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

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

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

The 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 Federal EPA’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 (EPA). 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. Exceedance 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;
- 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;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:


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 South Gate 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.
The City of South Gate conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003 and amended the assessment in 2016 to include the new Well 29. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to water supply wells and the following activities: dry cleaners, car washes, auto repair shops, bus terminals, parking lots/malls, appliance repair, office buildings, rental yards, high density housing, recycling centers, apartments & condominiums, schools, road/streets, storm drains discharge points, and medical/dental offices/clinics. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting South Gate Water Operations Foreman, Ramiro Hernandez at (323) 563-5796.

Source Water Assessment

The City of South Gate conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003 and amended the assessment in 2016 to include the new Well 29. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to water supply wells and the following activities: dry cleaners, car washes, auto repair shops, bus terminals, parking lots/malls, appliance repair, office buildings, rental yards, high density housing, recycling centers, apartments & condominiums, schools, road/streets, storm drains discharge points, and medical/dental offices/clinics. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting South Gate Water Operations Foreman, Ramiro Hernandez at (323) 563-5796.

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

The public is welcome to attend City Council meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, South Gate City Hall at 8650 California Avenue, South Gate, California 90280.

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 Chris Castillo, South Gate Water Division Manager, at (323) 563-5779.

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.

Visit us on the web at: www.cityofsouthgate.org
Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations. The State allows the City to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

### PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)</th>
<th>GROUNDWATER AVERAGE</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCLG</th>
<th>MCLG or PHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>ND - 3.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.1 (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachloroethene (PCE)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>ND - 1.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.06 (x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroethene (TCE)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>ND - 2.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.7 (a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INORGANICS</th>
<th>Sampled from 2018 to 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (mg/l)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (mg/l)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (mg/l as N)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER

- Discharge from industrial-chemical factories.
- Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
- Some people who use water containing trichloroethene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The City has taken action using an appropriate treatment technique (T1). Water after treatment is in compliance and below the MCL.
- Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Some people who use water containing trichloroethene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### RADIOLOGICAL (pCi/L)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sampled from 2017 to 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radon (pCi/L)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM—MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MICROBIALS</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCLG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Acute Violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MICROBIALS | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | PRIMARY MCLG |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCLG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THM) (µg/l)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.3 - 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>ND - 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine/Dichloroacetic Acid (µg/l)</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.14 - 2.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33 sites sampled in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ра</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ра</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUNDWATER AVERAGE</th>
<th>SECONDARY MCLG</th>
<th>MCLG or PHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ag源源 (mg/l) (transmission)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0 - 10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (mg/l)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.9 - 5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color (color units)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (mg/l)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (µg/l)</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (mg/l)</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>SECONDARY MCLG</th>
<th>MCLG or PHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color (color units)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated color number</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUNDWATER AVERAGE</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity (mg/l)</td>
<td>205.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (mg/l)</td>
<td>67.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Dioxane (µg/l)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium (mg/l)</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (standard unit)</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (mg/l)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (mg/l)</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hardness (mg/l)</td>
<td>222.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUNDWATER AVERAGE</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFLUOROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFBS) (mg/l)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFLUORODODECAFLUOROACETIC ACID (PFDA) (µg/l)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS) (µg/l)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFLUOCHLORACID (PFOA) (µg/l)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFLUCONONANOCIC ACID (PFNA) (µg/l)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFLUCOCTAFLUOROCARDIC ACID (PFHxS) (µg/l)</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFLUOROCODOCIC ACID (PFOA) (µg/l)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Footnotes (Notas al pie de la página)

(a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
(b) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
(c) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
(d) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL).
(e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG).
(f) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
(g) The secondary MCL for manganese was exceeded in two wells in 2020. Subsequent sampling of the wells reported levels below the MCL and is in compliance and below the secondary MCL. Monthly sampling was initiated to ensure Mn levels remained below the standard. The manganese secondary MCLs are set to protect against unpleasant effects such as color, taste, odor, & staining of laundry/plumbing fixtures. A iron or manganese secondary MCL exceedance does not pose a health risk.
(h) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in several wells in 2020. 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. This well system monitors samples quarterly for 1,4-Dioxane.
(i) This well system uses the spray aeration treatment technique to remove Tetrachloroethylene and Trichloroethylene from four (4) of its wells prior to distribution. The data located on the water quality table is representative from the distribution system in 2020. Water after treatment is in compliance and below the MCL.

Abbreviations (Abreviaciones)

< = less than
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
NA = constituent not analyzed
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons

Definitions (Definiciones)

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 microbial contaminants.

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 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 which a water system must follow.

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

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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR-4)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulations. Every five years, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored for by the nation’s water utilities over a three year period. This will occur in 2018-2020 with the fourth UCMR (UCMR-4). In 2018, the City of South Gate began monitoring for a total of 30 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well and no detections were found. Once EPA has obtained this occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water by regulating these contaminants. The findings from this monitoring will be reported in Consumer Confidence Report through 2020.
Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de servicios públicos de Agua de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se les sirve a sus consumidores. Este informe es una copia de la calidad del agua potable que le proporcionamos este año pasado. Incluimos detalles sobre el origen de su agua, 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 de proporcionarle un abastecimiento confiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos reglamentarios.

¿De Dónde Proviene Mi Agua Potable?

Su agua potable proviene de pozos profundos subterráneos locales que abastecen nuestra área de servicio y que muestra el mapa adjunto. En este informe se presenta la calidad del agua que llega a su hogar.

¿Cuáles Son Las Normas del Agua Potable?

La Agencia federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertas substancias permitidas en el agua potable. En California, la Mesa Directiva de Control de Recursos de Agua Estatal (Mesa Directiva Estatal) regula la calidad de agua de la llave haciendo cumplir límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como los de USEPA. Históricamente, los límites de California son más rigurosos que los Federales.

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como normas. Las normas primarias lo protegen a usted de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud. Las normas secundarias regulan las sustancias que afectan la calidad estética del agua. Los reglamentos establecen un Nivel Mínimo de Contaminantes (MCL) para cada una de las normas tanto primarias como secundarias. El MCL es el nivel más alto de sustancia permitida en su agua potable.

Las Metas de la Salud Pública (PHGs) son establecidas por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California (EPA). Las PHG proporcionan más información con respecto a la calidad del agua potable a clientes, y son similares a los reglamentos equivalentes federales nombrados Metas de Niveles de Contaminantes Máximos (MCLG). Las PHGs y MCLGs son metas a nivel recomendable que no se pueden hacer cumplir. Ambos niveles PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia debajo de la cual no se conoce o se espera haya riesgos para la salud.

¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

Su agua potable se analiza regularmente revisando niveles peligrosos de sustancias químicas, radioactividad y de bacterias en el origen y en el sistema de distribución. Hacemos estas pruebas cada semana, cada mes, cada trimestre, y cada año, o con menos frecuencia, dependiendo de la sustancia. Las leyes estatales y federales nos permiten hacer pruebas a algunas sustancias menos que una vez al año porque sus niveles no cambian frecuentemente. Todos los análisis de calidad de agua se llevan a cabo por técnicos especialmente entrenados en laboratorios estatales certificados.

¿Cómo Interpreto la Tabla de Información de Calidad de Agua?

Aunque analizamos para más de 100 sustancias, los reglamentos nos requieren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en su agua. La primera columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra las sustancias detectadas en su agua. Las siguientes columnas muestran la concentración promedio y la variedad de concentraciones que se hayan encontrado en su agua potable. Las siguientes columnas si fuera apropiado, muestran los MCL y PHG o MCLG. La última columna describe el probable origen de estas sustancias en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua potable, compare la concentración más alta y el MCL. Revise las sustancias más altas que las del MCL. El exceder de un MCL Primario no significa una amenaza inmediata para la salud. Más bien, esto requiere que por un corto periodo se realicen análisis más frecuentes del abastecimiento del agua. Si los resultados muestran que el agua continua sobrepasando el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia o la fuente debe de ser retirada de prestar servicio al público.
¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Cobertura En Las Noticias Sobre La Calidad Del Agua De La Llave?

Los lugares de origen del agua potable (ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, presas, manantiales, y pozos. Conforme el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, se disuelve naturalmente y ocurren minerales y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo y pueden recoger sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Los contaminantes que pueden existir en los lugares de origen del agua incluyen:

- **Contaminantes microbianos**, incluyendo los virus y la bacteria, que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida silvestre;
- **Contaminantes químico 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, aplicación de agricultura y de sistemas sépticos;
- **Contaminantes inorgánicos**, como las sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minería o agricultura;
- **Pesticidas y herbicidas**, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;
- **Contaminantes radioactivos** los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Para poder asegurar de que el agua de la llave sea segura para beberse, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y la Mesa Directiva de Control de Recursos de Agua Estatal (Mesa Directiva Estatal) ordenan reglamentos que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas de agua pública. Los reglamentos de la Mesa Directiva Estatal también establecen los límites para contaminantes en el agua embotellada que debe proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Es muy probable que toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, pueda contener cantidades pequeñas de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de estos contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Usted puede obtener más información acerca de estos contaminantes y los posibles efectos a la salud llamando a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). También puede usted obtener más información sobre el agua potable conectándose a los siguientes sitios web:

- **Sitio Web de la Mesa Directiva Estatal**- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drink-ing_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemical-contaminants.html

Los niveles elevados de plomo, si estos estuvieran presentes, pueden causar serios problema de salud sobre todo para mujeres embarazadas y niños. El plomo en el agua potable viene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicios y plomería residencial. La Ciudad de South Gate es responsable de proporcionar el agua potable de alta calidad pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales usados en los componentes de plomería. Cuando su agua ha estado asentada durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar el potencial para la exposición de plomo dejando correr su agua de su llave durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su agua, usted puede elegir que le hagan pruebas a su agua. Información acerca del plomo en el agua potable, métodos de las pruebas y pasos que usted puede tomar para minimizar ser expuesto están disponibles en el Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura o en http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

¿Debo Tomar Precauciones Adicionales?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables que otros a los contaminantes en el agua potable. Las personas que tienen problemas inmunológicos, tales como personas que estén en tratamiento para el cáncer como la quimioterapia, personas que han tenido trasplantes de órganos, o personas con VIH/SIDA u otros desordenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada y los bebés pueden ser particularmente susceptibles a correr riesgo a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica para que les guien sobre que agua beber. Los centros de la USEPA para el Control de Enfermedades tienen una guía acerca de los medios adecuados para disminuir los riesgos de infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos y están disponibles por la USEPA en la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura en el teléfono (1-800-426-4791).
En el 2003, la ciudad de South Gate condujo una evaluación de su suministro de agua subterránea e hizo una enmienda en el 2016 para incluir el nuevo Pozo 29. Los suministros de agua subterránea son considerados como los más vulnerables para los pozos de abastecimiento de agua y las siguientes actividades: tintorerías, lavado de coches, talleres mecánicos, terminales de autobuses, estacionamientos / centros comerciales, reparación de auto domésticos, edificios de oficinas, patios de alquiler, viviendas de alta densidad, centros de reciclaje, apartamentos y condominios, escuelas, calles/ caminos, alcantarillas y drenajes, y oficinas/ clínicas medicas/ dentales. Puede obtener una copia de la evaluación aprobada llamando al Gerente de Operaciones de Agua de South Gate, Ramiro Hernández al (323) 563-5796.

El público en general está invitado a asistir a reuniones del Concejo Municipal cada segundo y cuarto martes de cada mes a las 6:30 p.m. en la sala principal del Concejo en el Ayuntamiento en el 8650 California Avenue, South Gate, CA 90280.

Si tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor póngase en contacto con Chris Castillo, Gerente de la División de Agua de South Gate, al (323) 563-5779.

Arregle las llaves que goteen en su casa - ahorre hasta 20 galones de agua diario por cada gotera que evite.
Ahorre entre 15 y 50 galones cada vez que lave porciones máximas al lavar su ropa.
Ajuste su sistema de rociadores para que el agua caiga en su jardín o césped y no en la acera o área de estacionamiento – ahorré 500 galones de agua por mes.
Use el estiercol orgánico alrededor de plantas para reducir la evaporación – ahorre cientos de galones al año.
Visite http://www.epa.gov/watersense para obtener más información.