 uMhos | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | 8/6/14 | 3.95 mg/L | 3.4 – 4.5 | 500 mg/L | | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 8/6/14 | 305 mg/L | 300 - 310 | 1000 mg/L | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Zinc | 8/6/14 | 220 | 0 – 220 | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Calcium (ppm) | 8/17/16 | 18 mg/L | 14 - 22 | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Alkalinity | 8/17/16 | 245 mg/L | 230 - 260 | | | The alkaline level of water relates to its ability to neutralize acid. Preferable alkalinity level is 20 – 200 mg/L |
| pH | 8/17/16 | 7.6 | 7.6 – 7.6 | | | pH is an indicator of the acid or alkaline condition of water. |
| Odor | 8/6/14 | 1.5 | 0 – 3.0 | 3.0 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Color* | 8/6/14 | 30.00 | 0 – 60.00 | 15.00 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Manganese* | 8/17/16 | 36 | 0 - 72 | 50 | | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | 8/17/16 | 16.2 | 0.4 - 32 | 5 Units | | Soil runoff |

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. | | | | | |

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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: 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. Long Meadow Ranch/Farmstead Water System 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 (1-800-426-4791) 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 |
| Turbidity | Soil Runoff | Since first tested in Sept. of 2013 | The water is filtered through a Nextsand filter which removes the turbidity from the distribution system. | Turbidity has no health effects. However high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. |
| Manganese | Leaching from natural deposits | Since first tested in May, 2012 | The water is filtered through a Nextsand filter which removes the Manganese from the distribution system | High exposure to manganese has been associated with toxicity to the nervous system, producing a syndrome that resembles Parkinsonism. |
| Color | Naturally-occurring organic materials | Since first tested in May of 2012 | | Color is a result of other constituents and does not directly have any health effects |
| Arsenic in both wells tested over the Federal MCL of 10. Well 1 at 20 on 8/31/18 and Well 2 at 19 on 9/4/19. | Arsenic in this system is believed to be naturally occurring and from the erosion of natural deposits | High arsenic in the raw well water has been an ongoing problem for this system. An AdEdge arsenic remediation system was installed in 2015 – see Actions Taken. | A new treatment system was brought live in 2015. Arsenic levels have been below the Federal MCL in the distribution system since it was installed. Frequent testing of the distribution system is done on an ongoing basis to ensure levels stay within limits | Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of skin cancer. |

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

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

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

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