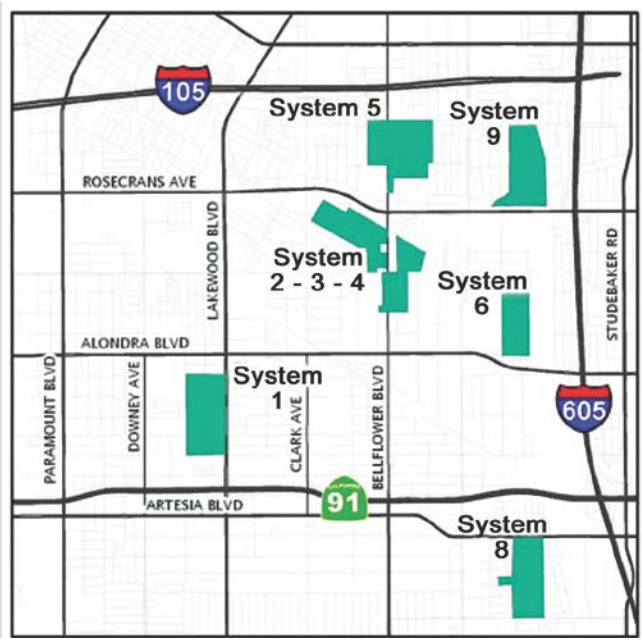
Bellflower Municipal Water System
2018 Consumer Confidence Report

June 2019

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.



How is My Drinking Water Tested?

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

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) 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 Federal ones.

Points of Contact

Bellflower Municipal Water System
10016 Flower Street
Bellflower, CA 90706
(562) 925-6174 * Fax: (562) 866-2245
www.bellflower.org/water
Mon-Fri: 8:30a-12:00p & 1:00-4:30p

City of Bellflower Public Works Dept.
(562) 804-1424 ext. 2285

California Division of Drinking Water
(818) 551-2004

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 EPA. 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. Exceedance 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, EPA and DDW 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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791. You can also get more information on tap water by visiting these helpful web sites:

- http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm (EPA website)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml (DDW website)

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. Bellflower Municipal Water System 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 www.epa.gov/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 and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment was conducted by DDW in 2010 for its one active well that serves the customers of Bellflower Municipal Water System. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 500 N. Central Ave., Suite #500, Glendale, CA 91203. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting DDW at (818) 551-2004. You may contact Bellflower Municipal Water System at (562) 925-6174 for additional information.

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

City Council Meetings are held at 16600 Civic Center Drive, Bellflower, CA every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 7:00 pm. Call the Bellflower Municipal Water System at (562) 925-6174 for more information.

How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Steve Lenton at (562) 925-6174.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home, and save up to 20 gallons each 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, and save 500 gallons per month
- Use organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation, and 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.bellflower.org/water

BELLFLOWER MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM
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Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations.
The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.
Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	(a)	(a)			
INORGANICS Sampled from 2016 to 2018 (b)					
Arsenic (µg/l)	3.9	3.9	10	0.004 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.14	0.14	1	2 (c)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.34	0.34	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	0.8	0.80	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Sampled 2018) (b)					
Gross Alpha	ND	ND	15 (e)	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	ND	ND	5 (d)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	ND	ND		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2.30	2.3	20 (e)	0.5 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits

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

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE # POSITIVE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE OF # POSITIVE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	<1 positive	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	-	-	

	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE			
Turbidity (NTU)	2.10	< 0.1 - 0.6	TT	-	Soil runoff

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS (f)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	2.7	0.0 - 3.6	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	0.3	0.0 - 1.0	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.68	0.6 - 1.4	4.0 (g)	4.0 (h)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 25 sites sampled in 2017	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90%ile	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM # OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	ACTION LEVEL AL	MCLG or PHG	
Copper (mg/l)	0.44 (i)	0	1.3 AL	0.17 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	ND (i)	0	15 AL	2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled from 2016 to 2018	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity) *(Last sampled in 2016)*	12.3	12.3	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	34.0	34.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	610	610	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Langlier Index (corrosivity) (SI) *(Last sampled in 2012)*	1.1	1.1	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Manganese (ug/)	8.8	ND - 23	50		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	75	75.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	390	390.0	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.08	ND - 0.3	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)	3.3	<3 - 5.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1.1	1.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2016 to 2018	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	180	180.0
Calcium (mg/l)	72.7	72.7
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l) **(j)**	**2.2**	**1.9 - 2.4**
Magnesium (mg/l)	11.9	11.9
pH (standard unit)	7.8	7.8
Potassium (mg/l)	3.2	3.2
Sodium (mg/l)	30	30
Total Hardness (mg/l)	231	231

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) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has an MCL of 5 pCi/L.
(e) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.
(f) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
(g) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
(h) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
(i) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
(j) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in one well in 2018. Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
NA = constituent not analyzed
SI = saturation index
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ND = constituent not detected at testing limit
uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)
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.

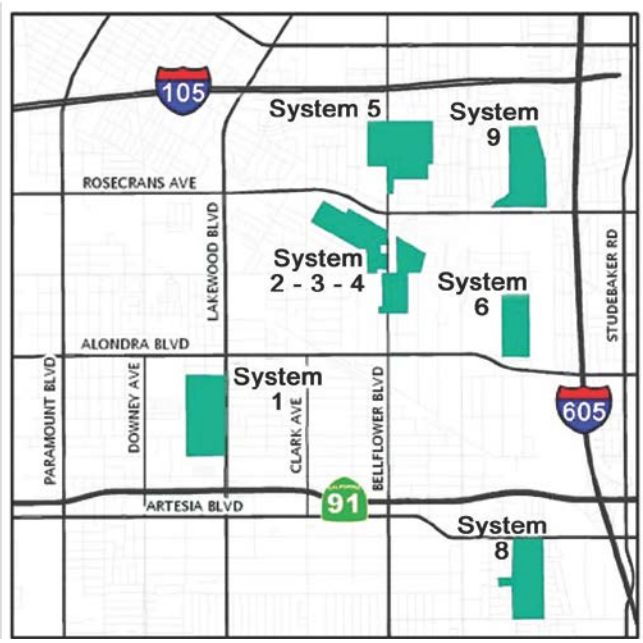
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.
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 and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water such as taste, odor, or appearance. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Sistema Municipal de Agua de Bellflower
Informe de Confianza del Consumidor 2018

Junio 2019

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de agua de California han estado proporcionando información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una instantánea del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluímos 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 requisitios**.**



¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

Su agua potable se analiza regularmente para detectar niveles inseguros de sustancias químicas, radioactividad y bacteria en el sistema de distribución y en las tomas de servicios. Estos análisis se llevan a cabo semanalmente, mensualmente, trimestralmente, y anualmente o con menos frecuencia dependiendo de la sustancia analizada. Las leyes estatales y federales nos permiten analizar algunas sustancias menos de una vez al año porque sus niveles no cambian con frecuencia. Todas las pruebas de calidad del agua son conducidas por técnicos especializados en laboratorios certificados por el estado.

¿Cuales Son Los Estándares del Agua Potable?

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental Federal (EPA) limita la cantidad de ciertas sustancias permitidas en el agua del grifo. En California, la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado (DDW, en inglés) regula la calidad del agua de grifo imponiendo límites que son al menos tan estrictos como los de la EPA. Históricamente, los límites de California son más rigurosos que los federales.

Puntos de Contacto

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Hay dos tipos de estos límites conocidos como estándares. Las normas primarias le protegen de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud. Las normas secundarias regulan sustancias que afectan las cualidades estéticas del agua. Las regulaciones establecen un Nivel Máximo de Contaminantes (MCL, en inglés) para cada uno de los estándares primarios y secundarios. El MCL es el nivel más alto de una sustancia que se permite en su agua potable.

Las Metas para la Salud Pública (PHGs, en inglés) son establecidas por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California. 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* (MCLGs, en inglés). Las PHGs y MCLGs son niveles de asesoramiento que son inaplicables. Ambas PHGs y MCLGs son concentraciones de una sustancia por debajo de la cual no hay riesgos de salud conocidos o esperados.

¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos requireren 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 su agua. Las siguientes columnas muestran la lista de la concentracion promedio y el rango de concentraciones que se

hayan encontrado en su agua. En seguida están las listas de el MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, si son apropiados. La última columna describe las fuentes probables de estas sustancias en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua potable, compare la concentración más alta y el MCL. Compruebe si hay sustancias mayores que el MCL. La superación de un MCL primario no suele constituir una amenaza inmediata para la salud. Por contrario, requiere probar el agua de la fuente más frecuentemente por una corta duración. Si los resultados de las pruebas indican que el agua continúa excediendo el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para eliminar la sustancia, o la fuente debe ser retirada del servicio.

¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Publicidad Sobre La Calidad Del Agua Potable?

Las fuentes del agua potable (tanto de agua del grifo y el agua embotellada) incluyen 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 naturalmente, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en las fuentes de agua incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales como los viruses 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 urbano, industrial, o de alcantarillado, en producción de gas natural y petróleo, minería o agricultura.
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial urbano, y de usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes químicos orgánicos, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos, que son subproductos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales puenden ocurrir naturalmente o que puenden ser resultados de la producción de petróleo y gas natural y actividades mineras.

Para asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, EPA y DDW prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones de la U.S. Food and Drug Administration y ley de California también establecen límites para contaminantes en agua embotellada que debe proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede ser que contenga por lo menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua plantea un riesgo para la salud. Más información acerca de contaminantes y los efectos potenciales para la salud puede ser obtenida llamando a la línea directa de Agua Potable Segura de la USEPA (800) 426-4791. También puede obtener más información sobre el agua del grifo por estos sitios de la internet:

- http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm (página de la USEPA)
- www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml (página de la DDW)

Si están presentes, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente para las mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicio y plomería en el hogar. El Sistema de Agua Municipal de Bellflower es responsable de proveer agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales usados en componentes de plomería. Cuando su agua ha estado sentada durante varias horas, puede minimizar el potencial de exposición al plomo vaciando el grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted está preocupado acerca de plomo en su agua, puede solicitar que su agua sea probada. La información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba, y las medidas que usted puede tomar para minimizar la exposición están disponible en la línea directa de Agua Potable Segura o en www.epa.gov/lead.

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas, como las personas con cáncer que están recibiendo quimioterapia, personas que han recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunitario, algunas personas de edad avanzada, y los infantes pueden estar particularmente susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guias de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades sobre los medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles en la línea directa de Agua Potable Segura de la USEPA (800) 426-4791.

Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua

DDW realizó una evaluación del agua de fuente en 2010 para el pozo de agua subterránea activo que sirve a los clientes del Sistema de Agua Municipal de Bellflower. Una copia de la evaluación completa puede ser vista en State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 500 N. Central Ave., Suite #500, Glendale, CA 91203. Usted puede solicitar que un resumen de la evaluación le sea enviado poniéndose en contacto con DDW al (818) 551-2004. También puede ponerse en contacto con la oficina del Sistema de Agua Municipal de Bellflower al (562) 925-6174.

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

Las reuniones del Concilio de la Ciudad se llevan a cabo en 16600 Civic Center Drive, Bellflower, CA los 2º y 4º lunes de cada mes a las 7:00 pm. Usted puede llamar a la oficina al (562) 925-6174 para obtener información adicional.

¿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 de agua del grifo, por favor póngase en contacto con Steve Lenton al (562) 925-6174.

Algunas extremidades provechosas de la conservación del agua

• Arregle los grifos que gotean en su hogar - ahorre hasta 20 galones cada día por cada escape que se haya detenido

• Ahorre entre 15 y 50 galones por cada vez lavando sólo cargas completas de ropa

• Ajuste sus regaderas de modo que el agua caiga en su césped / jardín, no en la acera / calzada - ahorre 500 galones por mes

• Utilice pajote orgánico alrededor de las plantas para reducir la evaporación - ahorre cientos de galones al año

- Use un cabezal eficiente de echar agua. Son baratos, fáciles para instalar, y pueden ahorrar hasta 750 galones al mes.

- Visite http://www.epa.gov/watersense para obtener más información.

Visítenos en www.bellflower.org/water

BELLFLOWER MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM
10016 FLOWER STREET
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

BELLFLOWER MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM
2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo enteinda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (562) 531-1500

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

此份有关你的食水报告,应有重要资料和几点,请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

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

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역은을 사용하십시요.