2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of Holtville 1310005** Report Date: July 1, 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 a[*City of Holtville*] [*121 West 5th Street, Holtville, Ca 92250 or (760) 356-2912*] para asistirlo en español.

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 its 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, east of the water treatment plant. Raw water is pumped through a 16" pipeline into raw water ponds and then into the treatment plant approximately one mile away.
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	A watershed sanitary survey of IID's canal system was updated in November 2019. 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 used and farm chemical distribution, mining, military installations, underground storage tanks, geothermal wells, landfills/dumps, and illegal dumping. A copy of the assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 1350 Front Street Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101. You may request a summary of the assessment by calling the Division of Drinking Water at (619)525-4159 or at the fax number (619)525-4383.
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 (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.

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.

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.

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)

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, 5, and 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. **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	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.	0	Human and animal fecal waste.
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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 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)	09/03/19	21	0.93	0	15	0.2	3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	09/03/19	21	0.054	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	10/24/19	130	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	10/24/19	340	N/A	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)	2019 Monthly	0.280	0.16-0.44	1	0.6	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	10/24/19	2.0	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	10/24/19	0.11	N/A	1	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	10/24/19	0.38	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (µg/L)	2019 Quarterly	6.7	2-10	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)	2019 Quarterly	60	51-78	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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 (ppb)	2019 Monthly	**280***	160-440	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits: residue from some surface water treatment process.

Chloride (ppm)	10/24/19	110	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (color units)	10/24/19	**20***	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Manganese (ppb)	10/24/19	22	N/A	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	10/24/19	1100	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	10/24/19	280	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes.
TDS (ppm)	10/24/19	710	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	10/24/19	**16***	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff.

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 (ppm)	10/24/19	160	N/A	N/A	-
Bicarbonate (ppm)	10/24/19	190	N/A	N/A	-
Boron (ppb)	10/24/19	170	N/A	1000	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Calcium (ppm)	10/24/19	89	N/A	N/A	-
Magnesium (ppm)	10/24/19	29	N/A	N/A	-
Potassium (ppm)	10/24/19	ND	N/A	N/A	-
Vanadium (ppb)	10/24/19	ND	N/A	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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. 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 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.

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 contain high levels of sediment. Our plant also adds an aluminum based coagulant as a part of the treatment process. Most aluminum particles should be filtered out during treatment, but the treated water still exceeds the secondary MCL.	(from 1/1/19-12/31/19)	Monthly sampling of treated water to monitor compliance with secondary standard.	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the primary MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Color (Secondary Standard)	Naturally-occurring organic materials	(from 1/1/19-12/31/19)	Annual sampling of source water to monitor compliance with secondary standard.	-
Turbidity (Secondary Standard)	Soil runoff	(from 1/1/19-12/31/19)	Annual sampling of source water to monitor compliance with secondary standard.	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

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 0.20 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.	99.46 %
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.21
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.