June 25, 2021

Mr. Nic Valoff
Caymus Winery
2658 Cordelia Road
Fairfield, California 94574

Re: 2020 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Dear Mr. Valoff

Please see the attached Caymus Winery 2020 CCR and Attachment 7 CCR Certification Form that has been prepared by Natural Systems Utilities-CA formerly Phillips Services Inc. dba Phillips & Associates.

The Caymus Winery 2020 CCR must be mailed, posted or electronically delivered to all your bill-paying customers by July 1, 2021, see Attachment 7 for instructions. Keep your report on file for three (3) years, and make it available to the public upon request.

You will need to complete Attachment 7 CCR Certification Form and mail it with a copy of the 2020 Caymus Winery CCR to:

California Department of Public Health
Division of Drinking Water
1195 Third Street
Suite 210
Napa, California 94559

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Brandon Jacka
Operations Supervisor Napa Region
Office – (707) 254-1931
Cell – (707) 227-2424

Water Distribution Operator D2 # 46068
Water Treatment Operator T2 # 37747

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Caymus Cordelia Winery – CA4810038** Report Date: 06/25/2021

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 - December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Caymus Cordelia Winery a 2650 Cordelia Road, Fairfield, CA, 94534 707-963-4204 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Caymus Cordelia Winery 以获得中文的帮助: 2650 Cordelia Road, Fairfield, CA, 94534 707-963-4204

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Caymus Cordelia Winery, 2650 Cordelia Road, Fairfield, CA, 94534 o tumawag sa 707-963-4204 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Caymus Cordelia Winery tại 2650 Cordelia Road, Fairfield, CA, 94534 707-963-4204 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Caymus Cordelia Winery ntawm 2650 Cordelia Road, Fairfield, CA, 94534 707-963-4204 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well 3 Eastside of property. Well 4 and # 5 westside of property.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Nic Valoff, Heritage Systems, and Eric Swing (DDW)

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Request meeting with Nic Valoff

For more information, contact: Nic Valoff Phone: (707) 963-4204

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (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)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples Collected**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	6/18/2019 7/16/2020	5 5	ND 0	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/18/2019 7/16/2020	5 5	0.955 0.58	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)		Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	Well 3 Well 4	6/18/2019 7/29/2019	130 160	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	Well 3 Well 4	6/18/2019 7/2920/19	380 240	NA	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
Turbidity (NTU)	Well 3,4 Well 5	5/12/2016 8/13/2020	0.44 0.45	0.19-0.25	TT	NA	Soil runoff
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	Well 3,4 Well 5	12/13/2017 7/28/2020	1.6905 0.033	1.4-1.981	50	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	Well 3,4	12/13/2017	0.653	0.649-0.657	8	.35	Decay of natural and man-made deposit
Tritium (pCi/L)	Well 3,4	12/13/2017	344.5	344-345	20,000	400	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	Well 3,4	7/29/2019	.033	0.033	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	Well 3,4 Well 5	7/29/2019 7/28/2020	1.19 1.48	1.15-1.23	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	Well 4	7/29/2019	2.3	NA	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ug/L)	Well 3 Well 5	7/29/2019 7/28/2020	5.1 0	NA	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	Well 3,4 Well 5	7/2920/19 7/28/2020	0.140 0.120	0.120-0.160	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	Well 3 Well 4 Well 5	7/29/2019 6/18/2019 7/28/2020	0.24 0.56 0.63	NA NA	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	Well 3,4 Well 5	7/29/2019 7/28/2020	1.235 0	0.97-1.5	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	Well 4 Well 5	7/29/2019 7/28/2020	5.6 0	NA	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	Well 4 Well 5	7/29/2019 7/28/2020	5 0	NA	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)
Toluene (ug/L)	Well 4 Well 5	12/05/2016 8/3/2020	14 0	NA	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks

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
Iron (ug.L)	Well 4	7/2920/19	180	NA	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	**Well 3 Well 4 Well 5**	**7/2920/19 6/18/2019 7/28/2020**	**460 420 550**	**NA NA**	**50**	**NA**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
Odor (TON)	Well 4 Well 5	12/05/2016 7/28/2020	1 40	NA	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Zinc (mg/L)	Well 3,4 Well 5	7/29/2019 7/28/2020	0.115 0.53	0.110-0.120	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (mg/L)	Well 3,4 Well 5	12/05/2016 7/28/2020	615 790	550-680	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Cond (uS/cm)	Well 3,4 Well 5	7/29/2019 7/28/2020	1150 1300	1100-1200	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	Well 3,4 Well 5	7/29/2019 7/28/2020	74.5 50	39-110	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	Well 3,4 Well 5	7/29/2019 7/28/2020	56.5 120	13-100	500	NA	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

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. Caymus Cordelia Winery is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [***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.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Manganese at well 3,4 and 5	**SCM on 07/29/19, 06/18/19, 7/28/2020 of 460, 420 and 550 mg/L**	**Continuous**	**Proper Treatment in place**	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – 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**
E. coli	0	NA	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	NA	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	NA	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE
Not Applicable

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
Not Applicable

VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Caymus Winery
Water System Number:	CA4810038

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:	Name:	**Mr. Nic Valoff**	
	Signature:		
	Title:	**Operations Manager**	
	Phone Number:	(707) 963-4204	Date:

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

_____

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).