2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Bogle Delta Winery, CA5700514

Report Date: May 28, 2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater - NTNC

Name and General Location of Source(s): Sys CA5700514; Well 1 (001), Well 2 (002) 49762 Hamilton Road, CA 95612

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: This system has not yet been evaluated for potential source contamination.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Call for scheduled meetings

For More Information, Contact: Jolyon Stroudley, Telephone: (916) 580-5240

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, 2023, 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 Bogle Delta Winery, a (916) 580-5240 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 Bogle Delta Winery, 49762 Hamilton Road, Clarksburg, CA, (916) 580-5240.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Bogle Delta Winery, 49762 Hamilton Road, Clarksburg, CA, o tumawag sa (916) 580-5240 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 Bogle Delta Winery, tại (916) 580-5240 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 Bogle Delta Winery, ntawm (916) 580-5240 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) 6/24/21	5	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 6/24/21	5	0.12	0	1.3	0.17	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 1	3/26/18	41	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well 2	11/1/16	90				
Hardness (ppm) Well 1	3/26/18	243	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well 2	11/1/16	29				

Any violation of an MC or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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**
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb)	1/24/23 – 12/11/23			10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, from glass and electronics production waste
Well 1		**11.5***	11 - 12			
Well 2		4.4	3.8 - 4.8			
Pressure Tank		4.5	3.9 – 5.4			
Fluoride (ppm) Well 1	2/7/22	0.1	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Well 2	5/30/23	0.1				

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 (as N) (mg/L) Well 1	9/26/23	0.1	N/A	10	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) Well 1	4/26/21	1.97	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) Well 1	3/26/18	347	N/A	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Well 2	11/1/16	290				
(EC) (umhos/cm) Specific Conductance µS/cm Well 1	3/26/18	610	N/A	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Well 2	11/1/16	460				
Chloride (ppm) Well 1	3/26/18	40.5	N/A	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Well 2	11/1/16	23				
Iron (ppb) Well 1	3/26/18	**371**	N/A	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) Well 1	3/26/18	**178**	N/A	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm) Well 1	3/26/18	.061	N/A	5.0	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm) Well 1	3/26/18	<0.5	N/A	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Well 2	11/1/16	30				
Turbidity (Units)			N/A	5	None	Soil runoff
Well 1	3/26/18	1.8				
Well 2	11/1/16	1.1				
Odor---Threshold			N/A	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Well 1	3/26/18	1				
Well 2	11/1/16	ND				
Color (Units) Well 1	3/26/18	5	N/A	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

*****_Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report._(a) Results of monitoring under former section 64450 (UCMR) need only be included for 5 years from the date of the last sampling or until any of the detected contaminants becomes regulated and subject to routine monitoring requirement, whichever comes first. Section 64450 was repealed effective October 18, 2007.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old

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. Bogle Delta 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.

Iron: Iron was detected at 371 ug/L, a level above the **secondary** drinking water standard (or MCL) of 300 ug/L this level is only associated with aesthetic effects and poses no known health effect. The iron was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g. color, taste, and odor) and staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing.

Manganese: Manganese was detected at 178 ug/L, a level above the **secondary** drinking water standard (or MCL) of 50 ug/L this level is only associated with aesthetic effects and poses no known health effect.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL or Violation of Any 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**
Arsenic was found at levels that exceed the MCL of 10ug/L.	Arsenic was routinely found to be above the 10 ppb MCL for Well 1.	Ongoing.	To ensure water delivery meets primary drinking water standards to consumers, our water system blends the water from our two sources to achieve a level consistently below the MCL. Bottled water is also provided for all persons served by our water system.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.