

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: **IVC Water Treatment Plant**

Report Date: **June 27, 2023**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Surface Water (Colorado River)**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Imperial Irrigation District Central Main Canal through Dogwood Canal.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Imperial Irrigation District, 2022 Title 22 Source Water Quality.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Every third Wednesday of the month.**

For More Information, Contact: **Manuel Sanchez, Maintenance & Operations Manager. Phone (760) 355-5786, email: Manuel. Sanchez@imperial.edu.**

### 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 1 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

### Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse IVC Water Treatment Plant a (760) 355-6371 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 IVC Water Treatment Plant 以获得中文的帮助: 380 E. Aten Road, Imperial, CA. 92251, (760) 355-6371.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa IVC Water Treatment Plant, 380 E. Aten Road, Imperial, CA. 92251 o tumawag sa (760) 355-6371 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ IVC Water Treatment Plant tại (760) 355-6371 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau IVC Water Treatment Plant ntawm 380 E. Aten Road, Imperial, CA. 92251 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## 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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL 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 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).
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.
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.
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 the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant 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)

Term	Definition
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, 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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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. 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**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is 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**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	8/22/2022	20	ND	0	15	0.2	n/a	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/22/2022	20	0.76	0	1.3	0.3	n/a	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)	4/27/2022	94	1.0	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/27/2022	280	1.0	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
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	4/27/2022	ND	0.40	10	45	Animal or human organic wastes
Aluminum (ppb) Central Main Canal	4/27/2022	67	50	200	600	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb) Dogwood Lat 6, Gate 67	4/27/2022	ND	50	200	600	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	4/27/2022	0.110	0.1	1	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	4/27/2022	ND	2.0	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4/27/2022	0.37	0.10	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes Annual Average (ppb)	10/18/2022	77	0.50	80	n/a	Disinfection By-Product.

Imperial Valley College 2022 Total Trihalomethanes Report					
MCL	80 ppb				
Source	2022 Results (ppb)				
	1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr	3 <sup>rd</sup> Qtr	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr	Average
Building 2700	44	69	60	<b>99</b>	68

Building 3100	53	73	82	100	77
Annual Average All Sample Sites					
<b>Imperial Valley College 2022 Haloacetic Acid (HAA5's) Report</b>					
MCL	60 ppb				
Source	2022 Results (ppm)				
	1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr	3 <sup>rd</sup> Qtr	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr	Average
Building 2700	19	32	29	31	27.8
Building 3100	18	29	33	34	28.5
Annual Average All Sample Sites					

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	4/27/2022	1100	2.0	1600	n/a	Runoff/leaching of natural
Sulfate (mg/L)	4/27/2022	240	0.50	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching of natural
Apparent Color (Units)	4/27/2022	ND	6.0	15	n/a	Naturally – occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold (Units)	4/27/2022	1.0	1.0	3	n/a	Naturally – occurring organic materials.
Turbidity (Units)	4/27/2022	<b>9.4</b>	0.20	5	n/a	Soil runoff.
Alkalinity (mg/L)	4/27/2022	150	5.0	n/a	n/a	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	4/27/2022	600	5.0	1,000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (mg/L)	4/27/2022	100	1.0	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Iron (ppb)	4/27/2022	ND	100	300	n/a	Soil runoff.
Magnesium (mg/L)	4/27/2022	24.9	1.0	n/a	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
Boron (ppm)	4/27/2022	180	100	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ppb) Dogwood Lat 6, Gate 67	4/27/2022	3.1	3.0		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. IVC 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. [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>.

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

--	--	--	--	--

### For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples**

<b>Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)</b>	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	N/A	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

### Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

**Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A**

**Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A**

**Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT**

<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



## For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

**Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Pacific Keystone Key-PAC AC-100, Multi-Barrier System.
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	The IVC water system's Pacific Keystone KEY-PAC 100 AC AFT shall be operated in a manner that meets the following turbidity performance standards for achieving at least 99 percent (2.0-log) removal of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> cysts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of measurements per month of filtered effluent samples; and</li> <li>• Maximum turbidity not to exceed 1.0 NTU.</li> </ul>
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	November 2022
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	November 15, 2022 NTU: 0.18
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(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.

## Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				
None				

## Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

None.

## Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

### Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs,

we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

**During the past year we were required to conduct zero Level 1 assessments.**

**During the past year zero Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system.**

**Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

**During the past year zero Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system due to an E.coli MCL violation.**