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 - December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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.

- **Nephelometric 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.

- **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. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

- **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 States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has determined that your water was 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 1BA lateral and the second derives from South Date

**Table 1**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical/Constituent</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Likely source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>7/18/2019</td>
<td>110/100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Discharges of oil-drilling wastes from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water Use/Contaminants**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chemical/Constituent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Arsenic (as)</td>
<td>7/18/2019</td>
<td>2.1/2.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aluminum (ug/L)</td>
<td>4 quarterly samples in 2019</td>
<td>284/128.3</td>
<td>170-710</td>
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<td>Fluoride [F]</td>
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**Disinfection Byproducts/Treated Water**

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<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Avg. Level Detected</th>
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<td>Highest No. detections</td>
<td>No. of months in violation</td>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Typical Source of Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliforms (state Total Coliform Rule)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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**Typical Source of Contaminants**

- Arsenic and repeat samples are total coliform positive and other a coliform-positive or system fail to take repeat samples following 1 coliform positive routine samples or system fail to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for 5 col.

**Tables 2, 3, 4, & 5**

**Table 2 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

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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 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means 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.