

CITY OF COMPTON

2012 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 pump groundwater from local, deep wells. We also use Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) surface water from both the Colorado River and the State Water Project in northern California. These water sources, located on the adjacent map, supply our service area. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Department of Public Health (CDPH) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the Federal EPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are nonenforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

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

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, including viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- <http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm> (Federal EPA's web site)
- www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater (CDPH web site)

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 Compton 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/safewater/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 EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Federal EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

MWD completed an assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered most valuable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217- 6850.

The City of Compton completed its source water assessment in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to automobile gas stations, high density housing, transportation corridors, and underground storage tanks. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting Alex Santos at asantos@comptoncity.org or by phone at (310) 605-5690 or sending a written request to 205 South Willowbrook Avenue, Compton CA 90220.

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

The public is welcome to attend City Council meetings located at the City Council Chambers, 205 South Willowbrook Avenue, Compton CA 90220. Meetings are held every Tuesdays at 6:00 pm.

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 Alex Santos at (310) 605-5690.

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
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

Visit us at www.comptoncity.org

COMPTON MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.49	ND - 3.9	ND	ND	5	0.06 (a)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.06	ND - 1.0	ND	ND	5	1.7 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

INORGANICS Sampled from 2010 to 2012 (b)							
Aluminum (mg/l)	0.17	ND - 0.74	0.12	ND - 0.34	1	0.6 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l) (d)	3.1	ND - 9.4	ND	ND	10	0.004 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.07	ND - 0.14	ND	ND	1	2 (c)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) (l)	0.31	0.23 - 0.37	0.80	0.4 - 1.1	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as NO ₃)	1.5	ND - 5.8	ND	ND	45	45 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion

RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Results are from 2009 to 2012) (b)							
Gross Alpha	2.82	0.07 - 7.2	1	ND - 3.0	15 (f)	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	1.3	ND - 6.0	50 (f)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	0.27	ND - 0.51	ND	ND	5 (e)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.2	ND - 0.45	ND	ND		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2.14	ND - 4.7	1.7	ND - 2.0	20 (f)	0.43 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits

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

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE % POSITIVE	RANGE % POSITIVE			
Total Coliform Bacteria	0.25%	0% - 3%	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	-	-	

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Turbidity (NTU)	0.12	ND - 1.7	TT	-	Soil runoff

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (g) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	HIGHEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE			
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	38.1	1.0 - 74.3	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids - HAAs (µg/l)	12.1	ND - 22.9	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.28	0.24 - 2.2	4.0 (h)	4.0 (i)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2012	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		ACTION LEVEL AL	MCLG or PHG	
	90th PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE THE AL			
Copper (mg/l)	0.07 (j)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	0 (j)	1	15 AL	2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled in 2010-2012 (b)

	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.5	12-13	12.1	11.9 - 12.2	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (k)	173.8	ND - 740	118	ND - 340	200	600 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	37.1	25.0 - 54.0	78.7	50.0 - 95.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	1.6	ND - 5.0	1.3	1.0 - 2.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/l)	110	ND - 1000	ND	ND	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	601.4	430 - 700	653.3	350 - 930	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Manganese (µg/l)	25.1	ND - 52	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	2	2.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate (mg/l)	86.6	53.0 - 110	116	46 - 160	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	382.9	300 - 440	410	240 - 500	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	1.9	ND - 10	ND	ND - 0.1	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	0.25	ND - 35	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1.0 - 3.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled in 2010-2012 (b)

	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	171	150 - 190	91	53 - 120
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	143	130 - 170
Calcium (mg/l)	62	38 - 79	40	23 - 53
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l)	0.86	ND - 2.5	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/l)	12.4	3.8 - 19	17.3	11 - 21
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ug/l)	NA	NA	0.001	ND - 0.005
Perchlorate (µg/l)	ND	ND	ND	ND
pH (standard unit)	8.1	8.0 - 8.2	8.2	7.9 - 8.6
Potassium (mg/l)	2.9	1.8 - 3.7	3.4	2.3 - 4.1
Sodium (mg/l)	43.1	36 - 52	68.7	43 - 82
Total Hardness (mg/l)	204.3	110 - 260	170	80 - 270
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA	2.2	1.7 - 2.7

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) While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.
- (e) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
- (f) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.
- (g) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
- (h) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- (i) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- (j) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
- (k) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.
- (l) MWD started adding fluoride at each treatment plant in fall 2007. MWD was in compliance with the provisions of the State's requirements

ABBREVIATIONS

< = less than	SI = saturation index
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter	ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
NA = constituent not analyzed	mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
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	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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- 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 for contaminants that affect the aesthetic (taste, odor, or appearance) qualities of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- Variations and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

CIUDAD DEL COMPTON

INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2012

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 proveimos 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?

Su agua de la llave proviene de 2 fuentes: de las aguas naturales (subterránea) y de aguas superficiales (de los ríos). Bombeamos aguas naturales de profundos pozos locales. También usamos agua superficial de la agencia Metropolitan Water District del Sur de California (MWD) importada del Río Colorado y del proyecto State Water Project del Norte de California. Estas fuentes de agua, que se encuentra en el mapa al lado, el suministro de nuestra área de servicio. Este reporte informa sobre la calidad de nuestra agua subterránea y el abastecimiento del agua superficial del MWD.

¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

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

¿Cuales Son Los Estándares del Agua Potable?

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

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

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

¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos 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.

A fin de asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental y el Departamento de Salud Pública de California (CDPH) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionado por sistemas de agua públicos. Las regulaciones de CDPH 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.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater (sitio Web de CDPH)

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 Compton 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 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 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/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 desordenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son 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

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

La ciudad de Compton terminó su evaluación de las fuentes de agua en 2003. Suministros de agua subterránea se consideran más vulnerables a las estaciones de gas de automóviles, viviendas, corredores de transporte de alta densidad, y los tanques de almacenamiento subterráneos. Una copia del informe de evaluación pueden obtenerse poniéndose en contacto con Alex Santos en asantos@comptoncity.org o por teléfono al (310) 605-5690 o enviando una solicitud por escrito a la Avenida 205 Sur Willowbrook, Compton, CA 90220.

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

Se le invita al público a asistir reunión a las juntas del Consejo Municipal cada martes a 6:00 p.m. a 205 S. Willowbrook Ave.

¿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 Alex Santos a (310) 605-5690.

Agua Hecho

- 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
- Use una cabeza de ducha eficiente de agua. Ellos son baratos, fáciles para instalar, y pueden salvarle hasta 750 galones por mes.

Visítenos en la página www.comptoncity.org

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Compton Municipal Water Department

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Compton Water Department is required to collect eight dual sample sets per quarter for total trihalomethane (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) analysis as part of its Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR) monitoring plan. The Water Department failed to collect eight dual sample sets of TTHM and HAA5 samples in the 4th quarter of 2012 and thereby failed to monitor in accordance with the Stage 2 DBPR Monitoring Plan and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Required Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>	<i>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</i>	<i>When Samples Were Taken</i>
<i>Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Haloacetic acids (HAA5)</i>	<i>Collect eight dual sample sets per quarter</i>	<i>Completed 1st Quarter, 2nd Quarter, 3rd Quarter</i>	<i>Missed 4th Quarter to be sampled December 8, 2012</i>	<i>January 14, 2013</i>

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened?

The Compton Municipal Water Department was in violation of Sections 64534.2(d)(1) and 64534.8 of Title 22, California Code of Regulations because it failed to collect the eight dual sample sets of TTHM and HAA5 samples during the 4th quarter of 2012 in accordance with the Water Department's Stage 2 DBPR Monitoring Plan. On January 14, 2013, a make-up sample was collected.

What is being done?

As a result of the violation, the Water Department was directed by the California Department of Public Health to take the following actions:

1. Institute internal control mechanism(s) to ensure all compliance samples are collected in a timely manner. By March 1, 2013, the Water Department shall develop a plan to improve its water quality monitoring program and submit the plan to the Department. The Water Department has complied with this action;
2. Under the Public Notification Rule, the monitoring violation is categorized as a Tier 3 violation. Under Tier 3 violation, the Water Department is required to conduct public notifications within one year after the public water system learns of the violation. This notification may be part of the Consumer Confidence Report.

As part of the corrective actions, the Compton Water Department has complied with developing the monitoring plan and as part of the required public notification the Water Department has included this information as part of the 2012 Consumer Confidence report.

For more information, please contact Mr. Alexander Santos, Water Production & Distribution Supervisor, at (310) 605-6240 or Compton Water Department, 205 South Willowbrook Avenue, Compton, CA 90220.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

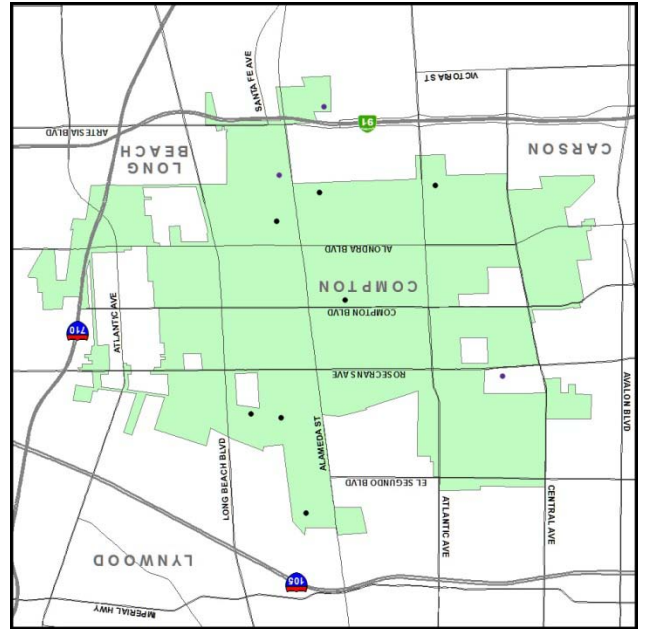
Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being provided to you by Compton Water Department

State Water System ID#: 1910026. Date distributed: June 30, 2013.



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (310) 605-5690.

COMPTON MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT
205 S. WILLOWBROOK AVE
COMPTON, CA 90220