

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CAPELL VALLEY ESTATES

Report Date: JUNE 26, 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 Capell Valley Estates a 209-932-8747 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 Capell Valley Estates 以获得中文的帮助: 6004 Monticello Road, Napa, CA 94558 – 209-932-8747

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Capell Valley Estates - 6004 Monticello Road, Napa, CA 94558 o tumawag sa 209-932-8747 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Capell Valley Estates tại 209-932-8747 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 Capell Valley Estates ntawm 209-932-8747 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Treated Surface Water

Name & general location of source(s): Moskowite Reservoir – Privately owned reservoir located a short distance from Capell Valley Estates in the Berryessa Area of Napa County in the state of California

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The 1996 federal Safe Drinking Water Act amendments require each State to develop and implement a Source Water Assessment Program. Section 11672.60 of the California Health & Safety Code requires the Department of Health Services (DHS, the precursor to CDPH) to develop and implement a program to protect sources of drinking water, specifying that the program must include both a source water assessment program and a wellhead protection program. In response to both of these legal mandates, DHS developed the DWSAP Program. California's DWSAP Program addresses both groundwater and surface water sources. The groundwater portion of the DWSAP Program serves as the state's wellhead protection program. In developing the surface water components of the DWSAP Program, integrated the existing requirements for watershed sanitary surveys.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Not Applicable

For more information, contact: Harmony Communities, Inc. – Sherrie Johnston Phone: (209) 932-8747

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

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.

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.

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 month) 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)	7/2/19	5	6	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/2/19	5	0.045	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)	6/3/19	11	--	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/3/19	87	--	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
Barium (ppb)	6/3/19	50	--	1000	100	Discharge of oil drilling wastes & from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/3/19	ND	--	2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	6/3/19	3	--	15	3	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	6/3/19	1.2	--	100	10	Released into the environment by power plants, metal factories & waste incinerators; used in fertilizers and enters groundwater from farm 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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	6/3/19	107	--	--	--	Byproduct of calcite filtration. Generally found in ground & surface water
Calcium (ppm)	6/3/19	21	--	--	--	Byproduct of calcite filtration. Generally found in ground & surface water
Chloride (ppm)	6/3/19	4.9	--	500	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	6/3/19	33	--	15	--	Naturally-occurring natural minerals
Iron (ppb)	6/3/19	100	--	300	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium (ppm)	6/3/19	8.5	--	--	--	Seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	6/3/19	0.09	--	50	20	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold @ 60 C (ton)	6/3/19	20	--	3	1	Naturally Occurring Organic Materials
pH Laboratory	6/3/19	7.8	--	--	--	N/A
Specific Conductance (US)	6/3/19	230	--	1600	--	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	6/3/19	17	--	500	.5	Run/off leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	6/3/19	120	--	1000	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	6/3/19	1.5	--	5	.1	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						
TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane (1, 2, 3-TCP) (ppb)	3/4/19	0.005	--	0.005	0.005	
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	7/9/18	1	--	50	1	Residue of banned herbicide
2, 4-D (ppb)	7/9/18	10	--	70	10	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, rangeland, lawns, & aquatic weeds.
Atrazine (ppb)	7/9/18	0.5	--	1	.5	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Carbofuran (ppb)	7/9/18	5	--	18	5	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Dalapon (ppb)	7/9/18	10	--	200	10	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way, and crops and landscape
Dinoseb (ppb)	7/9/18	2	--	7	2	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables and fruits
Diquat (ppb)	7/9/18	4	--	20	4	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic seeds
Endothall (ppb)	7/9/18	45	--	100	45	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic weeds, defoliant
Ethlyene Dibromide (EDB) (ppb)	5/25/11	.02	--	.05	.02	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks, banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Heptachlor (ppb)	8/14/17	0.01	--	.01	.01	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ppb)	8/14/17	0.01	--	.01	.01	Breakdown of heptachlor
Lindane (ppb)	7/9/18	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber and gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	7/9/18	10	--	30	10	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock
Oxamyl (Vydate) (ppb)	7/9/18	20	--	50	20	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits, and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	7/9/18	.2	--	1	.2	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses
Picloram (ppb)	7/9/18	1	--	500	1	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	7/9/18	1	--	4	1	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	8/14/17	1	--	3	1	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

We monitor Quarterly for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) in our distribution system. These measurements tell us whether or not further treatment is needed to remove disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursor from the water supply. During the last 12 months of 2019, our distribution system monitoring reflects the results shown in the below table.

TABLE 8 – DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT RULE REPORT – TTHM AND HAA5 MONITORING REPORT				
DATE	TEST	RESULT MG/L	RAA (LAST 4 QRT)	MCL VIOLATED?
2/4/19	TTHM	.032	.032	NO
5/6/19	TTHM	.051	.051	NO
8/1/19	TTHM	.043	.043	NO
11/1/19	TTHM	.046	.046	NO
DATE	TEST	RESULT MG/L	RAA (LAST 4 QRT)	MCL VIOLATED?
2/4/19	HAA5	.030	.030	NO
5/6/19	HAA5	.072	.072	YES
8/1/19	HAA5	.051	.051	NO
11/1/19	HAA5	.051	.051	NO
TABLE 9 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS				
TTHM'S (ppm) TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	0.080 MC/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing TTHM'S in excess of the MC/L over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and make have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
HAA5 (ppm) HALOACETIC ACIDS	0.060 MC/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing HAA5 in excess of the MC/L over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	

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. Capell Valley Estates 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 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 (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
Color	Color may be indicative of dissolved organic material, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand, and the potential for the production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products. Inorganic contaminants such as metals are also common causes of color.	1 reporting period	Monitor Levels in future testing	This contaminant is not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL
Odor	It can be difficult to identify the cause of an elevation odor result. Standards related to odor: Chloride, Copper, Foaming Agents, Iron, Manganese pH, Sulfate, Threshold Odor Number (TON), Total Dissolved Solids, Zinc	1 reporting period	Monitor Levels in future testing	This contaminant is not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL
5/6/2019 HAA5	Chlorine levels high – Pax mixer in the tank failed.	1 quarter	Sent Pax mixer back to the factory for a repair & reinstalled. Monitored chlorine residuals a bit more closely and ensured chlorine levels were lowered	Some people who drink water containing HAA5 in excess of the MC/L over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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)	Multimedia Filter, Clarifying Unit, & GAC
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b)	Turbidity of the filtered water must:

(that must be met through the water treatment process)	1 – Be less than or equal to .3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed .3 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed .5 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.300
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

- (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.