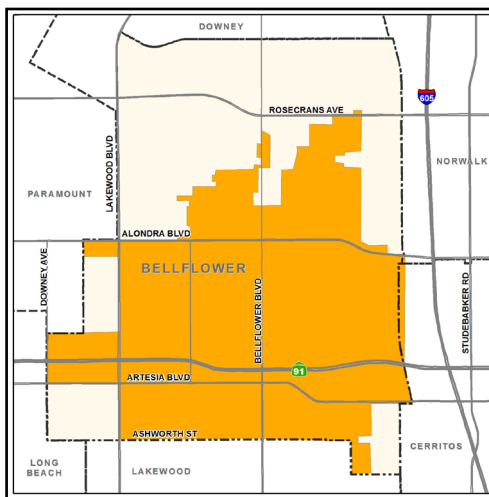


BELLFLOWER SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER 2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water Company has 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 groundwater sources. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells. These water sources

supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of our groundwater 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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

Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, including viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California Law also established

limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables> (USEPA's web site)
- http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/NotificationLevels.shtml (State Board web site)

Lead-Specific Health Language

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. Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water Company 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. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 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).

Source Water Assessment

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water completed its source water assessment in 2003. The sources were considered most vulnerable to these activities: automobile gas stations, historic gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, and underground storage tanks. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting the office at (562) 866-9980.

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

The shareholders and customers are welcome to attend Board meetings located at 10016 Flower Street, Bellflower, CA 90706

every 3rd Monday of the month at 4:30 pm. For more information, please visit our website.

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 Steve Lenton at (562) 866-9980.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home – save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped
- 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
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Visit <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

Visit us at www.bsmwc.com

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations. The State allows us to monitor 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			
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER		PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE	
MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER AND HEALTH EFFECTS			
Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in groundwater or surface water sources.			
INORGANICS			
Sampled from 2016 to 2018 (b)			
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND	ND	0.6 (c)
Arsenic (µg/l)	3.0	2.1 - 4.6	0.004 (c)
Barium (mg/l)	0.16	0.15 - 0.17	2 (c)
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.28	ND - 0.37	1 (c)
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l) (Sampled in 2014)	0.26	ND - 1.1	0.02 (c)
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.3	ND - 3.1	10 (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.			
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.			
Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.			
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.			
Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use / septic tanks / sewage, natural erosion. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.			
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Sampled from 2014 to 2018) (b)			
Gross Alpha	1.6	ND - 4.6	None
Radium 226	ND	ND	0.05 (c)
Radium 228	ND	ND	0.019 (c)
Uranium	2.1	1.6 - 2.7	0.43 (c)
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.			
Erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
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			
MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE % POSITIVE	RANGE % POSITIVE	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0.0%	0%	(0)
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria	0	0	(0)
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-
Naturally present in the environment Human and animal fecal waste			
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (d) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS			
Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (µg/l)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE	
1.6	ND - 3.0	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 - HAA5 (µg/l)	ND	ND	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.7	0.3 - 1.5	4.0 (e)	4.0 (f)	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					
30 sites sampled in 2017					
	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
Copper (mg/l)	0.62 (g)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (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)	ND (g)	0	15 AL	0.2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges. Infants & young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE

GROUNDWATER				
Sampled in 2016-2018 (b)	AVERAGE	RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	12.0 - 12.4	Non-corrosive	-
Aluminum (µg/l) (h)	ND	ND	200	600 (c)
Chloride (mg/l)	43.7	25.0 - 62.0	500	-
Color (color units)	0.71	ND - 5.0	15	-
Iron (ug/l)	ND	ND	300	-
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	662.9	550.0 - 760.0	1,600	-
Manganese (µg/l)	11.8	ND - 94	50	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-
Sulfate (mg/l)	84	54.0 - 110.0	500	-
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	401.4	340.0 - 470.0	1,000	-
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	ND - 0.7	5	-
				Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
				Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
				Naturally-occurring organic materials
				Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
				Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
				Leaching from natural deposits
				Naturally-occurring organic materials.
				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
				Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				
GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	AVERAGE	RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG
Color (color units)	3	<3.0 - 5.0	15	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	<0.1 - 1.3	TT	-
				Naturally-occurring organic materials
				Naturally-occurring organic materials
				Soil runoff. 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.

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

GROUNDWATER		
Sampled in 2016-2018 (b)	AVERAGE	RANGE
Total Alkalinity (mg/l)	184	170 - 200
Calcium (mg/l)	78.1	62 - 94
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (j)	3.2	1.6 - 6.9
Magnesium (mg/l)	13.7	11.0 - 16.0
pH (standard unit)	7.8	7.5 - 7.9
Potassium (mg/l)	3.5	2.8 - 4.0
Sodium (mg/l) (MCL=None)	29.1	22 - 37
Total Hardness (mg/l) (MCL = None)	250	200 - 300

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 with no "(c)" are federal maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs).
- (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) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
- (j) 1,4-Dioxane is considered an emerging contaminant that is unregulated and thus has no MCL. Requirements and recommendations apply when certain levels, such as Notification Level (NL) and Response Level (RL), are reached. The NL is 1 µg/L while the RL is 35 µg/L. 1,4-Dioxane was detected above the NL, and therefore, is included in this COR. The detections have not been above the RL. If the RL is ever reached, we may be required to remove the source of the water from service. 1,4-Dioxane is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen if above average amounts of water which contain it are consumed over many years.

ABBREVIATIONS

< = less than	MRL = Minimum Reporting Level	NL = Notification Level
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)	NA = constituent not analyzed	ND = constituent not detected at the testing limit
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units	pCi/l = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)	ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)
SI = saturation index	uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter	µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 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 (USEPA)

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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MRDLGs 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 MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (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: SWROB permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-3)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulations. Every five years, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored for by the nation's water utilities over a three year period. This occurred in 2013-2015 with the third UCMR (UCMR-3). Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water Company has monitored for a total of 21 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Once EPA has obtained this 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.

THIRD UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)

CHEMICALS PARAMETERS	AVERAGE	RANGE	Minimum Reporting Level	USE OR ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l)	3.20	1.3 - 6.3	0.07 ug/l	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 (ug/l)	67.70	ND - 200	20 ug/l	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l)	0.61	0.05 - 1.4	0.03 ug/l	Naturally-occurring 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.
Total Chromium (ug/l) (MCL=0.05 mg/l)	0.34	ND - 1.9	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occurring 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.
Cobalt (ug/l)	ND	ND	1.0 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicine and as a germicide.
Molybdenum (ug/l)	1.16	ND - 3.10	1.0 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium (ug/l)	316.50	ND - 820.0	0.3 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emission.
Vanadium (ug/l)	1.13	ND - 3.30	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL

INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR 2018

Desde 1991, Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water Company tiene 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. Incluimos 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 requisitos.

¿De Dónde Proviene el Agua que Tomo?

El agua del grifo proviene de fuentes subterráneas. Bombeamos aguas de pozos locales y profundas. Estas fuentes de agua abastecen nuestra área de servicio se muestra en el mapa adjunto. La calidad de nuestros suministros de agua subterránea 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 de Protección Ambiental Federal (Agencia de Protección Ambiental) limita la cantidad de ciertas sustancias permitidas en el agua del grifo. 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. 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 requieren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua. La primera 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 concentración 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 realicen 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.

¿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 pueden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales como los virus 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 aplicación y de sistemas sépticos;

- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Con el fin de garantizar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia de los Estados Unidos de Protección Ambiental (EPA) y la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado (Consejo de Estado) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Los reglamentos de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de los Estados Unidos y la Ley de California también establecieron límites para contaminantes en agua embotellada que proporcionan 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://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables> (página federal de la USEPA)
- http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinking_water/NotificationLevels.shtml (sitio Web estatal)

Lenguaje de salud específico del plomo

Si están presentes, los niveles elevados del plomo pueden causar un 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 la fontanería de la casa. Bellflower Somerset la Compañía de Agua Mutua 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 agua ha estado asentada 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 agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su agua, usted puede desear hacer probar su 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 inmunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimioterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés pueden estar particularmente susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guías 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

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water completó su evaluación de fuentes de agua en 2003. Las fuentes se consideran más vulnerables a estas actividades: gasolineras de coche, gasolineras históricas, procesamiento/almacenamiento químico/de petróleo, y tanques de almacenamiento subterráneos. Una copia de la evaluación aprobada puede ser obtenida poniéndose en contacto con la oficina en (562) 866-9980.

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

Los accionistas y los clientes están invitados a asistir a las reuniones de la Junta ubicadas en 10016 Flower Street, Bellflower, CA 90706 cada 3er lunes de cada mes a las 4:30 pm. Para mas informacion por favor visitenos en www.bsmwc.com.

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

Si tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor póngase en contacto con Steve Lenton al (562) 866-9980.

Algunos Consejos Útiles Para La Conservación del Agua?

- Repare los grifos que gotean en su casa – puede ahorrar hasta 20 galones de agua cada día para cada fuga detenida
- Ajuste sus aspersores de modo que el agua caiga en el césped/jardín, no en la acera/calzada – Puede ahorrar 500 galones por mes
- Utilice el pajote orgánico alrededor de plantas para reducir la evaporación – Puede salvar cientos de galones al año
- Utilice una ducha eficiente . Son baratos, faciles para instalar, y puede ahorrarle hasta 750 galones al mes.
- Visitan www.epa.gov/watersense para más información

Visítenos en www.bsmwc.com

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

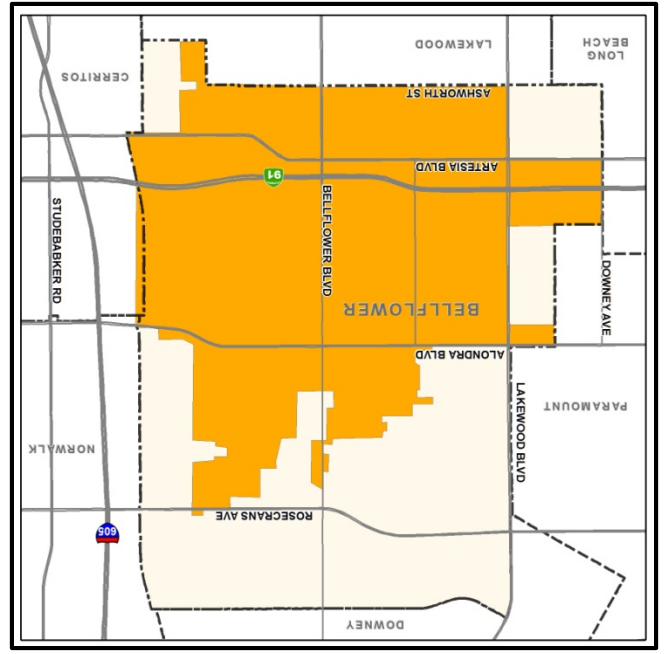
Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。
此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找

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.

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) 866-9980



2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

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10016 FLOWER STREET

BELLFLOWER, CALIFORNIA 90706