

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Gateway of the Americas CSA CA 1300018

Report Date: 06/15/2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Colorado River surface water purchased from the Imperial Irrigation District.

Name and General Location of Source(s):

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Watershed Sanitary Survey that included the IID's Alamo Canal and its tributary was completed in March 2026. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Imperial County Division of Environmental Health – Local Primacy Agency at 1221 W. State Street, Suite B, El Centro, CA 92243. Phone: (442) 265-1888.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: **Ricardo Arguellez at (760) 623-2378**

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, 2025, 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 Gateway of Americas CSA a 1499 Gateway Rd. HWY 98 Calexico, Ca. (442)265-1818 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 Gateway of Americas CSA 以获得中文的帮助: 1499 Gateway Rd. HWY 98 Calexico, Ca. (442)265-1818.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Gateway of Americas CSA o tumawag sa 1499 Gateway Rd. HWY 98 Calexico, Ca. (442)265-1818 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 Gateway of Americas CSA tại 1499 Gateway Rd. HWY 98 Calexico, Ca. (442)265-1818 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 [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm 1499 Gateway Rd. HWY 98 Calexico, Ca. (442)265-1818 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)
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
<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 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 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/3/26	20	ND	0	ND - 0.00085	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/3/26	20	0.20	0	ND - 0.40	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)	10/29/26	120	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/29/26	350	N/A	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
Arsenic (As) in (ug/L) AAC Drop 4: South Alamo Canal:	2/26/25	2.1 2.0	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Fluoride (F) in (mg/L) AAC Drop 4: South Alamo Canal:	2/26/25	0.36 0.31	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives that promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (Ba) in (ug/L) AAC Drop 4: South Alamo Canal:	2/26/25	120 110	N/A	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	2025 Quarterly	86.1	41.5 - 86.1	80	N/A	Byproducts of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	2025 Quarterly	46.6	41.2 - 46.6	60	N/A	Byproducts of disinfection
Nitrate as N (NO ₃ -N) in (mg/L) AAC Drop 4: South Alamo Canal:	2/26/25	ND 0.43	N/A	10	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) AAC Drop 4:	2/26/25	ND		10	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
South Alamo Canal:		0.43				

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (Cl) in (mg/l)	10/29/2025	120	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance in (umhos/cm)	10/29/26	120	N/A	500	N/A	A measure of the ability of water to conduct an electrical current; varies with temperature.
Sulfate (SO ₄) in (mg/l)	10/29/2025	280	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids in (mg/l)	10/29/2025	720	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Iron (Fe) in (ug/l)	10/29/25	ND	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Aluminum (Al) in (ug/l) AAC Drop 4:	2/26/25	52	N/A	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
South Alamo Canal:		71				

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Alkalinity (CaCo ₃) in (mg/l)	10/29/2025	160	N/A	N/A	Alkalinity is a measure of the capacity of unfiltered water to neutralize acid.

Bicarbonate (HCO ₃) in (mg/l)	10/29/2025	180	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonate in combination with calcium and magnesium forms carbonate hardness.
pH (lab) in (pH units)	10/29/2025	8.3	N/A	N/A	pH is a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration.
Temp. in (C*)	10/29/2025	18.5	N/A	N/A	
Boron (B) in (ug/l)	10/29/2025	180	N/A	1000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron more than the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Calcium (Ca) in (mg/l)	10/29/2025	91	N/A	N/A	Calcium is naturally present in water. It may dissolve from rocks such as limestone, marble, calcite, dolomite, gypsum, fluorite, and apatite.
Magnesium (Mg) in (mg/l)	10/29/2025	31	N/A	N/A	Magnesium is naturally present in water. It may dissolve from rocks such as limestone, marble, calcite, dolomite, gypsum, fluorite, and apatite.
Potassium (K) in (mg/l)	10/29/2025	5.5	N/A	N/A	Potassium is normally found in drinking-water are generally low and do not pose health concerns.
Vanadium (V) in (Ug/l) AAC Drop 4	02/26/2025	ND	N/A	N/A	Vanadium is a naturally occurring element that is widely distributed in the environment. It is found in many foods, typically in small amounts. You cannot avoid exposure to vanadium. Exposure to the levels of vanadium that are naturally present in food and water are not considered to be harmful.

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: 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. **Gateway of the Americas CSA** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Gateway of the Americas CSA, **Ricardo Arguellez** at **(760) 623-2378** or via email at **Ricardo.AWTS@gmail.com**

INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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
1	TTHM above MCL	once	Coagulation and chlorine dosages were adjusted, monitoring frequency was increased, and treated water residence time in the finished water tank was reduced.	Some people may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

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

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

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
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 ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	ALTERNATIVE FILTRATION TECHNOLOGY PV-150 & PV-105
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 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.50 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.29

Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0
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(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
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct **0** Level 1 assessment(s). **0** Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **zero** corrective actions and we completed **zero** of these actions.

During the past year **0** Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. **0** Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take **zero** corrective actions, and we completed **zero** of these actions.

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

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. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were **not** required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take **0** corrective actions and we completed **0** of these actions.