County of San Diego

RICHARD E. CROMPTON
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
5510 OVERLAND AVE, SUITE 410
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123-1237
(858) 694-2212 FAX: (858) 694-3597
Web Site: www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw/

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TO: Valued Customer

FROM: Daniel S. Brogadir, LUEG Program Manager
Department of Public Works, Wastewater Management

2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – CAMP BARRETT DETENTION FACILITY WATER SYSTEM

The County of San Diego is pleased to provide you the annual Consumer Confidence Report. Last year, as in the past, your drinking water met all California and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency health standards. This report provides a snapshot of the quality of water provided to the Camp Barrett Detention Facility by the County of San Diego. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. The County of San Diego is committed to providing you with this timely information.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. 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 the water poses a health risk.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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.

During the period between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014, the County of San Diego, through a state-certified laboratory, conducted tests for drinking water contaminants. Test results indicated that the drinking water met all state and federal drinking water standards.

If you have any questions or require further information, please phone Michael Leebert, Wastewater Facilities Supervisor, at (619) 660-2008 or e-mail at Michael.Leebert@sdcounty.ca.gov.

DANIEL S. BROGADIR, LUEG Program Manager

Enclosed
c: Jamelle McCullough (O564), Richard Crompton (O332), Terrance Rayback (O332), Kyehee Kim (O384)

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Barrett Honor Camp 3700823** Report Date: June 9, 2015

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, 2014 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: Groundwater from two wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well #2 and Well #3. Both wells are situated adjacent to the road close to the entrance of the facility. Well #2 provides 90% or more of the potable supply.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: On file with the County Department of Environmental Health

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: sdcounty.ca.gov/general/bos.html
9:00 am – Wednesday Agenda – 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 310, San Diego, California

For more information, contact: Michael Leebert Phone: (858) 204-1569

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 through 6 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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	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	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/21/2014	5	16	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/21/2014	5	0.185	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

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)	10/20/11	65	55-75	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/20/11	220	200-240	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**
Barium (ppm)	6/30/11	0.0165	0.015-0.018	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/30/11	0.0052	0.0084-0.002	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	6/30/11	0.36	0.35-0.37	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	7/10/13	3.92	2.7-5.14	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	6/30/11	2	2	(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	6/30/11	4.5	4.5	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	1/7/14	1.32	0.81-1.83	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	7/1/14	.038	0-0.075	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	6/30/11	3.2	3.2	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8/14/13	4.6	4.6	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8/14/13	16	16	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	7/10/13	3.45	3.4-3.5	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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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**
Copper (ppm)	6/30/11	0.0052	0.0084-0.002	15	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron(ppb)	12/12/05	220	220	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	12/12/05	19	19	50	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	11/10/10	425	400-450	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity(units)	11/5/08	.34	.34	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc(ppm)	5/17/05	.271	.271	5.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance(*ms*/cm)	11/5/08	643	636-649	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride(ppm)	11/5/8	60	50-70	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influenced
Sulfate(ppm)	11/5/08	27.25	26.7-27.8	500	N/A	Runoff/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**
Boron (ppm)	10/20/11	0.053	0.053	1 ppm	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppb)	10/20/11	23.5	22-25	50 ppb	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

**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).

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. The County of San Diego 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/safewater/lead.