

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **CALIPATRIA STATE PRISON**

Report Date: **May 27, 2020**

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Calipatria State Prison a 7018 Blair RD., Calipatria, CA 92233 para asistirlo en español.

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) 631 S. Sorensen Ave., Calipatria, CA 92233.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **The Imperial Irrigation District preformed a Watershed Sanitary Survey in 2014. A copy of the document is available through the GSWC at the address listed above. A new survey is currently being conducted, a copy of the document will be available from the GSWC when completed.**

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 (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.

CALIPATRIA STATE PRISON WATER SYSTEM – DISTRIBUTION WATER QUALITY								
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)	1	0	1 positive monthly sample			0	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive			0	Human and animal fecal waste	
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)			0	Human and animal fecal waste	
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .								
SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER								
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	01/25&26/2019	40	5	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
	07/25 & 26/2019	40	5	0				
Copper (ppm)	01/25&26/2019	40	0.55	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	07/25 & 26/2019	40	0.22	0				
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		
Chlorine (as CL ²) (mg/L)	2019	1.20 mg/L 4 Quarter Avg.	0.50-1.87 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)	2019	30.0 µg/L Highest LRAA	13.0-55.0 µg/L	80.0 µg/L	N/A	By-Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination		
HAA5 [Total for Five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	2019	1.0 µg/L Highest LRAA	0.0-3.9 µg/L	60.0 µg/L	N/A	By-Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination		

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	0.21	2019	Soil runoff	
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	TT = 95	n/a	n/a	97%	2019	Soil runoff	
Inorganic Constituent							
Aluminum (mg/L)**	1	0.6	ND–0.17	0.090	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.	
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	2.0-3.1	2.6	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, grass and electronics production wastes.	
Barium (mg/L)**	1	2	0.11-0.12	0.12	2019	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (mg/L)**	2.0	1	0.37-0.48	0.43	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Synthetic Organic Constituents							
D(2-ethyhexyl) phthalate (µg/L)	4	12	ND–4	ND	2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides.	
Radioactive Constituents							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)**	15(a)	(0)	n/a	3.2	2016	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium (pCi/L)**	20	0.43	n/a	2.7	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-170	90	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.	
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	99-130	110	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Manganese (mg/L)	50	n/a	ND-47	34	2019	Leaching from natural deposits	
Odor--- Threshold (units)	3	n/a	n/a	2	2019	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1600	n/a	980-1200	1100	2019	Substances that form when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	240 - 280	260	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	610 - 770	690	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;	
Zinc (mg/L)	5	n/a	ND-0.053	ND	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
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	120 - 170	160	2019		
Calcium (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	79 - 97	88	2019		
Hardness [as CaCO3] (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	310 - 370	340	2019	The sum polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, are usually naturally occurring.	
Hardness [as CaCO3] (grains/gal)**	n/a	n/a	18 - 22	20	2019		
Magnesium (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	26 - 30	28	2019		
pH (pH units)**	n/a	n/a	8.1 – 8.5	8.2	2019		
Potassium (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	4.9 – 5.6	5.2	2019		
Sodium (mg/L)**	n/a	n/a	94 - 150	120	2019	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)	0.1 - 1.4	0.9	2019	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	n/a	3.7 - 21	13	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes](µg/L)	80	n/a	19 - 67	48	2019	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 22 samples collected exceeded the action level.	0.053	2019	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	
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 22 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND	2019	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

CaCO₃ = Calcium Carbonate

*Any violation of an MCL or AL has a 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 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791) 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
N/A				

No violations during 2019.