2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Daou Vineyards, LLC

Report Date: March 10, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01, Well 02, and Well 03 are located throughout the Daou Vineyard property at 2777 Hidden Mountain Road, Paso Robles, CA 93446.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Source water assessment information available at County of San Luis Obispo Environmental Health Services. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: fertilizer and irrigated crops.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Trish Danby, trish.danby@tweglobal.com

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, 2024, 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 Daou Vineyards, LLC a (805)369-6742 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 Daou Vineyards, LLC 以获得中文的帮助: (805)369-6742.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Daou Vineyards, LLC o tumawag sa (805)369-6742 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 Daou Vineyards, LLC tại (805)369-6742 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 Daou Vineyards, LLC ntawm (805)369-6742 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 *E. coli* 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.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/8/2022	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/8/2022	5	0.195	0	1.3	0.3	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)	5/23/2022	30	26-34	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/23/2022	507	450-560	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 (ug/L)	5/20/2024	2.2	ND-2.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (mg/L)	5/20/2024	0.057	ND - 0.057	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020 (various)	0.326	0.112 - 0.904	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	12/10/2024 4/22/2024	5.867	3.6-8.3	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	5/23/2022 5/20/2024	0.57	0.51 - 0.60	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
***Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)**	**12/10/2020 10/21/2024**	**14.977**	**4.43-23.2**	**15**	**(0)**	**Erosion of natural deposits**
Selenium	5/20/2024	1.4	ND-1.4	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from

						mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

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 (mg/L)	5/23/2022	21	20 - 22	500	–	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
***Color (units)**	**5/23/2022**	**87**	**5 - 250**	**15**	**–**	**Naturally-occurring organic materials**
***Iron (µg/L)**	**5/23/2022 5/20/2024**	**3,678**	**ND - 11,000**	**300**	**–**	**Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes**
***Manganese (µg/L)**	**5/23/2022 5/20/2024**	**30**	**ND - 89**	**50**	**–**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
Odor - Threshold (Units)	5/23/2022 5/20/2024	0.66	ND - 1	3	–	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	5/23/2022 5/20/2024	1013	960 - 1,100	1,600	–	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	5/23/2022 5/20/2024	157	150 - 170	500	–	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	5/23/2022 5/20/2024	653	600 - 700	1,000	–	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
***Turbidity (Units)**	**5/23/2022 5/20/2024**	**57**	**0.70 - 170**	**5**	**–**	**Soil runoff**
Zinc (mg/L)	5/23/2022 5/20/2024	0.916	ND - 2.7	5	–	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
Boron (mg/L)	7/25/2019	0.0667	ND - 0.2	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

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. Daou Vineyards, LLC 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.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	Well 2 and Well 3 are over the MCL for Gross Alpha Particle Activity.	Ongoing	Wells 2 and 3 continue to be tested for Gross Alpha Particle Activity quarterly to monitor levels. Well 1 has not exceeded the MCL for Gross Alpha Particle Activity.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Color (units)	Well 1 is over the SMCL for color	Single Event	There is no action required as color is a secondary standard (not a risk to human health). Wells 2 and 3 tested below the SMCL for color.	There is no mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent. Secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.
Iron (µg/L)	Well 1 is over the SMCL for iron	Single Event	There is no action required as iron is a secondary standard (not a risk to human health). Wells 2 and 3 tested below the SMCL for iron.	There is no mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent. Secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.
Manganese (µg/L)	Well 1 is over the SMCL for Manganese	Single Event	There is no action required as manganese is a secondary standard (not a risk to human health). Wells 2 and 3 were non-detect for manganese.	There is no mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent. Secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.
Turbidity (Units)	Well 1 is over the SMCL for Turbididty	Single Event	There is no action	There is no mandatory standard

			required as turbidity is a secondary standard (not a risk to human health). Wells 2 and 3 tested below the SMCL for turbidity.	health effects language for this constituent. Secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

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.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. The Level 1 assessment was completed and identified three corrective actions. All corrective actions were completed.

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

Daou Vineyards, LLC has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the initial inventories was October 16, 2024.

Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, Daou Vineyards, LLC has determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines.

Daou Vineyards, LLC reviewed all applicable sources of information, including

- All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and existing records or other documentation which indicates the service line materials;
- All water system records, including distribution system maps and drawings, historical records on each service connection, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures;

- All inspections and records of the distribution system that indicate service line material, including inspections conducted during the course of normal operations (e.g., checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities); and
- All previous service line or meter replacements were conducted.

All service lines were verified non-lead plastic.

Daou Vineyards, LLC will update service line material information obtained from normal operations, such as service line maintenance, installation, or water meter readings, after October 2024 and will update the initial inventory accordingly.