2025 Consumer Confidence Report

McCabe Union School District

Water System Information

Water System Name: McCabe Union School District

Report Date: _June 22nd_, 2026 (to be distributed to consumers by July 1, 2026)

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): IID Eucalyptus Canal (primary intake), located approximately 1/4 mile west of Corfman School; and IID Central Main canal (auxiliary use only), located approximately 200 ft. east of McCabe School.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment of IID's Eucalyptus and Central Main canals was completed on 10/17/2024. 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 assessment is available by contacting the water system at the number below.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: District board meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM.

For More Information, Contact: Mary Monson, Superintendent — Phone: (760) 335-5200

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 con McCabe Union School District al (760) 335-5200 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。请联系 McCabe Union School District 以获得中文帮助：(760) 335-5200。

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa McCabe Union School District o tumawag sa (760) 335-5200 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 McCabe Union School District tại (760) 335-5200 để được hỗ trợ bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau McCabe Union School District ntawm (760) 335-5200 rau kev pab.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	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.

Term	Definition
Level 2 Assessment	A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant 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. 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 EPA.
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 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
E. coli	(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 an E. coli-positive routine sample, or system fails to analyze a 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. Values shown are from the most recent lead and copper monitoring (September 16, 2024); update if a 2025 sample set is available.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/16/2024	10	0.001	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/16/2024	10	0.11	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)	10/29/25	120	—	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/29/25	330	—	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, 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
Aluminum (ppb)	02/26, 04/24, 07/24, 10/29/25	390	160–470	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	02/26/25	2.4	2.3–2.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	02/26/25	115	110–120	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	02/26/25	ND	—	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/26, 10/29/25	0.35	0.32–0.43	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	02/26/25	0.42	—	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	10/29/25	4.9	—	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	10/29/25	2.9	—	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024 (treated water)	35	20–50	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2022 (treated water)	26	22–30	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Note: TTHMs and HAA5 are disinfection byproducts measured in the treated/distribution-system water, not in the IID source water (source-water TTHM was ND in 2025). The values shown are the most recent available results from the District's distribution-system monitoring and should be updated with any 2025 results.

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
Apparent Color (Color Units)	10/29/25	15	—	15	—	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (TON)	10/29/25	1	—	3	—	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm)	10/29/25	130	—	500	—	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	02/26, 04/24, 07/24, 10/29/25	320	160–440	300	—	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	10/29/25	1200	—	1600	—	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	10/29/25	290	—	500	—	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Filterable Residue (TDS) (ppm)	10/29/25	680	—	1000	—	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Note: Source-water (untreated canal) iron averaged 320 ppb across 2025 sampling, with individual results ranging 160–440 ppb — above the 300 ppb secondary MCL at some sample points. Iron is reduced by the District's filtration treatment. The District should confirm with its DWFOB District Office whether finished-water iron values are available and whether a secondary-MCL note (Table 7) is warranted.

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 (ppb)	10/29/25	150	—	1000	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ppb)	02/26/25	3.5	3.1–3.8	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (ppm)	10/29/25	160	—	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Bicarbonate (HCO3) (ppm)	10/29/25	180	—	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	10/29/25	84	—	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	10/29/25	30	—	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	10/29/25	5.5	—	None	Erosion of natural deposits

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/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. McCabe Union School District 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 McCabe Union School District at (760) 335-5200. 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.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and Cryptosporidium: None required. In 2025, nitrate (as N) was detected at 0.42 mg/L (below the 5 mg/L threshold), arsenic was detected at 2.4 µg/L (below the 5 µg/L threshold), lead did not exceed the action level, and radon and Cryptosporidium were not detected/not monitored. Therefore no additional special language is triggered.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): No E. coli was detected in the distribution system during 2025, and the water system was not in violation of the E. coli MCL.

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

Table 7. Violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	There were no violations of a primary or secondary drinking water standard (MCL, MRDL, TT, AL) or of any monitoring and reporting requirement during 2025.	—	—	—

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

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

Not applicable. McCabe Union School District is supplied by surface water (Colorado River water purchased from IID) and does not use a groundwater source.

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

Microbiological Contaminants	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
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: Not applicable — surface water system.

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: Not applicable.

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None / N/A	Not applicable — surface water system.	—	—	—

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-50 package plant.
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 at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	___100_____ %
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	___0.25___ 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.

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	There were no surface water treatment technique violations during 2025.	—	—	—

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Not applicable at this time. The water system did not operate under a variance or exemption during 2025.

Summary Information for 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.

We are pleased to report that McCabe Union School District met all bacteriological monitoring requirements and did not experience any related MCL violations during the 2025 reporting period. No Level 1 or Level 2 assessments were required at this time.