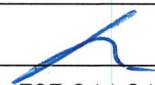


Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name:	Grgich Hills Estates Water System
Water System Number:	CA2800536

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/8/26 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: Nik Lutz	Title: Oakville Pump Service
Signature: 	Date: June 8, 2026
Phone number: 707-944-2471	

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 to all users of the water system and posted a hard copy in area accessible to the public.

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.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Grgich Hills Estates Water System

Report Date: June 8, 2026

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 1 is located outside the southeast corner of the stand-alone warehouse at the south end of the parcel. Well 2 is near the northwest corner of the property next to the small warehouse.

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, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: **Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Grgich Hills Winery, a 1829 St. Helena Hwy. Rutherford, CA 94573 para asistirlo en español.**

Language in Mandarin: 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 **Grgich Hills Winery** 以获得中文的帮助: **1829 St. Helena Hwy. Rutherford, CA 94573- (707) 963-2784**

Language in Tagalog: **Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Grgich Hills Winery, 1829 St. Helena Hwy. Rutherford, CA 94573 o tumawag sa 707-963-2784 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

Language in Vietnamese: **Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Grgich Hills Winery tại 1829 St. Helena Hwy. Rutherford, CA 94573 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.**

Language in Hmong: **Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Grgich Hills Winery ntawm 1829 St. Helena Hwy. Rutherford, CA 94573 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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 (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)

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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In a month) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/6/25	5	0	0	0-0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/6/25	5	0.12	0	0-0.240	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)	10/18/18	32.5 mg/L	29 - 36	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/18/18	210 mg/L	170 - 250	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	4/23/24	2.15	0 – 4.3	10 ug/L		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronic production wastes
Fluoride	4/23/24	.125 mg/L	.11 - .14	2 mg/L		Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	4/23/24	60 ug/L	0 - 120	1000 ug/L		Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	4/23/24	0.7 ug/L	0 – 1.4	100		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
Alkalinity	10/8/18	238 mg/L	230 - 246			Erosion of brass & copper piping.
Bicarbonate	10/8/18	285 mg/L	270 - 300			Byproduct of the dissolution of carbon dioxide
Calcium	10/8/18	23.5 mg/L	17 - 30			Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	7/11/17	18.5 mg/L	17 - 20	500 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
*Color	7/11/17	39.5 Units	3 - 76	15.00 Units		Indicative of elevated levels of dissolved organic material
Magnesium	10/8/18	30.5 mg/L	18 – 43			Leaching from natural deposits
*Manganese	10/8/18	480 ug/L	330 - 630	50 ug/L		Leaching from natural deposits
*Odor	7/11/17	24.00 Unit	8 – 40	3 Unit		Measure of detectable odor in water
pH	10/8/18	7.4	7.3-7.5			Measure of acidity in water.
Total Dissolved Solids	7/11/17	330 mg/L	340 - 350	1000mg/L		Naturally-occurring organic materials
*Turbidity	7/11/17	7.47 NTU	.94 - 14	5.00 NTU		Measure of cloudiness in water
Sulfate	7/11/17	14.35 mg/L	3.7 - 25	500mg/L		Leaching from natural deposits

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
Odor	Average level of odor in the source water tested at 24 units, over the MCL of 3 on 7/11/17	Ongoing since 7/11/17	System has no treatment. Anode rods are replaced relatively frequently in the water heaters to combat odor in hot water in tasting room dishwasher. That is the only location where it has been an issue	None – organic - aesthetical only
Turbidity	Average turbidity of source water was measured at 7.47 NTU, over the MCL of 5 on 7/11/17.	Ongoing since 7/11/17	The turbidity is related to the iron in the source water. With the iron removed from the water prior to it going into the distribution system, there is no issue with turbidity.	None – organic matter - aesthetical only
Manganese	On Manganese was detected in both wells over the MCL of 50 ug/L; Well 1 @ 630 ug/L on 10/18/18 and Well 2 @ 330 ug/L on 2/4/15	Ongoing since 2/4/15	The system has a series of water softeners that remove the manganese before it gets into the distribution system	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.
Color	Well 2 had a color detection on 7/11/17 of 76 units.	Since 7/11/17	System has a series of filters and water softeners that pick up organic material before they enter the distribution system.	None - aesthetical only

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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	Not tested	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	Not tested	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: None to report.

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				