CITY OF INGLEWOOD
2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on tap water served to 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 two 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 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 (U.S. EPA) 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 limits. 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 (CalEPA). PHGs provide additional information about the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). Both PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are non-enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are the 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 above specified detection limits. 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 concentrations 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 of time. 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 occur naturally 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 occur naturally 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. EPA and the Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 U.S. 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:

- U.S. EPA's drinking water web site at http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm
- California's drinking water program website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

About Lead

The City is compliant with health and safety codes related to lead, and the water delivered to your home meets lead standards. However, 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. Inglewood is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

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 share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. 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 the Inglewood Water Treatment Plant at (310) 412-5472. 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 .

There are no known lead service lines in City's systems. If you'd like to know more about the service line inventory in the city, please contact the Water Section of Inglewood Public Works Department at (310) 412-5333 or visit https://www.cityofinglewood.org/463/Water-Works and select 'Current Inventory Report for LCRR'.

California required public schools built before 2010 to test for lead in their drinking water. We worked with local schools in the City to complete those tests. No schools requested lead testing in 2025.

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

Source Water Assessment

All active drinking water sources must complete a source water assessment. The goal of the source water assessment is to record all potential activities that may impair the source water quality. Source water assessments of the Colorado River and State Water Project supplies have been completed with Watershed Sanitary Survey updates required every five years. The 2020 Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey Update was completed in April 2022, and the 2021 State Water Project survey was completed in June 2022. 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 the Central District of the Division of Drinking Water at 500 N. Central Ave., Suite 500 in Glendale, CA, 91203.

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.

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

City Council Meetings occur at 1 Manchester Blvd, Council Chambers, Inglewood, CA 90302 every Tuesday at 2:00 PM.

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

If specific questions about your tap water quality arise, please contact Tony Olmos, Public Works Director at 310-412-5333.

Water conservation is a way of life for southern California

You can continue to help conserve water with these no-cost and low-cost ideas:

- Install aerators on the kitchen faucet to reduce flows to less than 1 gallon per minute.
- Wash your fruits and vegetables in a pan of water instead of running water from the tap.
- Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.
- Don't use running water to thaw food. Defrost food in the refrigerator.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap.
- Turn water off when brushing teeth or shaving. Save up to 10 gallons per day.

- Test your toilet for leaks at least once a year. Take advantage of high-efficiency toilet discounts. High-efficiency toilets use 20% less water than the WaterSense standard and discharge the same amount of waste in the same way, or even more effectively.
- Take five-minute showers instead of 10-minute showers. Turn off the water while washing your hair. Install a low-flow showerhead.
- Use the washing machine for full loads only.
- Use a broom to clean driveways, sidewalks and patios.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation, keep the soil cool, and prevent weeds. Save 20-30 gallons each time you water 1,000 sq. ft.
- Water early in the morning or later in the evening when temperatures are cooler. Save 25 gallons each time you water.

More water conservation tips and information at: http://saveourwater.com/

Don't forget to visit Inglewood's website at: **https://www.cityofinglewood.org** !

INGLEWOOD 2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards last year.

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We included details about where your water comes from, 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. Your water is a blend of groundwater and imported surface water from Metropolitan Water District. Data below show the results for both of these sources.

Only detected results are shown; all results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with State and Federal drinking water regulations.

SUBSTANCES MONITORED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS	**GROUNDWATER**		**SURFACE WATER**		**MCL**	**MCLG or PHG *(a)***	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
	AVERAGE	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**			
1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	3.2	ND-5.4	ND	ND	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical manufacturing or processing facilities
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (µg/L)	0.52	ND-0.78	ND	ND	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CHEMICALS *(b)*	**GROUNDWATER**		**SURFACE WATER**		**MCL**	**MCLG or PHG *(a)***	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
	AVERAGE	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**			
Aluminum (µg/L)	ND	ND	71	ND-100	1,000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Barium (µg/L)	ND	ND-130	ND	ND-130	1,000	2,000	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, hexavalent (µg/L)	0.16	ND- 0.31	ND	ND	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from industrial wastes like electroplating, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textiles
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.29	0.28-0.30	0.7	0.5-0.8	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
RADIOLOGICAL *(c)*	**GROUNDWATER**		**SURFACE WATER**		**MCL**	**MCLG or PHG *(a)***	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
	AVERAGE	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**			
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	ND	ND-3.4	ND	ND-5	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	NS	NS	ND	ND-6	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	ND	ND-1.1	ND	ND	5, as combined Radium	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	ND	ND	1.0	ND-3	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
MICROBIALS	**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**				**MCL (STATE/FEDERAL)**	**MCLG or PHG *(a)***	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
	HIGHEST % POSITIVE IN A MONTH		**RANGE % POSITIVE**				
Total Coliform Bacteria	1%		ND-1%		5% of Monthly Samples/TT	0%	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli Bacteria	0%		ND		0%	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0		0		0	0	
DISINFECTION RESIDUAL	**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**				**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
	AVERAGE		**RANGE**				
Chlorine/chloramine Residual (mg/L as CL_2)	1.8		0.6-2.3		4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	**HIGHEST LRAA (*d*)**		**RANGE OF RESULTS**		**MCL**	**MCLG or PHG *(a)***	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/L)	39		11-57		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	8.8		2.6-13		60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (µg/L) ***(e)***	3.2		ND-12		10	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
LEAD AND COPPER AT THE TAP (*f*)	**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**				**AL**	**MCLG or PHG *(a)***	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
	90th PERCENTILE		**RANGE**	**# SITES ABOVE AL**			
Copper (mg/L)	0.08		ND- 0.56	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/L)	ND		ND- 11	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial discharges

INGLEWOOD 2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

CONSTITUENT *(b)*	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		MCL	MCLG or PHG *(a)*	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aluminum (µg/L) ***(g)***	ND	ND	71	ND-100	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/L)	109	47-170	78	46-99	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	9	3-15	1	1	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	855	610-1,100	748	503-987	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Manganese (µg/L)	ND	ND-22	ND	ND	50, NL = 500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	ND-2	ND	ND	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	45	7.2-83	143	64-218	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	545	370-720	459	293-625	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	1.9	0.7- 3.1	ND	ND	5	N/A	Soil runoff

SUBSTANCES MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

CONSTITUENT	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MCL	MCLG or PHG *(a)*	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	ND	ND-5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1.4	ND-8	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.15	ND-0.35	5	N/A	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE

CONSTITUENT *(b)*	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		MCL	MCLG or PHG *(a)*	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
GENERAL MINERALS	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Alkalinity (as CaCO) (mg/L)	270	270	105	93-124	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Calcium (mg/L)	72	47-98	48	31-70	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	23	16-30	19	13-25	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Potassium (mg/L)	9.0	8.9-9.0	3.8	2.8-5.0	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	74	66-81	75	46-100	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Total Hardness (as CaCO) (mg/L)	274	181-366	203	137-280	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
SUBSTANCES WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS	**GROUNDWATER**		**SURFACE WATER**		**Notification Level *(a)***	**MCLG or PHG *(a)***	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Boron (µg/L)	NS	NS	150	130-190	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorate (µg/L)	NS	NS	21	ND-32	800	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/L)	NS	NS	ND	ND-2.1	10		Byproduct of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
MISCELLANEOUS	**GROUNDWATER**		**SURFACE WATER**		**MCL**	**MCLG or PHG *(a)***	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Corrosivity (saturation index) (SI) ***(h)***	0.49	0.38-0.61	0.51	0.35-0.61	N/A	N/A	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Lithium (µg/L)	NS	NS	23	ND-42	N/A	N/A	Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals
pH (standard unit)	7.6	7.4-7.9	8.3	8.2-8.4	N/A	N/A	

INGLEWOOD 2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOOTNOTES

(a) Advisory Levels include: California PHGs and NLs; and Federal MCLGs and MRDLGs.
(b) The State allows monitoring some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not vary frequently. All this data is from the most recent monitoring (2024-2025) except nitrate, which is monitored annually.
(c) Similar to (b), results for radiological data include samples from 2019, 2020, and 2023.
(d) LRAA is used to calculate averages, ranges, and State and Federal MCL compliance.
(e) Data are taken from imported water at MWD's treatment plant effluents.
(f) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps (30 samples in 2023).
(g) Constituent has primary standard/action level and secondary standard.
(h) Positive SI=non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI=corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate (measured at 20º C) Reference: Standard Methods (SM2330).

ABBREVIATIONS

N/A = Not applicable
ND = Not detected at the reporting limit
NS = Not sampled during this reporting period
mg/L = Milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gal)
µg/L = Micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gal)
ng/L = Nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gal)
NTU = Nephelometric turbidity units
pCi/L = Picocuries per liter
µmhos/cm = Micromhos per centimeter

DEFINITIONS

Location Running Annual Average (LRAA) **:** Locational Running Annual Averages are calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period at a single site.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) **:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water set by California and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agencies (Cal EPA and U.S. EPA). Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. MCLs are based on the most stringent value between State and EPA MCLs. A contaminant with no MCL but requires compliance with other drinking water regulations is designated either as Treatment Technique (TT), Regulatory Action Level (AL), or Notification Level (NL).
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are set by the U.S.EPA.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant added allowed in drinking water. There is strong evidence that disinfectant additions are necessary for microbial control.
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 do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory levels established by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for constituents in drinking water without maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When they are found at concentrations above their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply. The level at which DDW recommends removal of a drinking water source from service is the "response level."
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) : MCLs and MRDLs for constituents that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG) : The level of a constituent in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the Cal EPA.
Regulatory Action Level (AL) **:** The concentration of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) : A required process intended to reduce the level of a constituent in drinking water.

CIUDAD DE INGLEWOOD
INFORME ANUAL DE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA 2025

Desde 1991, los servicios de agua de California han estado proporcionando información sobre el agua del grifo servida a sus consumidores. Este informe es una instantánea de la calidad del agua del grifo que proporcionamos el año pasado. Se incluyen detalles sobre dónde viene su agua, cómo se examina, qué contiene y cómo se compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad del agua, y para proporcionar un suministro fiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos reglamentarios.

¿De dónde proviene el agua del grifo?

El agua del grifo proviene de dos fuentes: Agua subterránea y aguas superficiales. Bombeamos agua subterránea de pozos profundos ubicados dentro de la ciudad. También usamos el agua del Distrito Metropolitano de Agua del Sur de California (MWD) del Río Colorado y el Proyecto de Agua del Estado en el norte de California. Estas fuentes de agua suministran el agua del grifo. En este informe se presenta la calidad de las aguas subterráneas y de las fuentes de agua superficial de MWD.

¿Cómo se examina el agua potable?

El agua potable es sometida periódicamente a pruebas de laboratorio para sus propiedades físicas, sustancias químicas, bacterianas, y partículas radioactivas desde la fuente hasta la red de la distribución hídrica. Analizamos el agua semanalmente, mensualmente, trimestralmente, anualmente o con menos frecuencia dependiendo de la sustancia. Las leyes estatales y federales nos permiten examinar algunas sustancias por lo menos una vez al año si los niveles no cambian frecuentemente. Todas las pruebas y análisis correspondientes a la calidad del agua son realizados por técnicos altamente capacitados en laboratorios certificados por el estado.

¿Cuáles 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, el *Departamento Estatal de Salud Pública* (Departamento) regula la calidad del agua corriente imponiendo límites que son tan estrictos como los de la USEPA. Históricamente, los límites de California son más estrictos que los federales. Hay dos tipos de estos límites, conocidos como estándares. Las normas primarias le protegen de sustancias que 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) 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. Los objetivos de salud pública (PHGs) son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California. Los PHG proporcionan más información sobre la calidad del agua potable a los clientes y son similares a sus homólogos federales, *Maximum Contaminant Level Goals* (MCLG). Los PHG y los MCLG son niveles de asesoramiento que no son aplicables. Ambos PHGs y MCLGs son concentraciones de una sustancia por debajo de la cual no hay riesgo de salud conocido o esperado.

¿Cómo interpretar la tabla sobre la calidad del agua?

Aunque realizamos pruebas en más de 100 sustancias, las regulaciones nos obligan a reportar sólo las que se encuentran en el agua. La primera columna de la tabla de calidad del agua contiene las sustancias detectadas en el agua. Las siguientes columnas enumeran la concentración promedio y el rango de concentraciones encontradas en su agua potable. A continuación, se encuentran las columnas que enumeran el MCL y PHG o MCLG, si es aplicable. La última columna describe las fuentes probables de estas sustancias en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad del agua potable, compare la concentración más alta y el MCL. Compruebe si hay sustancias mayores que el MCL. El exceso de un MCL primario no suele presentar una amenaza inmediata para la salud. Por el contrario, requiere analizar el agua de la fuente con mayor frecuencia 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 removida del servicio.

¿Por qué hay tanta cobertura en las noticias sobre la calidad del agua que proviene del grifo?

Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto el agua del grifo como el agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua fluye sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través de la tierra, disuelve los minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, materiales radiactivos, y puede recoger sustancias que indiquen de la presencia de animales o actividad humana. Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbianos, incluyendo virus y bacterias, que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones ganaderas agrícolas y vida silvestre;
- Los contaminantes inorgánicos, tales como sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbano, aplicación agrícola, descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, la minería o la agricultura;
- Plaguicidas y herbicidas, que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes tales como agricultura, escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y usos residenciales;
- Los contaminantes orgánicos químicos, incluyendo químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, que son subproductos de procesos industriales y producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de gasolineras, escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, aplicaciones agrícolas y sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radiactivos, que pueden ser naturales o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas o actividades mineras.

Para asegurar que el agua del grifo sea segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y el Departamento de Salud Pública del Estado (Departamento) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones de la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos también establecen límites para contaminantes en agua embotellada que deben proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Toda agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede razonablemente esperar que contenga por lo menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Se puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los efectos potenciales para la salud llamando a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la USEPA (1-800-426-4791). También puede obtener más información sobre el agua del grifo mediante el acceso a estos sitios web:

- Beber agua sitio web de la EPA's en http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm
- Sitio web del Programa Agua Potable California en http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

Sobre el plomo

La ciudad se adhiere a las normas de salud y seguridad relacionadas con el plomo, y el agua que se suministra a su hogar cumple con los estándares de plomo. Sin embargo, si está presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar graves problemas de salud, especialmente para las mujeres embarazadas y en los niños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con las líneas de servicio y la plomería doméstica. Inglewood es responsable de suministrar agua potable de alta calidad y de eliminar las tuberías de plomo, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes en la plomería.

Los niveles de plomo pueden variar con el tiempo, por lo que la exposición al plomo es posible incluso cuando los resultados de muestras de su grifo no detectan plomo en un momento dado. Comparta la responsabilidad de protegerse a sí mismo y a su familia del plomo en la plomería de su hogar. Puede ayudar a protegerse a sí mismo y a su familia identificando y eliminando los materiales que contienen plomo en la plomería de su hogar y tomando medidas para reducir el riesgo para su familia. Puede utilizar un filtro, certificado por un certificado acreditado por el Instituto Nacional Estadounidense de Estándares, para reducir la exposición al plomo. Siga las instrucciones con el filtro para asegurarse de que se use

correctamente. Solo debe usar agua fría para beber, cocinar y preparar fórmula para bebés. El agua hirviendo no elimina el plomo del agua. Antes de usar agua del grifo para beber, cocinar o preparar fórmula para bebés, haga correr el agua de su tubería durante unos minutos. Puede hacer correr el agua del grifo, tomando una ducha, lavando ropa o bajilla de platos. Si tiene una línea de servicio de plomo o una línea de servicio galvanizada que necesita ser reemplazada, es posible que deba drenar sus tuberías durante un período más prolongado. Si está preocupado/a por el plomo en su agua, pida que sea examinada y contacte La Planta Potabilizadora de Agua de la ciudad al (310) 412-5472. La información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba y los pasos que puede seguir para minimizar la exposición está disponible en https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

No se encontraron líneas de servicio de plomo en el sistema hídrico de la ciudad. Si desea saber más sobre el inventario de líneas de servicio en la ciudad, contacte a la Ciudad de Inglewood- Obras Públicas- División del Agua al (310) 412-5333 o visite https://www.cityofinglewood.org/463/Water-Works y puede seleccionar 'Current Inventory Report for LCRR'.

California exigió a las escuelas públicas construidas antes de 2010 que realizaran pruebas de plomo en su agua potable. Trabajamos con las escuelas locales en la ciudad para completar esas pruebas. Ninguna escuela solicitó pruebas de plomo en 2025.

¿Debería tomar precauciones adicionales?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables o susceptibles a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Las personas con el sistema inmunológico débil, como las personas con cáncer que se someten a quimioterapia, las personas que han sufrido trasplantes de órganos, las personas con VIH / SIDA y otras enfermedades del sistema inmunológico. Algunas personas mayores y los lactantes pueden estar particularmente expuestos a infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar consejo sobre el agua potable de sus proveedores de atención médica. La USEPA / Centros de Control de Enfermedades en medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección de *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles en línea directa de Agua Potable Segura de la USEPA (1-800-426-4791).

Evaluación de las Fuentes del Agua Potable

Todas las fuentes de agua potable deben completar una evaluación inicial. El objetivo de la evaluación del agua consiste en registrar todas las actividades potenciales que puedan afectar el origen y calidad del agua. Las evaluaciones de las fuentes de agua del Río Colorado y del Proyecto Estatal de Agua se han completado. Encuestas sanitarias se completan cada cinco años. La Actualización de la Encuesta Sanitaria del río Colorado 2020 se completó en abril de 2022, y la Actualización de la encuesta del Proyecto Estatal de Agua 2021 se completó en junio de 2022.Los suministros del Río Colorado se consideran más vulnerables a la recreación, escurrimiento urbano / de aguas pluviales, urbanización creciente en la cuenca y aguas residuales. Los suministros del Proyecto Estatal de Agua se consideran más vulnerables a la escorrentía urbana / de aguas pluviales, la vida silvestre, la agricultura, la recreación y las aguas residuales. Se puede obtener copias de las evaluaciones poniéndose en contacto con el Distrito Central de la División de Agua Potable en 500 N. Central Ave., Suite 500 en Glendale, CA, 91203.

La ciudad de Inglewood llevó a cabo una evaluación de los suministros proveniente de aguas subterráneas en 2003. Los suministros de agua subterránea se consideran más vulnerables a las áreas de mantenimiento / abastecimiento de aeropuertos, vertederos / vertederos históricos, pozos de inyección / pozos secos / sumideros, y tanques. Se puede obtener una copia de la evaluación aprobada poniéndose en contacto con el Departamento de Servicios Públicos al (310) 412-5333.

¿Cómo puedo participar en las decisiones y cuestiones del agua que me afecten?

Las Reuniones del Ayuntamiento tienen lugar en 1 Manchester Blvd., Council Chambers, Inglewood, CA 90302 todos los martes a las 2:00PM.

¿Cómo puedo contactar a mi proveedor si tengo alguna pregunta sobre la calidad del agua?

Si tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua del grifo, comuníquese con Tony Olmos, Director de Obras Públicas al 310-412-5333.

La conservación del agua sigue siendo una forma de vida para el sur de California

Puede seguir ayudando a conservar el agua con estas ideas sin costo y de bajo costo:

- Instale aireadores en el grifo de la cocina para reducir el flujo a menos de 1 galón por minuto.
- Lávese las frutas y verduras en un recipiente con agua en lugar de agua corriente del grifo.
- Remoje ollas y sartenes en lugar de dejar correr el agua a tiempo de lavar.
- No utilice de agua corriente para descongelar alimentos. Descongele los alimentos en el refrigerador.
- Mantenga una jarra de agua potable en el refrigerador en lugar de correr el grifo.
- Apague el agua al cepillarse los dientes o al afeitarse. Esto puede ahorrar hasta 10 galones por día.
- Pruebe su inodoro para detectar fugas al menos una vez al año. Aproveche los descuentos de los inodoros de alta eficiencia. Los inodoros superiores de alta eficiencia usan 20% menos agua que el estándar Water Sense y descargan la misma cantidad de residuos del mismo modo, si no más, efectivamente.
- Tome duchas de cinco minutos en lugar de duchas de 10 minutos. Apague el agua mientras se lava el cabello. Instale una ducha de flujo bajo.
- Use la lavadora sólo para cargas completas.
- Use una escoba para limpiar las calzadas, aceras y patios en vez de agua.
- Ponga una capa de mantillo alrededor de los árboles y plantas para reducir la evaporación, mantener la tierra fresca, y prevenir maleza. Ahorre 20-30 galones cada vez que agua 1,000 pies cuadrados
- Riegue temprano en la mañana o más tarde en la noche cuando las temperaturas son más frescas. Ahorre 25 galones cada vez que usted riega.

Más consejos e información sobre conservación de agua en:
http://saveourwater.com/

No se olvide de visitar la página web de Inglewood en: https://www.cityofinglewood.org !