

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: *Edna Valley Vineyards - CA4000819*

Report Date: *6/28/2022*

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: *Non-Transient Non-Community*

Name and General Location of Source(s): *Well 01 – southeast of winery*

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: *An assessment of the water system was conducted by the San Luis Obispo County (SLO) Health Agency on March 19, 2021. A copy of this report can be found in the site's SharePoint file storage system, as well as an online compliance tracking system known as Gensuite or at the SLO County Health Agency's Office, The assessment found the system to be well managed.*

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: *NA*

For More Information, Contact: *Mark Turner 805-544-5855 Ext 3255*

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)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse *Edna Valley Vineyards - CA4000819* a *805-544-5855 Ext 3255* 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 *Edna Valley Vineyards - CA4000819* 以获得中文的帮助 *805-544-5855 Ext 3255*

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa *Edna Valley Vineyards - CA4000819* o tumawag sa *805-544-5855 Ext 3255* 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 *Edna Valley Vineyards - CA4000819* tại *805-544-5855 Ext 3255* 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 *Edna Valley Vineyards - CA4000819* *805-544-5855 Ext 3255* rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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)

Term	Definition
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.

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) 2	[2]	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	None	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**

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)	11/9/2021	5	0	0	15	0.2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11/9/2021	5	0	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	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)	4/13/2021	50	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/23/2018	1.8 mg/L	N/A	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
Nitrate+Nitrite as N	7/8/2021	ND	NA	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	7/8/2021	ND	NA	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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
Chloride	4/13/21	34 mg/L	NA	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	4/13/21	620 mg/L	NA	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	4/13/21	133 mg/L	NA	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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					

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. [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. [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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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
Total Coliform Presence	TC present in monthly sample	1 months	Sanitization of lines	None

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>	(In the year) 0	Monthly throughout 2021	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	None				Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	None				Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: NA

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: NA

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

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 – Edna does not use surface water
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	N/A – Edna does not use surface water
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A – Edna does not use surface water

Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A – Edna does not use surface water
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A – Edna does not use surface water

(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

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

We did not operate under a variance or exemption

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. We 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). 0 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed.

During the past year 0 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. 0 Level 2 assessments were completed.

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. We 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.



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO HEALTH AGENCY
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Jeff Hamm *Health Agency Director*

Penny Borenstein, MD, MPH *Health Officer/Public Health Director*

December 14, 2021

System No. 4000819

Mark Turner
Edna Valley Vineyards
2585 Biddle Ranch Rd.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

**CITATION NO. 04_70_21C_28
LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING VIOLATION
FOR THE 2021 CALENDAR YEAR**

Enclosed is Citation No. 04_70_21C_28 (hereinafter "Citation"), issued to Edna Valley Vineyards (hereinafter "System") public water system. Please note that there are legally enforceable deadlines associated with this Citation.

Any person who is aggrieved by a citation, order or decision issued under authority delegated to an officer or employee of the County of San Luis Obispo Health Agency Public Health Department Environmental Health Services (hereinafter "SLOEHS") under Article 8 (commencing with CHSC, Section 116625) or Article 9 (commencing with CHSC, Section 116650), of the Safe Drinking Water Act (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4), may file a petition with the State Water Board for reconsideration of the citation, order or decision.

Petitions must be received by the State Water Board within 30 days of the issuance of the citation, order or decision by the officer or employee of the State Water Board. The date of issuance is the date when SLOEHS mails a copy of the citation, order or decision. If the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition is due the following business day by 5:00 p.m.

Information regarding filing petitions may be found at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/petitions/index.shtml

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Brian Whetsler at bwhetsler@co.slo.ca.us.

Environmental Health Services

2156 Sierra Way, Suite B | San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 | (P) 805-781-5544 | (F) 805-781-4211
www.slopublichealth.org/ehs

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian W. Mitchell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Enclosures

cc:

Jeff Densmore, District Engineer
Santa Barbara District
Division of Drinking Water
State Water Resources Control Board

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO HEALTH AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Name of Public Water System: Edna Valley Vineyards

Water System No: 4000819

Attention: Mark Turner

2585 Biddle Ranch Rd.

San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Issued: December 14, 2021

CITATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22, SECTION 64675 AND 64675.5

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING VIOLATION

2021 CALENDAR YEAR

The California Health and Safety Code (hereinafter "CHSC"), Section 116650 authorizes the County of San Luis Obispo Health Agency Public Health Department Environmental Health Services (hereinafter "SLOEHS") to issue a citation to a public water system when SLOEHS determines that the public water system has violated or is violating the California Safe Drinking Water Act (hereinafter "California SDWA"), (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, commencing with Section 116270), or any regulation, standard, permit, or order issued or adopted thereunder.

1 SLOEHS, acting by and through its primacy delegation from the State Water Resources
2 Control Board, hereby issues Citation No. 04_70_21C_28 (hereinafter “Citation”),
3 pursuant to Section 116650 of the CHSC to Edna Valley Vineyards (hereinafter
4 “System”), for violation of California Code of Regulations (hereinafter “CCR”), Title 22,
5 Section 64675 and 64675.5 – General Requirements for Tap Sampling for Lead and
6 Copper, and Tap Sampling Frequency.

7
8 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

9 The System is classified as a nontransient-noncommunity public water system with a
10 population of 25, serving 1 connection. The System operates under Domestic Water
11 Supply Permit issued by SLOEHS.

12
13 CCR, Title 22, Sections 64675 and 64675.5 requires that public water systems maintain
14 a monitoring program for lead and copper levels at the consumers’ taps. The minimum
15 number of tap sample sites required for the public water system is based on the
16 population served and whether the public water system is on an initial, a standard or a
17 reduced monitoring schedule. The triennial monitoring schedule for the System included
18 5 lead and copper samples due between June 1 and September 30, 2021. SLOEHS
19 has not received the analytical results to show that the 2021 lead and copper monitoring
20 was conducted.

21
22 **DETERMINATION**

23 The System was required to collect a minimum of 5 lead and copper samples between
24 June 1 and September 30, 2021. The System failed to collect the required number of
25 lead and copper analytical samples for 2021. Therefore, SLOEHS has determined that
26 the System has failed to comply with CCR, Title 22, Section 64675 and 64675.5 during
27 2021 for monitoring of lead and copper.

DIRECTIVES

The System is hereby directed to take the following actions:

1. Collect 5 lead and copper samples during the period between **June 1 to September 30, 2022**. Appendix 3: Lead and Copper Rule Reporting Form must be used to submit the results of this monitoring to SLOEHS no later than the 10th day of the month following the month the samples were collected.
2. On or before **January 31, 2022**, notify all persons served by the System of the violation of CCR, Title 22, Section 64675, in conformance with Sections 64463.4 and 64465. Appendix 1: Notification Template must be used to fulfill this Directive, unless otherwise approved by SLOEHS and the contents of the public notice must be approved by SLOEHS prior to issuance. **The System must edit the wording of the notification template as necessary.** The notification must be completed in accordance with the following:
 - Posting of the public notice in conspicuous places within the area served by the water system. The notice must remain posted in place for as long as the violation or occurrence continues, but for no less than seven consecutive days and;
 - By one of the following secondary methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by posting;
 - By publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers, by internet posting of the notice or by direct delivery to each customer served by the System. If the water system opts to issue the notice via internet website, the public notice must remain posted for a minimum of seven (7) consecutive days.

1 The System must determine which option will be used to conduct the
2 secondary distribution of the notice and notify SLOEHS of their decision
3 no later than **January 31, 2022**.

- 4 ➤ Section 64463.7 allows the System to utilize the 2021 Consumer
5 Confidence Report to meet the requirement of notification within a one-
6 year period. In addition to the required information for the Consumer
7 Confidence Report, the System must include the following language in the
8 Consumer Confidence Report: “We are required to monitor your drinking
9 water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular
10 monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets
11 health standards. During 2021, we did not complete all monitoring for lead
12 and copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking
13 water during that time”.

14
15 The System must determine which option will be used to conduct the
16 secondary distribution of the notice and notify SLOEHS of their decision
17 no later than **January 31, 2022**.

- 18
19 3. Complete Appendix 2: Compliance Certification Form. Submit it together with a
20 copy of the public notification required by Directive 2 to SLOEHS **no later than**
21 **the 10th day of the month following the month the samples were collected**.
22
23 4. Include this violation in the 2021 Consumer Confidence Report in accordance
24 with CCR, Title 22, Section 64481(g)(1) and 64481(g)(3).
25
26 5. By **January 31, 2022**, complete and return to SLOEHS the “Notification of
27 Receipt” form attached to this Citation as Appendix 4. Completion of this form

1 confirms that the System has received this Citation and understands that it
2 contains legally enforceable directive(s) with due dates.

3
4 All submittals, required by this Citation, unless otherwise specified in the directives
5 above, must be electronically submitted to SLOEHS at the following address. The
6 subject line for all electronic submittals corresponding to this Citation shall include the
7 following information: Water System name and number, citation number and title of the
8 document being submitted.

9 Brian Whetsler
10 County of San Luis Obispo Health Agency
11 Public Health Department
12 Environmental Health Services

13
14 Physical Address:
15 2156 Sierra Way, Unit B
16 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

17
18 Electronic:
19 bwhetsler@co.slo.ca.us

20
21 SLOEHS reserves the right to make modifications to this Citation as it may deem
22 necessary to protect public health and safety. Such modifications may be issued as
23 amendments to this Citation and shall be effective upon issuance.

24
25 Nothing in this Citation relieves SLOEHS of its obligation to meet the requirements of
26 the California SDWA (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, commencing with
27 Section 116270, or any regulation, standard, permit or order issued or adopted
28 thereunder.

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PARTIES BOUND

This Citation shall apply to and be binding upon the System, its owners, shareholders, officers, directors, agents, employees, contractors, successors, and assignees.

SEVERABILITY

The directives of this Citation are severable, and the System shall comply with each and every provision thereof notwithstanding the effectiveness of any provision.

FURTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION

The California SDWA authorizes SLOEHS to: issue a citation or order with assessment of administrative penalties to a public water system for violation or continued violation of the requirements of the California SDWA or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder including, but not limited to, failure to correct a violation identified in a citation or compliance order. The California SDWA also authorizes SLOEHS to take action to suspend or revoke a permit that has been issued to a public water system if the public water system has violated applicable law or regulations or has failed to comply with an order of SLOEHS, and to petition the superior court to take various enforcement measures against a public water system that has failed to comply with an order of SLOEHS. SLOEHS does not waive any further enforcement action by issuance of this Citation.



Brian Whetsler
County of San Luis Obispo Health Agency
Public Health Department
Environmental Health Services
2156 Sierra Way

Date

1 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

2

3 Mail: PO Box 1489

4 San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

5

6

7

8

9 Appendices [5]:

10

11 1. Notification Template

12 2. Compliance Certification Form

13 3. Lead and Copper Reporting Form

14 4. Notification of Receipt

15 5. Applicable Statutes and Regulations

16

17

18

19 CC:

20 SWRCB – Division of Drinking Water

21 Jeff Densmore, District Engineer

Appendix 1. NOTIFICATION TEMPLATE

Instructions for Tier 3 Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template Template Attached

Since most monitoring violations are included in Tier 3, you must provide public notice to persons served within one year after you learn of the violation [California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 15, Section 64463.7(b)]. Multiple monitoring violations can be serious. Each water system required to give public notice must submit the notice to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for approval prior to distribution or posting, unless otherwise directed by the DDW per the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 64463b.

Notification Methods

You must use the methods summarized in the table below to deliver the notice to consumers. If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.

If you are a **community water system** per Title 22 Section 64463.7c part 1, you must notify consumers by mail or direct delivery and by one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by the previous method:

1. Publication in a local newspaper
2. Posting in conspicuous public places served by the water system or on the internet
3. Delivery to community organizations

If you are a **noncommunity water system** per Title 22 Section 64463.7c part 2, you must notify consumers by posting in conspicuous locations throughout the area served by the water system and by one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by the previous method:

1. Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
2. Email message to employees or students
3. Posting on the internet or intranet
4. Direct delivery to each customer

Please note that the notice must be distributed to each customer receiving a bill including those that provide their drinking water to others, for example, to schools or school systems, apartment building owners, or large private employers and other service connections to which water is delivered by the water system. Additionally, the notice must be posted in place for as long as the violation or occurrence continues, but in no case less than seven days. The template included here is appropriate for the methods described above, insertion in an annual notice, or included in the annual Consumer Confidence Report as long as public notification timing, content and delivery requirements are met per Title 22 Section 64463.7 d. However, you may wish to modify it before using it for posting. If you do, you must still include all the required elements

and leave the standard language for monitoring and testing procedure violations and notification language in italics unchanged. This language is mandatory per Title 22 Section 64465. You may need to modify the template for a notice for individual monitoring violations. The template presents violations in a table; however, you may write out an explanation for each violation if you wish. For any monitoring violation for volatile organic compounds or other groups, you may list the group name in the table, but you must provide the name of every chemical in the group on the notice, for example, in a footnote. An example is shown in the table below:

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
VOCs	1 sample every 3 years	None	2002-2005	February 2006

Examples of Volatile Organic Compounds are Benzene; Carbon Tetrachloride; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene; 1,1-Dichloroethane; 1,2-Dichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; *cis*-1,2-Dichloroethylene; *trans*-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Dichloromethane; 1,2-Dichloropropane; 1,3-Dichloropropene; Ethylbenzene; Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether; Monochlorobenzene; Styrene; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; Tetrachloroethylene; Toluene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane; Trichloroethylene; Trichlorofluoromethane; 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane; Vinyl Chloride; and Xylenes.

You may need to modify the notice if you had any monitoring violations for which monitoring later showed a maximum contaminant level or other violation. In such cases, you should refer to the public notice you issued at that time.

Multilingual Requirement

The notice must be provided in English, Spanish, and the language spoken by any non-English-speaking group exceeding 10 percent of the persons served by the water system and include a telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the water system for assistance.

If any non-English-speaking group exceeds 1,000 persons served by the water system, but does not exceed 10 percent served, the notice must include information in any of the appropriate languages regarding the importance of the notice and it must contain the telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice from the water system or assistance in the appropriate language.

Population Served

The population served by the water system must be made clear in the public notice.

Corrective Actions

In your notice, describe corrective actions you took or are taking. Listed below are some steps commonly taken by water systems with monitoring violations. Choose the appropriate language or develop your own. Some examples of how you may word the corrective actions in the public notice are described below:

- “We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.”
- “We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample for Insert contaminant name exceeded the limit. Insert corrective action.
- “We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.”

Issuance of Public Notice

It is recommended that you notify health professionals in the area of the violation. People may call their doctors with questions about how the violation may affect their health, and the doctors should have the information they need to respond appropriately. After Issuing the notice, send a copy of each type of notice and a certification that you have met all the public notice requirements to the DDW within ten days after you issue the notice as described in Title 22 Section 64469d. You should also issue a follow-up notice in addition to meeting any repeat notice requirements the Division of Drinking Water sets. It is a good idea to issue another notice describing how the problem was corrected when the violation is resolved.

A generic template for Tier 3 Public Notification follows next.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR EDNA VALLEY VINEYARDS

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2021 calendar year, we failed to collect the required number of lead and copper analytical samples and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Lead & Copper	Annual	0	Between June 1 and September 30, 2021	Between June 1 and September 30, 2022

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

For more information, please contact your water system administration or certified operator.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by EDNA VALLEY VINEYARDS

State Water System ID#: CA4000819

Date distributed: _____

APPENDIX 2. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

Citation Number: 04_70_21C_28

Name of Water System: Edna Valley Vineyards

System Number: 4000819

Certification

I certify that the users of the water supplied by this water system were notified of the lead and copper monitoring violation of California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 64675 for the compliance period of the 2021 calendar year and the required actions listed below were completed.

Required Action	Date Completed
<i>(Citation Directive 1) Public Notification Method(s) Used:</i>	
<i>(Citation Directive 1) Complete and Submit Lead and Copper Reporting Form</i>	

Signature of Water System Representative

Date

Attach a copy of the public notice distributed to the water system’s customers with a copy of the Lead and Copper Reporting Form.

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO SLOEHS NO LATER THAN THE 10TH DAY OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE MONTH SAMPLES WERE TAKEN

Disclosure: Be advised that the California Health and Safety Code, Sections 116725 and 116730 state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act may be liable for, respectively, a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues, or be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 for each day of violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.



State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water

Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form

This form must be submitted by the public water system to the regulating entity (DDW District Office or County Agency) for each round of lead and copper sampling

Report Date: (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Water System Name:	
Water System Number:	
Water System Type:	<input type="radio"/> Community <input type="radio"/> Non-Transient, Non Community
Monitoring Frequency:	<input type="radio"/> 6-month <input type="radio"/> Annual <input type="radio"/> Triennial
# of Samples Required:	
# of Samples Reported:	
	90th Percentile Level (mg/L)
Lead: <i>Action Level = 0.015 mg/L</i>	
Copper: <i>Action Level = 1.3 mg/L</i>	

	Sample Date	Sample Site Location/Address	Tier 1, 2, 3, or R	Result	
				Lead (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Division of Drinking Water
Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form

Sampling Site Change

Each round of sampling should be conducted at the same sampling sites. If an original sampling site is not available, you should collect a tap sample from another site meeting the same Tier criteria as the original site.

You must complete/submit the **Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Site Change** form.

Notification of Results

As required by *40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 141.85(d)*, within 30 days of learning of the tap monitoring results, I notified the participants, by mailing or by another method approved by the State, of the lead sample results from their individual taps, provided an explanation of the health effects of lead, listed steps the consumer could take to reduce exposure to lead, provided contact information for the water utility, the maximum contaminant level goal for lead, action level for lead, and any definitions.

Notification was done on _____ by _____
(date)

Direct Mail
 Posting in public area (NTNC systems only)
 Other (please specify below) _____

For general information on lead and copper tap sampling, you can refer to the **SWRCB Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Guidance Document**. If you have any questions or comments, please contact your regulating entity (Division of Drinking Water District or County Agency).

SIGNATURE:	DATE:
NAME (Print):	TITLE:

Division of Drinking Water
Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form

	Sample Date	Sample Site Location/Address	Tier 1, 2, 3, or R	Result	
				Lead (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
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31					
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60					

Division of Drinking Water
Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form

	Sample Date	Sample Site Location/Address	Tier 1, 2, 3, or R	Result	
				Lead (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)
61					
62					
63					
64					
65					
66					
67					
68					
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71					
72					
73					
74					
75					
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100					

Appendix 4 – Notification of Receipt

Citation Number: 04_70_21C_28

Name of Water System: Edna Valley Vineyards

System Number: 4000819

Certification

I certify that I am an authorized representative of Edna Valley Vineyards and that Citation No. 04_70_21C_28 was received on _____. Further I certify that the Citation has been reviewed by the appropriate management staff of Edna Valley Vineyards and it is clearly understood that Citation No. 04_70_21C_28 contains legally enforceable directives with specific due dates.

Signature of Water System Representative

Date

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO SLOEHS NO LATER THAN JANUARY 31, 2022

Disclosure: Be advised that the California Health and Safety Code, Sections 116725 and 116730 state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act may be liable for, respectively, a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues, or be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 for each day of violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

APPENDIX 5
APPLICABLE STATUTES AND REGULATIONS
LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION

NOTE: The following language is provided for the convenience of the recipient, and cannot be relied upon as the State of California's representation of the law. The published codes are the only official representation of the law. Regulations related to drinking water are in Titles 22 and 17 of the California Code of Regulations. Statutes related to drinking water are in the Health & Safety Code, the Water Code, and other codes.

California Code of Regulations, Title 22

Article 3. Monitoring for Lead and Copper

§64675. General Requirements for Tap Sampling for Lead and Copper.

(a) During each period, each system shall conduct standard tap sampling by collecting one sample from the number of sites based on the number of people served specified in table 64675-A under Standard Tap Sampling.

(b) During each period, each system conducting reduced tap sampling shall collect at least one sample from the number of sites based on the number of people served specified in table 64675-A under Reduced Tap Sampling, as follows:

(1) The sites shall be representative of the sites required for standard tap sampling.

(2) The samples shall be collected during the months of June, July, August, or September, unless the Department approves an alternate set of four months based on a review of the system's operations and lead and copper data, in which case the system shall initiate sampling during the alternate set of four months when directed in writing to do so by the Department, as follows:

(A) No later than 21 months after the previous period, if sampling annually, or

(B) No later than 45 months after the previous period, if sampling triennially.

Table 64675-A
Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Sites

System Size	Standard Tap Sampling (Minimum Number of Sites)	Reduced Tap Sampling
>100,000	100	50
10,001 to 100,000	60	30
3,301 to 10,000	40	20
501 to 3,300	20	10
101 to 500	10	5
<101	5	5

(c) Sample sites shall be selected pursuant to section 64676 (Sample Site Selection).

§64675.5. Tap Sampling Frequency.

(a) A system shall conduct standard tap sampling for two consecutive periods; thereafter, tap sampling frequency may be reduced pursuant to section 64675 (General Requirements for Tap Sampling for Lead and Copper) as follows:

(1) If a system has 90th percentile levels that do not exceed 0.005 mg/L for lead and 0.65 mg/L for copper for two consecutive periods, it may reduce the sampling to once every three years at the reduced number of sites;

(2) For systems that do not meet the criteria in paragraph (1), after two consecutive periods with no action level exceedance, the frequency may be reduced to annually at the reduced number of sites, if the system receives written approval from the Department based on its review of the system's data. After sampling for three years (including the initial sampling year) with no action level exceedance, the frequency may be reduced to once every three years at the reduced number of sites, if the system receives written approval from the Department.

(b) If a system demonstrates for two consecutive periods that the difference between the 90th percentile tap sampling lead level and the highest source water monitoring result for each period is less than the reporting level for purposes of reporting (DLR), pursuant to subsections 64678(a), (b), and (c) or that the source water lead levels are below the method detection level of 0.001 mg/L and the 90th percentile lead level is equal to or less than the DLR for each period, the system shall conduct tap sampling once every three years.

Article 9. Reporting and Recordkeeping

§64690.10. Data Reporting.

Each system shall report the following within the first 10 days after the end of each period during which such sampling or monitoring was conducted:

(a) For lead and copper tap sampling:

(1) The results of all tap samples including the location of each site and the associated tier criteria from section 64676 (Sample Site Selection);

(2) The 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations calculated pursuant to section 64678 (Determination of Exceedances of Lead and Copper Action Levels); and

(3) With the exception of the first period of tap sampling, an identification of any site that was not sampled during previous periods, along with an explanation of why the sampling site was changed;

(b) For WQP monitoring, the results of all samples collected and analyzed pursuant to article 4 (WQP Monitoring) of this chapter;

(c) For source water monitoring:

(1) The results for all samples related to source water collected and analyzed under article 6 (Source Water Requirements for Action Level Exceedances) of this chapter; and

(2) With the exception of the first round of sampling related to source water, an identification of any site that was not sampled during previous periods along with an explanation of why the sampling point was changed; and

(d) The results for any samples collected and analyzed for lead and copper or WQPs in addition to those required by this chapter.

Article 4. Local Primacy Delegation

§64258. Enforcement.

(a) A local primacy agency shall take enforcement actions as necessary to assure that all small water systems under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency are in compliance with Division 104, Part 1, Chapters 4 and 5; Division 104, Part 12, Chapters 4 and 5 of the Health and Safety Code, and California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Group 4 and Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 14, 15, 15.5, 16, 17, and 17.5.

(b) A local primacy agency shall notify each small water system under their jurisdiction of any new state or federal drinking water requirements applicable to those systems.

Article 18. Notification of Water Consumers and the State Board

§64463.7. Tier 3 Public Notice.

(a) Each water system shall give public notice pursuant to this section if any of the following occurs:

- (1) Monitoring violations;
- (2) Failure to comply with a testing procedure, except where a Tier 1 public notice is required pursuant to section 64463.1 or the State Board determines that a Tier 2 public notice is required pursuant to section 64463.4; or
- (3) Operation under a variance or exemption.

(b) Each water system shall give the public notice within one year after it learns of the violation or begins operating under a variance or exemption.

(1) The water system shall repeat the public notice annually for as long as the violation, variance, exemption, or other occurrence continues.

(2) Posted public notices shall remain in place for as long as the violation, variance, exemption, or other occurrence continues, but in no case less than seven days.

(3) Instead of individual Tier 3 public notices, a water system may use an annual report detailing all violations and occurrences for the previous twelve months, as long as the water system meets the frequency requirements specified in this subsection.

(c) Each water system shall deliver the notice in a manner designed to reach persons served within the required time period, as follows:

(1) Unless otherwise directed by the State Board in writing based on its assessment of the violation or occurrence and the potential for adverse effects on public health and welfare, community water systems shall give public notice by

(A) Mail or direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill including those that provide their drinking water to others (e.g., schools or school systems, apartment building owners, or large private employers), and other service connections to which water is delivered by the water system; and

(B) Use of one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by a mailing or direct delivery (renters, university students, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.):

1. Publication in a local newspaper;
2. Posting in conspicuous public places served by the water system, or on the Internet; or
3. Delivery to community organizations.

(2) Unless otherwise directed by the State Board in writing based on its assessment of the violation or occurrence and the potential for adverse effects on public health and welfare, noncommunity water systems shall give the public notice by:

(A) Posting in conspicuous locations throughout the area served by the water system; and

(B) Using one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by a posting:

1. Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers;
2. E-mail message to employees or students;
3. Posting on the Internet or intranet; or
4. Direct delivery to each customer.

(d) Community and nontransient-noncommunity water systems may use the Consumer Confidence Report pursuant to sections 64480 through 64483, to meet the initial and repeat Tier 3 public notice requirements in subsection 64463.7(b), as long as the Report meets the following:

(1) Is given no later than one year after the water system learns of the violation or occurrence;

(2) Includes the content specified in section 64465; and

(3) Is distributed pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) and (2) or subsection (c).

§64465. Public Notice Content and Format.

(a) Each public notice given pursuant to this article, except Tier 3 public notices for variances and exemptions pursuant to subsection (b), shall contain the following:

(1) A description of the violation or occurrence, including the contaminant(s) of concern, and (as applicable) the contaminant level(s);

(2) The date(s) of the violation or occurrence;

(3) Any potential adverse health effects from the violation or occurrence, including the appropriate standard health effects language from appendices 64465-A through G;

(4) The population at risk, including subpopulations particularly vulnerable if exposed to the contaminant in drinking water;

(5) Whether alternative water supplies should be used;

(6) What actions consumers should take, including when they should seek medical help, if known;

(7) What the water system is doing to correct the violation or occurrence;

(8) When the water system expects to return to compliance or resolve the occurrence;

(9) The name, business address, and phone number of the water system owner, operator, or designee of the water system as a source of additional information concerning the public notice;

(10) A statement to encourage the public notice recipient to distribute the public notice to other persons served, using the following standard language: "Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail."; and

(11) For a water system with a monitoring and testing procedure violation, this language shall be included: "We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During [*compliance period dates*], we [*'did not monitor or test'* or *'did not complete all monitoring or testing'*] for [*contaminant(s)*], and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time."

(b) A Tier 3 public notice for a water system operating under a variance or exemption shall include the elements in this subsection. If a water system has violated its variance or exemption conditions, the public notice shall also include the elements in subsection (a).

(1) An explanation of the reasons for the variance or exemption;

(2) The date on which the variance or exemption was issued;

(3) A brief status report on the steps the water system is taking to install treatment, find alternative sources of water, or otherwise comply with the terms and schedules of the variance or exemption; and

(4) A notice of any opportunity for public input in the review of the variance or exemption.

(c) A public water system providing notice pursuant to this article shall comply with the following multilingual-related requirements:

(1) For a Tier 1 public notice:

(A) The notice shall be provided in English, Spanish, and the language spoken by any non-English-speaking group exceeding 10 percent of the persons served by the public water system, and the notice shall include a telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the public water system for assistance; and

(B) If any non-English-speaking group exceeds 1,000 persons served by the public water system, but does not exceed 10 percent served, the notice shall include information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the notice, and the telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the public water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice from the public water system or assistance in the appropriate language;

(2) For a Tier 2 or Tier 3 public notice:

(A) The notice shall contain information in Spanish regarding the importance of the notice, or contain a telephone number or address where Spanish-speaking residents may contact the public water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice or assistance in Spanish; and

(B) When a non-English speaking group other than Spanish-speaking exceeds 1,000 residents or 10 percent of the residents served by the public water system, the notice shall include:

1. Information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the notice; or
2. A telephone number or address where such residents may contact the public water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice or assistance in the appropriate language; and

(3) For a public water system subject to the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act, Chapter 17.5, Division 7, of the Government Code (commencing with section 7290), meeting the requirements of this Article may not ensure compliance with the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act.

(d) Each public notice given pursuant to this article shall:

- (1) Be displayed such that it catches people's attention when printed or posted and be formatted in such a way that the message in the public notice can be understood at the eighth-grade level;
- (2) Not contain technical language beyond an eighth-grade level or print smaller than 12 point; and
- (3) Not contain language that minimizes or contradicts the information being given in the public notice.

**Appendix 64465-D. Health Effects Language
Inorganic Contaminants.**

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Health Effects Language</i>
Lead	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper	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.

Article 20. Consumer Confidence Report

§64481. Content of the Consumer Confidence Report.

(g) For the year covered by the report, the Consumer Confidence Report shall note any violations of paragraphs (1) through (7) and give related information, including any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation.

- (1) Monitoring and reporting of compliance data.