

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



Presented By
City of Napa

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

PWS ID#: 2810003

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Fortunately, before it was banned by the U.S. EPA in 1986, lead was not a common material used for service pipes in the City of Napa. 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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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

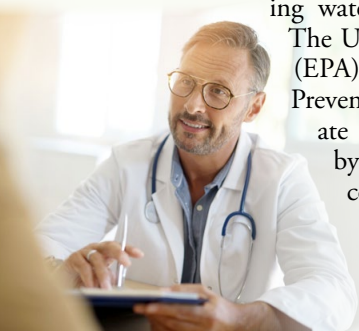


by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water 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 at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

City of Napa drinking water testing showed no PFAS detections in 2023 sampling. Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit <http://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8>.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Erin Kebbas, Water Quality Manager, at (707) 253-0822. For questions concerning the City of Napa Water Division in general, please call (707) 257-9521. Visit cityofnapa.org/water for up-to-date information on programs. For emergencies or customer use during weekends or holidays, please call (707) 253-4451.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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. 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.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Napa's customers are fortunate because we have a water supply from three sources. Depending on which treatment plant is in operation, source water comes from 1) Barker Slough in the Sacramento Delta via the North Bay Aqueduct (treated by the Edward I. Barwick Jamieson Canyon Water Treatment Plant), 2) Lake Hennessey (treated by the Hennessey Water Treatment Plant), and 3) Lake Milliken (treated by the Milliken Water Treatment Plant).

Protecting Our Watersheds

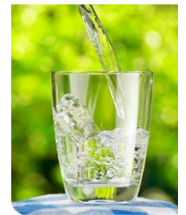
The City of Napa is devoted to protecting the land surrounding our local source waters to maintain the quality and purity of water used by our drinking water consumers. In the long term, protecting our watersheds is one of the least costly and most important actions we can take to reduce the risk of unwanted substances in our drinking water. Algal growth due to the addition of nutrients is the number one cause of taste and odor affecting your tap water. Nutrients in the watershed are increased artificially by wastewater systems as well as fertilizers and runoff from agricultural practices.

Every five years, the City of Napa conducts source water assessments to evaluate the quality of the water used as drinking water supply and examine activities associated with the specific waterway and surrounding areas to determine their contribution to contamination. These potential contributors are then compiled into a vulnerability summary that shows the most significant potential sources of contaminants for the City of Napa's source waters.

Lake Hennessey (assessment completed in 2024): Pacific Union College Wastewater Treatment Plant, vineyards, fires, invasive species, potential hazardous material spills due to traffic accidents (on Highway 128 near the lake), septic tank systems (in Angwin), and grazing and wild animals.

Lake Milliken (assessment completed in 2024): fires, vineyards, and grazing and wild animals.

Sacramento Delta (assessment updated in 2023): recreational use, urban and agricultural runoff, grazing animals, herbicide application, and seawater intrusion.



Copies of the complete assessments are available through the SWRCB DDW Santa Rosa District Office, 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404, or you may call SWRCB at (707) 576-2145.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards with a Yes in the In Compliance column. If there is a No in that column, you will see a detailed description of the violation in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. **Your drinking water met all U.S. EPA and SWRCB standards in 2023.**

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not frequently change. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was collected.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by testing for 29 different PFAS in our drinking water with all results as "none detected." UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED (LRAA) [RAA]	RANGE LOW-HIGH	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	[0.005]	ND–0.016	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	[0.70]	ND–1.37	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Coliform Assessment and Corrective Action Violations (percent positive samples)	TT	NA	0.97	NA	Yes	NA
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (removal ratio)	TT	NA	[1.89]	1.37–2.49	Yes	Various natural and human-made sources
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	60	NA	(34.1)	18.4–50.3	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	80	NA	(60.3)	30.8–78.1	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Filter Performance (Turbidity–the Standard Measure of Clarity in Water)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	0.3	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	99.8	Yes	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community in 2021

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.33	0/34	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0/34	Yes	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	500	NS	13	10–16	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	50	NS	3.0	2.5–3.6	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	3	NS	1.7	1.4–8.0	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	NS	333	274–391	Yes	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	55	50–60	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NS	186	150–221	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NS	0.12	0.02–1.83	Yes	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES¹

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Boron (ppb)	0.12	0.12–0.13	Runoff/leaching from naturally occurring and artificial sources
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	105	69–140	Naturally occurring in groundwater and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	21	16–26	Naturally occurring in groundwater and surface water

¹Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Community Participation

The City of Napa encourages citizens to participate in our city council meetings, which take place on the first and third Tuesday of each month from 3:30 to 5:00 p.m. and again from 6:30 to 9:00 p.m. in Council Chambers at City Hall, 955 School Street. For more information concerning city activities, please visit cityofnapa.org.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

DBP: Disinfection By-Product

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) 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. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

RAA: Running Annual Average

Removal Ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

TOC: Total Organic Carbon

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.