2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Deuel Vocational Institution** Report Date: May 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 Deuel Vocational Institution a 23500 Kasson Rd, Tracy CA, 95376 (209) 835-4141 Ext 5877 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Deuel Vocational Institution 以获得中文的帮助: 23500 Kasson Rd, Tracy CA, 95376 (209) 835-4141 Ext 5877

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Deuel Vocational Institution 23500 Kasson Rd, Tracy CA, 95376 o tumawag sa (209) 835-4141 Ext 5877 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Deuel Vocational Institution tại 23500 Kasson Rd, Tracy CA, 95376 (209) 835-4141 Ext 5877 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Deuel Vocational Institution ntawm 23500 Kasson Rd, Tracy CA, 95376 (209) 835-4141 Ext 5877 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Water Source

DVI water comes from three wells. Wells 4, 5 and 9 are primary wells. Well 5 was non-operational for the year of 2019. The source wells may be blended together and run daily through the Reverse Osmosis Ground Water Treatment Facility (ROGWTF). Wells 5 and 9 have had the intakes dropped to the 400' level, as to sustain water production during the drought seasons. Well 6 is currently used as non-potable water for irrigation.

DVI's ROGWTF utilizes two Reverse Osmosis Trains and a Brine Concentrator for RO Waste recovery, the ROGWTF produces approximately 0.8mgd (million gallons/day) of water that meets or exceeds USEPA and California State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water primary and secondary Drinking Water standards.

The ROGWTF supplied treated drinking water continuously throughout the year 2019, with the exception of raw water blending to the million gallon tank on 12 August, 2019 to 15 August, 2019 to complete repairs on the RO Train combined permeate discharge line.

If the ROGWTF is non-operational, SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water will be notified and the ROGWTF will continue to run the Reverse Osmosis Filters and/or blend raw well water to keep up with institution demands. During these interruptions, bottled water will be issued to staff and inmates.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program Summary

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Deuel Vocational Institution Water System 3910800 was completed in November 2000. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Gas stations, historic gas stations, dry cleaners, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, petroleum storage, and known contaminant plumes.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Stockton District Office, 31 E. Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, California 95202 or at the Deuel Vocational Institution, P.O. Box 400 or 23500 Kasson Road, Tracy California 95378-0400. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting SWRCB, Stockton, CA at (209) 948-7696 or Brian Coughran, Correctional Plant Manager II, Deuel Vocational Institution at (209) 835-4141, Ext. 3932.

Ongoing tests of DVI's wells have shown no contamination from these sources

For more information, contact: BRIAN COUGHRAN CPM II Phone: (209) 830-3932

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)
ns: none set at this time

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 and 5 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.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample[a]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/17/20	20	11	1	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/17/20	20	.089	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. Deuel Vocational Institution 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 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Reverse Osmosis Ground Water Treatment Facility

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hardness (ppm)	12/3/19	99	22-114	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Well Source (Untreated Well Water)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected		Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/12/18	Well 4	152	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
	9/3/19	Well 9	336				
Hardness (ppm)	12/12/18	Well 4	525	NA	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
	12/12/18	Well 9	1630				

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Reverse Osmosis Ground Water Treatment Facility

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic(ppb)	12/3/19	2.0	0.0- 8.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Well Source (Untreated Well Water)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Wells-Level Detected		Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic(ppb)	2019 RAA	Well 4	6.5	6.25-6.5	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
		Well 9	8.0	7.75-8.75			
Barium(ppb)	7/7/18	Well 4	124	NA	1000	1000	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	9/3/19	Well 9	199	NA			
Selenium(ppb)	7/7/18	Well 4	10	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
	9/3/19	Well 9	28	NA	50	50	

Arsenic above 5 ppb, but below or equal to 10 ppb:While your drinking water meets the federal and state 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 costs 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.

Continued-TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Well Source (Untreated Well Water)Radionuclides

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Wells-Level Detected		Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha(pCi/L)	8/12/14	Well 4	3.2	NA	15	None Set	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
	8/12/14	Well 9	0.07	NA			
Uranium(pCi/L)	4/9/09	Well 4	ND	NA	20	None Set	Erosion of natural deposits
	9/3/19	Well 9	ND	NA			

Disinfection Byproducts (Distribution System)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes(ppb)	7/2/20	5	NA	50	None Set	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halo acetic Acids	7/2/20	ND	NA	60	None Set	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Reverse Osmosis Ground Water Treatment Facility

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	12/31/19	260	60-1939	*(3)*	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits;
Specific Conductance(µS/cm)	12/31/19	505	180-2441	*(2)*	None Set	Substances that form from ions when in water; Seawater influence
Chloride(ppm)	12/31/19	104	11-679	*(1)*	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Hardness(ppm)	12/3/19	99	22-114	None Set	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
Alkalinity(ppm)	12/3/19	70	30-1078	None Set	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
pH(units)	12/31/19	8.3	7.7-9.2	None Set	None Set	Activity of Hydrogen Ion
Iron(ppb)	12/24/19	ND	0.0-250	300	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese(ppb)	12/24/19	ND	0.0-710	50	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits

Well Source (Untreated Well Water)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected		Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	10/15/19	Well 4	1700	1390-1700	*(3)*	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
	10/15/19	Well 9	4240	4350-5380			
Specific Conductance(µS/cm)	10/15/19	Well 4	2330	1900-2330	*(2)*	None Set	Substances that form from ions when in water; Seawater influence
	10/15/19	Well 9	5160	5090-5830			
Chloride(ppm)	10/15/19	Well 4	535	472-535	*(1)*		Leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
	10/15/19	Well 9	1510	1480-2000			

Continued C-TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Well Source (Untreated Well Water)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected		Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hardness(ppm)	12/12/18	Well 4	525	NA	None Set	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
	12/12/18	Well 9	1630	NA			
Alkalinity(ppm)	12/12/18	Well 4	110	NA	None Set	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
	9/3/19	Well 9	90	NA			
pH(units)	10/15/19	Well 4	7.8	7.8	None Set	None Set	Activity of Hydrogen Ion
	10/15/19	Well 9	7.8	7.5-7.8			
Iron(ppb)	10/15/19	Well 4	190	150-210	300	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
	10/15/19	Well 9	210	210-370			
Manganese(ppb)	10/15/19	Well 4	560	418-560	50	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
	10/15/19	Well 9	740	412-840			
Color(units)	12/12/18	Well 4	5	NA	15	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
	12/12/18	Well 9	5	NA			
Calcium(ppm)	12/12/18	Well 4	138	NA	None Set	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
	9/3/19	Well 9	331	NA			
Magnesium(ppm)	12/12/18	Well 4	44	NA	None Set	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
	9/3/19	Well 9	156	NA			
Potassium(ppm)	12/12/18	Well 4	5	NA	None Set	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
	9/3/19	Well 9	10	NA			
Sulfate(ppm)	12/12/18	Well 4	138	NA	*(1)*	None Set	Leaching from natural deposits
		Well 9	144	NA			
Turbidity(NTU)	12/12/18	Well 4	0.7	NA	5.0	None Set	Soil runoff
	12/12/18	Well 9	2.1	NA	5.0	None Set	

Note: Secondary Standards are aesthetic and only associated with taste, color, and other problems which are not a health risk. Recommended-Upper-Short Term *(1)* 250-500-600 *(2)* 900-1600-2200 *(3)* 500-1000-1500

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).

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**
Citation No. 01_10_19C_004 posting 2018 CCR past the required date	The 2018 CCR was not completed and posted by the due date of July 1, 2019	26 days	The 2018 CCR was completed and posted by July 26, 2019	NA

APPENDIX G: CCR Certification Form

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

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Water System Number: 3910800

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 12, 2020 (*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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Brian Coughran

Signature:

Title: Correctional Plant Manager II

Phone Number: (209) 830-3932 Date: June 12, 2020

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "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-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

LIST OF POSTED LOCATIONS

1. ***Main Chow Hall***
2. ***Mainline Control***
3. ***West Hall***
4. ***East Hall***
5. ***Entrance Building***
6. ***Vehicle Sally Port***
7. ***Infirmary***
8. ***Law Library***
9. ***IST***
10. ***Snack Bar***
11. ***PIA Dairy***
12. ***Plant Operations***
13. ***Minimum Dorm Canteen***