


## 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](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Opus One Winery

Water System Number: 28-01026

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: Carl Stoddard  
Signature:   
Title: Certified D-2 Operator License #35672  
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 mailed to all employees of the facility. Hard copies were made available to anyone without access to email or upon request.
- ☐ "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: **Opus One Winery**

Report Date: **June 19, 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 Opus One Winery a 7900 St. Helena Highway, Oakville CA 94562 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 Opus One Winery 以获得中文的帮助: 7900 St. Helena Highway, Oakville CA 94562 707-944-9442**

**Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Opus One Winery 7900 St. Helena Highway, Oakville CA 94562 o tumawag sa 707-944-9442 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

**Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Opus One Winery tại 7900 St. Helena Highway, Oakville CA 94562 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 Opus One Winery ntawm 7900 St. Helena Highway, Oakville CA 94562] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

Type of water source(s) in use: 2 groundwater wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well #2 is at the northwest corner of the parcel, approximately 200 feet East of Highway 29. Well #4 is approximately 400 feet south and 200 feet west of Well #2.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Please refer to the attached chemical monitoring information.

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<br>(complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of<br>Detections | No. of Months<br>in Violation | MCL  | MCLG | Typical Source of<br>Bacteria        |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria<br>(state Total Coliform Rule)          | (In a mo.)<br>0              | 0                             | 1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>   | 0    | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i><br>(state Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year)<br>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><br>(federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)         | (In the year)<br>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<br>(complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL  | PHG | No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Lead (ppb)  | 7/3/19      | 5                        | 1.06                                       | 1                      | 15  | 0.2 |   | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)  | 7/3/19      | 5                        | ND   | ND                     | 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<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL  | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm)                                     | 1/30/19     | 58.33          | 55 - 63             | None | None       | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring   |
| Hardness (ppm)                                   | 1/30/19     | 167            | 164 - 170           | 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<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| Aluminum   | 1/20/19     | 62.33 ug/L     | ND-165 ug/L         | 1000 ug/L  |                    | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes   |
| Barium   | 1/20/19     | 175 ug/L       | 109 - 237 ug/L      | 1000 ug/L  |                    | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                    |
| Chromium   | 7/10/17     | 3.67 ug/L      | 50                  |            |                    |  |
| Gross Alpha                                      | 1/20/19     | 0.66 pC/L      | ND – 0.38 pC/L      | 15 pC/L    |                    | The total measure of radium in water   |
| Fluoride   | 1/20/19     | 0.34           | 0.33 – 0.40         | 2 mg/L     |                    | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |

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

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL       | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---|
| Manganese*                                       | 1/30/19     | 133.5 Ug/L     | .45 - 389 Ug/L      | 50 Mg/L    |            | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Aluminum   | 1/30/19     | 12.83 ug/L     | ND-38.5 ug/L        | 1000 ug/L  |            | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes  |
| Chloride   | 1/30/19     | 35.4 mg/L      | 8.8 – 15 mg/L       | 500        |            | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence                         |
| Odor   | 1/26/16     | 1.00           | 1.00-1.00 Units     | 3.00 Units |            | Various organic compounds or non-organic contaminants can cause different odors   |
| Bicarbonate                                      | 1/30/19     | 268.33 Mg/L    | 238 – 295 Mg/L      |            |            | Anions of weak acids that contribute to the capacity of water to neutralize acids |
| Calcium  | 1/30/19     | 36.23 Mg/L     | 32 – 42.7 Mg/L      |            |            | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Magnesium  | 1/30/19     | 13.3 Mg/L      | 0 – 20 Mg/L         |            |            | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Specific Conductance                             | 1/30/19     | 388.33 uMhos   | 0 – 600 uMhos       | 1600       |            | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence                       |
| Sulfate  | 1/30/19     | 20.8 mg/L      | 0.5 – 37 Mg/L       | 500        |            | Leaching from natural deposits  |
| pH   | 1/30/19     | 7.57           | 7.2 – 7.8           |            |            | Measurement of acidity of water   |
| Total Alkalinity                                 | 1/30/19     | 251 mg/L       | 239 - 272 Mg/L      |            |            | Erosion of brass & copper piping.   |
| TDS  | 1/26/16     | 210 mg//L      | 0 - 420 Mg/L        | 1000       |            | Naturally-occurring organic materials   |
| Iron   | 1/26/16     | 64.5 ug/L      | 29 – 100 ug/L       | 300        |            | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes                                 |
| Manganese*                                       | 1/26/16     | 199.5 Ug/L     | 10 - 389 Ug/L       | 50 Mg/L    |            | Erosion of natural deposits.  |

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

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample<br>Date | Level Detected | Range of<br>Detections | SMCL        | PHG<br>(MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Nickel   | 1/30/19        | 0.24<br>ug/L   | ND-0.73<br>ug/L        | 100<br>ug/L |               | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample<br>Date | Level Detected | Range of<br>Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language   |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Toluene  | 1/30/19        | 0.25           | ND - .76               | 150                | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks |

### 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. Opus One Winery 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   |
| Manganese   |   | 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.   |
| Copper  | The MCL of 1300 mc/L was exceeded on 6/6/19. The 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile result was 1650 mg/L | 6/12/19 – 1/29/20 | Monitoring is being done every six months to determine if water treatment is needed. It should be noted that sampling done 1/29/20 came back with the 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile at 450 mg/L, under the MCL of 1300 mg/L. | Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. |

### For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

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