2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **CALIPATRIA STATE PRISON** Report Date: June 18, 2019

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: **Treated Potable Water**

Name & general location of source(s): **We purchase treated water from Golden State Water Company (GSWC) located at , 631 S. Sorensen Ave., Calipatria, CA 92233. GSWC receives and treats raw Colorado river water delieved to them via the Imperial Irrigation District's East Highline Canal.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **The Imperial Irrigation District preformed a Watershed Sanitary Survey in 2014. A copy of this document is available upon request through the GSWC at the address listed above. Or through the contact person listed below.**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **N/A (State Prison)**

For more information, contact: **David Chase, CPM II** Phone: **(760) 348-7000 Ext. 5905**

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 (USEPA).

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: State Board permission 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)

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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.

Calipatria State Prison Water System- Distribution Water Quality

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (as CL^2)(mg/L)	2018	1.25 mg/L 4 Quarter Avg.	0.54-2.01 mg/L	[4.0 mg/L]	[4.0 mg/L]	Drinking Water Disinfectant Added During And For The Treatment Process.
TTHM [Total for four Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	2018	27.0 µg/L Highest LRAA	7.4.0-49.0 µg/L	80.0 µg/L	NA	By-Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5 [Total of five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	2018	1.0 µg/L Highest LRAA	0.0-1.7 µg/L	60.0 µg/L	NA	By-Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination

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	(JUNE) 2	1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(2018) 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

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Inorganic Constituents (units)	Action Level	PHG (MCL)	Sample Data	90th % Level	2018 Sampling Dates	Typical Source of Constituent
Lead (µg/L)	15	0.2	None of the 80 samples collected in 2018 exceeded the action level.	<2 <5	Jan. 26, 2018 July 18, 2018	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Inorganic Constituents (units)	**Action Level**	**PHG (MCL)**	**Sample Data**	**90th% Level**	**2018 Sampling Dates**	**Typical Source of Constituent**
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	None of the 80 samples collected in 2018 exceeded the action level.	0.290 0.420	Jan. 26, 2018 July 18, 2018	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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

Calipatria Water System /Source Water Quality
(As Report To Calipatria State Prison By Golden State Water Company)

Primary Standards – Health Based (Units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detections	Average Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity						
Highest single measurement of the treated surface water (NTU)	TT = 1.0	n/a	n/a	0.31	2018	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	TT = 95	n/a	n/a	96.0%	2018	Soil runoff
Inorganic Constituent						
Aluminum (mg/L)**	1	0.8	ND–0.18	0.10	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	ND-3.20	ND	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, grass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (mg/L)**	1	2	0.13-0.14	0.14	2018	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/L)**	2.0	1	0.33-0.35	0.34	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radioactive Constituents						
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)**	15(a)	(0)	n/a	5.7	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)**	20	0.43	n/a	3.2	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards-Aesthetic(units)	**Secondary MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range of Detections**	**Average Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (µg/L)**	200	n/a	ND-180	98	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride (mg/L)**	500	n/a	100-120	110	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor--- Threshold (units)	3	n/a	1-2	2	2018	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)**	1600	n/a	1000 - 1100	1100	2018	Substances that form when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)**	500	n/a	260 - 280	270	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)**	1000	n/a	650 - 740	700	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Other Parameters (units)	**Notification Level**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range of Detections**	**Average Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Alkalinity (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	130 - 160	150	2018	
Calcium (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	83 - 89	86	2018	
Hardness [as CaCO3] (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	320 - 350	340	2018	The sum polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; the cations are usually naturally occurring.
Hardness [as CaCO3] (grains/gal)**	n/a	n/a	22 - 25	24	2018	
Magnesium (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	2018	
pH (pH units)**	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.8	2018	
Potassium (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.3	2018	
Sodium (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	n/a	130	2018	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units)	**Primary MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range of Detections**	**Average Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chlorine [as Cl2] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.2 - 1.5	0.7	2018	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	n/a	2.2 - 17	12	2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes](µg/L)	80	n/a	5.3 - 55	47	2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Constituents (units)	**Action Level**	**PHG (MCL)**	**Sample Data**	**90th % Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source of Constituent**
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	None of the 21 samples collected exceeded the action level.	0.06	2016	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead sampling in schools and residential plumbing	**Action Level**	**PHG (MCL)**	**Sample Data**	**90th % Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source**	**Number of Schools Tested (b)**
Lead (µg/L)	15	0.2	None of the 21 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND	2016	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	4

Raw/Source Water Assessments for GSWC are available by request from the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water, 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, CA, 92101 or by request at the Calipatria State Prison Water Treatment Plant.

(a) MCL is based on Gross Alpha minus Uranium

(b) The State of California has made lead sampling in schools mandatory with a compliance window through 2019

ND = Not Detected

$CaCO_3$ = Calcium Carbonate

**Any violation of an MCL or AL has n asterisk attached. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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. The Calipatria State Prison 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. 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 (1-800-426-4701) 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**
Total Coliform MCL Violation	**2 Positive Total Coliform Samples were reported in June 2018**	**One Month**	**Disinfectant residual increased additional sampling conducted.**	**Please refer to the Health Effects Language listed below.**
Health Effects Language Continued;				
***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.**				

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
NONE				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

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

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Due to a Total Coliform Violation that occurred during the month of June, 2018 Calipatria State Prison was required to conduct an EPA Level 1 Assessment. During June 2018 one routine bacteriological sample and one repeat sample tested positive for Coliform Bacteria. The Total Coliform MCL for this system is one, because this system received two positive results in one month the MCL was exceeded and a violation was issued by the Department of Drinking Water, this triggered an EPA Level 1 Assessment Please note all water quality requirements of the Level 1 Assessment and the Department of Drinking Water were followed and all preceding & subsequent bacteriological samples during June 2018 were negative for Coliform Bacteria.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

During calendar year 2018 Calipatria State Prison did not experience a *E. coli* MCL Violation, therefore a Level 2 Assessments was not required due to a *E. coli* MCL Violation in 2018.

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