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, 2024 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. Par más información, favor de comunicarse con **Rodolfo Nunez, *Jefe de la Planta de Agua*** al (760) 337-4575 o visite la **Planta de Agua** en **1101 Danenberg Dr, El Centro, CA.**

The City of El Centro is committed to providing a reliable supply of safe, clean water to our customers, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year. As water quality regulations have become more stringent, we have added or adjusted treatment to confirm that the water we deliver continues to meet or surpass all standards—because protecting our customers' health and safety is our highest priority.

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 PLEASED TO CONFIRM THAT WE MET EVERY FEDERAL AND STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARD LAST YEAR

We encourage you to read this year's water quality report, as it details any constituents detected in your water supply in 2024 and shows how your water compares to federal and state standards. It also provides information on hot topics and steps we take to protect your health and safety.

If you have any questions about your water utility or this report, please contact Rodolfo Nunez, Water Treatment Plant Chief 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 the 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.

Water source and possible contaminants.

Our water source is the Colorado River via the All American Canal and facilities of the Imperial Irrigation District (IID) such as the Central Main Canal. The City of El Centro receives two sources of water from the Central Main Canal. The levels detected in the tables, for example for Barium reported as 120/120, are the levels of contaminants detected at each of the two sources. The first level detected derives from South Date 20B lateral and the second derives from Dhalia. Source water testing is conducted by IID, the full results are available on their website at https://www.iid.com/water/water-supply/water-quality

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. Prior to entering the distribution system, source water with constituents over maximum contaminant levels is treated to reduce levels to meet standards set by public health experts.

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 storm water run off, 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 amount 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 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. Immunocompromised 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.

The State of California required that all public schools built before 2010 test for lead in their drinking water by July 1, 2019. We are committed to supporting our school districts' efforts to protect students and ensure that the drinking water at their school sites are below regulatory limits. We work with all school districts in our service area by providing lead testing upon request. This past year, we did not receive lead testing requests from the school districts.

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 **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Table 1 • Inorganic Contaminants

Chemical/Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Chromium (Ba)	2024	ND/ND	4 quarters	ug/L	50	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Barium	10/17/2024	120/120	N/A	ug/L	1000	2	N/A	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (As)	10/17/2024	2.2/2.4	N/A	ug/L	10	0.004	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (ug/L)	10/17/2024	70/62	N/A	ug/L	1000	600	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride(F)	10/17/2024	.36/.31	N/A	mg/L	2	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Table 2 • Disinfection Byproducts/Treated Water

Contaminant	Sample Date	Avg. Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2024	1.7	1.6-1.7	ppm	4	4		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes	2024	62 (Highest LRAA)	40.6 - 70.7	ppb	80	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	2024	29 (Highest LRAA)	15.6 - 43.1	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 analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

Table 3 • 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	2024	70/62	69-420	ug/L	200	600	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits;
Apparent Color	2/25/2021	25/10	N/A	Color Units	15	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring - organic metals
Odor Threshold	2/25/2021	1/1	N/A	TON	3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring - organic metals
Turbidity	2/25/2021	44/11	N/A	NTU	5	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff
Manganese	10/17/2024	ND/ND	N/A	ppb	50	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (Cl)	2/25/2021	120/100	N/A	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2/25/2021	1100/1000	N/A	umhos/cm	1600	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Fluoride(F)	10/17/2024	.36/.31	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.
Sulfate (S04)	2/25/2021	260/240	N/A	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial influence
Total Filterable Residue (TDS)	2/25/2021	710/660	N/A	mg/L	1000	N/A	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural
Zinc	2/25/2021	ND/ND	N/A	ug/l	5000	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;industrial wastes
Iron	2024	ND/ND	ND-1600	ug/L	300	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.

Table 4 • Detection Of Unregulated Contaminants / Other Parameters

Chemical/Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Boron	2/25/2021	170/180	N/A	ug/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural
Magnesium	2/25/2021	32/31	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits;
Potassium	2/25/2021	5.3/5.5	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits;
Sodium	2/25/2021	120/120	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Calcium	2/25/2021	84/88	N/A	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
pH (lab)	2/25/2021	7.7/8.4	N/A	Ph units	N/A	N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	2/25/2021	140/150	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	10/17/2024	ND/ND	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.
Carbonate (co3)	2/25/2021	ND/ND	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Biocarbonate (HC03)	2/25/2021	180/180	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Generally found in surface water.
Hardness, Total (as CaC03)	2/25/2021	340/350	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

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Table 5 • Sampling Results Showing Treatment Of Surface Water Sources

Turbidity -combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Level Found	TT Violation?
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year (NTU)	1 NTU	0.04	No
Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No

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 0.3 in 95% of measurements in a month.

Table 6 • Sampling Results Showing Lead And Copper In The Distribution System

Contaminant	Date	Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Det.	Number of sites above AL	Unit of Measure	Action Level	PHG	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	10/1/2024	30	ND	0	ppm	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	10/1/2024	30	ND	0	ppb	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits