**Consumer Confidence Report**
**Certification Form**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Water System Name: | California Men's Colony Water Treatment Plant |
| Water System Number: | 4010830 |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 6, 2022 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: RJ Rollings |
| Signature: |
| Title: Correctional Plant Supervisor |
| Phone number: 805-547-7974 |
| Date: July 6, 2022 |

*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:*

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: US Mail

X "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at
- ☐ 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)

X Posted the CCR in public places

- East and West CMC Libraries

- ☐ 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:
- ☐ *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)

# 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: California Men's Colony

Report Date: June 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): California State Project Water; Whale Rock Reservoir, Cayucos, CA.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: *The source is considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities for which no associated contaminants have been detected: cattle grazing and historic mining operations in the watershed*

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Michael Schwartz (805) 547-7557

## About This Report

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, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

## Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse California Men's Colony a 805-547-7557 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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

California Men's Colony 以获得中文的帮助: 805-547-7557

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa California Men's Colony o tumawag sa 805-547-7557para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ California Men's Colony tại 805-547-7557để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau California Men's Colony ntawm 805-547-7557 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## Terms Used in This Report

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| 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. |
| 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). |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Regulatory Action Level (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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) |

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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. 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**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli* | (0) | (0) | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) 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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)**

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (0) | (0) | 1 positive monthly sample (a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and *E. coli* | (0) | (0) | 0 | None | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

| Lead and Copper | 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) | 9/26/19 | 30 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 9/26/19 | 30 | ND | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | N/A | 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) | 2021 | 68 | 68 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2021 | 124 | 100 - 166 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

**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) | 2021 | 0.030 | ND – 0.055 | 1 | 0.6 | Residue from water treatment process Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2021 | 2.7 | 2.4 – 3.0 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Flouride (ppm) | 2021 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Turbidity NTU (Treated) | 2021 | 0.06 | ND - 0.25 | 5 | N/A | Soil runoff |

**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Chlorine Residual (Mg/l) | 2021 | 2.03 | 0.3 - 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 2021 | 38 | 36 – 44<br>Highest LRAA: 39 | 80 | n/a | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 2021 | 23 | 11 – 38<br>Highest LRAA: 26 | 60 | n/a | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum (ppm) | 2021 | 0.030 | ND – 0.055 | 1 | 0.6 | Residue from water treatment process Erosion of natural deposits |
| Corrosivity (Aggressive Index) | 2021 | 12.6 | 12.6 | N/A | N/A | Balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in water, affected by temperature and other factors. |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2021 | 112 | 90 - 137 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (units) (treated) | 2021 | ND | ND | 15 | N/A | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppm) | 2021 | 0.01 | ND – 0.1 | 0.3 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| pH (pH units) (treated) | 2021 | 8.7 | 7.7 - 9.5 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2021 | 16 | 16 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Manganese (ppb) | 2021 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 50 | N/A | |
| Specific Conductance (umhos/cm) | 2021 | 591 | 538 - 741 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2021 | 45 | 45 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2021 | 310 | 310 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alkalinity (Total) as $CaCO_3$ | 2021 | 90 | 70 - 104 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Boron (ppb) | 2021 | 50 | ND-100 | 1000 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. Agricultural and industrial waste. |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2021 | 24 | 24 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2021 | 0.062 | 0.062 | 10 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits. The PHG is 0.02 ppb. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous California MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. |
| Hardness (total) As $CaCO_3$ | 2021 | 124 | 100 - 166 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2021 | 16 | 16 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Potassium (ppm) | 2021 | 3.6 | 3.6 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Total Organic Carbon (toc) (treated) | 2021 | 2.2 | 1.1 – 4.1 | N/A | Various natural and man-made sources |
| Vanadium (ppb) (c) | 2021 | 3 | ND - 3 | 50 | Naturally occurring; has been found in association with hazardous waste sites. |
| 2-Methylisoborneol (ppt) (Treated water) | 2021 | 5.9 | ND – 18 | N/A | An organic compound mainly produced by green algae (cyanobacteria) |
| Geosmin (ppt) (treated water) | 2021 | 19 | ND - 51 | N/A | An organic compound mainly produced by bacterial growth in surface water |

**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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONE | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | |

**Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

| | |
|---|---|
| Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used) | Dual Media Sand Filtration |
| Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:<br>1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.<br>2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.<br>3 – Not exceed 2.0 NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | 100% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | 0.25 |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | 0 |

(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.

**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | | | | |

# WATER SAVING TIPS FOR CONSUMERS

- Turn off the water when you brush your teeth - saves 3 gallons per day.
- Shorten your showers by two minutes - saves 5 gallons per shower.
- Wash only full loads of laundry - saves 15 to 50 gallons per load.
- Use the garbage can instead of the garbage disposal - saves 1 gallon per use.

Plumbing and Fixture Repairs or Upgrades

- Fix leaky faucets - Saves 20 gallons per day.
- Fix leaky toilets - Saves up to 78,000 gallons per year.
- Install high efficiency toilets - Saves up to 4 gallons per flush.

ACRONYMS:

AL Action Level

AWQR Annual Water Quality Report

CCR Consumer Confidence Report

CDC Centers for Disease Control

CDPH California Department of Public Health

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CT Contact-Time

DBPP Disinfection Byproduct Precursor

DLR Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting

DWSRF Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

FBRR Filter Backwash Recycling Rule

GWR Ground Water Rule

HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (five)

IESWTR Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

LCR Lead and Copper Rule

LPA Local Primacy Agency

LT1ESWTR Long-Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

LT2ESWTR Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

LRAA Locational Running Annual Average

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MDA Minimum Detectable Activity

mg/L milligrams per liter

mrem millirems

mrem/yr millirems per year

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

N/A or n/a Not Applicable

ND Non-Detected

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L picocuries per liter

PDWS Primary Drinking Water Standard

PHG Public Health Goal

ppb parts per billion

ppm parts per million

ppt parts per trillion

ppq parts per quadrillion

PWS Public Water System

RAA Running Annual Average

Stage 1 D/DBPR Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule

Stage 2 D/DBPR Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule

SWTR Surface Water Treatment Rule

TCR Total Coliform Rule

TOC Total Organic Carbon

TT Treatment Technique

TTHM Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

USEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency