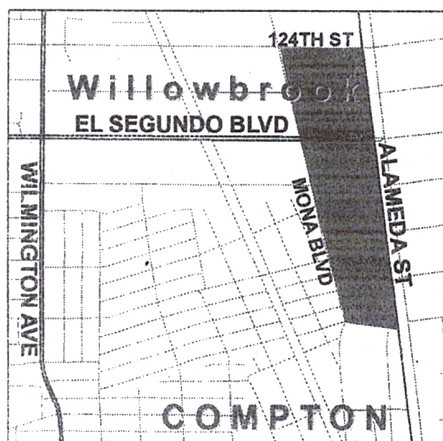


LYNWOOD PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report, prepared May 2023, 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:

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>
(USEPA's web site)

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certification/drinkingwater/NotificationLevels.shtml
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 Alberto 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.

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

LYNWOOD PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2022 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		PRIMARY		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	MCLG or PHG		
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (k)	4.3	3.3 - 5.6	5	0.06 (a)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser). 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.	
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	1.1	ND - 2.4	5	1.7 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	
INORGANICS Sampled from 2020-2022 (b)						
Arsenic (µg/l)	0.85	ND - 3.4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff	
Barium (mg/l)	0.12	0.11 - 0.12	1	2 (c)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.34	0.3 - 0.4	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth	
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.4	1.3 - 1.6	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion	
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Results are from 2022) (b) (d)						
Gross Alpha	4.6	3.8 - 5.4	15 (e)	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226	ND	ND	5 (d)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 228	ND	ND	5 (d)	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium	4.6	4.5 - 4.6	20 (e)	0.43 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits	
PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH						
MICROBIALS		DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY		MCLG or PHG
AVERAGE # POSITIVE		RANGE OF # POSITIVE		MCL		or PHG
Total Coliform Bacteria		0		> 1 positive		0
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli Bacteria		0		0		0
No. of Acute Violations		0		1		-
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (f) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS		DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY		MCLG or PHG
HIGHEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE		RANGE		MCL or [MRDL]		or PHG
Total Trihalomethanes-THMS (µg/l)		ND - 4.1		80		-
Halacetic Acids (µg/l)		ND		60		-
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)		1.8		0.12 - 2.17		4.0 (g) 4.0 (h)
AT THE TAP						
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 10 sites sampled in 2022		DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		ACTION LEVEL		MCLG or PHG
90%ile		# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL		AL		or PHG
Copper (mg/l)		0.12 (i)		0		1.3 AL 0.3 (c)
Lead (µg/l)		0.4 (i)		0		15 AL 0.2 (c)
Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges						

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled from 2020-2022 (b)	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY MCL or PHG	MCLG or PHG	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	12.1 - 12.4	Non-corrosive	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Chloride (mg/l)	48.8	47 - 50	500	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ug/l)	ND	ND	300	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	0	0	3	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	712.5	690 - 740	1,600	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Sulfate (mg/l)	115	110 - 120	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	437.5	410 - 460	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.14	ND - 0.4	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	<3	<3	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	0.1 - 1.2	TT	-	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2020-2022 (b)	GROUNDWATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3) (mg/l)	192.5	190 - 200
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (mg/l)	237.5	230 - 240
Calcium (mg/l)	82.0	80 - 84
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (U)	2.6	1.8 - 4.0
Magnesium (mg/l)	17.3	17 - 18
pH (standard unit)	7.7	7.5 - 7.8
Potassium (mg/l)	3.4	3.1 - 3.6
Sodium (mg/l)	39.3	38 - 41
Total Hardness (mg/l)	275.0	270 - 280

FOOTNOTES

- (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 2022. 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) Two wells exceeded the MCL of 5 ug/l for Tetrachloroethylene 2022. The wells are sampled and monitored monthly for compliance.

ABBREVIATIONS

< = 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
 NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
 uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
 ug/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

Notification Level: The level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant.

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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

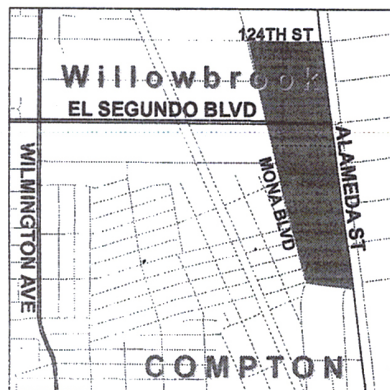
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, or appearance) of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Variances & Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA DE LYNWOOD PARK MUTUAL

INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2022

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe, preparado en mayo de 2023, es una instantánea de la calidad del agua del grifo que brindamos 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. Históricamente, 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 *Maximos* (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 primera 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 periodo. 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:

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>
(el sitio Web del USEPA)

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certification/drinkingwater/NotificationLevels.shtml
(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.

¿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 Alberto 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.

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