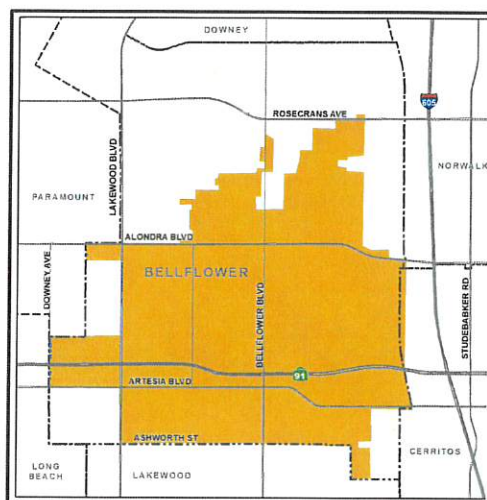


BELLFLOWER SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER 2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water Company has been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report, prepared in April 2026, is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.



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 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 Water 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.

The EPA and State Water Board set regulations that establish limits and standards for chemicals and other constituents that could potentially be detected in drinking water. Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are drinking water standards that protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. MCLs are the highest levels of substances allowed in your drinking water. Secondary MCLs are drinking water standards that regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities like odor and appearance of drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) set by the U.S. EPA are the federal

equivalent of the State PHGs. Both PHGs and MCLGs are levels of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health; and both are not enforceable.

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 and those limited substances not detected but could be of interest to drinking water customers. 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 Water 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:

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>
(USEPA's web site)
- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html
(State Board Water web site)

Lead-Specific Health Language

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. **Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water at (562) 866-9980**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/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 our Customer Service Representative's 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 Mike Vasquez 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

2025 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)	Sampled in 2025	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER AND HEALTH EFFECTS
		AVERAGE	RANGE			
Trichloroethylene (TCE)		0.1	ND - 0.71	5	1.7 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
INORGANICS Sampled from 2023 to 2025 b)						
Aluminum (mg/l)		ND	ND	1	0.6 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes. Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Arsenic (µg/l)		3.6	1.8 - 6.9	10	0.004 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (mg/l)		0.16	0.13 - 0.20	1	2 (c)	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.
Fluoride (mg/l)		0.33	0.27 - 0.35	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l) (Sampled in 2025)	(k)	1.05	ND - 3.7	10.0	0.02	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.
Nitrate (mg/l as N)		1.0	ND - 1.8	10	10 (c)	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 in 2020-2025) (b)						
Gross Alpha		2.8	ND - 3.9	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 226		ND	ND	5 (i)	0.05	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.
Radium 228		0.3	ND - 1.0		0.019	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.
Uranium		2.5	1.6 - 2.9	20	0.5 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH						
MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)		
	HIGHEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	RANGE % POSITIVE				
Total Coliform Bacteria	0.00%	0%	5%	(0)	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform and <i>E.Coli</i> Bacteria	0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste	
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (d) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)		
	AVERAGE	RANGE				
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	6.7	1.5 - 12.0	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)	0.3	0.0 - 1.1	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)	1.6	0.6 - 2.6	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 2023	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
	90 th ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL			
Copper (mg/l)	0.47 (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) (m)	1.4 (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					
Sampled in 2023-2025 (b)	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	12.2 - 12.4	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (h)	ND	ND	200	600 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	45.4	34.0 - 59.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	ND	ND	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/l)	ND	ND	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	628	570 - 710	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Manganese (µg/l)	25.9	1.5 - 110	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	81	69.0 - 94.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	406	350.0 - 480.0	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.1	ND - 0.20	5	-	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES					
GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	0.0	0.0 - 3.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	0	0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.01	0.1 - 0.70	TT	-	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		
Sampled in 2023-2025 (b)	GROUNDWATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE
Total Alkalinity (mg/l)	196.0	170.0 - 220.0
Calcium (mg/l)	80.2	69.5 - 95.1
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l) (j)	2.1	1.2 - 3.5
Magnesium (mg/l)	13.0	10.7 - 14.5
pH (standard unit)	7.7	7.7 - 7.9
Potassium (mg/l)	3.6	3.2 - 4.2
Sodium (mg/l) (MCL=None)	31.6	26 - 37
Total Hardness (mg/l) MCL = None	253.8	218 -297

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) 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.

PFAS: PER- and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (I)		
	GROUNDWATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE
Sampled in 2025 - Analyzed by EPA Method 533 Minimum Reporting Level = (MRL)		
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA) (ng/l) MRL=0.004 ug/l	0.1	ND - 2.0
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/L) (MRL=0.004 ug/l) (NL=6.5 ng/L) EPA METHOD 533 (I)	18.1	7.6 - 34.0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/L) (MRL=0.004 ug/l) (NL=5.1 ng/L) EPA METHOD 533 (I)	3.3	ND - 7.2
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/L) (MRL=0.003 ug/l) (NL=3 ng/L) EPA METHOD 533 (I)	3.6	ND - 6.6

(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 in several wells in 2025 and therefore, is included in this CCR. 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.

(k) Hexavalent Chromium (CR-6) was detected in several wells in 2025. Pursuant to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs), the DLR for Hexavalent Chromium is 0.0001 mg/L or 0.1 ug/L. The Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water Company monitors for Hexavalent Chromium and has not exceeded the annual running average of 10 ug/l.

(l) Notification of PFOA/PFOS: PFOA and PFOS are manmade fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These substances have been synthesized for water and lipid resistance and have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. The U.S. EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals. In May 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued a lifetime health advisory for PFOS and PFOA for drinking water, advising municipalities that they should notify their customers of the presence of levels over 70 parts per trillion (PPT) or nanograms per liter (NG/L) in community water supplies. In August 2019, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), revised the notification levels to 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA. The single health advisory response level (for the combined values of PFOS and PFOA) remained at 70 ppt. Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) has a notification level of 500 ng/L (ppt). PFHxS - Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). On February 6, 2020, DDW issued updated drinking water response levels of 10 ppt for PFOA and 40 ppt for PFOS based on a running four-quarter average. On October 31, 2022, DDW issued a drinking water notification level and response level of 3 parts per trillion (ppt) and 20 ppt, respectively for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS). Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancer including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risk of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risk such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancer including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risk of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as elevated cholesterol levels, immune effects, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. PFHxS is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). PFHxS, PFOS, PFNA, and PFOA share similar chemical structure and uses (i.e. surface treatment agents for textiles, paper, and furniture etc. for its excellent waterproofing and oil-resistance performance). PFHxS have been detected in endangered species and the human blood of the general population. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: https://www.epa.gov/pfas.
(m) Lead Sampling in Schools: Recent events in the United States have shown that lead in drinking water remains an on-going public health concern, particularly for children. Lead rarely occurs naturally in California's drinking water sources, but may become present when water passes through older plumbing fixtures or solder containing lead that connects plumbing. In 2024, there were no schools in the service area that requested lead sampling at their school.

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: SWRCB permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.			

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-5)				
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 is occurring in 2023-2025 with the fifth UCMR (UCMR-5). In 2024, Bellflower Somerset monitored for a total of 30 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. 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.				
FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR 5)				
Monitored in 2024				
CHEMICALS PARAMETERS	AVERAGE ug/l	RANGE ug/l	Minimum Reporting Level (ug/l)	USE OR ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.002	ND - 0.004	0.003	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.010	0.005 - 0.015	0.004	

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL

INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR 2025

Desde 1991, Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water Company ha estado proporcionando información sobre el agua que se sirve a sus consumidores. Este informe, elaborado en abril de 2026, es una instantánea de la calidad del agua del año pasado. Se incluyen detalles sobre el origen de su agua, cómo se analiza, qué contiene y cómo se compara con los estándares estatales. Nos comprometemos a proporcionarle información porque los clientes informados son nuestros mejores aliados.

¿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 de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) limita la cantidad de ciertas sustancias permitidas en el agua del grifo. En California, la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado (State Water 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.

La EPA y la Junta Estatal del Agua establecen regulaciones que establecen límites y estándares para productos químicos y otros componentes que podrían detectarse potencialmente en el agua potable. Los niveles máximos primarios de contaminantes (MCL) son estándares de agua potable que lo protegen de sustancias que podrían afectar su salud. Los MCL son los niveles más altos de sustancias permitidos en el agua potable. Los MCL secundarios son estándares de agua potable que regulan sustancias que afectan las cualidades estéticas como el olor y la apariencia del agua potable. Los Objetivos de Salud Pública (PHG) son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California. Los objetivos de nivel máximo de contaminantes (MCLG) establecidos por la EPA de los EE. UU. Son el equivalente federal de los PHG estatales. Tanto los PHG como los MCLG son niveles de contaminantes en el agua potable por debajo de los cuales no existe un riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud; y ambos no son exigibles.

¿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 de la tabla de calidad del agua

enumera las sustancias detectadas en su agua y aquellas sustancias limitadas que no se detectaron pero que podrían ser de interés para los clientes de agua potable. 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:

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>
(página federal de la USEPA)
- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html
(sitio Web estatal)

Lenguaje de salud específico del plomo

El plomo puede causar efectos graves en la salud de personas de todas las edades, especialmente en personas embarazadas, bebés (tanto alimentados con fórmula como amamantados) y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y partes utilizados en las líneas de servicio y en la plomería del hogar. Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad y eliminar las tuberías de plomo, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en la plomería de su hogar. Debido a que los niveles de plomo pueden variar con el tiempo, la exposición al plomo es posible incluso cuando los resultados de muestreo de su grifo no detectan plomo en un momento dado. Puede ayudar a protegerse a sí mismo y a su familia identificando y eliminando materiales con plomo dentro de la plomería de su hogar y tomando medidas para reducir el riesgo de su familia. Usar un filtro, certificado por un certificador acreditado por el American National Standards Institute para reducir el plomo, es efectivo para reducir las exposiciones al plomo. Siga las instrucciones proporcionadas con el filtro para garantizar que se utilice correctamente. Use solo agua fría para beber, cocinar y preparar fórmula para bebés. Hervir el agua no elimina el plomo del agua. Antes de usar agua del grifo para beber, cocinar o preparar fórmula para bebés, enjuague sus tuberías durante varios minutos. Puede hacer esto abriendo el grifo, tomando una ducha, lavando ropa o lavando platos. Si tiene una línea de servicio de plomo o una línea de servicio galvanizada que requiere reemplazo, es posible que deba enjuagar sus tuberías por un período más largo. Si le preocupa el plomo en su agua y desea que la prueben, comuníquese con Bellflower Somerset Mutual Water al (562) 866-9980. Información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, métodos de prueba y pasos que puede seguir para minimizar la exposición está disponible en <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/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 desórdenes 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. Se puede obtener una copia de la evaluación aprobada comunicándose con la oficina de nuestro Representante de Servicio al Cliente al (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 Mike Vasquez 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

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
10016 FLOWER STREET
BELLFLOWER, CALIFORNIA 90706

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
Xin nhđ người dịch cho quý vị.
Chi tiét này thát quan trọng.
この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和信息,请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

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
Daimntawv ts'haij tawm no muaj lus tsseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab
txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

