



CITY OF INGLEWOOD 2019 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 2019 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 (b)							
Aluminum (µg/L)	6.7	ND-19	101	ND-290	1,000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Barium (µg/L)	42	ND-110	ND	ND	1,000	2,000	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.27	0.24-0.32	0.70	0.10-0.90	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nickel (µg/L)	ND	ND-0.83	ND	ND	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (mg/L as N)	ND	ND	0.5	0.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion

RADIOLOGICAL (c)							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	ND	ND-4.3	ND	ND-3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	ND	ND	ND	ND-1	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MCL (STATE/FEDERAL)	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	HIGHEST % POSITIVE IN A MONTH	RANGE % POSITIVE			
Total Coliform Bacteria	1%	ND-1	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	

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MRDL	MRDLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Chlorine/chloramine Residual (mg/ as CL ₂)	1.2	0.3-4.0	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (d)	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/L)	56	21-68	80	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	13	1.5-13	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (µg/L) (e)	5.6	ND-8.4	10	0.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection

INORGANICS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Fluoride (mg/L) (e)	0.7	0.1-0.9	2	1	Added to help prevent dental cavities in consumers.

LEAD AND COPPER AT THE TAP	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		AL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE AL			
Copper (mg/L)	0.17 (f)	0	1.3 AL	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/L)	ND (f)	0	15 AL	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial discharges

(g)

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

CONSTITUENT (b)	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aluminum (µg/L) (h)	6.7	ND-19	101	ND-290	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/L)	82	36-180	56	46-62	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	15	3-25	ND	ND-2	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	768	590-1100	490	435-521	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Iron (µg/L)	1	ND-26	ND	ND-243	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	1	ND-19	ND	ND	50, NL = 500	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1.2	1-2	ND	ND-1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	14	0.69-56	74	56-93	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	42	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	416	330-630	284	244-312	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.74	ND-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)	0.03	ND-0.11	5	-	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS

CONSTITUENT (b)	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		Notification Level or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE		
GENERAL MINERALS						
Alkalinity (mg/L)	240	200-280	74	67-84	-	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Calcium (mg/L)	55	40-96	27	23-30	-	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	17	13-26	13	11-14	-	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Potassium (mg/L)	7.3	6.4-8	2.6	2.2-2.9	-	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	69	58-81	53	46-57	-	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Total Hardness (mg/L)	208	155-350	116	101-130	-	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
SUBSTANCES WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS						
Boron (µg/L)	NA	NA	133	120-160	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorate (µg/L)	NA	NA	32	ND-55	800	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
MISCELLANEOUS						
Corrosivity	13	12-13	12	12	Non-corrosive	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	NA	NA	2.5	2.2-2.6		Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
pH (standard unit)	7.9	7.8-8.0	8.4	8.4-8.5	-	

FOOTNOTES

- (a) Advisory Levels include: California PHGs and NLs; and Federal MCLGs and MRDLGs.
- (b) The State allows monitoring some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not vary frequently. This data is from the most recent monitoring (2017-2019).
- (c) Current results for radiological data cover samples from 2014-2019.
- (d) LRAA is used to calculate averages, ranges, and State and Federal MCL compliance.
- (e) Data are taken from imported water at MWD's treatment plant effluents.
- (f) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps (30 samples in 2017)
- (g) There were 21 schools in the service area that requested lead testing.
- (h) Constituent has primary and secondary standards

ABBREVIATIONS

- ND = Not Detected at the reporting limit
- NA = Not Analyzed during this reporting period
- MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
- mg/L = Milligrams per Liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gal)
- µg/L = Micrograms per Liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gal)
- ng/L = Nanograms per Liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gal)
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L = picoCuries per Liter
- umhos/cm = Micromhos per centimeter

DEFINITIONS

Location Running Annual Average (LRAA): Locational Running Annual Averages are calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period at a single site.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water set by the State and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. MCLs are based on the most stringent value between State and EPA MCLs. A contaminant with no MCL but requires compliance with other drinking water regulations is designated either as Treatment Technique (TT), Action Level (AL), or Notification Level (NL).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are set by the U.S.EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant added allowed in drinking water. There is strong evidence that disinfectant additions are necessary for microbial control.

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."

Primary Drinking Water Standard (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.

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.



CIUDAD DE INGLEWOOD INFORME ANUAL DE CALIDAD DEL AGUA 2019

Desde 1991, los servicios de agua de California han estado proporcionando información sobre el agua de la llave servida a sus consumidores. Este informe es una instantánea de la calidad del agua de la llave que proporcionamos el año pasado. Se incluyen detalles sobre dónde viene su agua, cómo se prueba, qué contiene y cómo se compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y para proporcionar un suministro fiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos reglamentarios.



¿De dónde viene mi agua de la llave?

El agua de la llave proviene de 2 fuentes: Agua subterránea y aguas superficiales. Bombeamos agua subterránea de pozos profundos locales. También usamos el agua del Distrito Metropolitano de Agua del Sur de California (MWD) del Río Colorado y el Proyecto de Agua del Estado en el norte de California. Estas fuentes de agua suministran el agua de la llave. En este informe se presenta la calidad de las aguas subterráneas y de las fuentes de agua superficial de MWD.

¿Cómo se prueba mi agua potable?

Su agua potable se comprueba periódicamente por niveles inseguros de sustancias químicas, radioactividad y bacterias en la fuente y en el sistema de distribución. Probamos semanalmente, mensualmente, trimestralmente, anualmente o con menos frecuencia dependiendo de la sustancia. Las leyes estatales y federales nos permiten probar algunas sustancias menos de una vez al año porque los niveles no cambian frecuentemente. Todos los ensayos de calidad del agua son realizados por técnicos especialmente capacitados en laboratorios certificados por el estado.

¿Qué son los Estándares de Agua Potable?

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) limita la cantidad de ciertas sustancias permitidas en el agua de la llave. En California, el Departamento Estatal de Salud Pública regula la calidad del agua corriente imponiendo límites que son al menos tan estrictos como los de la USEPA. Históricamente, los límites de California son más estrictos que los federales. Hay dos tipos de estos límites, conocidos como estándares. Las normas primarias le protegen de sustancias que podrían afectar su salud. Las normas secundarias regulan sustancias que afectan las cualidades estéticas del agua. Las Regulaciones establecen un Nivel Máximo de Contaminantes (MCL) para cada uno de los estándares primarios y secundarios. El MCL es el nivel más alto de una sustancia que se permite en su agua potable. Los objetivos de salud pública (PHGs) son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California. Los PHG proporcionan más información sobre la calidad del agua potable a los clientes y son similares a sus metas federales, MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals). Los PHG y los MCLG son niveles de asesoramiento que no son aplicables. Ambos PHGs y MCLGs son concentraciones de una sustancia por debajo de la cual no hay riesgo de salud conocido o esperado.

¿Cómo leo la tabla de calidad del agua?

Aunque hacemos pruebas para más de 100 sustancias, las regulaciones nos obligan a reportar sólo las que se encuentran en su agua. La primera columna de la tabla de calidad del agua lista las sustancias detectadas en el agua. Las siguientes columnas enumeran la concentraciones promedio y el rango de concentraciones encontradas en su agua potable. A continuación se enumeran las columnas que enumeran el MCL y PHG o MCLG, si es apropiado. La última columna describe las fuentes probables de estas sustancias en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua potable, compare la concentración más alta y el MCL. Compruebe si hay sustancias mayores que el MCL. El exceso de un MCL primario no suele constituir una amenaza inmediata para la salud. Por el contrario, requiere probar el agua de la fuente más frecuentemente por una corta duración. Si los resultados de las pruebas indican que el agua continúa excediendo el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para eliminar la sustancia, o la fuente debe ser removida del servicio.

¿Por qué veo tanta cobertura en las noticias sobre la calidad del agua de la llave?

Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto el agua de la llave, como el agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través de la tierra, disuelve los minerales naturales y en algunos casos, materiales radiactivos, y puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la presencia de animales o de la actividad humana. Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua de origen incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbianos, incluyendo virus y bacterias, que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones ganaderas agrícolas y vida silvestre;
- Los contaminantes inorgánicos, tales como sal y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbano, aplicación agrícola, descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, la minería o la agricultura;

- Plaguicidas y herbicidas, que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes tales como agricultura, escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y usos residenciales;
- Los contaminantes orgánicos químicos, incluyendo químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, que son subproductos de procesos industriales y producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de gasolineras, escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, aplicaciones agrícolas y sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radiactivos, que pueden ser naturales o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y actividades mineras.

Para asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y el Departamento de Salud Pública del Estado (Departamento) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones del Departamento también establecen límites para contaminantes en agua embotellada que deben proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede razonablemente esperar que contenga por lo menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Se puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los efectos potenciales para la salud llamando a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la USEPA (1-800-426-4791). También puede obtener más información sobre el agua del grifo mediante el acceso a estos sitios web útiles:

- Beber agua, sitio web de la EPA 's en <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>
- California 's agua potable, sitio web del programa en http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

¿Debería tomar precauciones adicionales?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas, como las personas con cáncer que se someten a quimioterapia, las personas que han sufrido trasplantes de órganos, las personas con VIH / SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunas personas mayores y los lactantes pueden estar particularmente expuestos a infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar consejo sobre el agua potable de sus proveedores de atención médica. La USEPA / Centros de Control de Enfermedades en medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección de *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles en línea directa de Agua Potable Segura de la USEPA (1-800-426-4791).

Evaluación del Fuente de Agua

MWD completó una evaluación de sus suministros del Río Colorado y del Agua del Estado en 2002. Los suministros del Río Colorado se consideran más vulnerables a la recreación, escurrimiento urbano / de aguas pluviales, urbanización creciente en la cuenca y aguas residuales. Los suministros del Proyecto de Agua del Estado se consideran más vulnerables a la escorrentía urbana / de aguas pluviales, la vida silvestre, la agricultura, la recreación y las aguas residuales. Se puede obtener una copia de la evaluación poniéndose en contacto con MWD al

(213) 217-6850.

La ciudad de Inglewood llevó a cabo una evaluación de los suministros de aguas subterráneas en 2003. Los suministros de agua subterránea se consideran más vulnerables a las áreas de mantenimiento / abastecimiento de aeropuertos, vertederos / vertederos históricos, pozos de inyección / pozos secos / sumideros, Tanques Se puede obtener una copia de la evaluación aprobada poniéndose en contacto con el Departamento de Servicios Públicos al (310) 412-5333.

¿Cómo puedo participar en las decisiones sobre cuestiones de agua que me afectan?

Las Reuniones del Ayuntamiento tienen lugar en 1 W Manchester Blvd., Council Chambers, Inglewood, CA 90302 todos los Martes a las 2:00 pm.

¿Cómo puedo contactar a mi agencia de agua si tengo alguna pregunta sobre la calidad del agua?

Si tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad de agua de la llave, comuníquese con Louis Atwell, Director de Obras Públicas al 310-412-5333.

La emergencia de la sequía de California ha terminado, pero

La perspectiva para el futuro del agua del estado es incierta. Mientras se ha declarado la emergencia de la sequía, muchas de las restricciones sobre el uso del agua siguen en su lugar, y con los patrones meteorológicos impredecibles, California podría terminar de nuevo en una nueva sequía tan pronto como el próximo año. La conservación del agua es una forma de vida para el sur de California. Puede seguir ayudando a conservar el agua con estas ideas sin costo y de bajo costo:

- Instale aireadores en el grifo de la cocina para reducir los caudales a menos de 1 galón por minuto. □ Lávese las frutas y verduras en un recipiente con agua en lugar de agua corriente del grifo.
- Remoje ollas y sartenes en lugar de dejar correr el agua mientras se les raspa y limpia.
- No use corriente de agua para descongelar alimentos. Descongele los alimentos en el refrigerador.
- Mantenga una jarra de agua potable en el refrigerador en lugar de correr el grifo.
- Apague el agua al cepillarse los dientes o al afeitarse. Ahorre hasta 10 galones por día
- Pruebe su inodoro para detectar fugas al menos una vez al año. Aproveche los descuentos de los inodoros de alta eficiencia. Ahorre hasta 19 galones por persona por día.
- Tome duchas de cinco minutos en lugar de duchas de 10 minutos. Apague el agua mientras se lava el cabello. Instale una ducha de flujo bajo.
- Use la lavadora sólo para cargas completas.
- Use una escoba para limpiar las calzadas, aceras y patios.

- Ponga una capa de mantillo alrededor de los árboles y plantas para reducir la evaporación, por lo que mantener el il fresco, y prevenir las malas hierbas. Ahorre: 20-30 galones / cada vez que agua / 1.000 pies cuadrados
- Riegue temprano en la mañana o más tarde en la noche cuando las temperaturas son más frescas. Ahorre: 25 galones / cada vez que usted agua

Más consejos e información sobre conservación de agua en:

[Http://saveourwater.com/](http://saveourwater.com/)

No se olvide de visitar la página web de Inglewood en: <http://cityofinglewood.org>!

INGLEWOOD 2019 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 (b)							
Aluminum (µg/L)	6.7	ND-19	101	ND-290	1,000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Barium (µg/L)	42	ND-110	ND	ND	1,000	2,000	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.27	0.24-0.32	0.70	0.10-0.90	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nickel (µg/L)	ND	ND-0.83	ND	ND	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (mg/L as N)	ND	ND	0.5	0.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion

RADIOLOGICAL (c)							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	ND	ND-4.3	ND	ND-3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	ND	ND	ND	ND-1	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MCL (STATE/FEDERAL)	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	HIGHEST % POSITIVE IN A MONTH	RANGE % POSITIVE			
Total Coliform Bacteria	1%	ND-1	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	

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MRDL	MRDLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Chlorine/chloramine Residual (mg/ as CL ₂)	1.2	0.3-4.0	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (d)	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/L)	56	21-68	80	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	13	1.5-13	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (µg/L) (e)	5.6	ND-8.4	10	0.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection

INORGANICS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Fluoride (mg/L) (e)	0.7	0.1-0.9	2	1	Added to help prevent dental cavities in consumers.

LEAD AND COPPER AT THE TAP	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		AL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE AL			
Copper (mg/L)	0.17 (f)	0	1.3 AL	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/L)	ND (f)	0	15 AL	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial discharges

(g)

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

CONSTITUENT (b)	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aluminum (µg/L) (h)	6.7	ND-19	101	ND-290	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/L)	82	36-180	56	46-62	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	15	3-25	ND	ND-2	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	768	590-1100	490	435-521	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Iron (µg/L)	1	ND-26	ND	ND-243	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	1	ND-19	ND	ND	50, NL = 500	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1.2	1-2	ND	ND-1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	14	0.69-56	74	56-93	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	42	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	416	330-630	284	244-312	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.74	ND-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)	0.03	ND-0.11	5	-	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS

CONSTITUENT (b)	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		Notification Level or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE		
GENERAL MINERALS						
Alkalinity (mg/L)	240	200-280	74	67-84	-	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Calcium (mg/L)	55	40-96	27	23-30	-	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	17	13-26	13	11-14	-	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Potassium (mg/L)	7.3	6.4-8	2.6	2.2-2.9	-	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	69	58-81	53	46-57	-	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Total Hardness (mg/L)	208	155-350	116	101-130	-	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
SUBSTANCES WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS						
Boron (µg/L)	NA	NA	133	120-160	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorate (µg/L)	NA	NA	32	ND-55	800	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
MISCELLANEOUS						
Corrosivity	13	12-13	12	12	Non-corrosive	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	NA	NA	2.5	2.2-2.6		Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
pH (standard unit)	7.9	7.8-8.0	8.4	8.4-8.5	-	

FOOTNOTES

- (a) Advisory Levels include: California PHGs and NLs; and Federal MCLGs and MRDLGs.
- (b) The State allows monitoring some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not vary frequently. This data is from the most recent monitoring (2017-2019).
- (c) Current results for radiological data cover samples from 2014-2019.
- (d) LRAA is used to calculate averages, ranges, and State and Federal MCL compliance.
- (e) Data are taken from imported water at MWD's treatment plant effluents.
- (f) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps (30 samples in 2017)
- (g) There were 21 schools in the service area that requested lead testing.
- (h) Constituent has primary and secondary standards

ABBREVIATIONS

- ND = Not Detected at the reporting limit
- NA = Not Analyzed during this reporting period
- MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
- mg/L = Milligrams per Liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gal)
- µg/L = Micrograms per Liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gal)
- ng/L = Nanograms per Liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gal)
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L = picoCuries per Liter
- umhos/cm = Micromhos per centimeter

DEFINITIONS

Location Running Annual Average (LRAA): Locational Running Annual Averages are calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period at a single site.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water set by the State and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. MCLs are based on the most stringent value between State and EPA MCLs. A contaminant with no MCL but requires compliance with other drinking water regulations is designated either as Treatment Technique (TT), Action Level (AL), or Notification Level (NL).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are set by the U.S.EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant added allowed in drinking water. There is strong evidence that disinfectant additions are necessary for microbial control.

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."

Primary Drinking Water Standard (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.

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.