2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Centinela State Prison** Report Date: 6/18/2019

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: Surface Water

Name & general location of source(s): West Main Canal, Gate No. 18A

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Imperial Irrigation District conducted a joint Watershed Sanitary Survey in 2014. A copy can be obtained by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water at (619) 525-4922.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Prison authorities conduct meetings every day for general issues.

For more information, contact: Manuel R. Castañeda Phone: (760) 337-7900 Ext. 7427

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, 7, 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.

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.) 1	None	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 1	None	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

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)	**Sample Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	10/11/18	20	3.4	0	15	0.02	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/11/18	20	.110	0	1.3	0.3	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)	06/13/18 & 12/05/18	120	N/A - 120	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	06/13/18 & 12/05/18	310	264 – 310	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

***Any violation of an MCL 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**
Aluminum (ppm)	12 samples in 2018	0.14	<0.05 – 0.14	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	6/13/18 & 12/05/18	0.012	NA – 0.012	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	RAA 0.81	0.60 – 1.40	[4.0]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Barium (ppm)	10/26/17 & 11/08/17	0.13	NA - 0.13	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb). Two sites	2018	RAA- 72	50 - 79	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	2018	RAA- 63	49 - 69			
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb). Two sites	2018	RAA- 32	21 – 53.9	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	2018	RAA- 32	20 – 46.6			

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**
*Iron (ug/L) (Raw Water)	5 Samples in 2018	***650**	290-650	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
*Aluminum (ug/L) (Raw Water)	5 Samples in 2018	***790**	300 - 790	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits ; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L) (Raw Water)	2 Samples in 2018	110	98 - 110	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L) (Raw Water)	2 samples in 2018	270	250 - 270	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits industrial waste
Total Dissolve Solids (mg/L) (Raw Water)	2 samples in 2018	740	680 - 740	1000	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – RAW WATER

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Boron(ug/L) (Raw Water)	2 samples in 2018	170	170	Not regulated	NA
Calcium (mg/L) (Raw Water)	2 samples in 2018	86	80 - 86	Not regulated	NA
Potassium (mg/L) (Raw Water)	2 samples in 2018	5.0	4.7 – 5.0	Not regulated	NA
Vanadium (ug/L) (Raw Water)	2 Samples in 2018	4.7	3.7 – 4.7	Not regulated	NA

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. 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. Centinela 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 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**
***Iron**	Source water	On going	Although iron results were high in the raw water source, Centinela State Prison treated drinking water analysis, shows no detection in our potable drinking water	There are no PHG's, MCLG's or mandatory standard health effects language for iron because the secondary MCL is set on the basis of aesthetics
***Aluminum**	Source water	On going	Although aluminum results were high in the raw water source, Centinela State Prison treated drinking water analysis, shows no detection in our potable drinking water	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short term gastrointestinal track effect.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	(Roberts Filter) Package Filter Units.
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to .20 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	98.7
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.25
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NONE

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Brief Description of Centinela State Prison

Centinela State Prison welcomes this opportunity to inform staff and inmates of the quality of water delivered and methods of treatment. The water treatment plant has a capacity of 2.0 million gallons per day and obtains its raw water supply from Imperial Irrigation District (IID) West Main Canal Gate 18A, and pump into two 5.0 million gallon open storage settling reservoirs. Raw water is pumped into the package filter treatment plant for complete treatment, and store into two filtered water storage tanks totaling 2.5 million gallon capacity. The drinking water is distributed throughout the prison for domestic and irrigation use. The institution provided and average of 0.600 million gallons per day and produced a total of 219.29 million gallons for the year 2018. Centinela water treatment staff will continue to make every effort to meet all standards set by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Manuel R. Castañeda

Chief Water Plant Supervisor