Revised February 2021

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Alpha Omega Winery Water System
Water System Number:	28-01012

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 16, 2021 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: Roger Lutz	Title: Oakville Pump Certified Operator
Signature:	Date:June 16, 2021
Phone number: 707-944-2471	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.

Users of the water system with no access to email will receive a hard copy
of the 2020 CCR either hand delivered or via interoffice or US Postal Service mail.

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: Alpha Omega Winery

Report Date: 6/1/21

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Two Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 001 is located at 1155 Mee Lane, Rutherford, CA and immediately east of the Winery. Well 002 is located about 330' north east of Well 001 – about the mid point of the property on the east side

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.

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Alpha Omega Winery Water System a 1155 Mee Lane, Rutherford, CA, 707-227-6244 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 Alpha Omega Winery Water System 以获得中文的帮助: 1155 Mee Lane, Rutherford, CA *707-227-6244.*

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Alpha Omega Winery Water System o tumawag sa *707-227-6244* para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Alpha Omega Winery Water System tại 1155 Mee Lane, Rutherford, CA, 707-227-6244 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 Alpha Omega Winery Water System ntawm 1155 Mee Lane, Rutherford, CA *707-227-6244* rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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 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	4/12/18	.75 mg/L	0 – 1.5	10	(0.004)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	4/12/18	161 ug/L	82 - 240	1000 ug/L		Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	6/1/20	0.20 Mg/L	0.18 – 0.21	2 Mg/L		Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	4/12/18	1.15 mg/L	0 – 2.3	50		Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Gross Alpha	4/4/12	2.82	0 – 2.82	15		The total measure of radium in water
Nickel	4/12/18	1.8 ug/L	0 – 3.6	100		Erosion of natural deposits, runoff 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	3/4/15	280 mg/L	240 – 320			Anions of weak acids that contribute to the capacity of water to neutralize acids
Calcium	9/19/17	23 mg/L	11 = 23			Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	3/4/15	9.5 mg/L	6 – 13	500 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	15.00	12.5 Units	10 - 15	15.00 Units		Indicative of elevated levels of dissolved organic material
Magnesium	9/19/17	34.5 mg/L	18 - 51			Erosion of natural deposits.

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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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.

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.

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

- ✓ *E. coli* MCL Violation: Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or a water system fails to take repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or a water system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.
- ✓ Treatment Technique (TT) Violation: When a water system exceeds a TT trigger specified in 40 CFR §141.859(a) and then fails to conduct the required Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment or corrective actions within the timeframe specified in 40 CFR §141.859(b) and (c). See Item X for an explanation of a total coliform bacteria TT requirement and *E. coli* TT requirement.
- ✓ Treatment Technique (TT) Violation: For a seasonal system, failure to complete a State Water Board-approved start-up procedure prior to serving water to the public. Under the federal RTCR, a seasonal system means a non-community water system (*i.e.*, nontransient-noncommunity water system or a transient-noncommunity water system) that is not operated as a public water system on a year-round basis and starts up and shuts down at the beginning and end of each operating session.

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	Level of manganese was detected to be over the Federal MCL of 50 ug/L in Well 1 on 3/4/15 (1100 ug/L) and in Well 2 on 12/2/15 (340 ug/L:	Ongoing since 3/4/15	System has EPA approved treatment to combat the high Manganese. Further testing of this well and the treated water was done during 2015 and it was determined the manganese levels are below the MCL in the distribution system	Exposure to high concentrations of manganese over the course of years has been associated with toxicity to the nervous system. Producing a syndrome resembling Parkinsonism. This type of effect may be more likely to occur in the elderly.