

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: R. A. McGee Correctional Training Center

Water System Number: 3410802

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on April 6, 2018 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Randy La Bonte
 Signature: 
 Title: Chief Engineer I, CF/Chief Plant Operator (CPO)
 Phone Number: (209) 744-5068 Date: 3/21/2019

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Email, Internal mail boxes and posted on bulletin boards throughout the facility.
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- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

RICHARD A. McGEE CORRECTIONAL TRAINING CENTER

2018

Consumer Confidence Report

"This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it."

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

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is drawn from deep wells that are approximately 500 feet deep. These wells draw water from an aquifer called the Sacramento Valley Ground Water Basin. We are fortunate to have excellent quality groundwater in our area.

The Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Center's (CTC) drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Randy La Bonte, Chief Engineer I CF, at (209) 744-5068.

The CTC routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2018.

| RECENT TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|---------|------------------|---|-----|-------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL | PHG | MCL G | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | | | | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | N/A | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal coliform and E.coli | N | | | | a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | N/A | 0 | Human and animal waste |
| Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors | | | | | | | | |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | N | 2 | ND-1.3 | ppb | 80 | N/A | N/A | Byproduct of disinfection-treatment of drinking water; MRDL=MCL |
| Halocetic Acids (HAA5) | N | 1 | ND | ppb | 60 | N/A | N/A | Chemical & industrial discharge |
| Chlorine | N | 0.76 | 0.3-0.8 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 4 | Disinfectant added to drinking water |

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-----|-----|---|
| Alpha Activity, Gross | N | ND | | pCi/L | 15 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | N | ND | | ppb | 1000 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic | N | 1.8 | ND-8.6 | ppb | 10 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | N | 364 | | ppb | 1000 | N/A | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium | N | ND | | ppb | 4 | N/A | 4 | Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium | N | ND | | ppb | 5 | .07 | N/A | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Copper | N | ND | | ppb | AL=1300 | 170 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | N | ND | | ppm | 2 | 1 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Secondary Inorganic Contaminants tested at well sites | | | | | | | | |
| Iron | N | 69.2 | ND-200 | ppb | 300 | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Manganese | N | 4.6 | ND-52 | ppb | 50 | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Color | N | ND | ND-5 | UNITS | 15 | N/A | N/A | Naturally Occurring Organics |
| Odor | N | 3 | | TON | 3 | N/A | N/A | Naturally Occurring Organics |
| Turbidity | N | 1.8 | ND-1.3 | NTU | 5 | N/A | N/A | Soil Runoff |
| Sodium | N | 2.1 | 0.0-31 | ppm | N/A | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids | N | 319 | 210-230 | ppm | 1000 | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Chloride | N | 19 | 8.3-22 | ppm | 500 | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate | N | 8 | 3.9-8.3 | ppm | 500 | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) | N | 96.8 | 19-284 | ppm | N/A | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| pH | N | 7.6 | 7.0-8.0 | Units | N/A | N/A | N/A | Measure of acidity/alkalinity |
| Inorganic Contaminants tested in specific faucets | | | | | | | | |
| Copper* | N | 90 th % =484.9 | ND-540 | ppb | AL=1300 | 300 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead* | N | 90 th % =9.78 | ND-15 | ppb | AL=15 | 0.2 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

In the above table you may find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Regulatory Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- (mandatory language) The "Goal" MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Public Health Goal or PHG – (mandatory language) 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.

*Lead and Copper samples were taken at 10 designated faucets throughout the facility. No Regulatory Action Levels were exceeded. Lead was detected in minute quantities in 10 samples. Minute levels of Copper were detected in all of the samples.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

All 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Common Water Related Concerns

Iron and Manganese are two natural occurring minerals in ground water. The EPA has determined both of these minerals subject to secondary standards, meaning there are no adverse health affects associated with these minerals. However, large quantities of iron and manganese in drinking water can cause discoloration of items they come into contact with, and adverse effects on drinking water taste. The CTC uses filtration equipment to remove these minerals to acceptable levels and disinfects the water by adding low levels of chlorine. Additionally, the water system is occasionally flushed to aid in the removal of excess minerals from our system.

While your drinking water meets the EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

For additional water quality information, contact Randy La Bonte, Chief Engineer I at (209) 744-5068.