

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: _____

Water System Number: _____

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: _____
 Signature: *George Collier*
 Title: _____
 Phone Number: () Date: _____

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www._____
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

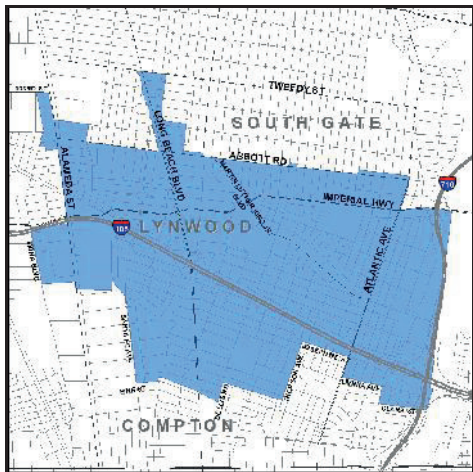
This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

Company Detail	
Company Name	INFOSEND INC
Address	4240 E LA PALMA AVE ANAHEIM, CA 92807-1816
Contact Name	MATT SCHMIDT
Phone Number	(714)993-2690
Profit Indicator	P
PS Form 3607R - Mailing Transaction Receipt	
Account Holder Account Number	9000012400
Account Holder Permit Number	146
Account Holder Permit Type	PI
Account Holder CRID	8536585
Post Office of Permit	ANAHEIM CA 92899-9301
Post Office of Mailing	ANAHEIM CA 92899-9301
Post Office of Permit Cost Center	050222-0218
Post Office of Mailing Cost Center	050222-0218
Mailing Agent Name	
Mailing Agent CRID	
Mail Owner Name	INFOSEND
Mail Owner CRID	20292842
JOB ID	87199
Customer Reference ID	87199
CAPS Transaction Number	N/A
Class of Mail	First-Class Mail and First-Class Package Service
Processing Category	Letters (may include Postcards)
Postage Statement ID	309223924
Mailing Group ID	216894969
Mailer's Mailing Date	06/26/2018
Mailer Declared Total Pieces	9,723 pcs.
Mailer Declared Total Weight	473.5101 lbs.
Mailer Declared Weight of a single-piece	0.0487 lbs.
USPS Determined Total Pieces	9,723 pcs.
USPS Determined Total Weight	473.5101 lbs.
USPS Determined Weight of a single-piece	0.0487 lbs.
Total Number of Containers	29
Total Adjusted Postage	\$ 3,701.36
Payment Date and Time	06/26/2018 13:16
Payment Transaction Number	201817715162850M0
Adjustment Transaction Number	
Mailer Figures Adjusted?	No
Person authorizing adjustment	
Name	
Phone Number	
Acceptance Site Mailer ID	
Clerk Initials	CAY
Mail Arrival Date and Time	06/26/2018 13:14



CITY OF LYNWOOD 2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.



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 our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.

How Is My Drinking Water Tested?

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

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

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

Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from 2 sources: groundwater and surface water. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells. We also use Metropolitan

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

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

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

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

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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

- <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations>
(USEPA's web site)
- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html
(State Board web site)

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with services lines and home plumbing. The City of Lynwood 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/lead>.

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Federal EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

MWD completed an assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered most valuable to recreation, urban/storm water

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

The City of Lynwood completed its source water assessment in 2003. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by sending a written request to George Cambero, City of Lynwood Water Division at 11330 Bullis Road, Lynwood CA 90262.

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

The public is welcome to attend City Council meetings located at Lynwood City Hall, 11330 Bullis Road, Lynwood, CA 90262. Meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm.

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

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact George Cambero at (310) 603-0220 EXT 804.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home – save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped
- Save between 15 and 50 gallons each time by only washing full loads of laundry
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn/garden, not the sidewalk/driveway – save 500 gallons per month
- Use organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation –save hundreds of gallons a year

Visit us at www.lynwood.ca.us

CITY OF LYNWOOD

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations. The State allows the Water Company to monitor 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	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Tetrachloroethylene (µg/l)	1.6	ND - 7.4	ND	ND	5	0.06 (a) Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser). Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Trichloroethylene (µg/l)	0.6	ND - 4.1	ND	ND	5	1.7 (a) Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
INORGANICS						
Sampled from 2015 to 2017 (b)						
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND	ND	0.13	ND - 0.21	1	0.6 (a) Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l)	3.2	2.0 - 5.0 (c)	ND	ND - 2.4	10	0.004 (a) Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/l)	0.12	0.10 - 0.14	ND	ND	1	2 (a) Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) (k)	0.34	0.29 - 0.40	0.70	0.5 - 0.9	2.0	1 (a) Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.3	0.44 - 2.2	0.30	ND - 0.6	10	10 (a) Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Sampled from 2016 to 2017) (b)						
Gross Alpha (d)	2.2	ND - 4.3	ND	ND - 4.0	15 (e)	0 Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	ND	ND - 5.0	50 (e)	0 Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	ND	ND	ND	ND	5 (l)	0.05 Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.08	ND - 0.15	ND	ND		0.019 Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2.4	1.5 - 3.3	ND	ND - 3.0	20 (e)	0.43 pCi/l Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH						
MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY	PHG or (MCLG)		
	AVERAGE % POSITIVE	RANGE % POSITIVE	MCL	(MCLG)		
Total Coliform Bacteria	0.22%	0% - 2.5%	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 BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS (f)						
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY	PHG or (MCLG)		
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	(MCLG)		
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	22.6	ND - 10.3	80	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Halacetic Acids (µg/l)	2.7	ND - 2.8	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.4	0.08 - 3.1	4.0 (g)	4.0 (h)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
AT THE TAP						
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2015	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			PRIMARY	PHG or (MCLG)	
	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL		MCL	(MCLG)	
Copper (mg/l)	0.19 (i)	0		1.3 AL	0.3 ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/l)	ND (i)	0		15 AL	0.2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled from 2015 to 2017	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	12.2 - 12.4	12	11.9 - 12.1	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (l)	ND	ND	129.5	ND - 210	200	600 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	41.8	30 - 49	66	29 - 94	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	ND	ND	2	1.0 - 2.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/l)	22	ND - 110	ND	ND	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/l)	14.7	ND - 48	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	668	600 - 730	526	266 - 626	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	2.5	2.0 - 3.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate (mg/l)	91.4	74 - 100	77	46 - 123	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	416	360 - 460	308	179 - 373	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS				
Color (color units)	<3	<3.0 - 5.0	15	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1.0 - 2.0	3	-
Turbidity (NTU)	0.19	<0.1 - 0.5	TT	-

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2015 to 2017	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	184	170 - 200	72	43 - 86
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	150	110 - 190
Calcium (mg/l)	73.3	63 - 85	25.5	14 - 27
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (m)	2.3	1.5 - 3.1	NA	NA
Chlorate (ug/l)	NA	NA	31	28 - 34
Magnesium (mg/l)	14.9	9.8 - 17.5	12	6.2 - 16
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (mg/l)	NA	NA	1.6	ND - 3.2
pH (standard unit)	8.0	7.6 - 7.9	8.4	8.2 - 8.7
Potassium (mg/l)	3.1	2.6 - 3.3	3	2.2 - 3.2
Sodium (mg/l)	41.2	38 - 44	59.5	35 - 80
Total Hardness (mg/l)	245.2	200 - 280	112	58 - 152
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA	2.5	2.0 - 3.1
Vandium (ug/l)	ND	ND	3.7	ND - 7.4

ABBREVIATIONS

< = less than
NA = constituent not analyzed
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)

(a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
(b) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.
(c) While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.
(d) Gross alpha standard also includes Radium-226 standard.
(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) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards
(k) Starting June 1, 2015, the fluoride levels at the treatment plants were adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm and a control range of 0.6 ppm to 1.2 ppm to comply with the existing State's Water Fluoridation Standards. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
(l) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
(m) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in several wells in 2017. 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.

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 (USEPA)
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.
Notification Levels are health-based advisory levels established by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.
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.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-3)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulations. Every five years, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored for by the nation's water utilities over a three year period. This occurred in 2013-2015 with the third UCMR (UCMR-3). The City of Lynwood monitored for a total of 21 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Once EPA has obtained this occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water by regulating these contaminants. The findings from this monitoring are reported in this year's Consumer Confidence Report.

THIRD UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)				
CHEMICALS PARAMETERS (ug/l)	DETECTIONS		MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL MRL (ug/l)	USE OR ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE
	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION		
1,4-Dioxane	1.8	0.0 - 5.9	0.07	Used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.
Bromochloromethane	0.03	0.0 - 0.39	0.06	Used as a fire-extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides.
Chlorate	74.5	0.0 - 290.0	20.0	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Hexavalent Chromium	0.99	0.0 - 3.7	0.03	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys.
Total Chromium	0.45	0.0 - 3.7	0.2	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys.
Molybdenum	3.59	0.0 - 9.4	1	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria.
Strontium	373.2	0.0 - 1100.0	0.3	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been used in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block e-ray emissions.
Vandium	1.35	0.0 - 4.1	0.2	Naturally-occurring elemental metal.

CIUDAD DE LYNWOOD

INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2017

Su agua de la llave proviene de 2 fuentes: de las aguas naturales (subterránea) y de aguas superficiales (de los ríos). Bombeamos aguas naturales de profundos pozos locales. También usamos agua superficial de la

¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

¿Cuales Son Los Estándares del Agua Potable?

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como estándares. Los estándares primarios lo protegen de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud. Las normas establecen los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (MCL, en inglés) que se permite del contaminante primario o secundario en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben asegurarse de que la calidad de esta cumpla con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (o MCLs, en inglés). No todas las

¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?

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

- Contaminantes microbiales como los virus y la bacteria, los que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;

- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura.
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y agricultura aplicación y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Con el fin de garantizar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la USEPA y la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado (Consejo de Estado) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. El Reglamento del Consejo de Estado también establecen límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada que debe proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede contener cantidades pequeñas de ciertos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Para más información acerca de contaminantes y riesgos a la salud favor de llamar a la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). Usted puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable al conectarse al Internet en los siguientes domicilios:

- <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations>
(página federal de la USEPA)
- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html
(sitio Web estatal)

Plomo: Si presente, los niveles elevados del plomo pueden causar el problema de salud serio, sobre todo para mujeres embarazadas y chiquitos. El plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicios y a casa fontanería. La Ciudad de Lynwood es responsable de proporcionar el agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales usados en la fontanería de componentes. Cuando su echar agua ha estado sentándose durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar el potencial para la exposición de plomo limpiando con agua su grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el echar agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su echar agua, usted puede desear hacer probar su echar agua. La información en el plomo en el agua potable, probando métodos, y pasos que usted puede tomar para minimizar la exposición está disponible de la Línea directa de Agua Potable Segura o en <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas inmunológicos, o sea esas

personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimioterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guías de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiales están disponibles por teléfono de la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua

El distrito Metropolitano de agua del Sur de California completo una valoración de su abastecimiento del Río Colorado y del Proyecto de Agua del Estado en el 2002. El abastecimiento del Río Colorado es considerado más vulnerable a la recreación, al agua que corre de la ciudad después de una tormenta, a la creciente urbanización en la cuenca, y aguas residuales. El Proyecto de abastecimiento de agua del Estado es considerado más vulnerable al agua que corre de la ciudad después de una tormenta, a la fauna, la agricultura, la recreación, y aguas residuales. Téléphone el distrito Metropolitano de agua del Sur de California para un copie de una valoración al (213) 217-6850.

La ciudad de Lynwood había completado su evaluación de agua de la fuente en el año 2003. Una copia de la evaluación aprobada puede obtenerse enviando una solicitud por escrito a George Cambero, la ciudad de Lynwood agua división 11330 Bullis Road, Lynwood CA 90262.

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

El público puede asistir a las juntas del Consejo Municipal el primer y el tercer martes de cada mes a las 6 p.m. al ayuntamiento.

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?

Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor llame a George Cambero (310) 603-0220 EXT 804.

Algunas Puntas de Conservación de Echar agua Provechosas

- Arreglar los grifos que gotean en su hogar - excepto hasta 20 galones cada día por cada detenido de fugas
- Guardar entre 15 y 50 galones por cada vez que el lavado sólo cargas completas de ropa
- Ajuste sus regaderas de modo que el agua caiga en su césped / jardín, no la acera / calzada - excepto 500 galones por mes
- Utilice pajote orgánico alrededor de las plantas para reducir la evaporación - guardar cientos de galones por año

Visítenos en la página www.lynwood.ca.us

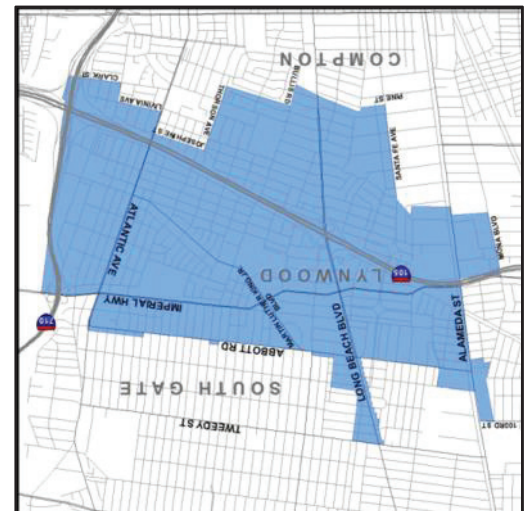


CITY OF LYNWOOD
11330 BULLIS ROAD
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CITY OF LYNWOOD 2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CITY OF LYNWOOD 2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (310) 603-0220 x 800