2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of Holtville 1310005** Report Date: June 1, 2014

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, 2013 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 I.I.D.

Name & location of source(s): The city receives all if its source water from the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). Via the East Highline Canal through the Pear Main to the City Ditch at gate 30, located east of the plant. Raw water is pumped from the water ponds through a 16" pipe to the treatment plant, which is approximately 1 mile away.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment of 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 Office of Drinking Water, 1350 Front Street Room 2050, San Diego, Ca. 92101. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Alan Tell, Sanitary Engineer (619) 525-4159 or (619) 525-4383 (fax). The information contained on tablets 3, 4 and 5 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 2013. In the Imperial County, canals are exposed to potential contamination from numerous sources. However, previous testing analyses have met Title 22 standards.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: We encourage public interest, our regularly 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

Notification Level (NL): Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCL's). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

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.

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.

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.

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 (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 California 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.

City of Holtville vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, last year, we conducted more than _97_ tests for over 97 contaminants. We only detected _29_ of these contaminants, and found only _2_ at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see the paragraph marked ***Violation*** *on the back. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.*

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 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	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	none	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 (Samples taken on September 18, 2013)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	21	<5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	21	0.029	0	1.3	0.3	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)	10/18	130	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/18	350	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 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**
Fluoride mg/l	10/18	0.38	N/A	2 mg/l	1 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, Which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer.
Aluminum mg/l	10/18	.91	N/A	1 mg/l	0.6 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits: residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Barium mg/l	10/18	.13	N/A	1 mg/l	2 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits: discharge from fertilizer.

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**
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	10/18	1100	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water.
(Aluminum) (ug/l)	2013	265	81-470	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits: residue from some surface water treatment processes.

Iron (ug/l)	10/18	950	N/A	300	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits: industrial waste.

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 (ug/l)	10/18	.20 mg/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 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).

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. [City of Holtville Water Treatment Plant] 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, 2013 Trough Dec.31, 2013**	**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, 2013 Trough Dec.31, 2013**	**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 2013 Trough Dec. 31, 2013**	**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 7 - 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 __0.3__ 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	0.21 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.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption