Rancho Los Amigos
2012 Water Quality Report

This report was prepared by the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts on behalf of the Rancho Los Amigos Water System. Rancho Los Amigos is located in the City of Downey and provides drinking water to several Los Angeles County Department offices including Health Services (Rancho Los Amigos National Rehabilitation Center), Agricultural Commissioner, Probation, Public Health and Sheriffs.

Please read as it contains important information about your drinking water. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Mr. Timothy Chen at (626) 300-3342. To view this report on the internet, please visit www.lacwaterworks.org.

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

SOURCE OF WATER

In 2012, Rancho Los Amigos was supplied entirely by two groundwater well, Well Nos. 1 and 3. The groundwater is disinfected with chlorine to kill harmful microorganisms and to keep the water safe as it travels to your tap.

An assessment of the groundwater wells was completed in August 2002. The assessment evaluates the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. The wells are considered most vulnerable to machine shops, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, utility station maintenance areas and automobile gas stations. A copy of the complete assessment can be obtained by contacting the California Department of Public Health at (818) 551-2004.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Your water is tested for chemical, physical, radiological and bacteriological parameters. Additional organic and inorganic chemicals that are not regulated are tested as well. The tables included in this report list all the substances that were detected. The presence of these substances in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. The most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

DRINKING WATER & YOUR 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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*, such as 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*, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

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

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2011	2.3	2.3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1	2	2011	0.13	0.13	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	[4.0]	MRDLG=4	2012	0.05 - 0.59	0.32	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	2011	0.36 - 0.39	0.38	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	[0]	2011	1.58 - 1.95	1.77	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	[0]	2011	1.43 - 1.89	1.66	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	2012	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate as NO_3 (ppm)	45	45	2011	10.0 - 13.2	11.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	2012	7.2	7.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2011	2.00 - 2.10	2.05	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD & COPPER

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG	90TH% LEVEL	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	0.3	0.065	0/5	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2012	15	0.2	ND	0/5	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; discharge from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	2011	51 - 56	53	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	300	100	2011	34 - 137	86	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	2011	636 - 686	661	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	2011	98 - 110	104	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	N/A	2011	318 - 350	334	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	N/A	2011	ND - 4.97	2.48	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	2011	189 - 201	195
Calcium (ppm)	2011	74 - 76	75
Hardness (ppm)	2011	245 - 251	248
Magnesium (ppm)	2011	14.8 - 15.1	15.0
pH (Units)	2011	7.8 - 8.0	7.9
Sodium (ppm)	2011	42 - 43	43
Total Alkalnity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2011	155 - 165	160

ABBREVIATIONS

µS/cm: MicroSiemens per centimeter

N/A: Not applicable

ND: Non-detect

NL: Notification level

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit

pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

ppb: parts per billion (micrograms per liter)

ppm: parts per million (milligrams per liter)

TABLE 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.

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.

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.

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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 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.