Revised February 2021

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Tucker Acres Mutual Water Company
Water System Number:	28-00516

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/25/21 (*date*) 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 (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: George Pugh	**Title:President**
Signature: George A Pugh	**Date:6-25-2021**
Phone number: 510-693-8087	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: 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 (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ 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)

- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ 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 URL: www._____

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

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Emailed using water systems email distribution list. All homeowners have access to email, but a hard copy will be provided to anyone requesting it.

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

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Tucker Acres Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 22, 2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Two groundwater wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 2 (primary) is located on the property in the southeast corner of the development. Well 1 (Back-up) is approximately 120' northwest of Well 2.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: See California Waterboards Division of Drinking Water Source Chemical Monitoring data @ 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 – 707-944-2471

About This Report

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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Tucker Acres Community Water System a P.O. Box 645, Calistoga, CA 94515 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 Tucker Acres Community Water System以获得中文的帮助: P.O. Box 645, Calistoga, CA 94515 707-291-3642

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Tucker Acres Community Water System, P.O. Box 645, Calistoga, CA 94515 o tumawag sa 707-291-3642 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Tucker Acres Community Water System tại 707-291-3642 P.O. Box 645, Calistoga, CA 94515 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 Tucker Acres Community Water System ntawm P.O. Box 645, Calistoga, CA 94515 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
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.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in 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 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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. 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (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 *E. coli* positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/6/19	9/23/18	5	1	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/6/19	9/23/18	5	0.31	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)	11/12/19	29	29-29	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/12/19	49.5	460-053	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
Fluoride	11/12/19	0.10 mg/L	ND – 0.19	2 Mg/L		Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	11/12/19	1.31 PCI/L	ND – 1.31	15		The total measure of radium in water
Arsenic	11/12/19	6.65 ug/L	2.3 - 11	10		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	11/12/19	24.5	ND - 49	1000		Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	11/12/19	0.06	ND – 0.12	2		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Nickel	11/12/19	0.60	ND – 1.2			Erosion of natural deposits; discharge 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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate	11/12/19	124.5 mg/L	123-126			Anions of weak acids that contribute to the capacity of water to neutralize acids
Calcium	11/12/19	11.5 mg/L	11-12			Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	11/12/19	4.0 mg/L	3.9-4.1	500 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Table 6. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard (cont'd.)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color**	11/12/19	4 UNITS	3 - 5	15 UNITS		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron**	11/12/19	880 ug/L	340-1420	300		Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium	11/12/19	5.05 mg/L	4.6-5.5			Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese**	11/12/19	378.5 ug/L	340-417	50 ug/L		Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor**	11/12/19	4.0 Unit	ND - 8.0	3 Unit		Measure of detectable odor in water
Specific Conductance	11/12/19	240 uMhos	240	1600 uMhos		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	11/12/19	10.5 mg/L	10 - 11	500 mg/L		Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	11/12/19	230 mg/L	220-240	1000 MG/l		Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	11/12/19	7.25 mg/L	7.1-7.4			Measure of acidity in water.
Turbidity**	11/12/19	7.25 mg/L	.5 - 14	5 NTU		Soil runoff
Zinc	11/12/19	607 ug/L	14 - 1200	5000 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 7. 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. Tucker Acres Mutual Water Company 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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Manganese	Water samples pulled from back-up Well 1 on 7/18/12 showed the manganese level at 417 mg/L and from primary Well 2 on 11/12/19 showed the level at 340 mg/L.	Since 7/18/12	System has two media filters and dual softeners to combat manganese before water enters the distribution 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.
Iron	Water samples pulled from back-up Well 1 on 7/18/12 showed the iron level at 1420 ug/L and from primary Well 2 on 11/12/19 showed the level at 870 mg/L.	Since 7/18/12	System has two media filters and dual softeners to combat iron before water enters the distribution system	None-aesthetic
Odor	Water samples pulled from primary Well 2 on 7/13/16 showed the odor level at 8 TON.	Since 7/18/12	System has two media filters and dual softeners to combat odor before water enters the distribution system	None-aesthetic
Turbidity	Water samples pulled from back-up Well 1 on 7/18/12 showed the turbidity level at 14 NTU	Since 7/18/12	System has two media filters and dual softeners to combat turbidity before water enters the distribution system	None-aesthetic

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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
E. coli	(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 Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: n/a

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: n/a

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None to report				

Special Notice Regarding Glass Fire on September 27, 2020

The Tucker Acres Water System suffered some damage to the piping infrastructure during the Glass Fire that began on 9/27/20. Oakville Pump Service began to restore the system as soon as they were allowed onsite. A Do Not Drink Notice was issued on 10/5/20. Once all the repairs were made to the system, extensive testing for Bacteria and Volatile Organic Compounds, including Benzene was done to ensure the water was safe to drink. Oakville Pump Service can provide copies of test results to anyone requesting them.

The water was deemed safe to drink and with the permission of Napa County Environmental Services the Do Not Drink Notice was lifted November 9, 2020.