

City of El Centro
2016 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Water System Name: City of El Centro

Report Date: May 4, 2017

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, 2016 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo 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: Hector Munoz, Water Plant Supervisor Phone: 760-604-6562

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 with safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment 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 **Hector Muñoz**, 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 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. MCLGs 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 or MCLG's as is economically or technologically 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. 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 IS SAFE at these levels.

TABLE - 1- DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical/Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	10/31/2016	13	N/A	pCi/L	15	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	11/3/2016	130	N/A	ug/L	1000	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits;

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
Apparent Color	10/28/2016	10	N/A	Color Units	15	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring - organic metals
Odor Threshold	10/28/2016	1	N/A	TON	3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring - organic metals
Turbidity	10/28/2016	7.2	N/A	NTU	5	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	11/1/2016	150	N/A	ppm		N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Biocarbonate (HCO3)	11/1/2016	180	N/A	ppm		N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Chloride (Cl)	10/28/2016	110	N/A	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	11/1/2016	1100	N/A	umhos/cm	1600	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Fluoride(F)	10/28/2016	0.38	N/A	mg/L	2	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth' discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Ph (lab)	10/28/2016	8.3	6.5-8.5	Ph units		N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Sulfate (SO4)	10/28/2016	270	N/A	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial influence
Total Filterable Residue (TDS)	11/2/2016	690	N/A	mg/L	1000	N/A	N/A	
Aluminum	11/3/2016	150	N/A	ug/L	200	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits;
Iron	11/3/2016	190	N/A	ug/L	300	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE - 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical/Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Boron	11/3/2016	180	N/A	ug/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural
Magnesium	11/3/2016	30	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits;
Potassium	11/3/2016	5.3	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits;
Sodium	11/7/2016	120	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Calcium	11/3/2016	82	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Vanadium	11/11/2016	3.6	N/A					

TABLE - 4 - ANION / CATION BALANCE

Chemical/Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	10/28/2016	120	N/A	mg/L				Salt present in the water is generally naturally occurring
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	10/28/2016	330	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
Total Anions	11/7/2016	11.7	N/A	meq/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion from natural deposits
Total Cations	11/7/2016	11.9	N/A	meq/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion from natural deposits
% difference	11/7/2016	2	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	

TABLE - 5- RADIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS

Gross Alpha Counting Error	10/31/2016	3.7	N/A	pCi/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Min Det Activity	10/31/2016	2.8	N/A	pCi/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	11/2/2016	3.2	N/A	pCi/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE - 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES:

Treatment Technique	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
(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.
								2 - Not to exceed .5 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
								3 - Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity								
Performance Standard No. 1.					100%			
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year					0.07			
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements					0			
Contaminant	Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Det.	Number of	Unit of Measure	Action Level	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	31	0.054	0	ppm	1.3	0.3	Secondary Standard	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
8/14/2015								
Lead	31	ND	0	ppb	15	0.2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
8/14/2015								

TABLE - 7 - ORGANIC CHEMICALS CONSTITUENTS

Total	None	63	39.6-77.1	ppb Highest LRAA	80	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water
Trihalomethanes								chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	None	27	13.1-33	ppb Highest LRAA	60	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water

TABLE - 8 - DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG				Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0		0				Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0		0				Human and animal fecal waste

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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *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 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,& 8 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. 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>.