



IMPORTANT
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

Date Prepared: 6/3/2022

Water Treatment Change May Affect You
 El Cambio de Tratamiento Del Agua Le Pueden Afectar a Usted

2021 WATER QUALITY TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS

More than 314 chemicals were tested at the Water Plant and Distribution System and not detected.

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
<i>E. coli</i>	(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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

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

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL. For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation:

During May, July, and September several routine bacteriological samples came back present for Total Coliform Bacteria. However, City of Calexico staff re-sample and all results came back absent.

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

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

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 a Level 1 assessment. (1) Level 1 assessment was completed.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					
DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	MCL	PHG/[MCLG]	TREATED WATER		MAJOR SOURCE
			RANGE	AVERAGE	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS ⁽¹⁾					
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ug/L	N/A	19-93 µg/L	49.6 ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 µg/L	N/A	7-47 µg/L	18 µg/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	N/A	2.0-2.5 µg/L	2.2 ug/L	Various natural and manmade sources
Aluminum	1 mg/L	0.6 mg/L	0.18-0.38 mg/L	0.27 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	2.0 mg/L	1 mg/L	N/A	0.37 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposit: water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	1 mg/L	2 mg/L	N/A	0.12 mg/L	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	0.4-0.9mg/L	0.6 mg/L	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Arsenic	10 ug/l	0.004 ug/L	2.2 ug/L	2.2 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
CONSTITUENT	MCL	PHG/[MCLG]	RANGE	LEVEL	MAJOR SOURCE
Turbidity ⁽²⁾	TT = 1 NTU TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	0.01 - 0.05 NTU	<u>0.03 NTU</u> 100%	Soil runoff
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					
CONSTITUENT	MCL	PHG/[MCLG]	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE
Aluminum	200 µg/L	N/A	ND - 250	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Total Dissolved Solids	1000 mg/L	N/A	N/A	650 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Conductivity	1600 µmhos/cm	N/A	N/A	1000 µmhos/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	500 mg/L	N/A	N/A	110 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposit: seawater influence
Sulfate	500 mg/L	N/A	N/A	250 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
Iron	300 mg/l	N/A	N/A	400 mg/l	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS WITH NO MCLS					
CONSTITUENT	MCL/[MRDL]	PHG/[MRDLG]	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE
Total Hardness	N/A	N/A	N/A	350 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Sodium	N/A	N/A	N/A	120 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
PH	N/A	N/A	7.3-8.2 units	7.7 units	A measure of the acidity and alkalinity
Calcium	N/A	N/A	N/A	90 mg/L	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	N/A	31 mg/L	Naturally occurring mineral
Potassium	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3 mg/L	Naturally occurring mineral
Bicarbonate alkalinity	N/A	N/A	N/A	180 mg/L	Naturally occurring mineral
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	N/A	150 mg/L	Measure of the ability of a solution to neutralize acids
Boron	N/A	N/A	N/A	180 ug/l	Leaching of rocks and soils, wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides
Vanadium	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.7 ug/l	Naturally occurring mineral

TRIENNIAL LEAD AND COPPER

CONSTITUENT	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Exceeding	MAJOR SOURCE
Lead ⁽³⁾	15 µg/L	0.2 µg/L	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system: Discharge from industrial manufacturing: erosion of natural deposits
Copper ⁽³⁾	1.3 mg/L	0.3 mg/L	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system: erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservative

- (1) Maximum based on the highest running annual average range based on detection data from 2021.
(2) The turbidity of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. 100% of samples taken met standards. Highest at the Water Plant was 0.04 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The City of Calexico Water Treatment Plant monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the Filtration System.
(3) 35 lead and copper samples were collected in 2020 next sample are scheduled for August 2023
(4) 12 Calexico Unified Schools Districts requested Lead sampling March 2019

The report contains important information about your drinking water. A drinking water assessment was conducted for the City of Calexico water treatment. No contaminants have been detected on these sources however...most of the watershed's area contains little of consequence in terms of potential contaminant sources. Overall water quality is primarily a function of conditions in the upper Colorado River watershed where most of the runoff originates.

Understanding the Tables:

These pages contain detailed information about the water that comes from our tap after it is treated (Treated Water). Your water is regularly tested for more than 314 chemicals and other substances, as well as radioactivity. Only substances that were detected in the treated and raw water are listed in the tables.

Five Ways to Save Water

1. Proper maintenance and setting of lawn sprinkler systems to avoid runoff.
2. Checking for leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets, and toilets.
3. Taking shorter showers and installing low-flow shower heads.
4. Sweeping sidewalks instead of hosing them off.
5. Planting drought-resistant trees and plants when replacing existing landscape.
6. Follow City procedures for water conservation.

Cinco Modos de Ahorrar Agua

1. Mantenimiento apropiado y ajuste de sistemas de rociadores de cesp ed para evitar exceso.
2. Revisar por escapes en tubos, mangueras, grifos e inodoro.
3. Tina de duchas m as cortas e instalaci on de cabezas de la ducha de flujo bajo.

4. Barrer banquetas en vez de usar mangueras.
5. Plantar árboles resistentes a la sequía y plantas al tiempo de reemplazar el paisaje existente
6. Siga los procedimientos de la Ciudad para la conservación del agua.

Water Treatment Plant Annual Water Quality Report 2021

We are pleased to send you our 2021, City of Calexico Water Treatment Plant Annual Water Quality Report. This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Planta de Tratamiento de Agua Reporte Anual de la Calidad de Agua 2021

La Planta de Tratamiento de Agua Potable de la Ciudad de Calexico se complace en enviarle el Reporte Anual del año 2021. Este reporte contiene información sobre la calidad del agua.

NOTICE: PEOPLE SEEKING ENTRY INTO HOMES TO COLLECT WATER SAMPLES NOT FROM LOCAL WATER COMPANY.

Residents are being advised to use caution when admitting people claiming to be water department employees onto their property. In recent days, people posing as representatives of Calexico Water Dept. have contacted homeowners to allow a representative onto your property, please ask for identification or call Water Dept. at (760) 768-2162 for verification.

AVISO: PERSONAS SOLICITANDO ENTRADA A SUS CASAS PARA COLECTAR MUESTRAS DE AGUA, NO SON DE LA COMPANIA DE AGUA LOCAL.

A los residentes se les está aconsejando que usen cautela cuando permitan a personas afirmando ser empleados del departamento de agua en su propiedad. En días recientes, gente posando como representantes del departamento de agua de Calexico han contactado a propietarios de casas para que autorizen a un representante a su propiedad para coleccionar muestras de agua. Estos individuos no son empleados del departamento de agua de la ciudad de Calexico. Si no esta seguro de admitir a un representante de la compañía de agua en su propiedad, por favor pregunte por identificación o llame al departamento de agua al (760) 768-2162 para verificación.

Lead in water

"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. Calexico 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>."

The Quality of The Water You Drink

Your tap water continues to meet all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Drinking Water Health Standards. The City of Calexico Water Treatment Plant employs state of the art treatment technologies and carefully protects its sources of water. This report summarizes the key findings of the Water Treatment Plant 2021 Water Quality testing program, consistent with State and Federal Law and the City of Calexico commitment to inform our customers about their local water supply. The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) and the City of Calexico tested over 314 contaminants to see how our water measures up to State and Federal Drinking Water Standards, (turn to the tables inside). Only these contaminants that had detected levels are shown on the table. At the time of testing, all information contained in the report has been collected and reported in accordance with the Water Quality Standards and Requirements established by the USEPA and State Board. This report provides details as to the source of your water, its contents, and safety. Our water supply comes from the Colorado River via All American Canal. For information regarding specific water quality for your neighborhood or if you have any questions regarding this report, please call or write to the Water Treatment Plant.

Attn: Jose L Saldana
Water System Supervisor
545 Pierce Avenue • Tel: (760) 768-2160
Email: saldanaj@calexico.ca.gov • www.calexico.ca.gov

Why Do We Test Our Water?

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 (1-800-426-479). Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily

indicate that water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water (Both tap 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the (USEPA) and the State Board prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects and guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line at (800) 426-4791.

How Can You Be Involved in Decisions That Affect Your Drinking Water?

Attend City Council meetings, which are held every first and third Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. Meetings are held at the Council Chambers at 608 Heber Avenue, Calexico, CA92231 for meeting agendas, please call (760) 768-2102.

Your Water Sources

The drinking water supplied to the City of Calexico customers is purchased from Imperial Irrigation District (IID). This water is a blend of surface water sources from the Colorado River Via All American Canal. Our water is treated at the Calexico Water Plant and then into our water distribution system. A sanitary survey of the watershed that provides water for the City of Calexico and all Imperial Valley was completed in October 2020. This survey assessed the vulnerability of the Imperial Valley-Colorado River to potential forms of contamination. The survey concluded that the natural flushing of the Colorado River controls at the contamination sources or existing water treatment practices regularly mitigates these potential sources of contamination. The raw 25 MG reservoir provides another means of mitigation because water can be drawn from it when water cannot be taken directly from the All-American Canal- Colorado River. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by Calling Imperial Irrigation District at 760-335-3640.

TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Primary Drinking Water Standards:

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

QUESTIONS ABOUT WATER QUALITY

Who Regulates Drinking Water Quality?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) establishes and enforces national drinking water standards. In California, enforcement of drinking water standards falls under the State Boards. Both agencies set Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for various compounds in water to provide safe drinking water supplies.

What Do the Standards Mean?

Drinking water standards are based on consuming water every day over a lifetime, without any harmful effects. They also take into account exposure to substances found in the air and in the foods we eat. Our drinking water supply is regularly tested for minerals, inorganic and organic compounds, radioactivity, bacteria, and other substances.

Footnotes Abbreviations: **ND** None Detected **NA** Not Applicable **NS** No Standard **Pci/L** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) **Ppb** Parts per billion (ug/L) **Ppm** Parts per million (mg/L)

- (a) **Year monitored:** The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

- (b) **Lead & Copper:** Data is shown in the 90th percentile column. Thirty-four homes were tested. None exceeded the action level. The last lead and copper were done in 2020.

NOTE: The 2021 Water Quality Table provides you with data on the levels of specific constituents detected in the water supply and how these compare to state standards.

The State Board requires this report be distributed to our customers each year. The report is based on requirements supplied by State Board, Division of Drinking Water, as of January 2021.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:	Possible Source:
Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria	Sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
Inorganic compounds such as salts and metals	runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions mining and farming
Organic Contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic	By-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
Pesticides and Herbicides	A variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
Radioactive Contaminants	Naturally - occurring on the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

La Calidad Del Agua Que Usted Toma

Su agua potable continúa teniendo todos las normas o niveles de salud de agua para tomar de la **Agencia de Protección al Medio Ambiente de los Estados Unidos de América (USEPA) y el State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)**. La Planta de Tratamiento de Agua Potable de la Ciudad de Calexico emplea tecnologías de tratamiento vanguardistas y protégé cuidadosamente sus recursos de agua. Este reporte resume los encuentros principales del programa de pruebas de la calidad del agua de la Planta de Tratamiento de Agua del 2021, consistente con las leyes Estatales y Federales y el compromiso de la ciudad de Calexico de informarles a nuestros clientes acerca de su provision de agua local.

El Distrito de Irrigación del Valle Imperial (IID) y la Ciudad de Calexico hicieron pruebas de más de 314 contaminantes para ver como nuestra agua se comparaba a los estandartes estatales y federales de agua potable, dirijase a las tablas de adentro. Únicamente estos contaminantes que tenían niveles detectables son mostrados en la tabla. Al tiempo de las pruebas, toda la información contenida en este reporte ha sido colectada y reportada de acuerdo con los estandartes de la calidad de agua y requisitos establecidos por USEPA y DHS. Este reporte provee detalles como el origen de su agua, sus contenidos y seguridad. Nuestra fuente de agua proviene del Rio Colorado por medio del Canal Americano. Para información referente a una calidad particular del agua para su vecindad o si tiene alguna pregunta referente a este reporte, favor de llamar o escribir a la Planta de Tratamiento de Agua Potable.

Attn: Jose Saldana
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Por Que Probamos Nuestra Agua Potable?

El agua potable, incluye agua de garrafón puede esperarse razonablemente que contenga la mínima pequeña cantidad de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que el agua sea un riesgo para su salud. Las fuentes del agua potable (ambos, de la llave y de garrafón) incluyen rios, lagos, arroyos, estanques, canteras, manantiales y pozos. Al viajar el agua sobre la superficie de la tierra o por de bajo, se disuelve naturalmente produciendo minerales y en algunos casos materiales radioactivos y puede recoger sustancias debido a la presencia de animales o de actividad humana. Para poder asegurar que el agua potable es segura para ser tomada, la Agencia de Protección al Medio Ambiente de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y el Departamento de State Board dictan regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas de agua pública. El Departamento de Salud también ha establecido límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada que provee la misma protección para la salud pública. Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Como personas con cáncer que estan bajo tratamiento de quimo-terapia, personas que hayan recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con HIV-SIDA, o personas con enfermedades del organismo, también personas de la tercera edad e infantes son los más indicados de correr riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben de preguntar sobre el uso del agua con sus médicos. USEPA, Centro de Control de Enfermedades tiene información para prevenir todo tipo de infecciones por contaminantes microbiales, puede ser obtenida llamando a la línea de emergencia de USEPA del Agua Potable al (800) 426-4791.

Como Puede Usted Involucrarse En Decisiones Que Afectan Su Agua Potable?

Asista a las juntas de Regidores, las cuales se llevan a cabo cada primer y tercer Miercoles de cada mes a las 6:30 p.m. Las juntas se llevan a cabo en la Sala de Regidores en 608 Avenida Heber, Calexico, CA 92231, para las agendas de las juntas, favor de llamar al (760) 768-2102.

Este reporte contiene información importante referente a su agua potable. Un asesamiento del agua potable fué conducido por el tratamiento de agua de la Ciudad de Calexico no se detectaron contaminantes en estas fuentes, sin embargo...la mayoría del área de los derrames de agua contiene poca consecuencia en términos de fuentes de contaminantes potenciales. En conjunto la calidad de agua es principalmente una función de las condiciones de la parte de arriba del Rio Colorado de la divisoria de aguas donde originan la mayoría de los derrames de agua.

Sus Fuentes De Agua

El agua potable abastecida a los clientes de la Ciudad de Calexico es comprada del Distrito de Irrigación de Imperial (IID). Esta agua es una mezcla de agua de superficie que origina del Rio Colorado por medio del Canal Todo Americano. Nuestra agua es tratada en la Planta de Agua de Calexico y después en nuestro sistema de distribución de agua. Una encuesta sanitaria de la divisoria de agua que proporciona agua para la Ciudad de Calexico y todo el Valle Imperial fué completada en Octubre 2020. Esta encuesta asesoró la vulnerabilidad del Valle Imperial – Rio Colorado a formas potenciales de contaminación. La encuesta concluyó que el desahogo natural del Rio Colorado controla las fuentes de contaminación o las prácticas de tratamiento de agua en existencia regularmente mitiga estas fuentes potenciales de contaminación. La cantera 25 MG sin refinar proporciona otra manera de mitigar porque agua puede ser sacada de ahí cuando el agua no puede ser tomada directamente del Canal Todo Americano - Rio Colorado.

TERMINOS QUE USTED DEBE SABER

Estandartes Primarios De Agua Potable:

AL (Nivel de Acción Regulatoria): La concentración de un contaminante, el cual si excede, inicia tratamiento u otros requisitos que un sistema de agua debe seguir.

Máximo Nivel de Desinfectante Residual (MRDL): El más alto nivel de contaminante permitido en el agua potable. Existe evidencia convincente de que añadir desinfectante es necesario para el control de contaminantes microbiales.

Meta de Máximo Nivel de Desinfectante Residual (MRDLG): El nivel de un desinfectante de agua potable más abajo del cual no hay ningun desconocido o inesperado riesgo a la salud. MRDLGs no refleja los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar contaminantes microbiales.

MCL (Máximo Nivel De Contaminantes): El nivel más alto de cualquier contaminante que es permitido dentro del agua potable. MCLs Primarios son puestos tan cerca de los PHGs ó MCLGs como es posible economicamente y tecnológicamente. MCLs Secundarios son puestos para proteger el olor, sabor y apariencia del agua potable.

MCLG (Meta y Máximo Nivel De Contaminantes): El nivel más alto de cualquier contaminante que está abajo de los niveles permitidos y que poseen o que es sabido que no hay riesgo de salud. Estos niveles son aprobados por la Agencia de Protección al Medio Ambiente de Estados Unidos.

PHG (Meta De Salud Pública): El nivel de contaminante en el agua potable abajo para el cual no se sabe o se espera un riesgo a la salud. PHGs son puestos por la Agencia de Protección al Medio Ambiente de California.

TT (Técnica de Tratamiento): Un proceso requerido con la intención de reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable.

PREGUNTAS ACERCA DE LA CALIDAD DE AGUA

Quién Regulariza La Calidad De Agua Potable?

La Agencia de Protección al Medio Ambiente de Estados Unidos (USEPA) establece y cumple con los parámetros nacionales de agua potable. En California, el cumplimiento de los parámetros de agua potable es la responsabilidad State Board, División de Agua Potable, ambas agencias deciden los Máximos Niveles de Contaminantes (MCLs) para varios compuestos en el agua para proporcionar provisiones seguras de agua potable.

Que Significan Los Parámetros?

Los parámetros de agua potable son basados en el consumo de agua cada día sobre el transcurso del tiempo de una vida, sin ningún efecto dañino, también tomar en cuenta la exposición a sustancias encontradas en el aire y en los alimentos que comemos. Nuestra provisión de agua potable es regularmente probada por minerales, compuestos inorgánicos y orgánicos, radioactividad, bacteria y otras sustancias

Por Que El Agua Potable A Veces Aparece Turbia?

El sistema de bombeo de nuestros tanques de almacenaje de agua potable puede atrapar burbujas de aire causando que el agua aparezca turbia. El agua potable se aclarará si usted le permite que se asiente hasta que las burbujas de aire se acaben.

Como Puedo Mejorar El Sabor De Mi Agua?

Enfríe un jarro de agua potable por lo menos dos horas para mejorar el sabor. Guarde una provisión en el refrigerador para que todo el tiempo esté lista cuanto tenga sed.

Abreviaciones A Pie De Página: **ND** Ninguno Detectado **NS** No Estándar **Pci/L** Picocuries por litro (una medida de radiación) **Ppb** Partes por billon **Ppm** Partes por millón

(a) **Año Monitoreado:** El Estado nos permite hacer un seguimiento de algunos contaminantes por lo menos de una vez por año porque la concentración de estos contaminantes no cambia frecuentemente.

(c) **Plomo y Cobre:** Los datos son mostrados en la columna del 90vo porcentaje. Treinta y cuatro (34) casas fueron probadas. Ninguna excedió el nivel de acción. El ciclo de prueba de los últimos tres años fué terminado en Agosto 2020.

NOTA: *La Tabla de la Calidad de Agua del 2021 le proporciona información en los niveles de constituyentes específicos detectados en el suministro de agua y como estos se comparan con los estandartes estatales.*

State Board requiere que este reporte sea distribuido a nuestros clientes cada año. Este reporte está basado en los requisitos proporcionados por State Board, División de Agua Potable y Manejo del Ambiente desde Enro 2021.