City of El Centro

2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Water System Name: City of El Centro **Report Date: May 1, 2019**

We test the drinking water quality for many constitutents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of Water Source: Surface Water
Name and general location of water source: Central Main Canal

For more information contact: Rodolfo Nunez, Water Plant Chief Phone: 760-886-1129

We are pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. Our water source is the Colorado River via the All American Canal and facilities of the Imperial Irrigation District. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and service we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treament process and protect our water resource. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about your water utility or this report, please contact **Rodolfo Nunez**, Water Treatment Facility Supervisor at (760) 337-4575. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more about your City services, you are welcome to attend any of regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of the month at the El Centro Council Chambers located at 1275 Main St., El Centro, California.

In this report you will find many unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million compares to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - One part per billion compares to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000.000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - One part per trillion compares to one minute in two million years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelemetric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is barely noticeable to an average person.

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCGL's allow for a margin of safety.

Public Health Goal (PHG) - PHG is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs economically or technically feasible using the best available technology. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

ND - Not detectable at testing level.

NL - Notification Level

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (SDWS) - Secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water.

Treatment Technique (TT) - Treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The United Stated Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has determined that your was IS SAFE at these levels.

City of El Centro receives two sources of water from the Central Main Canal. The levels detected in the tables below, for example for Barium reported as 140/130, are the levels of contaminants detected at each of the two sources. The first level detected derives from Dhalia 18A lateral and the second derives from South Date 20B.

Chemical/Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Barium	7/18/2019	110/100	N/A	ug/L	1000	2	N/A	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic (As)	7/18/2019	2.7/2.5	N/A	ug/l	10	0.004	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (ug/L)	4 quarterly samples in 2019	284/128.3	170-710	ug/L	1000	600	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride(F)	7/18/2019	.39/.37	N/A	mg/L	2	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS/TREATED WATER								
Contaminant	**Sample Date**	**Avg. Level Detected**	**Range**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**PHG**	**MCLG**	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2019	1	1-1.1	ppm	4	4		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes	2019	60 (Highest LRAA)	94.2 - 31.1	ppb	80	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	2019	19 (Highest LRAA)	26.5 - 7.6	ppb	60	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological Contaminants	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	-	-	-	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	5% positive for the month	0	-	-	-	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 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 samples or system fails to analyse total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

TABLE -2- DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical/Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Aluminum	4 quarterly samples in 2019	284/128.3	170-710	ug/L	200	600	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits;
Apparent Color	7/18/2019	20/10	N/A	Color Units	15	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring - organic metals
Odor Threshold	7/18/2019	3/2	N/A	TON	3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring - organic metals
Turbidity	7/18/2019	10/3.8	N/A	NTU	5	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff
Manganese	7/18/2019	ND/ND	N/A	ppb	50	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (Cl)	7/18/2019	99/95	N/A	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	7/18/2019	980/970	N/A	umhos/cm	1600	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Fluoride(F)	7/18/2019	.39/.37	N/A	mg/L	2	N/A	N/A	teeth' discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sulfate (S04)	7/18/2019	250/250	N/A	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial influence
Total Filterable Residue (TDS)	7/18/2019	650/640	N/A	mg/L	1000	N/A	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural
Zinc	7/18/2019	63/89	N/A	ug/l	5000	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;industrial wastes
Iron	4 quarterly samples in 2019	253/82	190-630	ug/L	300	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE - 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS / OTHER PARAMETERS'

Chemical/Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Boron	7/18/2019	180/180	N/A	ug/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural
Magnesium	7/18/2019	26/25	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits;
Potassium	7/18/2019	4.8/4.8	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits;
Sodium	7/18/2019	100/100	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Calcium	7/18/2019	77/76	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
pH (lab)	7/18/2019	8.4/8.3	N/A	Ph units	N/A	N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	7/18/2019	140/140	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	7/18/2019	7/5.7	N/A	ug/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Biocarbonate (HC03)	7/18/2019	180/170	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Hardness, Total (as CaC03)	7/18/2019	300/290	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE - 4 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES:

Treatment Technique		Dual Media						
Type of approved filtration technology used								*Rapid Gravity Dual Media Filters*
Turbidity Performance Standard (that must be met through the water treatment process)					Turbidity of the Filtered water must: Be less than or equal to .3 in 95% of measurements in a month.			
					Level Found	MCL		
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity					100%	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU		
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year					0.06	TT = 1 NTU		
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements					0			

TABLE - 5 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING LEAD AND COPPER IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant	Date	Samples Collected	90th Percent-ile Level Det.	Number of sites above AL	Unit of Measure	Action Level	PHG	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	7/12/2018	31	0.06	0	ppm	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	7/12/2018	31	ND	0	ppb	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

The City performed lead testing at 12 schools within the El Centro Elementary School district, results are available at the school district.
Above in the column entitled Level detected the number on the left is from the left is from the Dhalia canal, and the number of the right is the South Date canal.

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 storm water run off, 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 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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1,2,3,4, & 5 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constitutents. 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 a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data , though representatives of the water quality, are more than a year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked for your information.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the

presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effect can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants and drinking water than the general population. Innumo 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate mean to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. El Centro Water 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 to take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.