



Rancho Los Amigos



SOURCES OF WATER

In 2016, Rancho Los Amigos was supplied entirely by two groundwater wells, Well Nos. 1 and 2. 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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Los Angeles Office, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale CA 91203, or by phone at (818) 551-2004.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

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. Bing Hua at (626) 300-3337. To view this report on the internet, please visit www.lacwaterworks.org.

Thank you for taking the time to read our Annual Water Quality Report. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions or comments regarding water quality, please contact Mr. Bing Hua at (626) 300-3337.

To view this report on the internet, please visit the Los Angeles County Waterworks District website at www.lacwaterworks.org.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2016



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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).



Look for leaky or broken sprinkler heads

Saves 20+ gallons per head every 10 minutes



Plant drought resistant trees and plants

Saves 30-60 gallons per 1,000 square feet each time



Install drip-irrigation

Saves 15 gallons each time you water



Check toilets for leaks

Saves 30-50 gallons per day per toilet



Wash only full loads of clothes

Saves 15-45 gallons per load



Run dishwasher when full instead of half full

Saves 5-15 gallons per load



Use a broom to clean outdoor areas

Saves 8-18 gallons per minute



Water plants early in the AM or at night

Saves 25 gallons each time you water



Use mulch on soil surface

Saves 20-30 gallons per 1,000 square feet each time



Fill the bathtub halfway or less

Saves 12 gallons per person



Turn off water when brushing teeth or shaving

Saves 10 gallons per person per day



Install aerators on bathroom faucets

Saves 1.2 gallons per person per day



Adjust sprinkler to water plants, not your driveway

Saves 12-15 gallons each time you water



Cover the swimming pool when not in use

Reduce the amount of make-up water needed by 30-50%



Set mower blade to 3" to encourage deeper roots

Saves 16-50 gallons per day



Install a high-efficiency toilet (1.28 gallons per flush)

Saves 19 gallons per person per day



Install a water-efficient shower head

Saves 1.2 gallons per minute or 10 gallons per 10 minute shower



Take five minute showers

Saves 12.5 gallons with a water efficient showerhead

LEAD & COPPER

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 District 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>



SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year, your water is tested for chemical, physical, radiological and bacteriological parameters. We also test for additional organic and inorganic chemicals that are not regulated. 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. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from the testing performed last year. The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Table Definitions

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

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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.

ppb: parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
ppm: parts per million (milligrams per liter)
µS/cm: MicroSiemens per centimeter
NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit
TON: Threshold Odor Number
**** HAA5, chlorine, TTHMs, color, odor, turbidity and pH were measured within the distribution system**

N/A: Not applicable
ND: Non-detect
NL: Notification level
pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

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	2014	2.0 - 4.1	3.1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine** (ppm)	[4.0] as Cl ₂	MRDLG = 4 as Cl ₂	2016	0.67 - 1.02	0.82	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	2014	0.4	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	[0]	2014	1.8 - 1.9	1.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	[0]	2013	2.3	2.3	Decay of natural man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids[HAA5]** (ppb)	60	N/A	2016	ND - 2.2	2.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	2016	ND - 2.7	1.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	5	0.06	2016	ND - 0.68	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Trihalomethanes [THMs]**(ppb)	80	N/A	2016	1.5 - 12.6	12.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2014	1.05 - 1.57	1.31	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)	2016	1.3	0.3	0.24	0/20	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0.2	ND	0/20	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	2014	21.5 - 72.6	47.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color**(units)	15	N/A	2016	0 - 5	0.2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppm)	50	N/A	2014	0-22.1	11.1	leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	2014	510 - 807	659	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	2014	42 - 120	81	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	N/A	2014	312 - 552	432	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity** (NTU)	5	N/A	2016	0 - 2.2	0.4	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2014	173 - 179	176
Calcium (ppm)	2014	60 - 87	74
Hardness (ppm)	2014	192 - 290	241
Magnesium (ppm)	2014	10-17	14
pH** (Units)	2016	7.2 - 8.1	7.6
Sodium (ppm)	2014	29 - 55	42
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2014	173 - 179	176

