

Annual
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

Reporting Year 2012



Presented By _____
City of Torrance

PWS ID#: CA1910213

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

Continuing Our Commitment

The City of Torrance is pleased to present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January through December 2012. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Included is information about where the water comes from, what is in it, and how it compares with the regulatory standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). This report will better inform you about your drinking water and the challenges in delivering a high-quality supply of drinking water to your home.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Alan Berndt, Senior Water Service Supervisor, at (310) 781-6900.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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 must provide the same protection for public 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.

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 can 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 that can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Hydrant Flushing – Better Water Quality

Our message is water conservation, yet you may occasionally see a City of Torrance Water Operations employee opening a fire hydrant in your neighborhood and allowing the water to flow. Although this appears to be a waste of water, this flushing is an essential part of our scheduled preventive maintenance program that ensures the delivery of a safe and high-quality drinking water to our customers. This controlled operation flushes from the water supply system natural sediments and remains of pipe corrosion that may cause color, odor, or taste in the drinking water. System flushing is the most effective and economical solution to cleanse the distribution system and to enhance water quality. After all, we are committed to our responsibility to maintain system integrity and to deliver the highest quality of drinking water to our customers.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Torrance Municipal Water Utility serves approximately 115,000 residents. In 2012, the Municipal Water Utility distributed approximately 20,200 acre-feet of drinking water to its customers, or approximately 6.58 billion gallons. One acre-foot of water is equivalent to 326,000 gallons or an acre of land covered with one foot of water. Torrance purchased 78 percent of the total potable water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), a regional wholesaler of imported surface water. This water originates from two sources: (1) the Colorado River, via the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct, and (2) Northern California, via the 441-mile California Water Aqueduct. The Metropolitan Water District performs advanced multistage treatment of imported water in five regional treatment plants. The remaining 22 percent of the municipal water supply came from two wells pumping from the West Coast Ground Water Basin including a groundwater desalination project.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water source for the city was completed in December 2008. This study was done in compliance with the California Department of Public Health Source Water Assessment Program, the goal of which is to determine the water system's vulnerability to possible sources of contamination. The assessment determined that our groundwater is most vulnerable to historic gas stations and underground storage tanks. For a copy of the complete assessment, contact the City of Torrance Public Works Department at (310) 781-6900 or visit our Web site at www.torrnet.com/publicworks.

Public Forum

The Torrance Water Commission meets the fourth Wednesday of each month beginning at 7:00 p.m. at the West Annex of City Hall, 3031 Torrance Boulevard, Torrance. You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water.

Fluoride

To meet the water demands of its customers, Torrance Municipal Water (TMW) utilizes a mixture of purchased water and groundwater supplies pumped from local wells. TMW purchased water supplies are fluoridated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Because the naturally occurring level of fluoride in groundwater is not quite enough to ensure dental health, state law requires that all systems with 10,000 services or more provide optimized fluoridated water if funding is available for treatment development. TMW received grant funding for fluoride facilities from the First 5 LA Foundation through their Oral Health Community Development Project. TMW completed installing treatment facilities at our wells and all of TMW water supplies are treated to the optimal fluoride levels for dental health in 2012. Consumers may obtain more information on fluoridation from the California Department of Public Health fluoridation Web site at

www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx.

About Our Violation

During the summer of 2012, we did monitor for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOC) but not for the required four consecutive quarters. All samples collected and tested for VOC in 2012 returned Non-detectable. Upon being notified of this violation, by the California Department of Public Health, we immediately started quarterly sampling for VOC. Results of these analyses have been received and properly recorded as required by state and federal law. We do not believe that missing this monitoring requirement had any impact on public health and safety. We have already taken the steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so that this oversight will not be repeated.

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants.

The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. A constituent is any naturally occurring or man-made substance found in drinking water. The U.S. EPA and the California EPA establish the list of constituents that require testing and the frequency of each test. All samples results are from calendar year 2012 or from the most recent sampling as the state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	City of Torrance Groundwater				MWD Surface Water		Monitored in the Distribution System		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	NA	NA	0.18	ND–0.34	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloramines (ppm)	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6	0.20–2.20	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.28	0.24–0.34	NA	NA	0.86	0.51–1.27	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity ¹ (pCi/L)	15	(0)	0.3	ND–3.1	1	ND–3	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]–Stage 2 (ppb)	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	3.1–22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59	23–77	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ² (NTU)	TT	NA	0.12	0.04–0.2	0.05	0.04–0.06	0.76	0.04–0.76	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	NA	NA	1.7	ND–2	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	1.5	0/100	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	City of Torrance Ground Water		MWD Surface Water		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
			AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Aluminum (ppb)	200	NS	NA	NA	178	ND–340	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	500	NS	337	190–620	79	50–93	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15	NS	5	0–5	1	1–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	Noncorrosive	NS	12.6	12.6–12.6	12.1	11.9–12.2	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Manganese ³ (ppb)	50	NS	39	ND–56	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor–Threshold (Units)	3	NS	1	ND–1	2	2–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	NS	908	274–1,791	653	340–930	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	133	48–290	116	46–160	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NS	568	300–740	410	240–500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	NS	0.12	0.04–0.2	0.05	0.04–0.06	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	City of Torrance Ground Water		MWD Surface Water	
	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity (ppm)	185	180–190	91	53–120
Boron (µg/l)	300	300–300	143	130–170
Calcium (mg/l)	130	90–210	40	23–53
Chlorate (µg/l)	NA	NA	33	ND–80
Magnesium (mg/l)	37	24–58	17	11–21
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NA	NA	1.3	ND–2.5
pH (standard unit)	7.9	7.6–8.0	8.2	7.9–8.6
Potassium (mg/l)	8.1	5.7–12.0	3.4	2.3–4.1
Sodium (mg/l)	144	64–290	69	43–82
Total Hardness (mg/l)	537	324–750	170	80–270

¹ Gross alpha particle activity standard also includes the radium 226 standard.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

³ Manganese was detected above the secondary MCL in 1 well in 2011. The manganese MCL is set to protect against unpleasant affects such as color, taste, odor, and staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures. A manganese MCL exceedance does not pose a health risk.

Definitions

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.