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 fourth 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.

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 2009 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.

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, or that it’s unsafe?
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIC CHEMICALS (μg/l)</th>
<th>GROUNDWATER</th>
<th>MWD'S SURFACE WATER</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCL</th>
<th>MCLG or PHG</th>
<th>MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INORGANICS

- **Aluminum (mg/l):** Sampled from 2007 to 2009 (b)  
  - ND  
  - 0.14  
  - 0.6 (c)  
  - Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
- **Arsenic (μg/l):**  
  - 0.5  
  - ND - 2.1  
  - 2.5  
  - 0.004 (c)  
  - Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
- **Barium (mg/l):**  
  - 0.11  
  - ND - 0.16  
  - 0.08  
  - 2.0  
  - 2 (c)  
  - Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
- **Fluoride (mg/l) (k):**  
  - 0.04  
  - 0.38 - 0.44  
  - 0.80  
  - 6.1-10  
  - 1 (c)  
  - Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
- **Nitrate (mg/l as NO3):**  
  - 3.3  
  - ND - 13  
  - 2.30  
  - 0.9 - 4.2  
  - 45 (c)  
  - Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion

#### RADIOLGICAL - (pCi/l)

- **Gross Alpha (d):** Analyzed 4 consecutive quarters every 4 years (results are from 2006 to 2009) (b)  
  - 2.11  
  - ND - 7.5  
  - 4.7  
  - ND - 9.3  
  - 15 (e)  
  - 0 (e)  
  - Erosion of natural deposits
- **Gross Beta:**  
  - NA  
  - NA  
  - 2.8  
  - ND - 9.7  
  - 50 (e)  
  - 0 (e)  
  - Decay of natural and man-made deposits
- **Radium 226:**  
  - 0.10  
  - ND - 0.27  
  - ND  
  - ND  
  - 5 (I)  
  - 0.05  
  - Erosion of natural deposits
- **Radium 228:**  
  - 0.12  
  - ND - 0.75  
  - ND  
  - ND  
  - 0.018  
  - Erosion of natural deposits
- **Uranium:**  
  - 3.43  
  - 1.5 - 6.4  
  - 2.7  
  - 1.6 - 3.7  
  - 20 (e)  
  - 0.5 (e)  
  - Erosion of natural deposits

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

#### DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MICROBIALS</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AVERAGE # POSITIVE</td>
<td>RANGE OF # POSITIVE</td>
<td>MCL or PHG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;1 positive</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform and E.Coli Bacteria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Acute Violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - RADIATION

- **Turbidity (NTU):**  
  - 1.00  
  - < 0.1 - 4.6  
  - TT  
  - Soil runoff

#### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS (μg/l)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>MCL or PHG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (μg/l)</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>ND - 66.1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (μg/l)</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>ND - 20.6</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.2 - 2.8</td>
<td>4.0 (g) - 4.0 (h)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By-product of drinking water chlorination
By-product of drinking water disinfection
Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
### AT THE TAP

**PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>90th percentile</th>
<th># Sites Above the AL</th>
<th>MCL or PHG</th>
<th>MCL or PHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (mg/l)</td>
<td>0.2 (i)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3 AL</td>
<td>0.17 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (µg/l)</td>
<td>6.2 (i)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15 AL</td>
<td>2 (c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GROUNDWATER</th>
<th>MWD'S SURFACE WATER</th>
<th>SECONDARY</th>
<th>MCL or PHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>RANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.3-12.8</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.0-12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum (µg/l)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>ND - 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (mg/l)</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>50 - 87</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>77 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color (color units)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductivity (µS/cm)</td>
<td>977.5</td>
<td>710 - 1500</td>
<td>863.3</td>
<td>570 - 1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langier Index (corrosivity) (SI)</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.43 - 0.76</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (µg/l)</td>
<td><strong>250.7</strong> (m)</td>
<td>ND - 480</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor (threshold odor number)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (mg/l)</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>58-280</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>56 - 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>460-1000</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>310 - 660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.2 - 0.36</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.04-0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>SECONDARY</th>
<th>MCL or PHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color (color units)</td>
<td>&lt; 3.4</td>
<td>&lt; 3 - 17.5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor (threshold odor number)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0 - 2.0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GROUNDWATER</th>
<th>MWD'S SURFACE WATER</th>
<th>GROUNDWATER</th>
<th>MWD'S SURFACE WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>RANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity (mg/l)</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>180-420</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>84 - 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boron (µg/l)</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>ND - 150</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>120 - 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromate (µg/l)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (mg/l)</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>82-230</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>27-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioxane-1,4 (µg/l)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.0 - 4.4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium (mg/l)</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>17-39</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>11-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>ND - 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perchlorate (µg/l)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOOTNOTES

(a) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in groundwater 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 (MRDGL)
(i) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
(j) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.
(k) MWD started adding fluoride at each treatment plant in fall 2007. MWD was in compliance with the provisions of the State’s requirements.
(l) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
(m) The secondary MCL for manganese was exceeded in three wells in 2009. The wells have experienced manganese at elevated levels on a regular basis for years. Groundwater is blended with surface water before delivery to the customer, which dilutes the amount of manganese actually reaching the tap. The City has begun construction on a high capacity well that is expected to deliver water in compliance with the manganese MCL’s. Once the new well is operational in mid-2011, the existing three wells that currently produce high manganese levels in the water system will be taken out of service. The manganese secondary MCL is set to protect against unpleasant effects such as color, taste, odor, and staining of laundry/plumbing fixtures. A manganese secondary MCL exceedance does not pose a health risk.

ABBREVIATIONS

mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
    pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
    NA = constituent not analyzed
    ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
    NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
    SI = saturation index

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 (MRDGL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 MRDMLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Water Standard (SDWS): MCLs and MRDMLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities of water.
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 (MWD) water from 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 for contaminants 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. Some 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 Goal (MCLG) 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 Department of Health Services. 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 concentrations of a substance that are non-enforceable. 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 column identifies the EPA’s guidelines. The MCL is the higher of the two concentrations provided by the California Department of Health Services 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 meetings.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

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) 217-8650.

A Source Water Assessment was conducted by the California Department of Public Health in August 2001 for each of the four active ground-water wells serving the customers of Bellflower Municipal Water District. 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, and automobile - repair shops. WELL 4 is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: automobile - body shops, and automobile - repair shops. WELL 5 is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: automobile - body shops, and automobile - repair shops.

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 some dissolved organic 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 and 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 organic compounds, persistent bioaccumulative chemicals, thermally unstable 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 result from the use 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/OGWDDV (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 by 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) by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

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 - reduces gallons of water used.
- Don’t use your toilet as an ashtray or waste-basket - 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 Phone: (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
**¿De dónde proviene el agua que tomo?**

Su agua de la llave proviene de dos fuentes: de las aguas naturales (subterráneo) y de aguas superficiales capturadas a través de pozos de agua del río Colorado. En California, el departamento de Salud Pública (CDPH) regula la calidad del agua haciendo cumplir límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como la reglamentación federal Ambiental. Históricamente, los límites de California son más rigurosos que los federales.

Hay dos tipos de niveles de contaminantes conocidos como estándar: los Niveles Contaminantes Mínimos (MCL) y los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (MCLG), en inglés no. No permite que ninguna sustancia nociva en el agua provenga de fuentes distintas a las que están en la lista de permisos y metas para los niveles de contaminantes que se permiten en agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben asegurarse de que la calidad de esta cumpla con los estándares de protección de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud.

**Cual es la fuente de la calidad del agua que me proviene?**

Las aguas subterráneas de Pozo 1 y Pozo 2 son alimentadas por las aguas naturales de la cuenca del Río Colorado (agotada por la sequía en agosto de 2001 para cada uno de los pozos de agua subterránea activos que sirven a Bellflower). Estas aguas son también conocidas como los “pozos de agua subterránea contaminadosprimero”. Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las metas de los estándares de los contaminantes detectados en los pozos de agua subterránea contaminados son más restrictivos que el promedio general. Las personas que tienen problemas de salud que se han visto afectados por el creciente uso y uso intenso de los contaminantes detectados en el abastecimiento de agua potable, el MCL debe ser tratado para remover contaminantes de la fuente o el abastecimiento de esta debe decomisionarse.

**¿Debería tomar otras precauciones?**

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes de los pozos de agua subterránea contaminados. Las sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud pueden ser más altas en algunas ocasiones, y en algunas personas, en particular los niños, los ancianos, y las personas con enfermedades. La presencia de contaminantes en el agua potable puede afectar su salud. Las personas que tienen problemas del sistema circulatorio, el sistema digestivo, el sistema cardiovascular, y el sistema nervioso deben de considerarse especialmente vulnerables a la presencia de estos contaminantes.

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