WATER QUALITY REPORT

2015

The Town of Yountville is pleased to report this year that the drinking water supplied to you meets or exceeds state and federal public health standards for drinking water quality and safety. California water retailers, including the Town of Yountville, are required by law to inform customers about the quality of their drinking water. The results of the testing and monitoring programs of 2014 are included in this report. If you have any questions, please contact the Town of Yountville Public Works at 707-944-8851.

ENSURING THE SAFETY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791**

Para obtener esta información en español, por favor visite nuestro sitio web: www.townofyountville.com

O llámenos al (707) 944-8851

Your Water System

The Town of Yountville's main source of water is supplied from Rector Reservoir, which is owned and operated by the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CDVA). They take all the required water sampling for water source data for the year. Chlorine is added to the water to help ensure that the water is safe when it is used by customers.

The Town purchases water from the CDVA and distributes it in pipes under Town streets to customers. Town staff takes water samples from the distribution system for testing for coliform and general physical properties as required by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). Disinfection by-products samples are also taken for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes, which is done four times per year. Disinfection by-products are trace elements left in the water after chlorination. Additional lead and copper samples are taken every three years.

Distribution System Information

Monitoring for bacteriological constituents in the distribution system is required to determine the presence of micro biological contaminants such as Coliform, Fecal

Coliform Bacteria Sampling	
Maximum number of monthly samples required:	3
Maximum number of monthly positive samples allowed (MCL):	1
Average monthly number of samples taken in 2013:	3
Total number of samples taken in 2014:	41
Maximum number of positives in one month:	0
Total number of E. Coli sample positives:	0
Number of months in violation:	0

Chlorine Residual Monitoring

Disinfection is required to keep water safe, and chlorine is the agent used to disinfect. Chlorine dosage is strictly regulated so that the water has just enough without it being dangerous. The maximum residual level for Chlorine is 4 MG/L (milligrams per liter), and the minimum is 0.2 MG/L. The common level for our systems is between 0.5 and 1.5

MRDLG (MG/L)	MRDL (MG/L)	Range (MG/L) Low	Range (MG/L) High	RAA (MG/L)	Meets Standard Yes/No	Source
4	4	0.38	1.23	0.813	Yes	Drinking Water Disinfectant

Disinfection By-Products Sampling

Disinfection by-product samples are taken for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes, which is currently done four times per year. Disinfection by-products are trace elements formed in the water after disinfection with Chlorine.

By-Product	MCL (µG/L)	Range (µG/L) Low	Range (µG/L) High	RAA (µG/L)	Meets Standard Yes/No
Trihalomethanes	80	44	60	53.38	Yes
Haloacetic Acids	60	16	44	28.38	Yes

Definitions:

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

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

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCL's and MRDL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter

RAA: Running Annual Average

MG/L: Milligrams per Liter

µG/L: Micrograms per Liter

AL: Action Level

DLR: Detection Levels for purposes of reporting.

General Mineral and Physical Sampling

MCL's for contaminants that relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, mineral content and appearance are not directly related to health issues.

Chemical or Constituent	MCL	Range LOW	Range HIGH	RAA	Likely Source of Contamination
Color	15	ND	70.0	13.75	Naturally occurring organic compounds
Odor	3	1.0	20.0	5.33	Naturally occurring organic compounds or chlorine
Turbidity	3	ND	5.5	1.23	Naturally occurring organic compounds and soil runoff

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling

Lead and Copper occur naturally in water in small amounts. The testing performed in this report is for Lead and Copper in drinking water that is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing systems.

	Samples Collected (Date)	90% Detected (MG/L)	Number of Sites Exceeding	AL (MG/L)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	10 (2015)	0.0023	0	0.015	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	10 (2015)	0.42	0	1.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Asbestos Sampling

Asbestos is a naturally occurring substance and can be found in small concentrations in water. Asbestos cement (AC) pipe was used extensively in the mid-1900s in potable water distribution systems, particularly in the western United States, Over time, AC pipe undergoes gradual degradation in the form of corrosion (i.e., internal calcium leaching due to conveyed water and/or external leaching due to groundwater). Some older areas of town still have AC pipe left in the system and the long term goal of the PW department is to replace all old pipes in town.

Chemical or Constituent	Units	MCL (AL)	DLR	Result (Date)	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	ND (2011)	No	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water pipes; erosion of natural deposits.

Source Water Sampling

The following tables are sampling results performed by CDVA water treatment staff members and are a requirement for source water sampling by the California Department of Public Health. The data in these tables is provided to you so that all water quality related sampling and results for both source water and the Towns Water Distribution Sampling are available to you. A source water assessment was completed in July 2009 for the Rector Reservoir. Results from the Assessment indicate that the most significant potential sources of contaminants to our water source are from fires and vineyards. The complete assessment is available upon request by writing: Plant Operations, 190 California Dr., Yountville, CA 94599, or by contacting Joe Rodgers, Chief of Plant Operations III, VHC-Y, at (707) 944-4800.

Reporting Units	Chemical	Analyses Results	DLR
MG/L	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	47	
MG/L	Calcium (CA)	9	
MG/L	Sodium (NA)	8.1	
MG/L	Bicarbonate (HCO3)	46	
MG/L +	Sulfate (SO4)	3.8	.5
MG/L +	Chloride (C1)	6.9	
MG/L	Nitrate (as NO3)	Less than 2.0	2.0
MG/L	Fluoride (F)	Less than .10	.1
UMHO/CM +	Specific Conductance (E.C.)	99	
MG/L +	Total Filterable Residue (TDS)	99	

+ Indicates Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Town of Yountville's Water Conservation Rebate Programs:

1. Clothes Washer Rebate

The Town of Yountville and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) are collaborating to offer a streamlined rebate process to customers who purchase new high–efficiency clothes washers. Replacing your current clothes washer with a qualifying clothes washer helps clean clothes using up to 50 percent less energy and water than standard washers.

2. Plumbing Retrofit Rebate - High Efficiency Toilets, Showerheads & Faucets

This program is intended to create long-term water savings by requiring new development to partially offset domestic water use by retrofitting existing non-commercial buildings served by the Water Enterprise with high efficiency toilets, urinals and other low flow water use fixtures.

3. $$Cash for Grass$$

The Town of Yountville offers CASH rebates to water customers who replace thirsty turfgrass with drip-irrigated low-water-use plants, permeable hardscape or polyethylene/nylon artificial turf products.

Contact Information

A $$Cash for Grass$$ rebate assists in financing water efficient landscapes like the one pictured. For more information on the $$Cash for Grass$$ program or other Town water conservation efforts, please visit www.townofyountville.com/water.

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