Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (562) 806-7700.

Daimntaww 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.

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。

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

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

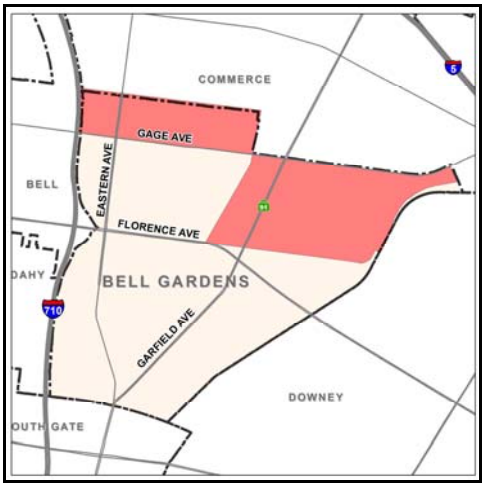
이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

CITY OF BELL GARDENS
2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CITY OF BELL GARDENS
7100 GARFIELD AVENUE
BELL GARDENS, CA 90201

CITY OF BELL GARDENS
2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on 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 get 80% of our water from local ground-water wells. The remainder 20% of our water are from 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 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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.

Bell Gardens is proud to tell you that there have been no contaminants detected that exceed any federal or state drinking water standards. Hundreds of samples every month and thousands every year by Bell Gardens and MWD laboratories assure that all primary (health related) and secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standards are being met.

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, 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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:

- **http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm** (USEPA's web site)
- **www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml** (State Board web site)

Lead & Copper Although Bell Gardens has not found lead or copper to be an issue in our water systems, the following information is required by State Water Resources Control Board. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with services lines and home plumbing. The City of Bell Gardens is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at **http://www.epa.gov/lead**.

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 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 Bell Gardens conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to automobile gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, known contaminant plumes, and metal plating/finishing/fabricating. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by mailing a request to the City of Bell Gardens, 8327 Garfield Avenue, Bell Gardens, CA 90201 Attention Chau Vu, Director of Public Works.

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

The public is welcome to attend City Council meetings the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at 7100 South Garfield Avenue, Bell Gardens, CA 90201.

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 Angel Quintero at (562) 299-5117.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home – save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped;
- Save between 15 and 50 gallons each time by only washing full loads of laundry;
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn/garden, not the sidewalk/driveway – save 500 gallons per month;
- Use organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation – save hundreds of gallons a year;
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill.

For a direct link to this report, visit us on the web at: www.LibertyUtilities.com/ccrbg

Visit the City of Bell Gardens on the web at: www.bellgardens.org

CITY OF BELL GARDENS
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Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations
The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.
Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

INORGANICS	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		PRIMARY	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Sampled from 2014 to 2016 (b)	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	
Aluminum (µg/l)	ND	ND	0.13	ND - 0.31	1000	600 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l)	2.5	2.5	0.7	ND - 2.2	10	0.004 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (µg/l)	ND	ND	0.08	ND - 0.1	1000	2000 (a)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) (i)	0.3	0.3	0.80	0.6 - 1.0	2.0	1 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.6	1.5	0.40	ND - 0.9	10	10 (a)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Sampled from 2008 to 2016) (b)							
Gross Alpha	ND	ND	1.5	ND - 5.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	2.5	ND - 6.0	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228	ND	ND	ND	ND	5 (j)	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	NA	NA	2.5	2.0 - 3.0	20	0.43 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits

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

	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY	MCLG	
MICROBIALS	AVERAGE # POSITIVE	RANGE # POSITIVE	MCL	or PHG	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	>1 Positive	0	Naturally present in the environment

	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.3	TT	-	Soil runoff

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (d)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY	MCLG	
AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	HIGHEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	12.5	3.0 - 36.0	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	2.1	ND - 1.1	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.61	ND - 2.20	4.0 (e)	4.0 (f)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP	BELL GARDENS SYSTEM TAP				
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 32 sites sampled in 2016	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	ACTION LEVEL AL	MCLG or PHG	
Copper (µg/l)	0.32 (g)	0	1300 AL	300 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	ND (g)	0	15 AL	0.2 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled from 2014 to 2016 (b)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY	MCLG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	11.4	11.4	12.4	12.2 - 12.5	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (h)	ND	ND	259	ND - 220	200	600 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	51	51	98	89 - 103	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	ND	ND	1.5	1.0 - 2.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	570	570	861	652 - 1050	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	2.5	2.0 - 3.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate (mg/l)	82	82	176.5	86 - 259	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	300	300	527.5	377 - 659	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY	MCLG	
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	
Color (color units)	<1	<1 - 3	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	<1	<1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - THIRD UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulation. Every five year, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by the nations's water utilities over a three year period. This occurred in 2013 - 2015 with the third UCMR (UCMR3). Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contamniants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Once EPA has obtained the occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water by regulating these contaminants. The findings from this monitoring are reported in this year's Consumer Confidence Report. Data is available at www.epa.gov/ogwdw.

CONTAMINANT Data from 2013 monitoring (c)	MINIMUM REPORTING LIMIT (MRL)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		Distribution Average	Distribution Range	USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE
		AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l)	0.07	0.96	0.64 - 1.28	0.36	<0.07 - 0.59	ND	<0.07	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics, and shampoos.
Chlorate (µg/l)	20	35	33 - 38	101	80 - 131	134	120 - 150	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Total Chromium (µg/l)	0.2	0.33	0.31 - 0.35	0.29	0.21 - 0.37	0.26	<0.20 - 0.49	Naturally-occuring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l)	0.03	0.486	0.468 - 0.503	0.348	0.190 - 0.487	0.348	0.261 - 0.480	Naturally-occuring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Manganese (µg/l)	MCL = 50	ND	<1 - 1.61	1.69	<1 - 6.74	ND	<1	Leaching from natural deposits
Molybdenum (µg/l)	1	1.8	1.8	2.9	1.9 - 4.0	1.9	1.6 - 2.6	Naturally-occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium (µg/l)	0.3	412	398 - 426	577	440 - 720	456	370 - 600	Naturally-occuring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emission.
Vanadium (µg/l)	0.2	3.0	2.9 - 3.0	2.9	2.7 - 3.1	3.1	2.7 - 3.4	Naturally-occuring elemental metal; used as vandium pentoxide which is a chemcal intermediate and a catalyst.

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2014 to 2016 (b)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (Total as CACO3) (mg/l)	130	130	106	92 - 124
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	210	150 - 270
Calcium (mg/l)	50.5	50.5	55.0	30 - 79
Magnesium (mg/l)	9	9	19	12 - 27
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NA	NA	ND	ND - 0.005
pH (standard unit)	7.2	7.2	8.2	8.1 - 8.3
Potassium (mg/l)	3.1	3.1	4.1	2.9 - 5.1
Sodium (mg/l)	44	44	97	84 - 106
Total Hardness (mg/l)	163	163	214.5	126 - 306
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA	2.4	1.7 - 2.8

FOOTNOTES

(a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
(b) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.
(c) One well sample collected in 2013. MWD and distribution samples collected 2013 detected at or above the reporting limit in groundwater or surface water sources.
(d) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
(e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
(f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
(g) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
(h) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.
(i) Starting June 1, 2015, the fluoride levels at the treatment plants were adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm and a control range of 0.6 ppm to 1.2 ppm to comply with the existing State's Water Fluoridation Standards. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of hte State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

(j) Combined Radium 226 = Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.

ABBREVIATIONS

< = less than
SI = saturation index
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
NS = No Standard
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
NA = constituent not analyzed
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)
uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) **:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

Notification Level (NL): The level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, or appearance) of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Variances & Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

CIUDAD DE BELL GARDENS
INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2016

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 2 fuentes: aguas subterráneas y superficiales. Tenemos el 80% de nuestra agua de los pozos de aguas subterráneas locales. El resto 20% de nuestra agua son de Distrito Metropolitano de Agua del Sur de California (MWD) de aguas superficiales tanto del Río Colorado y el Proyecto Estatal de Agua en el norte de California. Estas fuentes de agua abastecen nuestra área de servicio se muestra en el mapa adyacente. La calidad de nuestras aguas subterráneas y el suministro de agua de superficie de MWD se presenta en este informe.

¿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 federal de Proteción al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. En California, la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado (State Board) regula la calidad del agua de beber siguiendo normas que sean al menos tan estrictas como las normas federales. Historicamente, los estandares de California han sido más estrictos 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 requireren 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.

Bell Gardens se enorgullece de decir que no se han detectado contaminantes que exceden los estándares federales o estatales de agua potable. Cientos de muestras de cada mes y cada año miles de Bell Gardens y laboratorios MWD aseguran que se están cumpliendo todos (estéticas) los estándares de agua potable secundaria primaria (salud relacionados) y.

¿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 procesos 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 resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

A fin de asegurar que el agua de la llave es segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y el Tablero de Control de Recursos de Echar agua Estatal (Bordo Estatal) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por sistemas de agua públicas. Los reglamentos de Bordo Estata también establecen límites para contaminantes en el 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:

- **http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm** (página federal de la USEPA)

- **www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml** (sitio Web estatal)

Plomo y Cobre Aunque Bell Gardens no ha encontrado plomo o cobre a ser un problema en nuestros sistemas de agua, la siguiente información es requerida por la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado. Si presente, los niveles elevados del plomo pueden causar el problema de salud serio, sobre todo para mujeres embarazadas y chiquitos. El plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicios y a casa fontanería. La Ciudad de Bell Gardens es responsable de proporcionar el agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales usados en la fontanería de componentes. Cuando su echar agua ha estado sentándose durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar el potencial para la exposición de plomo limpiando con agua su grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el echar agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su echar agua, usted puede desear hacer probar su echar agua. La información en el plomo en el agua potable, probando métodos, y pasos que usted puede tomar para minimizar la exposición está disponible de la Línea directa de Agua Potable Segura o en http://www.epa.gov/lead.

¿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).

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. Téléphone el distrito Metropolitano de agua del Sur de California para un copie de una valoración al (213) 217-6850.

La Ciudad de Bell Gardens condujo una evaluación de sus provisiones de agua subterránea en 2003. Las provisiones de agua subterránea son consideradas el más vulnerables a gasolineras de coche, procesamiento/almacenaje químico/de petróleo, plumas de contaminante conocidas, y enchapado/acabamiento/fabricación metálico. Una copia de la evaluación aprobada puede ser obtenida enviando a una petición a la Ciudad de Bell Gardens, 8327 Garfield Avenue, Bell Gardens, CA 90201 Atención Chau Vu, Director de Obras Públicas.

¿Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar?
El público es bienvenidos asisten a reuniones de Ayuntamiento el segundo y cuarto lunes de cada mes a las 18h00 en 7100 Sur Garfield Avenue.

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?
Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor llame a Angel Quitero (562) 299-5117.

Algunas extremidades provechosas de la conservación del agua
• arreglar los grifos que gotean en su hogar - excepto hasta 20 galones cada día por cada detenido de fugas

• Guardar entre 15 y 50 galones por cada vez que el lavado sólo cargas completas de ropa

• Ajuste sus regaderas de modo que el agua caiga en su césped / jardín, no la acera / calzada - excepto 500 galones por mes

• Utilice pajote orgánico alrededor de las plantas para reducir la evaporación - guardar cientos de galones por año

• Enseñe a sus hijos acerca de la conservación del agua para asegurar una futura generación que utiliza el agua sabiamente. Hacer un esfuerzo familiar para reducir la factura del agua del próximo mes.

Para un enlace directo a este informe, visite nuestra página web en: www.LibertyUtilities.com/ccrbg

Visita la Ciudad de Bell Gardens en la web en: www.bellgardens.org