

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Holtville 1310005 Report Date: June 1, 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: Colorado River Surface Water Purchased From The Imperial Irrigation District.

Name & general location of source(s): The city receives all of their source water from the Imperial Irrigation District Via the East Highline Canal, through the Pear Main Canal, and into the city ditch entry at gate #30 located east from the water treatment plant. Raw water is then pumped through a 16" pipeline in the raw water ponds and into the treatment plant approximately one mile away .

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment from the IID's Central Main Canal was completed in February, 2003. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities for which no associated contamination has been detected: Concentrated animal feeding operations, agricultural activities such as pesticide use and farm chemical distribution, mining, military installations, underground storage tanks, geothermal wells, landfills/dumps, and illegal dumping.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 1350 Front Street Room 2050 in San Diego Ca. 92101. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by calling the Division of Drinking Water at phone number (619) 525-4159 or at fax number (619) 525-4383. The information contained on tablets 4, 5, 6, and 7 were obtained from the I.I.D. analysis. A complete copy of the I.I.D. source water quality analysis is located at the Holtville Water Treatment Plant control room. The samples for the East Highline were collected in October 2014. In the Imperial County, canal are exposed to potential contamination from numerous sources.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: We encourage public interest, our Regular City Council meetings occur on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at City Hall at 6:00 p.m.

For more information, contact: Sandra Mandujano Phone: (760) 356-2912

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):

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.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>under certain conditions.</p> <p>ND: not detectable at testing limit</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p>ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p>ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p> <p>pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p> <p>NL: Notification Level</p>
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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, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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 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 IN TREATED WATER					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	none	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER
IN TREATED WATER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/18/13	21	<0.005	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/18/13	21	0.029	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
IN TREATED WATER**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Total Trihalomethanes (ug/l)	2014 Quarterly	93.75 ug/l	78 - 130 ug/l	80 ug/l	NA	Byproducts of disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ug/l)	2014 Quarterly	42.25 ug/l	29 - 59 ug/l	60 ug/l	NA	Byproducts of disinfection

**TABLE 4 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS
IN UNTREATED CANAL WATER**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	10/17/14	130	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/17/14	370	n/a	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 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
IN UNTREATED CANAL WATER**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (F) in (mg/l)	10/17/14	0.42 mg/l	n/a	2.0 mg/l	1 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic (As) in (ug/l)	10/17/14	3.2 ug/l	n/a	10 ug/l	0.004 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production.
Barium (Ba) in (ug/l)	10/17/14	140 ug/l	n/a	1 mg/l	2 mg/l	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
IN UNTREATED CANAL WATER**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Iron (Fe) in (ug/l)	10/17/14	1700	n/a	300	n/a	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.

*Aluminum (Al) in (ug/l)	10/17/14	1600	81-470	200	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits: residue from some surface water treatment processes.
*Color in (units)	10/17/14	20.0 units	n/a	15.0 units	n/a	Naturally – occurring organic material.
*Manganese (Mn) in (ug/l)	10/17/14	67 ug/l	n/a	50 ug/l	NL = 500 ug/L	Leaching from natural deposits.
*Odor Threshold in (units)	10/17/14	4 units	n/a	3 units	n/a	Naturally – occurring organic material.
Total Dissolved Solids in (mg/l)	10/17/14	830 mg/l	n/a	1000 mg/l	n/a	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (Cl) in (mg/l)	10/17/14	140 mg/l	n/a	500 mg/l	n/a	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (SO ₄) in (mg/l)	10/17/14	300 mg/l	n/a	500 mg/l	n/a	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
*Turbidity in (NTU)	10/17/14	26.0	n/a	5.0	n/a	Soil Runoff / measures the cloudiness in water.

**TABLE 7 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS
IN UNTREATED CANAL WATER**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (B) in (ug/l)	10/17/14	220 ug/l	n/a	1 mg/l	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increase risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (V) in (ug/l)	10/17/14	5.5 ug/l	n/a	50 mg/l	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increase 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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 City of Holtville 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>.

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
(Aluminum Secondary Standard)	IID source waters contained high levels of sediment. Our plant also added an aluminum based coagulant as part of the treatment process. Most aluminum particles should have been filtered out during treatment.	Jan.1, 2014 Trough Dec.31, 2014	System began quarterly sampling of treated water to monitor for compliance with secondary standard.	Aluminum levels over the secondary standard may cause colored water.
(Iron Secondary Standard)	IID source waters contained high levels of sediment. Most iron should have been filtered out during treatment.	Jan.1, 2014 Trough Dec.31, 2014	System began quarterly sampling of treated water to monitor for compliance with secondary standard.	System began quarterly sampling of treated water to monitor for compliance with secondary standard.
TTHM Primary Standard	Excess free chlorine residual required for revised CT caused DBP formation.	Jan. 1 2014 Trough Dec. 31, 2014	System added a Trojan U.V. Disinfection System that will reduce the amount of chlorine being used.	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.

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)	Conventional Filtration – 4 multimedia gravity filters.
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 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 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	0.19 NTU
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.