Bellflower Municipal Water System

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

June 2009

Map of Water Systems

City of Bellflower
Bellflower Municipal Water System
16600 Civic Center Drive
Bellflower, CA 90706

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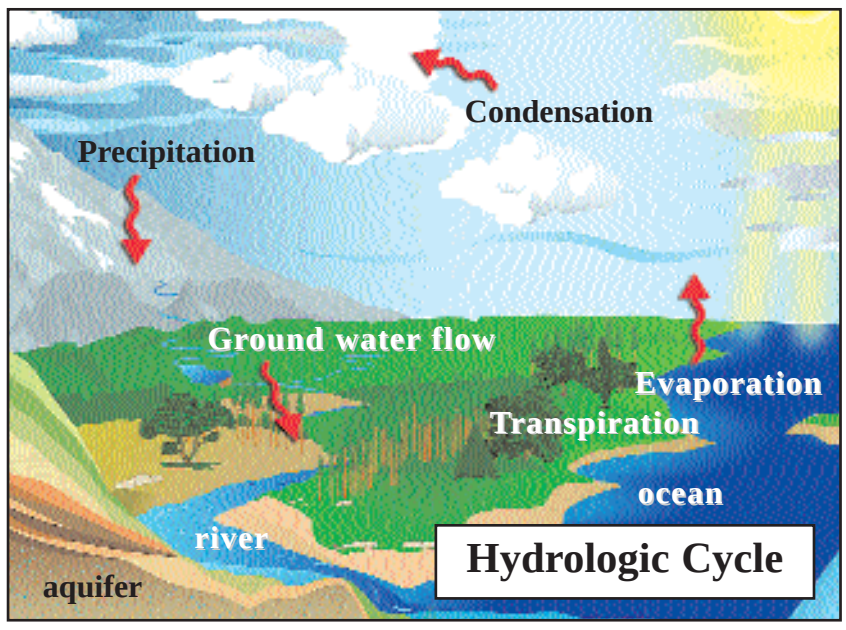
Introduction: .....

In accordance with State and Federal regulations, every community water system is required by law to provide its customers with a water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the previous year by July 1st of each year. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the City of Bellflower, along with other community water systems, to put an annual Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, into the hands of our customers. The CCR is a water quality report designed to help people make informed choices about the water they drink. It lets people know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water, and how these contaminants may affect their health. CCRs also give the system a chance to tell customers what it takes to deliver safe drinking water.

This is the City of Bellflower's third annual Consumer Confidence Report since the City began operation of the Municipal Water System in January 2007. Although the CCR is required by Federal regulations, it nonetheless reflects the City's commitment to public health protection and the public's right-to-know about local environmental information.

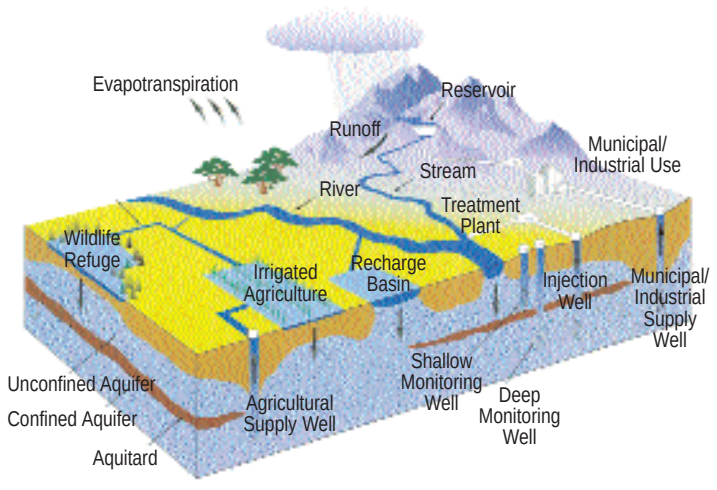


Hydrologic Cycle

The information provided in the CCR is designed to supplement public notification that water systems must provide to their customers upon discovering any violation of a contaminant standard. This annual report is not the primary means of notification of potential health risks posed by drinking water, but it will provide customers with water quality information from the previous calendar year.

In addition to its by-mail distribution to each customer, copies of the 2008 CCR are available by contacting the Municipal Water System office at 562-531-1500 and through the City's website at www.bellflower.org/water.

How does groundwater affect your water supply?



Some Questions & Answers: .....

How do renters get water quality information about their drinking water?

Insofar as possible, the City will distribute copies of the CCR to renters who are not also customers of the Municipal Water System. Anyone who does not receive a copy may get one by contacting the Municipal Water System office at 562-531-1500. Additionally, the CCR is available through the City's web site at www.bellflower.org/water.

Why does the current CCR contain results from previous calendar years?

Federal regulations require that if a system is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the table must include the date and results of the most recent sampling. Thus, the table in the CCR may reflect the date and result of the last samples taken.

Does the annual water quality report indicate there is something wrong with the water,

The CCR is a general overall overview of the water quality delivered by your community water system. This report lists the regulated contaminants the Municipal Water System detected in the treated water and the level at which they were found for the preceding calendar year.

Should I be concerned about cryptosporidium in my drinking water?

Current EPA drinking water standards are designed to assure 99 percent removal or killing of cryptosporidium. People who have severely weakened immune systems or are immunocompromised are more high-risk to infection than the general population and may want to take extra precautions. These include pregnant women, infants, the elderly, people with HIV/AIDS, organ transplants and people on cancer therapy. Cryptosporidiosis is not treatable with antibiotics, so prevention of infection is critical. People with weakened immune systems will have cryptosporidiosis for a longer period of time, and it could become life-threatening. Young children, pregnant women, or the elderly infected with cryptosporidiosis can quickly become severely dehydrated. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have developed guidance for severely immunocompromised people. Such individuals should consult with their health care provider about what measures would be most appropriate and effective for reducing their overall risk of cryptosporidium and other types of infection. Health effects information concerning cryptosporidium is available online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html.

What can I do if I am more sensitive to contaminants or more at risk to infections than the general population?

Seek advice from your health care provider.

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE (a)	GROUNDWATER RANGE (a)	MWD'S SURFACE WATER AVERAGE (a)	MWD'S SURFACE WATER RANGE (a)	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS
INORGANICS Sampled from 2006 to 2008 (b)								
Aluminum (mg/l)	0.024	ND-0.06	0.14	0.06-0.28	1	0.6 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes.	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Arsenic (µg/l)	1.9	ND-4.4	2.4	ND-2.9	10	0.004 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (mg/l)	0.15	ND-0.21	0.08	ND-0.13	1	2 (c)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Fluoride (mg/l) (l)	0.33	0.29-0.36	0.80	0.2-1.0	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Nitrate (mg/l as NO3)	2.7	ND-13.4	2.60	ND-5.85	45	45 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/ sewage; natural erosion.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
Perchlorate (µg/l)	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	6	Historic aerospace or other industrial operations waste; inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, and a variety of industries.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) Analyzed 4 consecutive quarters every 4 years (results are from 2005 to 2008) (b)								
Gross Alpha (d)	2.83	ND-12	4.7	ND-9.3	15 (e)	0	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Beta	NA	NA	2.8	ND-9.7	50 (e)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	3.4	ND-6.4	2.7	1.6-3.7	20 (e)	0.5 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

DISINFECTANTS/ DISENFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (f)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	6.5	ND-21.6	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	1.9	ND-10.7	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing halocetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.3	ND-3.2	4.0 (g)	4.0 (h)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 23 sites sampled in 2008	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90%ile	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM # OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS
Copper (mg/l)	0.2 (i)	0	1.3 AL	0.17 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (µg/l)	6.2 (i)	2	15 AL	2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; industrial manufacturer discharges.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the AL may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

CONSTITUENTS	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	MWD'S SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	MWD'S SURFACE WATER RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.5	12.3-12.8	12.2	12.0-12.4	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water.
Aluminum (µg/l) (j)	ND	ND	136	56-280	200	600 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; surface water treatment process residue.
Chloride (mg/l)	61.5	19-94	89	72-104	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (color units)	1.0	ND-5.0	2	1.0-3.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	837.4	500-1400	813	516-1090	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Langlier Index (corrosivity) (SI)	0.5	0.36-0.76	NA	NA	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water.
Manganese (µg/l)	212.2	ND-420	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor (threshold odor number)	0.8	ND-1.0	8	8.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials. MWD began collecting quarterly samples after exceeding the MCL. Flavor Profile Analysis found the samples acceptable. No taste and odor events were observed and no complaints were received during that time.
Sulfate (mg/l)	117.8	47-280	159.7	47-275	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	536.2	290-960	480	283-678	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	ND-0.9	0.05	0.04-0.06	5	-	Soil runoff (k).

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Color (color units)	ND	ND	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

CHEMICALS	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	264	180-420	102	81-122
Boron (µg/l)	30.83	ND-130	157	130-200
Bromate (µg/l)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium (mg/l)	125.2	75-210	50	23-74
Dioxane- 1,4 (µg/l)	3.8	3.7-3.8	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/l)	22.4	12.0-41	20.7	11-29
N- Nitrosodimethylamine (mg/l)	NA	NA	1.3	ND-10
pH (standard unit)	7.7	7.4-7.9	8.1	8.0-8.4
Potassium (mg/l)	4.3	3.3-5.4	3.9	2.6-5.2
Total Hardness (mg/l)	376.4	220-670	210	108-308
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA	2.2	1.5-2.5
Vanadium (µg/l)	1.38	ND-7.1	4.1	3.1-5.1

ABBREVIATIONS AND 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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons).

mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons).

ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons).

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units.

NA = constituent not analyzed.

ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit.

pCi/l = picoCuries per liter.

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.

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

SI = saturation index.

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

umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter.

uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in ground water or surface water sources.

(b) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.

(c) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).

(d) Gross alpha standard also includes Radium-226 standard.

(e) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.

(f) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.

(g) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL).

(h) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG).

(i) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.

(j) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.

(k) Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

(l) MWD started adding flouride at each treatment plant in fall 2007. MWD was in compliance with the provisions of the State's requirements.

TRANSLATIONS OF "NOTE OF IMPORTANCE" REQUIRED BY U.S. EPA REGULATIONS

English: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Hmong: Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

Tagalog: Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Chinese (simplified): 此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Vietnamese: Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Japanese: この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

Korean: 이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

BELLFLOWER MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM • 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to their 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 supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from two sources: groundwater and surface water. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells in the Central Basin Municipal Water District. 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 our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the Department of Public Health (CDPH) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the Federal EPA'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 regulate 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 nonenforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

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.

Source Water Assessment

MWD completed an assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered most valuable 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.

A Source Water Assessment was conducted by the California Department of Public Health in August 2001 for each of the four active groundwater wells serving the customers of Bellflower Municipal Water System. **WELL 2** is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: automobile - body shops, and automobile - repair shops. **WELL 3** is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: automobile - body shops, automobile - repair shops, machine shops and apartments and condominiums. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: chemical / petroleum pipelines. **WELL 8** is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: automobile - body shops, and automobile - repair shops. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: crops, irrigated, and automobile - gas stations. **WELL 17** is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: schools, and veterinary offices/ clinics. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: apartments and condominiums.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 1449 West Temple Street Room 202, Los Angeles, California 90026. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting the California Department of Public Health at (213) 580-5723.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 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, the EPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH 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 Federal EPA'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:
www.epa.gov/OGWDW (Federal EPA's web site) and/or www.cdph.ca.gov (CDPH web site).

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in 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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Federal EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

The public is welcome to attend Board meetings located at 10016 Flower Street, Bellflower, California every 3rd Monday of the month (except January and February) at 4:30 p.m. You may call the office at (562) 531-1500 for the day and time of the January and February monthly meeting.

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 Sherrie Dixon or Carl Wendell at (562) 531-1500.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home - save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped.
- Take shorter showers - even a 1 to 2 minute reduction can save up to 700 gallons per month.
- Don't use your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket - save 400 to 600 gallons per month with fewer flushes.
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn/garden, not the sidewalk/driveway - save 500 gallons per month.

POINTS OF CONTACT

City of Bellflower Municipal Water System
16913 Lakewood Boulevard
Bellflower, CA 90706
Website: www.bellflower.org/water
Ph: (562) 531-1500
Fax: (562) 531-3095
Email: violet@bsmwc.com
Hours: Mon. - Fri. 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
& 1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

City of Bellflower Public Works Department
Phone: (562) 804-1424 ext. 2285

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Safe Drinking Water Hotline
Website: www.epa.gov
Phone: (800) 426-4791

California Department of Public Health - Drinking Water Division
Phone: (213) 580-5723

BELLFLOWER SISTEMA DE ECHAR AGUA MUNICIPAL • INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR 2008

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluímos detalles sobre el origen del agua que toma, cómo se analiza, que contiene, y cómo se compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y proveerle un abastecimiento confiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitios.

¿De Dónde Proviene el Aqua que Tomo?

Su agua de la llave proviene de dos fuentes: de las aguas naturales (subterránea) y de aguas superficiales (de los ríos). Bombeamos aguas naturales de profundos pozos locales. También usamos agua superficial de la agencia Metropolitan Water District del Sur de California (MWD) importada del Río Colorado y del proyecto State Water Project del Norte de California. Estas dos fuentes de agua nos abastecen en las áreas de servicio que se muestran en el mapa adjunto. Este reporte informa sobre la calidad de nuestra agua subterranea y el abastecimiento del agua superficial del MWD.

¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

El agua que toma se analiza regularmente para asegurarnos de que no halla niveles altos de sustancias químicas, de radioactividad o de bacteria en el sistema de distribución y en las tomas de servicios. Estos análisis se llevan a cabo semanal, mensual, trimestral, y anualmente o con más frecuencia, dependiendo de la sustancia analizada. Bajo las leyes estatales y federales, se nos permite analizar algunas sustancias menos frecuentemente que los periodos anuales porque los resultados no cambian.

¿Cuales Son Los Estándares del Agua Potable?

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental Federal (Agencia de Protección Ambiental) limita la cantidad de ciertas sustancias permitidas en el agua del grifo. En California, el Departamento de Salud Pública (CDPH) regula la calidad de agua del grifo haciendo cumplir límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como la Agencia de Protección Ambiental Federal. Históricamente, los límites de California son más rigurosos que los Federales.

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como estándares. Los estándares primarios lo protegen de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud. Las normas establecen los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (MCL, en inglés) que se permite del contaminante primario o secundario en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben asegurarse de que la calidad de esta cumpla con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (o MCLs, en inglés). No todas las sustancias tienen un Nivel Contaminante Máximo. El plomo y el cobre, por ejemplo, son regulados, por cierto nivel de acción. Si cualquier sustancia química sobrepasa el nivel de acción, se dará la necesidad de un proceso de tratamiento para rebajar los niveles en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben cumplir con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos para asegurar la calidad del agua.

Las Metas para la Salud Pública (MSP [o PHGs, en inglés]) son establecidas por la agencia estatal de California-EPA. Las PHGs proveen más información con respecto a la calidad del agua, y son similares a los reglamentos federales nombrados Metas para Los Niveles de Contaminante Maximos (MNCM [o MCLGs, en inglés]). Las PHGs y MCLGs son metas a nivel recomendable. Las PHG y MCLG son ambas definidas como los niveles de contaminantes en el agua potable por debajo de los niveles donde no se esperan riesgos a la salud y no enforzables. Ambos niveles PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia en las que no hay riesgos a la salud aún conocidos.

¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos requiren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua. La primer columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra la lista de las sustancias detectadas en el agua. La siguiente columna muestra la lista de la concentracion promedio y el rango de concentraciones que se hallan encontrado en el agua que usted toma. En seguida están las listas de el MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, si estos son apropiados. La última columna describe las probables fuentes u origen de las sustancias detectadas en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua de beber, compare los valores por encima del promedio, mínimos y máximos y el Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Revise todos los químicos que se encuentran por encima del Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Si los químicos sobrepasan el Nivel Contaminante Máximo no significa que sea detrimental a la salud de inmediato. Más bien, se requiere que se realizen análisis más frecuentemente en el abastecimiento del agua por un corto período. Si los resultados muestran sobrepasar el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia, o el abastecimiento de esta debe decomisionarse.

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas imunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimoterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes imunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente suseptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guias de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiales están disponibles por teléfono de la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

¿Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar?

El público es bienvenido a Reuniones de consejo localizadas en 10016 Calle Flower, Bellflower, California cada 3r lunes del mes excepto enero y febrero a las 4:30 p.m. Usted puede llamar la oficina al (562) 531-1500 para el día y tiempo de las juntas en enero y febrero.

Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua

El distrito Metropolitano de agua del Sur de California completo una valoración de su abastecimiento del Río Colorado y del Proyecto de Agua del Estado en el 2002. El abastecimiento del Río Colorado es considerado más vulnerable a la recreación, al agua que corre de la ciudad después de una tormenta, a la creciente urbanización en la cuenca, y aguas residuales. El Proyecto de abastecimiento de agua del Estado es considerado más vulnerable al agua que corre de la ciudad después de una tormenta, a la fauna, la agricultura, la recreación, y aguas residuales. Si desea una copia del valoracion, llame el distrito Metropolitano de agua del Sur de California al (213) 217-6850.

Una Evaluación de agua de la Fuente fue conducida por el Departamento de Salud Pública de California en agosto de 2001 para cada uno de los cuatro pozos de agua subterránea activos que sirven a los clientes del Sistema de Echar agua Municipal Bellflower. **EL POZO 2** se considera el más vulnerable a las actividades siguientes asociadas a los contaminantes detectados en el abastecimiento de agua: automóvil - carrocería de automóviles y taller de reparaciones. **EL POZO 3** se considera el más vulnerable a las actividades siguientes asociadas a los contaminantes detectados en el abastecimiento de agua: automóvil - carrocería de automóviles y taller de reparaciones, tiendas de máquina, y apartamentos y condominios. La fuente se considera la más vulnerable a las actividades siguientes no asociadas a cualquier contaminante detectado: tuberías del producto químico/del petróleo. **EL POZO 8** se considera el más vulnerable a las actividades siguientes asociadas a los contaminantes detectados en el abastecimiento de agua: automóvil - carrocería de automóviles y taller de reparaciones. La fuente se considera la más vulnerable a las actividades siguientes no asociadas a cualquier contaminante detectado: cosechas, irrigadas, y gasolineras automóvil. **EL POZO 17** se considera el más vulnerable a las actividades siguientes asociadas a los contaminantes detectados en el abastecimiento de agua: escuelas, y oficinas/clínicas veterinarias. La fuente se considera la más vulnerable a las actividades siguientes no asociadas a cualquier contaminante detectado: apartamentos y condominios.

Una copia de la evaluación completa puede ser repasada en el Departamento de Salud Pública, Rama de Operaciones de Campo de Agua Potable, 1449 W. Temple St. cuarto 202, Los Ángeles, California 90026. Usted puede solicitar que un resumen de la evaluación le sea enviado por ponerse en contacto con el Departamento de Salud Pública de California en (213) 580-5723.

¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Publicidad Sobre La Calidad Del Agua Potable?

Las fuentes del agua potable (de ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluye ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por la superficie de los suelos o por la tierra, se disuelven minerales que ocurren al natural, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas. Entre los contaminantes que puenden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales como los viruses y la bacteria, los que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura.
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de proce sos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y agricultura application y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales puenden ocurrir naturalmente o que puenden ser resulta dos de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

A fin de asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental y el Departamento de Salud Pública de California (CDPH) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el echar agua proporcionado por sistemas de echar agua públicos. Las regulaciones de CDPH también establecen límites para contaminantes en el echar agua embotellado que debe proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede contener cantidades pequeñas de ciertos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Para más información acerca de contaminantes y riesgos a la salud favor de llamar a la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). Usted puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable al conectarse al Internet en los siguientes domicilios www.epa.gov/OGWDW (página federal de la USEPA) o www.cdph.ca.gov (sitio Web de CDPH).

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?

Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre su calidad de agua del grifo, por favor póngase en contacto con Sherrie Dixon o Carl Wendell al (562) 531-1500.

Algunas extremidades provechosas de la conservación del agua

- Arregle llaves que gotean en su casa y ahorre hasta 20 galones de agua cada dia por cada goteo evitado.
- Tome duchas mas cortas, un minuto o dos menos en la ducha podrian ahorrarle hasta 700 galones de agua por mes.
- No use su inodoro como cenicero o basurero, de esta manera le bajaria menos al inodoro y podria ahorrar 400 a 600 galones de agua por mes.
- Ajuste su sistema de rociadores para que el agua caiga en su jardin o sacate y no en la banqueta o area de estacionamiento. Se podria ahorrar 500 gallones de agua por mes.