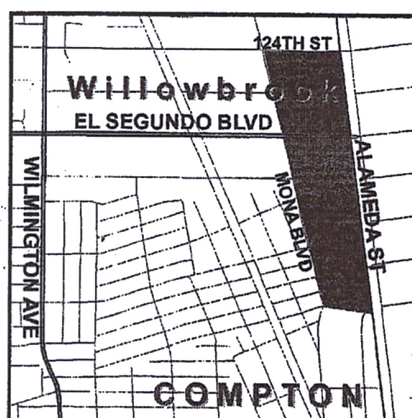


LYNWOOD PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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.



Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from local, deep groundwater wells located within our service area. These wells supply the

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

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. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, including viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water 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.

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

- <http://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables> (USEPA's web site)
- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/cert/cdrinkingwater/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 service lines and home plumbing. Lynwood Park Mutual Water Company 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 USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

The Lynwood Park Mutual Water Company conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2002. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to automobile body shops, automobile repair shops, junk/scrap/salvage yards, schools, leaking underground storage tanks, and high density septic systems. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting Albert Contreras at (310) 631-2625.

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

The public is welcome to attend monthly meetings on the first Tuesday of each month at 2:00 p.m. and the annual meeting at 2644 East 124th Street in Compton, CA 90222. **We are not having monthly meetings at this time due to Covid-19.**

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 Albert Contreras at (310) 631-2625.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

LYNWOOD PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER			
	AVERAGE	RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG		
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (a)	4.10	ND - 6.5	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreasers). Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
INORGANICS						
	Sampled from 2017-2019 (b)					
Arsenic (µg/l)	1.1	ND - 3.3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff	
Barium (mg/l)	0.12	0.12	1	2 (c)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.37	0.30 - 0.40	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth	
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.6	1.3 - 1.7	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage; natural erosion	
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Results are from 2016-2019) (b)						
Gross Alpha	6.3	5.7 - 6.9	15 (e)	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226	0.07	ND - 0.1	5 (d)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 228	0.03	ND - 0.1	20 (e)	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium	4.5	4.2 - 5.0		0.43 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits	
PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH						
MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
	AVERAGE # POSITIVE	RANGE OF # POSITIVE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG		
Total Coliform Bacteria	8	0 - 16	> 1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	
No. of Aesthetic Violations	0	0	1	-	Lynwood Park failed to notify the State Water Board regarding the exceedance of the Total Coliform MCL after a positive result in February 2019, July 2019, August 2019, and November 2019. We also received a citation for failing to comply with Citation 04_16_18C and 19C for failing to maintain a chlorine residual of at least 0.5 mg/L in the distribution system at all times. We failed to collect all required samples following the total coliform and E. coli positive repeat samples collected and the State Water Board was not notified of the findings and the E. coli MCL violation. Copies of the Public Notifications are included in this report.	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (i)						
AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
	HIGHEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE	PRIMARY MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or PHG		
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (µg/l)	4.6	ND - 17.1	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Halocetic Acids (µg/l)	1.0	ND - 3.9	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.7	ND - 8.8	4.0 (g)	4.0 (h)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MCL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MCL could experience stomach discomfort.	
AT THE TAP						
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG or PHG		
Copper (mg/l)	0.01 (i)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (µg/l)	ND (i)	0	15 AL	0.2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; industrial manufacturer discharges	

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled from 2017-2019 (b)	GROUNDWATER	SECONDARY	MCLG
	AVERAGE	MCL	or PHG
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	Non-corrosive	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	44.7	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	710	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	99	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	446.7	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	5	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	SECONDARY	MCLG
	AVERAGE	MCL	or PHG
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS			
Color (color units)	<3	15	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	3	-
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	TT	-

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2017-2019 (b)	GROUNDWATER	RANGE
	AVERAGE	
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3) (mg/l)	180.0	180.0
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (mg/l)	220.0	220.0
Calcium (mg/l)	82.3	78.0 - 86.0
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (f)	3.2	2.3 - 4.2
Magnesium (mg/l)	17.3	17.0 - 18.0
pH (standard unit)	7.7	7.6 - 7.8
Potassium (mg/l)	3.4	3.0 - 3.6
Sodium (mg/l)	37.7	37.0 - 38.0
Total Hardness (mg/l)	273.3	270 - 280

(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) 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 a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L. For individual Rad 226 and Rad 228, the PHG is 0.05 pCi/L for Rad 226 & 0.019 pCi/L for Rad 228.

(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 three wells in 2019. 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.

(k) **LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION 2019** - Lynwood Park was required to collect a minimum of 10 lead and copper samples in 2019 and report the results to the State Water Board. Lynwood Park did not sample for lead and copper within the monitoring period required and we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Therefore, the State Water Board has determined that Lynwood Park has failed to comply with CCR, Title 22, Monitoring and Reporting requirements during 2019 because the system failed to take the minimum number of samples required and must conduct a round of lead and copper tap sampling by collecting a minimum of 10 lead and copper samples during the month of July 2020 and submit report no later than **October 10, 2020**.

ABBREVIATIONS

C = less than
NA = constituent not analyzed
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)

SI = saturation index
ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)

pCi/l = picroCuries per liter
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
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 to protect public health. 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 no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants.

Notification Level: The level at which notification of a contaminant in drinking water is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant is required.

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.

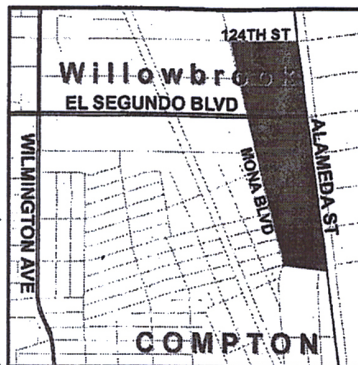
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MCLGs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, or appearance) of drinking water. Contaminants with PDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs and MCLGs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, or appearance) of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA DE LYNWOOD PARK MUTUAL INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2019

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluimos 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 requisitos.



¿De Dónde Proviene el Agua que Tomo?

Su agua de la llave proviene de pozos profundos de aguas subterráneas locales ubicados dentro de nuestra área de servicio. Estos pozos abastecen el área que se muestra en el mapa adjunto. La calidad del agua

que llega a su hogar se presenta en este informe.

¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

El agua que toma se analiza regularmente para asegurarnos de que no halla niveles altos de sustancias químicas, de radioactividad o de bacteria en el sistema de distribución y en las tomas de servicios. Estos análisis se llevan a cabo semanal, mensual, trimestral, y anualmente o con más frecuencia, dependiendo de la sustancia analizada. Bajo las leyes estatales y federales, se nos permite analizar algunas sustancias menos frecuentemente que los periodos anuales porque los resultados no cambian.

¿Cuales Son Los Estándares del Agua Potable?

La Agencia federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. En California, la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado (State Water Board) regula la calidad del agua de beber siguiendo normas que sean al menos tan estrictas como las normas USEPA'S. Historicamente, los estándares de California han sido más estrictos que los federales.

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 sustancias tienen un Nivel Contaminante Máximo. El plomo y el cobre, por ejemplo, son regulados, por cierto nivel de acción. Si cualquier sustancia química sobrepasa el nivel de

acción, se dará la necesidad de un proceso de tratamiento para rebajar los niveles en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben cumplir con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos para asegurar la calidad del agua.

Las Metas para la Salud Pública (MSP [o PHGs, en inglés]) son establecidas por la agencia estatal de California-EPA. 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 Máximos (MNCM [o MCLGs, en inglés]). Las PHGs y MCLGs son metas a nivel recomendable. Las PHG y MCLG son ambas definidas como los niveles de contaminantes en el agua potable por debajo de los niveles donde no se esperan riesgos a la salud y no enforzables. Ambos niveles PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia en las que no hay riesgos a la salud aún conocidos.

¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos requieren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua. La primer columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra la lista de las sustancias detectadas en el agua. La siguiente columna muestra la lista de la concentración promedio y el rango de concentraciones que se hallan encontrado en el agua que usted toma. En seguida están las listas de el MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, si estos son apropiados. La última columna describe las probables fuentes u origen de las sustancias detectadas en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua de beber, compare los valores por encima del promedio, mínimos y máximos y el Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Revise todos los químicos que se encuentran por encima del Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Si los químicos sobrepasan el Nivel Contaminante Máximo no significa que sea detrimental a la salud de inmediato. Más bien, se requiere que se realicen análisis más frecuentemente en el abastecimiento del agua por un corto período. Si los resultados muestran sobrepasar el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia, o el abastecimiento de esta debe decomisionarse.

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

Las fuentes del agua potable (de ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluye 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 al natural, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Entre los contaminantes que pueden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- 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:

- <http://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables>
(el sitio Web del 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 Compañía de Agua de Lynwood Park Mutual 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 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 agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su agua, usted puede desear hacer probar su 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 desórdenes 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

La compañía de agua de Lynwood Park Mutual condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2002. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado más vulnerable a talleres de carrocería; a talleres automotrices; a depósitos de chatarrería; a escuelas; al escape de tanques de almacenaje bajo tierra; a sistemas sépticos de alta densidad. Una copia de la valoración aprobada puede ser obtenida llamando a Albert Contreras al (310) 631-2625.

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

El público es bienvenidos asisten a reuniones mensuales el primer martes de cada mes a las 14h00 y la reunión anual en 2644 124 Calle del Este en Compton, CA 90222. **No tenemos reuniones mensuales en este momento debido a Covid-19.**

¿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 Albert Contreras (310) 631-2625.

Algunas extremidades provechosas de la conservación del agua

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**Lynwood Park MWC Has Levels of Coliform Bacteria
Above the Drinking Water Standard**

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard and failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. We took 24 samples to test for the presence of coliform bacteria during February 2019. Three of those samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than one sample per month may do so.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. *Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.*
- Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the system's treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or *E. coli*, are present. **We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing, and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.**
- People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

Appendix 1 – Pre-approved Public Notice
Citation Number 04_16_19C_001

What happened? What was done?

We have been conducting regular testing of the distribution system and our sources and we are implementing the corrective action plan established by the State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Drinking Water. Under this plan, we implemented disinfection of water delivered to our customers and we are required to maintain a chlorine residual of at least 0.5 mg/L in the distribution system at all times.

For more information, please contact Felix Contreras at (310)-631-2625 or 2644 E. 124th Street, Compton, CA 90222.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by **Lynwood Park Mutual Water Company**.

State Water System ID#: **1910081**. Date distributed: **April 4, 2019**.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Lynwood Park MWC Has Levels of Coliform Bacteria Above the Drinking Water Standard

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard and failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. We took 24 samples in July 2019 and 27 samples in August 2019 to test for the presence of coliform bacteria in the distribution system. Three (3) of those samples in July 2019 and eight (8) samples in August 2019 showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than one sample per month may do so.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. *Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.*
- Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the system's treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or *E. coli*, are present. **We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing, and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.**
- People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What was done?

We are conducting regular testing of the distribution system and our sources and we operate our water system in accordance with a plan approved by the State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Drinking Water. Under this plan, we are required to disinfect water delivered to our customers and to maintain a chlorine residual of at least 0.5 mg/L in the distribution system at all times.

During the month of July 2019, 83% of distribution system samples showed disinfectant residual below 0.5 mg/L. During the month of August 2019, 67% of distribution system samples showed disinfectant residual below 0.5 mg/L.

Since August 19, 2019 we returned to compliance with the requirement of maintaining a chlorine residual of at least 0.5 mg/L in the distribution system. In addition, all routine bacteriological samples collected on and after August 19, 2019 from designated sampling stations in the distribution system tested absent for total coliform bacteria.

For more information, please contact Felix Contreras at (310)-631-2625 or 2644 E. 124th Street, Compton, CA 90222.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by **Lynwood Park Mutual Water Company**.

State Water System ID#: **1910081**. Date distributed: **September 18, 2019**.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Lynwood Park MWC Has Levels of Coliform Bacteria Above the Drinking Water Standard

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard and failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. We took 18 samples in November 2019 to test for the presence of coliform bacteria in the distribution system. Two (2) of those samples in November 2019 showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than one sample per month may do so.

What should I do?

- You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves.
- *Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.*
- Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the system's treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or *E. coli*, are present. **We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing, and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.**
- People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What was done?

We are conducting regular testing of the distribution system and our sources and we operate our water system in accordance with a plan approved by the State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Drinking Water. Under this plan, we are required to disinfect water delivered to our customers and to maintain a chlorine residual of at least 0.5 mg/L in the distribution system at all times. During the month of November 2019, 16.7% of distribution system samples showed disinfectant residual below 0.5 mg/L.

Since December 2, 2019 we returned to compliance with the requirement of maintaining a chlorine residual of at least 0.5 mg/L in the distribution system. In addition, all routine bacteriological samples collected on and after November 20, 2019 from designated sampling stations in the distribution system tested absent for total coliform bacteria.

For more information, please contact Felix Contreras at (310)-631-2625 or 2644 E. 124th Street, Compton, CA 90222.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by **Lynwood Park Mutual Water Company**.

State Water System ID#: **1910081**. Date distributed: January 03, 2020