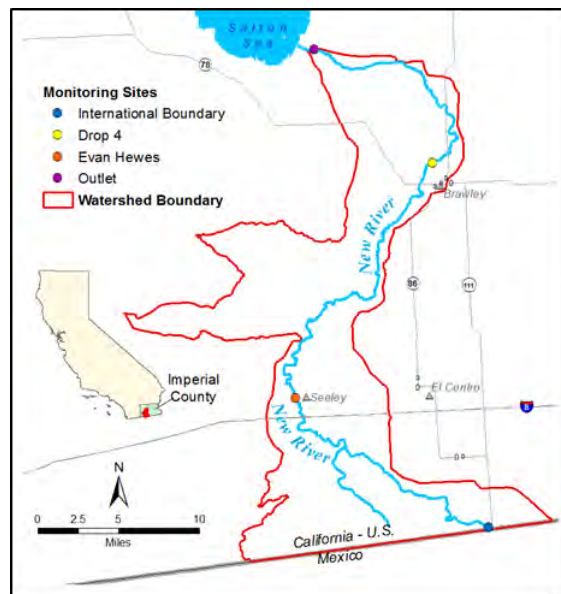


Water Quality Report Card		Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon in New River	
Regional Water Board:	Colorado River Basin, Region 7	STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving
Beneficial Uses Affected:	WARM, WILD, RARE, REC-1, REC-2		<input type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive
Implemented Through:	Regional Board Resolution , Agricultural Conditional Waiver		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement Needed
Effective Date:	September 19, 2013 (Resolution)	Pollutant Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Point Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonpoint Source <input type="checkbox"/> Legacy
Attainment Date:	December 2018	Pollutant Source:	Irrigated Crop Production

Water Quality Improvement Strategy

The New River originates about 20 miles south of the International Boundary, in the Mexicali Valley, Mexico, and flows north into the United States to its terminus at the Salton Sea in Imperial County, California. Dominated by discharges from Imperial Valley agriculture, and Mexico's agriculture and industry, the New River exceeds water quality standards (WQS) for chlorpyrifos and diazinon, and was placed on the 303(d) List as impaired for both pesticides. To address the impairment, the Regional Water Board adopted a [resolution](#) in September 2013 certifying revisions to the [Imperial County Farm Bureau's](#) (ICFB) existing [Voluntary TMDL Compliance Program](#). The revisions promote implementation of management practices (such as land leveling and irrigation water management), and require reporting to the Regional Water Board on actions to control chlorpyrifos and diazinon. The Regional Water Board has deemed that the revised pesticides management practices are adequate for addressing the chlorpyrifos and diazinon impairments. In January 2015, the Regional Water Board adopted an [agricultural conditional waiver](#) and is implementing requirements for management practices and pesticide monitoring. The Regional Water Board recently revised the numeric evaluation guidelines (targets) for chlorpyrifos and diazinon in the New River, to reflect current research, from 25 ng/L to 14 ng/L for chlorpyrifos and from 160 ng/L to 100 ng/L for diazinon.

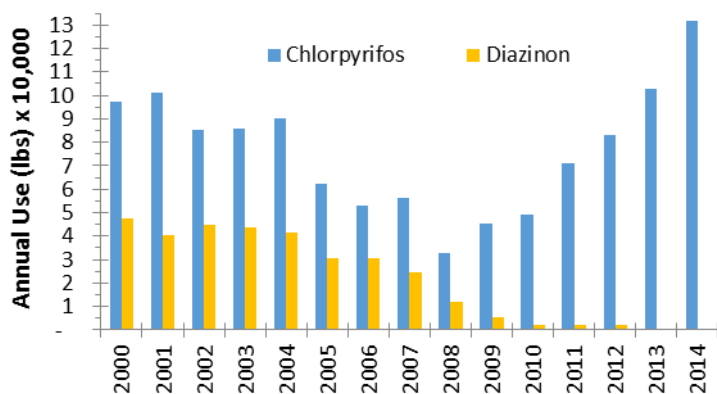
New River Watershed



Water Quality Outcomes

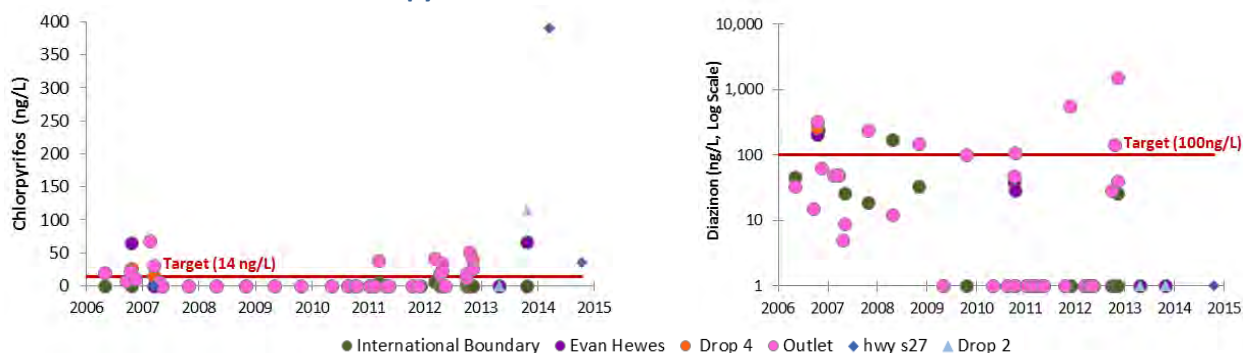
- Water quality monitoring data demonstrate that chlorpyrifos concentrations consistently exceed WQS at all monitoring sites except at the International Boundary.
- Increase in chlorpyrifos use in Imperial County in recent years is reflected in the increased concentrations in the New River.
- In 2013 and 2014 diazinon concentrations met WQS. However, the data were not collected at the site "Outlet" where diazinon concentrations were greater prior to 2013.
- Currently, the Regional Water Board is implementing an agricultural conditional waiver, which requires dischargers in the Imperial Valley to monitor for all agricultural water quality constituents of concern in the New River, including these two pesticides, and to implement management practices.
- The Imperial Irrigation District will start monitoring chlorpyrifos and diazinon in the New River and agricultural drains in mid-2016.
- The Regional Water Board will review the ICFB monitoring data and determine if significant progress has been made prior to the 2013 resolution's expiration in December 2018.

Annual Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon Use in Imperial County^a



^a [CA Department of Pesticide Regulation data](#) for Imperial County (includes New River and Alamo River watersheds).

Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon in New River^{bc}



^b Monitoring data are available on [CEDEN](#) and [CA Department of Pesticide Regulation websites](#).

^c Non-detects are represented as 0 (zero) on the chlorpyrifos graph. Non-detects are represented as 1 (one) on the diazinon graph with log scale.