CITY OF INGLEWOOD 2013 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY 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 4 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 supply your tap water. The quality of our groundwater and MWD's surface water supplies is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

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

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Department of Public Health (Department) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA'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 risk.

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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the 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:

- USEPA's drinking water web site at http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm
- California's drinking water program website at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DWP.aspx

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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

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

The City of Inglewood conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to airport maintenance/fueling areas, historic waste dumps/landfills, injection wells/dry wells/sumps, landfills/dumps, and confirmed leaking underground storage tanks. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting the Utilities Department at (310) 412-5333.

Water Quality Tips

- Pick up after your pet, rain washes pet waste directly into the storm drain, which leads to the ocean when it rains. Animal waste contains bacteria and viruses that contaminate the water making people sick and causing beach closures.
- Apply lawn, pest and garden chemicals sparingly, don't over water.
- Dispose of used oil, antifreeze, paints and household cleaners properly (at a service center or local recycling center), not hosed down into the street where they will eventually reach the ocean by way of the storm drain, untreated.
- Place litter, especially cigarette butts into trash receptacles, never throw litter out of your car or into the street.

Water Conservation Tips

- Decrease the amount of impervious area in your landscape by planting drought tolerant plants and disconnecting roof downspouts to lead to garden areas that can infiltrate.
- Sweep, don't hose down the driveway.
- Install water saving shower heads and adjustable toilet flappers to reduce flush volume.
- Don't leave the water running while washing dishes.

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

City Council Meetings take place at 1 W Manchester Blvd, Council Chambers, Inglewood, CA 90312 on Tuesdays.

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 Mr. Louis A. Atwell, Public Works Director at 310-412-5333.

Visit Inglewood on the web at: http://cityofinglewood.org

CITY OF INGLEWOOD
2013 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY 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 AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Volatile & synthetic organic compounds (i)	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	Industrial

INORGANICS Groundwater sources sampled from 2011 through 2012							
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND	ND	0.18	ND-0.34	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.28	0.24-0.34	ND	ND	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth

RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) For groundwater sources, 4 initial quarters or once every 9 years (results are from 2008 to 2009)							
Gross Alpha (b)	0.7	ND-3.5	1	ND-3	15 (c)	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	ND	ND-4	50 (c)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	NA	NA	1.7	ND-2	20 (c)	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits

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

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE %	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE % POSITIVE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0%	0%	5%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli Bacteria	0%	0%	0%	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE			
Chlorine/chloramine Residual (mg/ as CL_2)	2.0	0.4-2.5	4.0 (e)	4.0 (f)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (d)	**HIGHEST LOCATION RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE**	**RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL LOCATION RESULTS**	**PRIMARY MCL**	**MCLG or (PHG)**	
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	65.8	28.7-65.8	80	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	23.5	11.3-23.5	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (µg/l)	5.2	3.7-6.9	10	0.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection

INORGANICS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.8	0.6-1.1	2	1	Added to help prevent dental caries in consumers.

LEAD AND COPPER AT THE TAP 30 sites sampled in2011	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90%ILE	# SITES ABOVE AL	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Copper (mg/l)	0.77 (g)	0	1.3 AL	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	ND (g)	0	15 AL	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Groundwater sources sampled from 2011 through 2012

	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.7	12.3-13	12.1	11.9-12.2	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (h)	ND	ND	178	ND-340	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	74	32-170	79	50-93	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	ND	ND-5	1	1-2	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	753	570-1000	653	340-930	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Manganese (µg/l)	ND	ND-36	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	2	2	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	16	1.1-56	116	46-160	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	473	350-640	410	240-500	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.14	ND-0.24	0.05	0.04-0.06	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Color (color units)	<1	<1	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.09	ND-0.4	5	-	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Groundwater sources sampled from2011 through 2012

	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	NOTIFICATION LEVEL or PHG (a)
Alkalinity (mg/l)	278	220-330	91	53-120	-
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	143	130-170	1,000
Calcium (mg/l)	53	34-92	40	23-53	-
Chlorate (µg/l)	NA	NA	33	ND-80	800
Magnesium (mg/l)	17	14-27	17	11-21	-
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NA	NA	1.3	ND-2.5	10
pH (standard unit)	8.0	7.7-8.2	8.2	7.9-8.6	-
Potassium (mg/l)	7.9	6.7-9.6	3.4	2.3-4.1	-
Sodium (mg/l)	80	60-110	69	43-82	-
Total Hardness (mg/l)	200	140-330	170	80-270	-

FOOTNOTES

(a) Advisory Levels include California Public Health Goals (PHGs), federal Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) and Notfication Levels (NLs).
(b) Gross alpha standard also includes Radium-226 standard.
(c) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.
(d) Running annual average and Location Running Annual Average used to average, range, and MCL compliance
(e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL).
(f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG).
(q) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
(h) Aluminum, copper, and MTBE have primary and secondary standards.
(i) Over 60 organic compounds are analyzed annually, and none were detected.

ABBREVIATIONS

< = less than
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 reporting limit
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
SI = saturation index
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)
umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter

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. feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. 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.