

SILVER OAK WINE CELLARS | 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water System # CA 28-01038 | Address 915 Oakville Crossroad, Oakville, CA 94562 | Report Date June 30, 2023

Water System Information

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Water System Name: | Silver Oak Wine Cellars |
| Water System Classification: | Non-transient Non-Community Water System |
| Water System No: | CA 28-01038 |
| Name of Source | Winery Well (Well # 003) |
| Source ID # | CA 28-01038-004-004 |
| Type of Water Source in Use | Ground Water Well |
| Source Location | 915 Oakville Crossroad, Oakville, CA 94562 |

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for Silver Oak Wine Cellars was completed on June 30, 2023. A copy of the complete assessment, including analysis reports, are available at 7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, Ca 95448. A copy of the assessment may be requested by contacting Tasha Hart, Silver Oak's Water System Representative at (707) 942-7071 or thart@silveroak.com.

Drinking Water Analysis Information:

Analysis has been conducted throughout the year by CalTest. Copies may be obtained by contacting 1885 North Kelly Road, Napa, CA 94558 or (707) 258-4000.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

The privately owned water system does not require regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| For more information, contact: | Tasha Hart |
| Phone: | (707) 942-7071 |
| Email | thart@silveroak.com |

About This Report

The drinking water quality for many constituents is tested as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022, 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 el agua potable de este sistema. Favor de comunicarse Silver Oak Wine Cellars, LLC a (707) 942-7071 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 Silver Oak Wine Cellars, LLC 以获得中文的帮助: (707) 942-7071.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Silver Oak Wine Cellars, LLC o tumawag sa (707) 942-7071 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 Silver Oak Wine Cellars, LLC tại (707) 942-7071 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 Silver Oak Wine Cellars, LLC ntawm (707) 942-7071 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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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.

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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 | [Enter No.] 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) [Enter No.] 0 | [Enter No.] 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 | None | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) [Enter No.] 0 | [Enter No.] 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 | 90 th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | [Enter Date] 07/13/2022 | [Enter No.] 5 | [Enter No.] <0.000 mg/L | [Enter No.] 0 | 15 | 0.2 | [Enter No.] 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | [Enter Date] 07/13/2022 | [Enter No.] 5 | [Enter No.] 0.425 mg/L | [Enter No.] 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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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) | [Enter Date] 01/31/2012 | [Enter No.] 30ppm | [Enter Range] 1.0 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | [Enter Date] 01/31/2012 | [Enter No.] 180ppm | [Enter Range] 5 | 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 | 01/12/2021 | 0.0044 mg/L | 0.4 | 10 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (F) (Natural Source) | 01/12/2021 | 0.12 mg/L | 0.100 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Control of DBP precursors (TOC) a.k.a. Total Organic Carbon ³ | 09/22/09 | 2 ppm | 0.3 ppm | TT | N/A | Various natural and man-made sources |

³Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|---------|--------|-----|-------------|
| Turbidity | 09/22/09 | 0.23 NTU | 0.1 NTU | TT = 2 | N/A | Soil runoff |
|-----------|----------|----------|---------|--------|-----|-------------|

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Monitoring Turbidity is valuable indicator when determining water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. ²Refer to turbidity limits established by the State Water Board.

Arsenic (Table 4) Specific Language for Community Water Systems:

The Silver Oak Wine Cellars water system did not detect above levels for the following constituents: Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, or Randon. However, Arsenic is present at a low level of 0.0044 mg/L and does meet the drinking water federal and state standard. 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

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known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---|
| Manganese* | 01/31/12 | 108 ppb | 20 ppb | 50 ppb | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| Turbidity | 09/22/09 | 0.23 NTU | 0.100 NTU | 5 NTU | N/A | Soil runoff. |
| Zinc | 01/28/15 | 0.14 ppm | 0.050 ppm | 5.0 ppm | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 09/22/09 | 360 ppm | 0 ppm | 1000 ppm | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | 01/28/15 | 390µS/cm | 0 µS/cm | 1600 µS/cm | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride | 01/28/15 | 8.6 ppm | 0 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | 01/28/15 | 10 ppm | 0.5 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

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Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Manganese* | 01/31/12 | 108 ppb | 20 ppb | 500 ppb | Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system. |
| Control of DBP precursors (TOC) a.k.a. Total Organic Carbon | 09/22/09 | 2 ppm | 0.3 ppm | TT | Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of 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

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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. Silver Oak Wine Cellars 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. [Optional: 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>.

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): *This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.*

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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

| Chemical or Constituent | Manganese* (Reference Table 5 and 6) |
|--|--|
| Violation | The Manganese* level of 108ppb exceeds the Secondary Drinking Water Standard Maximum Contaminant Level of 50ppb. |
| Explanation | Manganese is an essential trace nutrient in all forms of life. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as discolored water, laundry, and the staining of plumbing fixtures. Manganese produces a brownish color in laundered clothing, leaves black particles on fixtures, and effects the tastes of beverages, including tea and coffee. |
| Duration | In the system, throughout the year. |
| Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | None |
| Health Effects Language | <p>Well water from the faucet or tap is usually clear and colorless. However, when water containing colorless dissolved Manganese is allowed to stand in cooking container or comes in contact with the sink or bathtub, the Manganese combines with oxygen from the air to form brownish-black particles. These impurities can give metallic taste to water or to food. The high levels are due to leaching from natural deposits.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Note: MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level | |

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> | None detected | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | None detected | | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | None detected | | 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

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Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: None detected

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: None detected

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---------------|-------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| None detected | | | | |
| | | | | |

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

| | |
|---|---|
| Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | N/A this system does not use Surface water |
| Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process) | <p>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</p> <p>1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</p> <p>2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</p> <p>3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.</p> |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | [Enter No.] |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | [Enter No.] |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | [Enter No.] |

(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.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| N/A this system does not use Surface water | | | | |
| | | | | |

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct 0 Level 1 assessment(s). In addition, we were required to take no corrective actions.

During the past year 0 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. If found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete 0 Level 2 assessment because we found no *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were not required to corrective actions.