2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Holtville #1310005 Report Date: July 1st, 2025

Type of water source(s) in use: Colorado River, surface water, purchased from IID.

Name & general location of source(s): The city receives all its source water from the Imperial Irrigation District via the East Highline Canal through the Pear Main Canal. Water flows through gate #30L into three 3.5-million-gallon ponds. Raw water is then pumped through a 16" pipeline going west towards the Water Treatment Plant approximately 1 mile away.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A Watershed Survey of IID's canal system was updated May 2022. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities for which associated contamination has been detected: concentrated animal feeding operation, agricultural activities such as pesticide used and farm chemical distribution, mining, military installations, underground storage tanks, geothermal wells, landfill/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 (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 & 4th Monday of each month at City Hall at 6:00 pm.

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

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 1st to December 31st, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Lenguaje in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [City of Holtville] a [121 E. 5th St. Holtville] para asistirlo en español.

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

Term	Definition
	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 contamination 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 contamination in drinking water is 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 disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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 contamination in drinking water is below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set up 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 health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants 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, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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

To ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the number 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 through 9 list all 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does 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 in Potable Water

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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
(State Total Coliform Rule)					
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	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	None	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples are a violation of the MCL
(b) 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 (Potable Water, Customer Tap)

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)	9-25-24	22	ND	0	15	0.2	3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9-25-24	22	0.097	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 (Pear Canal, East Highline)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	10/30/2024	120		None	None	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/30/2024	360		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 (East Highline, Pear Canal)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppb)	10/29/2024	150		1000	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/18/2024	.36		2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

Table 5. Detection of Total Trihalomethanes and Halo Acetic Acids (results are a combination of three sample sites within the Distribution System (Potable Water). (Site#11 Entrance to Distribution System, Site #10 Anderholt Rd. & Site #9 Melon/Underwood Rd.)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	2024 Quarterly	33	24-50	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	2024 Quarterly	18	7-34	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 6. Detection of Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards from the East Highline and Pear Canal

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Apparent Color	07/28/2023	30		15		Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	07/28/2023	1		3		Naturally occurring organic materials
Aluminum** (Al) (ppb)	2024 Quarterly	333*	0-420	200	.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	10/18/2024	120		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (Fe) (ppb)	10/29/2024	580		300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	10/18/2024	1200		1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4) (ppm)	10/18/2024	280		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Filterable Residue (TDS) (ppm)	10/24/2024	700		1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 7. Detection of Contaminant with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard from Potable Water (Treatment Plant-Treated_002)

Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (Al) (ppb)	2024 Weekly	64	50-100	200	.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

Table 8. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants (Pear Canal, East Highline)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	10/29/2024	190			Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Calcium (ppm)	10/30/2024	94			Naturally **o**ccurs in most fresh water, widely distributed in common minerals of rock and soil. Provides essential health benefits for bones & teeth but also contributes to water hardness.
Magnesium (ppm)	10/30/2024	30			Primarily from natural leaching from magnesium-rich rock & minerals. It is a vital mineral that supports bone, heart, & muscle strength.
Potassium (K)	10/30/2024	5.6			**is an alkali metal, does not dissolve in water, important mineral known as an electrolyte**

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

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. [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.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 9. 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.	94.35%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.10
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants 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 which are in compliance with filtration requirements.