BORREGO WATER DISTRICT

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2019 Consumer Confidence 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 – December 31, 2019. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Dated: July 1, 2020

The Borrego Water District (BWD) has prepared this report to inform its customers concerning the quality of water it supplies. In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act and added a requirement that water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report. This report, the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is more specific and detailed in content. The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), in order to implement state and national policy, oversees and approves the issuance of this report. BWD is a community water system providing the public water supply service to most of the community of Borrego Springs. The following report provides information to BWD customers regarding test results available through December 31, 2018. Data from previous years may be reported if it's the most recent data.

To receive more information about your water, to ask questions about this report or to receive additional copies of the report, you may call Greg Holloway, Operations Manager at (760) 767-5806. Written questions should be addressed to the Operations Manager at 806 Palm Canyon Drive, Borrego Springs, CA 92004.

This report explains:

- ***Where your water comes from***
- ***Information about water quality***
- ***How it compares with state and federal drinking water standards for safety, appearance, taste and smell***
- ***Regulations that protect your health***
- ***Where to go if you have questions***

***Water Source*:** The District relies solely on groundwater pumped from deep underground wells. This aquifer is known as the Borrego Valley Groundwater Basin. It is the only source of water available at this time. The District disinfects its water distribution system to insure that it is free from bacteria that can exist in warm climates. The District is not required to do any further treatment, as those agencies must do that use surface water. Surface water by definition is water from lakes and streams usually impounded in open reservoirs where the water is subject to the pollutants in the watershed of its origin. The Borrego Water District does not have surface water available to it.

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.

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Regular meetings of the Board of Directors are held every fourth Tuesday at 9:00 a.m. at the District office, 806 Palm Canyon Drive, Borrego Springs. Each agenda has a scheduled time for public comments and is posted on our website.

HELP CONSERVE OUR WATER

Contaminants that* MAY *be present in source water before we treat it 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, which 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,* which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, agricultural application, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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).

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. Borrego Water District 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

Water Quality Data

The following tables 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 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, is more than one year old.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's 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. MCLG's 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. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS's do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.
- **NA:** not applicable; **ND:** not detectable at testing limit; **NL:** notification level; **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l); **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l); **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) **AL:** Action level; **Avg: Average;**

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA - 2019					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # 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:*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform & either sample also detects fecal coliform or E.coli	0	Human & animal fecal Waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD & COPPER - 08/17						
Lead & Copper (& reporting units)	No. of Samples Collected	90% Percentile level detected	No. sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	11	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water, plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11	0.10	0	1.3	0.3	(same as above)

All Schools in Borrego Springs Unified School District requested lead sampling. All samples came back with No Detection.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM & HARDNESS 2019						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detections	Average	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	May '16	57 - 150	83.0	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	May '19	36 - 220	100.89	None	None	(same as above)

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Chemical or Constituent	Units	Sample Date	Range of Detections	Avg.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Chemicals:							
Arsenic	ppb	April '19	ND – 5.2	3.45	10	0.004	Erosion natural deposits, runoff /orchards
Barium	ppm	April '19	ND -0.10	0.06	1	2	Discharge oil drilling wastes, erosion natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	April '19	0.48-0.73	0.48	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive promotes strong teeth, discharge - fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (N)	ppm	Dec '19	0.14 – 1.6	0.69	10	10	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	April '19	ND	ND	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, erosion of natural deposits
Radiological: Gross Alpha:	pCi/L	2018	0.49 – 7.69	2.63	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological: Uranium	pCi/L	2018	1 – 3.99	2.40	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Chemical or Constituent	Units	Sample Date	Range of Detections	Avg.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
General Mineral:							
Sulfate	ppm	April '19	18 - 270	102.1	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
General Physical:							
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	April '19	220 - 620	361	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	pH	April '19	8.0 - 8.3	8.16	NA	NA	

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Chemical or Constituent	Units	Sample Date	Range of Detections	Avg.	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water Health Effects Language
Inorganic Chemicals:							
Boron	ppm	May '07	ND-0.204	0.082	1	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Vanadium	ppb	May '07	8 - 69	29.5	50	NA	Leaching natural deposits
Chromium-6 (Hexavalent Chromium)	ppb	Feb '15	<1.0 – 1.9	0.97	10	20	AL: N/A - natural erosion

TABLE 7 - SUMMARY OF ALL DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENTS:		
The Borrego Water District completed a Source Water Assessment on all eleven wells during the year 2002. No contaminants have been detected in these sources of water. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the District office. The data presented is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. The most vulnerable activities are as follows:		
Wells	Current Vulnerability	Possible Contamination
ID1-8, ID1-10, ID1-12, Wilcox Well	Location near transportation corridors, roads & streets	Fuels & lubrication, residue, which may enter the aquifer by percolation
ID4-11	Septic tank systems	Percolation of septic tank effluent
ID4-18	Irrigated crops	Percolation of return water from irrigation
ID5-5, ID4-4, ID1-16	None	None

TABLE 8 - DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS							
Chemical or Constituent	Units	Sample Date	Range of Detection	RESULT	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	Feb 19	N/A	3.6	80	N/A	Byproduct-Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	ppb	Feb 19	N/A	ND	60	N/A	Byproduct-Drinking Water Chlorination

This data is presented from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with SWRCB.
All monitoring and monitoring intervals are regulated by SWRCB.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (Division) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Division regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

2019 Borrego Water District Statistics

Total Connections:	2053
Total Length of Pipelines:	100 Miles
Annual Water Pumped:	1,585 Acre Feet or 516,540,147 Gallons
Average Daily Pumping:	1,415,178 gallons per day
Total Production Wells:	9-Total Capacity: 4,540 Gallons per minute
Total Storage Reservoirs:	6-Total Capacity: 4,100,000 Gallons