2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro

Report Date: May 29, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Colorado River Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) supplies NAF El Centro with raw water via the All-American Canal and Central Main Canal, through the Elder Canal - Gate 104b.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: NAF El Centro regularly inspects the source water to ensure the raw water coming into the treatment plant continues to be safe. The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) conducted a Watershed Sanitary Survey in 2022. A copy of this survey may be obtained by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board-Division Water, 1350 Front Street, Rm 2050, San Diego, CA 92101 at (619) 525-4169.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: For additional information about your water quality or any scheduled meetings for public participation, contact Mr. Joao Garza, Water Program Manager at (760) 339-2532.

For More Information, Contact: Ruth A Erro at 760-339-2317

About This Report

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.

Importance of This Report Statement in Four Non-English Languages (Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Favor de comunicarse NAF El Centro a 1605 3rd St. Building 504, El Centro, CA 92243 o 760-339-2532 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa NAF El Centro a 1605 3rd St. Building 504, El Centro, CA 92243 or 760-339-2532.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ NAF El Centro a 1605 3rd St. Building 504, El Centro, CA 92243 or 760-339-2532.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System’s Name] ntawm NAF El Centro a 1605 3rd St. Building 504, El Centro, CA 92243 or 760-339-2532.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	The required process is intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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, which 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 2A, 2B, 3, 4, 4A, 4B, 5, 6, and 7 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(2024) [0]	[0]	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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 sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Lead in drinking water: 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. NAF El Centro is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and even though drinking water may meet Federal, State, and Local standards, a facility may still encounter elevated levels of lead at the water outlets due to lead in plumbing materials and water use patterns. 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. Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you have questions about your water, please contact PWD Environmental at 831-656-2841. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory

As part of the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRRs) published on December 16, 2021, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient, non-community (NTNC) water systems develop an inventory of all service line connections, including both system-owned and customer-owned connections. The inventory must identify the potential presence of lead within each service line connection. A service line is defined as a pipe or tubing connecting a water main to an individual water meter or service connection and does not include fittings. NAF El Centro is a CWS, permitted under Water System Number CA1310700 and is supplied by the Imperial Irrigation Water District. The applicable regulatory agency for submittal is the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Of the 306 total facilities at NAF El Centro, 224 have consumptive use service connections. Some facilities have more than one service connection, resulting in a total of 417 service lines. No service lines were found to be composed of lead.

Table 2. Service Line Connection Material Summary

Service Line Material	Number of Service Lines
Lead	0
Galvanized	295
Non-Lead – Copper	33
Non-Lead – Plastic	46
Non-Lead – Other	43
Unknown	0
Total	**417**

Table 2A. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	June 2024	10	0.0021	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	June 2024	10	0.0529	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead and Copper monitoring is conducted on a triennial basis, as outlined in the NAF El Centro sampling requirements.

Lead in Drinking Water in Priority Areas

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. NAFEC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

What about at the Child Development Centers (CDC) and Youth Centers (YC)?
In late 2024, the U.S. EPA promulgated new rules requiring community water systems to implement a testing program for lead in drinking water at elementary schools and childcare centers served by the system by 2027. However, since 2014, Navy policy, OPNAV M-5090.1 has required the Lead in Drinking Water Priority Areas (LIPA) testing program be conducted in the best interest of all staff and families served by the distribution system. This sampling is conducted every five years at all drinking water fixtures and annually where certain

plumbing modifications were performed. In 2024, NAFEC Environmental personnel conducted sampling at our CDC and YC Facilities. Sampling occurred at drinking water fountains and outlets where children and staff have the potential for consumption and cooking. Testing results are available from the Commander Navy Region Southwest website at:
https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/om/environmental_support/water_quality_information.html

Table 2B. Sampling Results for Lead in Priority Areas (LIPA)

Lead	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL (ppb)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	June 2024	32	ND	0	10	Plumbing inside buildings includes lead service lines, fittings, solder, water fountains/coolers, or water faucets.

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	11/13/2024	110	100 - 110	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/13/2024	292	280 - 300	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (mg/L)	11/13/2024	0.144 mg/L	0 – 1.1	1 mg/L	0.60	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment sources
Fluoride (mg/L)	11/13/2024	0.27 mg/L	0.22 - 0.31	2 mg/L	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic (mg/L)	11/13/2024	0.0034 mg/L	0.002 - 0.0022	0.010 mg/L	0.000004	Erosion from natural deposits, runoff from glass & electronic waste.

Table 4A-Stage 1 Site 3 Monitoring Trihalomethanes/Haloacetic Acids (TTHM/HAA5)

Contaminant	1st QTR 2024	2nd QTR 2024	3rd QTR 2024	4th QTR 2024	MCL (MRDL)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	28.0	53.0	22.0	37.0	80.0 ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM LRAA (running Avg.)	38.0	36.0	33.0	35.0	80.0 ug/L	
HAA5 (ppb)	5.3	8.3	2.4	6.9	60.0 ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 LRAA (running Avg.)	4	5	5	6	60.0 ug/L	

Table 4B-Stage 2 Site 3 Monitoring Trihalomethanes/Haloacetic Acids (TTHM/HAA5)

Contaminant	MCL	Sample Date	Average (Highest LRAA)	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM Building 504	80.0	4 Quarters in 2024	38.0	22 – 53	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Building 504	60.0	4 Quarters in 2024	6	4 - 6	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron	11/13/2024	0.0381 mg/L	0 – 0.28	0.3 mg/L	N/A	Erosion from natural deposits; corrosion of iron or steel casing or water pipes.
Manganese	11/13/2024	0.0024 mg/L	0 – 0.027	0.05 mg/L	N/A	Erosion from natural deposits; found naturally in groundwater.
Chloride	11/13/2024	123 mg/L	120 - 130	500 mg/L	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate	11/13/2024	286 mg/L	260 - 310	500 mg/L	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	11/13/2024	684 mg/L	640 – 710	1000 mg/L	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; nature of piping or hardware used to convey the water/plumbing.
Specific Conduct. Aggregate	11/13/2024	1126 umhos/cm	1100 - 1200	1600 umhos /cm	N/A	Dissolved salts and other inorganic chemicals compounds, negatively or positively charged when dissolved in water.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants – None to report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional Special Language for Arsenic: NAF El Centro met federal and state standards for arsenic; all 19 collected samples resulted below the MCL. The U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbial (total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement – None to report.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 7. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique	Dual-Media / Conventional Filters
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)]	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.180
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT - None

Sincerely,

R. R. Carstens
Captain, U.S Navy
Commanding Officer
Naval Air Facility El Centro