

## 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.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities; wildfire (sediments), vineyard development (sediment, nutrients, organic carbon) and sewage infiltration (septic systems and sewer mains). Source water assessment information can be found at <https://www.cityofstheleena.gov/329/water>

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The St. Helena City Council meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m. and are held in the Vintage Hall Board Room located on the St. Helena High School Campus at 465 Main Street.

For more information, contact:

Public Works Phone: 707-968-2658



City of St. Helena  
1088 College Avenue  
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CITY OF ST. HELENA

# 2024 ANNUAL

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

REPORT DATE: March, 2025

PWS ID#: 2810004



## 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.

## 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. The City of St. Helena 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>.

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, the correction must be done to be within the guidelines of the EPA and State Board prescribed regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.



## TYPE OF WATER SOURCE(S) IN USE: SURFACE WATER, GROUND WATER, PURCHASED WATER

### **Name & general location of source(s):**

Bell Canyon Reservoir (Deer Park area); Stonebridge Wells 01 & 02 (Pope St/Napa River area); and Purchased Water (City of Napa Intertie, Rutherford area).

[www.cityofnapa.org/672/Water-Quality-Report](http://www.cityofnapa.org/672/Water-Quality-Report)

2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the City. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year so 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)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive sample	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	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)	Year(s) Sampled	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL/ppb	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2024	NA	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	NA	0.55	0	13	0.17	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)	Year(s) Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2024	32.05	5.2-43.0	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	80.66	21-116	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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 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.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**NTU:** nephelometric turbidity unit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L )

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** the level of a secondary contaminant which when exceeded may adversely affect the aesthetic quality of the drinking water which thereby may deter public acceptance of drinking water provided by public water systems or may interfere with water treatment methods.

**TON:** threshold odor number

**µS/cm:** microsiemens per centimeter or micromhos per centimeter



TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Year(s) Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2024	40	ND - 120	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	.11	ND – 0.33	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	.93	0.00 - 2.20	[4.0]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2024	64.76	24.28-125	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2024	61.71	22.3-240.1	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	2024	2.25	1.73-2.64	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources.

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Year(s) Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	2024	100	ND - 300	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride (ppm)	2024	12.6	4-19	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (Units)	2024	30.3	ND -80	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Iron (ppb)	2024	173	ND - 300	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese (ppb)	2024	56	45 - 76	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor (TON)	2024	3.1	ND – 7.1	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	298	76-430	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	9.5	19.1	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	220	70-310	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	.35	ND – .7	5	N/A	Soil runoff.

\* Odor was detected at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 3 TON. The odor secondary MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor). The high odor levels are due to naturally-occurring organic materials.

FOR SYSTEMS PROVIDING SURFACE WATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

TABLE 6 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Chemical or Constituent	Year(s) Sample	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	2024	4.6 NTU	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
		100%	N/A	TT = 95% of Samples 0.3 NTU		

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
MCL	Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for HAA5 exceeded the MCL. HAA5 were higher due to Higher than normal organic material at source.	First Through Fourth Quarters 2024	Engaged WQ experts to help with ever changing WQ. Also working with DDW, to investigate using new process and coagulants.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
(a) Treatment Technique (TT) = 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.				

Para información en español:  
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su  
agua para beber. Favor comunicarse con la Ciudad de  
707-968-2658 para mas información.