**Annual Report**

**Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year’s Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence

Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide

details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards

set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. We are

committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

**Do I need to take special 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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available at Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Where does my water come from?**

El Segundo is a member of the West Basin Municipal Water District which is a Member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). El Segundo's water comes from the California Bay Delta and the Colorado River. The water is treated by MWD's Southern California Water Treatment Plants.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Contact MWD at (213) 217-6000 for source water assessment information

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 materials can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water

runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil, 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**How can I get involved?**

The City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month in the Council Chambers in City Hall at 7:00 p.m. For more information, call the City Council Office at (310) 524-2302

**Water Conservation Tips**

On April 1, 2015 Governor Brown issued an Executive Order declaring a Drought State of Emergency and called for severely limiting outdoor water use in all communities throughout the state, irrespective of individual circumstances. Mandatory restrictions are now in effect. Given that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person, below we’ve listed many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

* Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compare to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
* Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving, can save up to 500 gallons a month.
* Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a months.
* Use a water-efficient showerhead, they’re inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
* Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washer are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait, if it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
* Do not wash any vehicle, equipment, machinery, building or structure at home unless your hose has a shut-off nozzle. Better yet take your car to a car wash that recycles its water.
* Do not wash down your driveway and sidewalk.
* Water indoor plants only when necessary. Limit outdoor watering to twice a week. Lawns CANNOT be watered between 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. unless outfitted with water conservation controllers.
* Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
* Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month’s water bill!
* Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

**Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your

community’s drinking water source in several ways.

* Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizer and pesticides – they contain

hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

* Pick up after your pets.
* If you have your own septic system, property maintain your system to reduce leaching to

water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

* Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
* Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in

your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting

one. Use EPA’s Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the

Watershed Information Network’s How to Start a Watershed Team.

* Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier.

Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people “Dump No Waste – Drains to River” or Protect Your Water.” Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind

residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

**Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. El Segundo 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.

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| **Unit Descriptions** |  |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| NA | NA: Not Applicable |
| ND | ND: Not Detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring Not Required, but Recommended |
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| **Important Drinking Water Definitions** |  |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

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