



CITY OF INGLEWOOD 2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on tap water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is

tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.



Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from 2 sources: Groundwater and surface water. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells. We also use Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) surface water from both the Colorado River and the State Water Project

in northern California. These water sources supply your tap water. The quality of our groundwater and MWD's surface water supplies is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on

the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Department of Public

Health (Department) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more

stringent than the Federal ones. There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulated substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water. Public Health

Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are non-enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risk.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap 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, including 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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application, 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, 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain

contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- USEPA's drinking water web site at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>
- California's drinking water program website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

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. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

MWD completed an assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

The City of Inglewood conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to airport maintenance/fueling areas, historic waste dumps/landfills, injection wells/dry wells/sumps, landfills/dumps, and confirmed leaking underground storage tanks. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting the Utilities Department at (310) 412-5333.

How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

City Council Meetings take place at 1 W Manchester Blvd, Council Chambers, Inglewood, CA 90302 every Tuesday at 6:30 pm.

How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Louis Atwell, Public Works Director at 310-412-5333.

California's Drought Emergency is Over, but....

The outlook for the State's water future is uncertain. While the drought emergency has been declared over, many of the restrictions on water use remain in place, and with the unpredictable weather patterns, California could end up back in a new drought as soon as next year. Water conservation is a way of life for southern California. You can continue to help conserve water with these no-cost and low-cost ideas:

- Install aerators on the kitchen faucet to reduce flows to less than 1 gallon per minute.
- Wash your fruits and vegetables in a pan of water instead of running water from the tap.
- Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.
- Don't use running water to thaw food. Defrost food in the refrigerator.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap.
- Turn water off when brushing teeth or shaving. Save up to 10 gallons a Day

- Test your toilet for leaks at least once a year. Take advantage of high-efficiency toilet rebates. Save up to 19 gal per person per day.
- Take five-minute showers instead of 10 minute showers. Turn off the water while washing your hair. Install a low flow showerhead.
- Use the washing machine for full loads only.
- Use a broom to clean driveways, sidewalks and patios.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation, keep the soil cool, and prevent weeds. Save: 20-30 gallons/each time you water/1,000 sq. ft.
- Water early in the morning or later in the evening when temperatures are cooler. Save: 25 gallons/each time you water

More water conservation tips and information at:

<http://saveourwater.com/>

Don't forget to visit Inglewood's website at: <http://cityofinglewood.org> !

INGLEWOOD 2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Only detected results are shown, and are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations

SUBSTANCES MONITORED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER		MCL		MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			

INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum (µg/L)	2.2	ND-6.7	76	ND-310	1,000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Barium (µg/L)	45	ND-110	78	ND-118	1,000	2,000	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.29	0.26-0.32	0.70	0.40-0.90	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/L as N)	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion

RADIOLOGICAL							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	ND	ND-4.3	ND	ND-3	15	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	ND	ND	ND	ND-1	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER		
HIGHEST % POSITIVE IN A MONTH	RANGE % POSITIVE	MCL (STATE/FEDERAL)	MCLG or PHG (a)			

MICROBIALS						
Total Coliform Bacteria	2%	ND-2	5% of Monthly Samples/TT	0%	Naturally present in the environment	
E.Coli Bacteria	0%	ND	1 out of 2 consecutive Total Coliform samples/TT	0%	Human and animal fecal waste	
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	0	0		

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
DISINFECTION RESIDUAL	AVERAGE	RANGE	MRDL	MRDLG		

Chlorine/chloramine	1.3	0.2-2.3	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
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DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (b)	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/L)	69	11-69	80	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	21	1.6-22	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (µg/L)	4.1	ND-10	10	0.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
INORGANICS	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)		

Fluoride (mg/L)	0.7	0.4-0.9	2	1	Added to help prevent dental cavities in consumers.	
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DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
LEAD AND COPPER AT THE TAP	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE AL	AL	MCLG or PHG (a)		
Copper (mg/L)	0.17 (c)	0	1.3 AL	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (µg/L)	ND (c)	0	15 AL	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges	

SUBSTANCES MONITORED AT THE SOURCE FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

CONSTITUENT	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Corrosivity	13	12-13	12	12-13	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/L) (d)	2.2	ND-6.7	76	ND-310	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/L)	94	36-180	82	54-97	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	9.3	3-15	ND	ND-1	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	806	590-1100	765	428-1010	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Iron (µg/L)	ND	ND-22	ND	ND	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	ND	ND-10	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	20	0.69-56	152	43-236	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	460	330-630	468	239-639	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.71	0-1.5	ND	ND	5	-	Soil runoff

SUBSTANCES MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

CONSTITUENT	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	ND	ND	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.04	ND-0.72	5	-	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST

CONSTITUENT	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		Notification Level or PHG (a)
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	240	200-280	97	68-117	-
Boron (µg/L)	NA	NA	133	130-140	1,000
Calcium (mg/L)	61	40-96	47	19-69	-
Magnesium (mg/L)	19	13.4-26	19	9.5-26	-
pH (standard unit)	7.8	7.8-7.9	8.2	8.1-8.5	-
Potassium (mg/L)	7	6.4-7.4	3.8	2.4-5.0	-
Sodium (mg/L)	66	58-72	79	45-103	-
Total Hardness (mg/L)	232	155-350	194	84-274	-

FOOTNOTES

(a) Advisory Levels include: California Public Health Goals (PHGs) and Notification Levels (NLs); and Federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals (MRDLGs).
 (b) Location Running Annual Average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance
 (c) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
 (d) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.

SUBSTANCES FOUND UNDER EPA UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

CONSTITUENT	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		Notification Level or PHG (a)
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Chlorate (µg/L)	NA	NA	30	29-32	800
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NA	NA	ND	ND-2.2	10

ABBREVIATIONS

<p>mg/L = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)</p> <p>µg/L = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)</p> <p>ng/L = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)</p> <p>pCi/l = picoCuries per liter</p>	<p>NTU = nephelometric turbidity units</p> <p>umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter</p> <p>ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit</p> <p>NA = constituent not analyzed during this reporting period</p>
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DEFINITIONS

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant added 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 disinfectant added for water treatment 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.

Notification Level (NL): Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply. The level at which DDW recommends removal of a drinking water source from service is called the "response level."

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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