2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Calipatria State Prison** Report Date: June 25, 2012

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, 2011.

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: **Treated Potable Water**

Name & location of source(s): **Golden State Water Company, 631 S. Sorensen Ave., Calipatria, CA 92233**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Golden State Water Company's 2011 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) contains all required source water information for the Calipatria State Prison. A copy of Golden State Water Company's 2010 CCR is attached to this document and all Calipatria State Prison CCRs posted.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A (State Prison)

For more information, contact: Charles Woodland, CPM II Phone: (760) 348-7000 X 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 (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: Department 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 (ug/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 Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department 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 Department 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	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	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)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	20	0.19	0	1.3	0.17	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)	**	**	**	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	**	**	**	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**
Chlorine (as CL_2) (mg/L)	**2011**	**0.91mg/L** 4 Quarter Avg.	**0.77-1.06 mg/L**	**4.0 mg/L**	**N/A**	**Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment process.**
TTHM [Total of four Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	**201**	**57.8 µg/L** 4 Quarter Avg.	**42.1-76.4 µg/L**	**80 µg/L**	**ND**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination.**
HAA5 [Total of five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	**2011**	**ND** 4 Quarter Avg.	**ND µg/L**	**60 µg/L**	**ND**	**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**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL VIOLATION**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
(As reported by GSWC) Aluminum (mg/L)	2011	ND-350	200	n/a	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
(As reported by GSWC) Iron (mg/L)	2011	ND-210	300	n/a	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
**					

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Iron and Aluminum

Golden State Water Company (GSWC) is our Treated Water supplier, in 2011, as listed above in the Table 5 one of GSWC's surface water sources, East Highline Canal, violated secondary standards for iron and aluminum. All water received from this source was treated at the Calipatria Treatment Plant. No violation of the secondary standards occurred in the water being delivered to their customers. The secondary MCLs for iron and aluminum are set for aesthetic reasons and there is no health concern associated with the levels in either the raw or treated water. GSWC's CCR for 2011 is posted with Calipatria State Prison's CCR please refer to GSWC's CCR for a complete listing of source water quality.

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).

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**
None				

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) N/A		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) N/A		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) N/A		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
N/A

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
N/A

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
N/A				

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)	
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 __0.5_ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed __0.5_ 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.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.22 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(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 Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

If You Have Questions – Contact Us

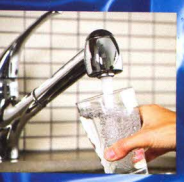
For information about your water quality or to find out about upcoming opportunities to participate in public meetings, please contact our 24-hour Customer Service Center at 1-800-999-4033. Visit us online at www.gswater.com or email us at customerservice@gswater.com.

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

Golden State
Water Company
A Subsidiary of American States Water Company

13608 Hitt Rd.
Apple Valley, CA 92308

2012
Water Quality Report
for year 2011



Calipatria Water System

Golden State
Water Company
A Subsidiary of American States Water Company

urce Water Assessment

San Diego office of the CDPH and the Imperial Irri-on District conducted source water assessments and ershed surveys in 2003 and 2005.

C West Lateral Gate #38 is part of the East Highline al. The East Highline Canal is considered most vulner- to the following activities not associated with any de-ed contaminants: active and historic mining operations, cultural operations—animal feed lots, pesticide use, chemical distribution, confirmed leaking underground age tanks, geothermal wells, illegal dumping, landfills/ ps, and military installations.

A copy of the assessment may be viewed at:

CDPH San Bernardino District Office
464 West 4th St., Suite 437
San Bernardino, CA 92401

or

GSWC Apple Valley Office
13608 Hitt Rd.
Apple Valley, CA 92308

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

CDPH San Bernardino District Office at 1-909-383-4328

For more details contact:

Jeffrey Long at 1-800-999-4033

Cross Connection Control Program

GSWC's Cross Connection Control Program provides a level of certainty that the water in the company's distribution system is protected from possible backflow of contaminated water from commercial or industrial customers' premises. For additional information, visit www.gswater.com/water_quality.html.

Providing Quality Drinking Water in California Since 1929

Golden State Water Company (GSWC) is pleased to present this Annual Water Quality Report, which contains important information about the quality of your drinking water for calendar year 2011.

Bringing you clean drinking water is serious business. We strictly follow the guidelines of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the California Department of Public Health, and the California Public Utilities Commission, sampling more than 230 regulated and unregulated elements in our water systems. GSWC's industry professionals regularly take samples to monitor quality at the water source and throughout the distribution system. We spent more than $550,000 companywide last year on laboratory tests to ensure that we are meeting regulatory standards and providing high-quality water.

If any drinking water standard is compromised, we are required to take immediate action, notify you quickly, and restore normal service. **Last year, the water we provided you met all USEPA and California drinking water standards.**

We pride ourselves on getting the job done right. For more than 80 years, we have successfully built relationships with the industry's best and our team of experts is equipped to provide customers with the most efficient and effective service possible. We are constantly improving our water production and delivery systems, and maintaining wells, pumps and pipelines. Our philosophy is to invest in robust preventive maintenance programs so that our water infrastructure can provide you with high-quality water, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

You, our customer, are our number one priority. Our around-the-clock Customer Service Center has representatives to answer your water questions and address your concerns day or night. Our website, www.gswater.com, contains a wide range of topics that include water quality, conservation rebates and information about your local customer service area, and water-use efficiency.

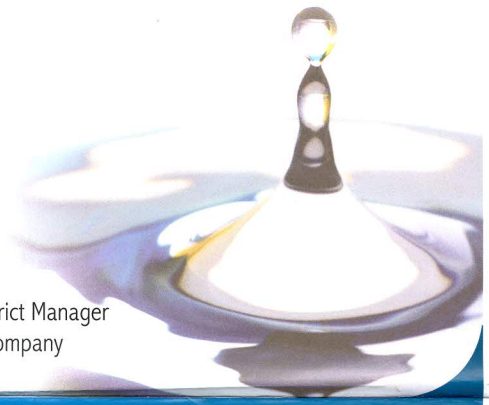
With regard to water-use efficiency, conservation remains one of the best and least-cost ways to maintain a reliable source of high-quality water now and for future generations.

On behalf of the men and women of Golden State Water Company who serve you, thank you for providing us the opportunity to be your water provider. We invite you to call our 24-hour Customer Service Center with any questions or feedback about this report at 1-800-999-4033.

Sincerely,

Robert Sprowls
President and Chief Executive Officer
Golden State Water Company

Perry Dahlstrom
Mountain/Desert District Manager
Golden State Water Company



About the Company

Golden State Water Company, a subsidiary of American States Water Company (AWR), provides water service to approximately 1 out of every 36 Californians located within 75 communities throughout 10 counties in Northern, Coastal and Southern California (approximately 256,000 customers). The Company also distributes electricity to more than 23,000 customers in the Big Bear recreational area of California. AWR's contracted services subsidiary, American States Utility Services, Inc., provides operations, maintenance and construction management services for water and wastewater systems located on military bases throughout the country.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Water delivered to customers in the Calipatria System is carrie from the C West Lateral Gate #38, of the East Highline Canal i Imperial Irrigation District, and is treated at Golden State Wate Company's Calipatria Surface Water Treatment Plant.

Risk to Tap and Bottled Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably b expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. Th presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate tha water poses a health risk. More information about contami nants and potential health effects can be obtained by callin the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled wa ter) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land o through the layers in the ground, it dissolves naturally occur ring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and ca pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal o human activity.

To be certain that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and th CDPH prescribe regulations limiting the amount of contami nants in water provided by public water systems. United State Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) and CDPH regulation also provide the same public health protection by establishin limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Contaminants in Drinking Water Sources May Include

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, whic may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, whic can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwate runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, o and gas production, mining, and farming
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety o sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff an residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic an volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of indus trial processes and petroleum production, and can als come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff an septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring o be the result of oil and gas production and mining activitie

For People with Sensitive Immune System

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drink ing water than the general population. Immuno-compromise people, such as those individuals with cancer undergoin chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, som elderly populations, and infants, can be particularly at risk fro infections. These people should seek advice from their healt care providers.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Diseas Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk o infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminant are available by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotlin at 1-800-426-4791.

Laboratory Analyses

Through the years, we have taken thousands of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants in your drinking water. The table we provide shows only detected contaminants in the water.

Even though all the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of these substances were present in the water. Compliance (unless otherwise noted) is based on the average level of concentration below the MCL. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than a year old.

Iron and Aluminum

In 2011, one of our surface water sources, East Highline Canal, violated secondary standards for iron and aluminum. All water received from this source was treated at the Calipatria Treatment Plant. No violation of the secondary standards occurred in the water being delivered to our customers. The secondary MCLs for iron and aluminum are set for aesthetic reasons and there is no health concern associated with the levels in either the raw or treated water.

Lead

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. GSWC 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 two 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 about lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of surface water filtration.

The Water Cycle

The water cycle is how water moves from the air to the land and to bodies of water like lakes, streams and oceans, then back up to the sky. When the sun causes water to evaporate, even from salty seas, it is purified. The evaporated water forms clouds and condenses into droplets. When it comes back to the Earth in the form of rain, sleet, hail, and snow it is freshwater that rejuvenates the land and refills the water storage areas like ice caps on mountains and groundwater aquifers, as well as bodies of water. Then the cycle begins again as the sun evaporates the water.

Measurements

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- Parts per million (**ppm**) or milligrams per liter (**mg/L**)
- Parts per billion (**ppb**) or micrograms per liter (**µg/L**)
- Parts per trillion (**ppt**) or nanograms per liter (**ng/L**)
- Grains per gallon (**grains/gal**) – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners; one grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness
- MicroSiemens per centimeter (**µS/cm**) – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity
- Nephelometric Turbidity Units (**NTU**) – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person
- PicoCuries per liter (**pCi/L**) – A measurement of radioactivity in water

If this is difficult to imagine, think about these comparisons:

Parts per million:
1 drop in 14 gallons
1 second in 12 days
1 inch in 16 miles

Parts per billion:
1 drop in 14,000 gallons
1 second in 32 years
1 inch in 16,000 miles

Parts per trillion:
1 second in 32,000 years
1 inch in 16 million miles
10 drops in enough water to fill the Rose Bowl

Point...Click...Conserve!

Visit www.gswater.com to learn how to:

- Become a water conservation expert
- Learn more about available conservation rebates and programs
- Get the latest Water Quality Report for your area
- Understand your water bill and get payment options

For additional information, please contact our 24-ho Customer Service Center at **1-800-999-4033** or em us at **customerservice@gswater.com**

Glossary of Terms

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the pu lic health goals and maximum contaminant level goals is economically and technologically feasible. Seconda MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearar of drinking water.

California Notification Level (NL)
Non-regulatory, health-based advisory levels establish by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) contaminants in drinking water for which an MCL has been established.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of contaminant in drinking water below wh there is no known or expected risk to health. Maxim contaminant level goals are set by the U.S. Environmer Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking wa There is convincing evidence that the addition of a dis fectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminan

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDL
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which the is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to cont microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)
MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health alo with their monitoring and reporting requirements and wa treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below wh there is no known or expected risk to health. Public hea goals are set by the California Environmental Protect Agency (CalEPA).

Regulatory Action Level (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceed triggers treatment or other requirements that a wa system must follow.

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

Calipatria Water System – Source Water Quality

Primary Standards - Health Based (units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Turbidity							
Highest single measurement of the treated surface sater (NTU)	TT = 1.0	n/a	n/a	0.18	No	2011	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	TT = 95	n/a	n/a	100	No	2011	Soil runoff
Inorganic Constituents							
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.6	ND - 0.35	0.08	No	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	1	n/a	0.41	No	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radioactive Constituents							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	n/a	5.2	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	n/a	4.88	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units)	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Aluminum (ug/L)	200	n/a	ND - 350	80	No	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	n/a	120	No	2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	300	n/a	ND - 210	ND	No	2011	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	50	n/a	n/a	20	No	2011	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold (units)	3	n/a	n/a	1	No	2011	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1600	n/a	n/a	1200	No	2011	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	n/a	280	No	2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)	5	n/a	ND - 0.18	ND	No	2011	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	n/a	770	No	2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Other Parameters (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	160	n/a	2011	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	90	n/a	2011	
Hardness [as CaCO3] (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	350	n/a	2011	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; the cations are usually naturally occurring
Hardness [as CaCO3] (grains/gal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	n/a	2011	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	n/a	2011	
pH (pH units)	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.3	n/a	2011	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.9	n/a	2011	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	120	n/a	2011	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Calipatria Water System – Distribution Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units)	Primary MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Highest 4-Quarterly Average	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Chlorine [as Cl_2] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	ND - 1.63	0.8	No	2011	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (ug/L)	60	n/a	9 - 28	19	No	2011	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes] (ug/L)	80	n/a	35 - 100	68	No	2011	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Constituents (units)	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Data	90th % Level	Exceedance?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	None of the 20 samples collected exceeded the Action Level.	0.06	No	2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

ND = Not Detected
CaCO3 = Calcium Carbonate