	PROJECTION			ACTUAL	Plus or Minus			
Month	%	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	REMAINING
July	1.9	109.18	109.18	99.62	99.62	-9.56	-9.56	1516.59
Aug	1.9	109.18	218.37	89.71	189.33	-19.47	-29.04	1426.88
Sept	1.9	109.18	327.55	75.78	265.11	-33.40	-62.44	1351.10
Oct	1.5	86.20	413.75	81.66	346.77	-4.54	-66.98	1269.44
Nov	1.5	86.20	499.95	96.55	443.32	10.35	-56.63	1172.89
Dec	1.5	86.20	586.15	71.58	514.90	-14.62	-71.25	1101.31
Jan	1.5	86.20	672.34	84.85	599.75	-1.35	-72.59	1016.46
Feb	1.5	86.20	758.54	84.54	684.29	-1.66	-74.25	931.92
Mar	1.5	86.20	844.74	85.22	769.51	-0.98	-75.23	846.70
Apr	1.8	103.44	948.18	82.64	852.15	-20.80	-96.03	764.06
May	1.8	103.44	1051.61	76.20	928.35	-27.24	-123.26	687.86
June	1.8	103.44	1155.05	75.77	1004.12	-27.67	-150.93	612.09
	20.1							

MWD Contract 1616.21

Expected Production 2009-2010 5746.53 Acre Foot

	PROJECTION			ACTUAL	Plus or Minus			
Month	%	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	REMAINING
July	1.9	104.60	104.60	77.31	77.31	-27.29	-27.29	1029.18
Aug	1.9	104.60	209.20	58.97	136.28	-45.63	-72.92	970.21
Sept	1.9	104.60	313.80	55.51	191.79	-49.09	-122.01	914.70
Oct	1.5	82.58	396.37	66.52	258.31	-16.06	-138.06	848.18
Nov	1.5	82.58	478.95	54.29	312.60	-28.29	-166.35	793.89
Dec	1.5	82.58	561.53	64.92	377.52	-17.66	-184.01	728.97
Jan	1.5	82.58	644.11	48.36	425.88	-34.22	-218.23	680.61
Feb	1.5	82.58	726.69	12.08	437.96	-70.50	-288.73	668.53
Mar	1.5	82.58	809.26	22.16	460.12	-60.42	-349.14	646.37
Apr	1.8	99.09	908.36	100.72	560.84	1.63	-347.52	545.65
May	1.8	99.09	1007.45	67.02	627.86	-32.07	-379.59	478.63
June	1.8	99.09	1106.54	79.52	707.38	-19.57	-399.16	399.11
	20.1							

MWD Contract 1106.49

Expected Production 2010-2011 5505.19 Acre Foot

Month	%	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	REMAINING
July	9.7	0.00	0.00	563.91	563.91	563.91	563.91	5243.84
Aug	9.9	0.00	0.00	562.02	1125.93	562.02	1125.93	4681.82
Sept	9.2	0.00	0.00	508.09	1634.02	508.09	1634.02	4173.73
Oct	8.6	0.00	0.00	497.33	2131.35	497.33	2131.35	3676.40
Nov	7.9	0.00	0.00	457.60	2588.95	457.60	2588.95	3218.80
Dec	7.6	0.00	0.00	440.84	3029.79	440.84	3029.79	2777.96
Jan	7.2	0.00	0.00	424.70	3454.49	424.70	3454.49	2353.26
Feb	6.5	0.00	0.00	393.99	3848.48	393.99	3848.48	1959.27
Mar	7.5	0.00	0.00	400.33	4248.81	400.33	4248.81	1558.94
Apr	7.9	0.00	0.00	394.16	4642.97	394.16	4642.97	1164.78
May	8.8	0.00	0.00	468.40	5111.37	468.40	5111.37	696.38
June	9.2	0.00	0.00	518.76	5630.13	518.76	5630.13	177.62

Total Central Basin and MWD Contract 2005-2006
Total CB & MWD Production 5807.75

		PROJECTION		ACTUAL		Plus or Minus		
Month	%	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	REMAINING
July	9.7	554.90	554.90	573.78	573.78	18.88	18.88	5146.85
Aug	9.9	566.34	1121.24	541.52	1115.30	-24.82	-5.94	4605.33
Sept	9.2	526.30	1647.54	516.47	1631.77	-9.83	-15.77	4088.86
Oct	8.6	491.97	2139.52	488.47	2120.24	-3.50	-19.28	3600.39
Nov	7.9	451.93	2591.45	447.04	2567.28	-4.89	-24.17	3153.35
Dec	7.6	434.77	3026.21	425.70	2992.98	-9.07	-33.23	2727.65
Jan	7.2	411.89	3438.10	435.62	3428.60	23.73	-9.50	2292.03
Feb	6.5	371.84	3809.94	387.08	3815.68	15.24	5.74	1904.95
Mar	7.5	429.05	4238.99	460.73	4276.41	31.68	37.42	1444.22
Apr	7.9	451.93	4690.92	473.60	4750.01	21.67	59.09	970.62
May	8.8	503.42	5194.33	528.57	5278.58	25.15	84.25	442.05
June	9.2	526.30	5720.63	543.67	5822.25	17.37	101.62	-101.62

Total Central Basin and MWD Contract 2006-2007
Total CB & MWD Production 5720.63

		PROJECTION		ACTUAL		Plus or Minus		
Month	%	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	REMAINING
July	9.7	603.50	603.50	590.27	590.27	-13.23	-13.23	5631.34
Aug	9.9	615.94	1219.44	587.05	1177.32	-28.89	-42.12	5044.29
Sept	9.2	572.39	1791.82	527.19	1704.51	-45.20	-87.31	4517.10
Oct	8.6	535.06	2326.88	504.96	2209.47	-30.10	-117.41	4012.14
Nov	7.9	491.51	2818.39	464.05	2673.52	-27.46	-144.87	3548.09
Dec	7.6	472.84	3291.23	429.32	3102.84	-43.52	-188.39	3118.77
Jan	7.2	447.96	3739.19	410.23	3513.07	-37.73	-226.12	2708.54
Feb	6.5	404.40	4143.59	385.79	3898.86	-18.61	-244.73	2322.75
Mar	7.5	466.62	4610.21	452.31	4351.17	-14.31	-259.04	1870.44
Apr	7.9	491.51	5101.72	484.55	4835.72	-6.96	-266.00	1385.89
May	8.8	547.50	5649.22	522.86	5358.58	-24.64	-290.64	863.03
June	9.2	572.39	6221.61	538.93	5897.51	-33.46	-324.10	324.10

Total Central Basin and MWD Contract 2007-2008
Total CB & MWD Production 6221.61

		PROJECTION		ACTUAL		Plus or Minus		
Month	%	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	REMAINING
July	9.7	580.64	580.64	563.92	563.92	-16.72	-16.72	5422.05
Aug	9.9	592.61	1173.25	560.35	1124.27	-32.26	-48.98	4861.70
Sept	9.2	550.71	1723.96	520.80	1645.07	-29.91	-78.89	4340.90
Oct	8.6	514.79	2238.75	522.14	2167.21	7.35	-71.54	3818.76
Nov	7.9	472.89	2711.64	449.69	2616.90	-23.20	-94.74	3369.07
Dec	7.6	454.93	3166.58	418.98	3035.88	-35.95	-130.70	2950.09
Jan	7.2	430.99	3597.57	429.88	3465.76	-1.11	-131.81	2520.21
Feb	6.5	389.09	3986.66	363.82	3829.58	-25.27	-157.08	2156.39
Mar	7.5	448.95	4435.60	433.40	4262.98	-15.55	-172.62	1722.99
Apr	7.9	472.89	4908.50	461.35	4724.33	-11.54	-184.17	1261.64
May	8.8	526.77	5435.26	500.00	5224.33	-26.77	-210.93	761.64
June	9.2	550.71	5985.97	478.77	5703.10	-71.94	-282.87	282.87

Total Central Basin and MWD Contract 2008-2009
Total CB & MWD Production 5985.97

		PROJECTION		ACTUAL		Plus or Minus		
Month	%	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	REMAINING
July	9.7	557.41	557.41	537.30	537.30	-20.11	-20.11	5209.23
Aug	9.9	568.91	1126.32	525.35	1062.65	-43.56	-63.67	4683.88
Sept	9.2	528.68	1655.00	502.87	1565.52	-25.81	-89.48	4181.01
Oct	8.6	494.20	2149.20	483.33	2048.85	-10.87	-100.35	3697.68
Nov	7.9	453.98	2603.18	450.61	2499.46	-3.37	-103.72	3247.07
Dec	7.6	436.74	3039.91	412.77	2912.23	-23.97	-127.68	2834.30
Jan	7.2	413.75	3453.66	402.21	3314.44	-11.54	-139.22	2432.09
Feb	6.5	373.52	3827.19	350.05	3664.49	-23.47	-162.70	2082.04
Mar	7.5	430.99	4258.18	418.71	4083.20	-12.28	-174.98	1663.33
Apr	7.9	453.98	4712.15	426.41	4509.61	-27.57	-202.54	1236.92
May	8.8	505.69	5217.85	465.64	4975.25	-40.05	-242.60	771.28
June	9.2	528.68	5746.53	475.43	5450.68	-53.25	-295.85	295.85

Total Central Basin and MWD Contract 2009-2010

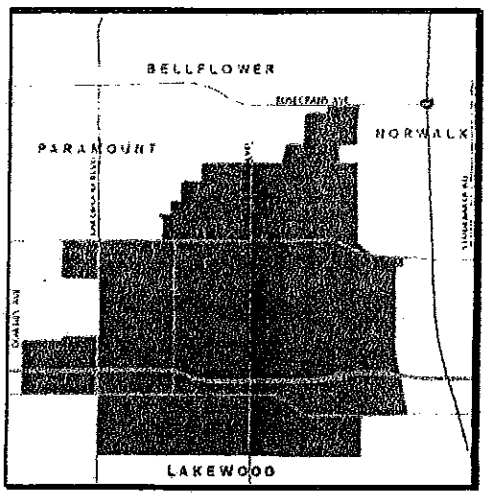
Total CB & MWD Production 5746.53

		PROJECTION		ACTUAL		Plus or Minus		
Month	%	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	AF	RUN	REMAINING
July	9.7	534.00	534.00	506.02	506.02	-27.98	-27.98	4999.17
Aug	9.9	545.01	1079.02	507.91	1013.93	-37.10	-65.09	4491.26
Sept	9.2	506.48	1585.49	478.75	1492.68	-27.73	-92.81	4012.51
Oct	8.6	473.45	2058.94	0.00	1492.68	-473.45	-566.26	4012.51
Nov	7.9	434.91	2493.85	0.00	1492.68	-434.91	-1001.17	4012.51
Dec	7.6	418.39	2912.25	0.00	1492.68	-418.39	-1419.57	4012.51
Jan	7.2	396.37	3308.62	0.00	1492.68	-396.37	-1815.94	4012.51
Feb	6.5	357.84	3666.46	0.00	1492.68	-357.84	-2173.78	4012.51
Mar	7.5	412.89	4079.35	0.00	1492.68	-412.89	-2586.67	4012.51
Apr	7.9	434.91	4514.26	0.00	1492.68	-434.91	-3021.58	4012.51
May	8.8	484.46	4998.71	0.00	1492.68	-484.46	-3506.03	4012.51
June	9.2	506.48	5505.19	0.00	1492.68	-506.48	-4012.51	4012.51

Total Central Basin and MWD Contract 2010-2011
Total CB & MWD Production 5505.19

BELLFLOWER SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER
2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 2 sources: groundwater and surface water. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells. We also use Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) surface water from both the Colorado River and the State Water Project in northern California. These water sources 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the Department of Public Health (CDPH) 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. 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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 Federal 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:

- www.epa.gov/OGWDW (Federal EPA's web site)
- www.cdph.ca.gov (CDPH web site)

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 services lines and home plumbing. Bellflower Somerset 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/safewater/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 EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Federal EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

MWD completed an assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered most valuable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217- 6850.

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water completed its source water assessment in 2003. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting Sherrie Dixon at (562) 866-9980.

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

The public is welcome to attend Board meetings located at 10016 Flower Street, Bellflower, CA every 3rd Monday of the month except January and February at 5:00 pm. The monthly meeting for January and February is held on the 3rd Tuesday at 5:00 pm.

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 Sherrie Dixon or Carl Wendell at (562) 866-9980.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home – save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped
- 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
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

Visit us at www.bsmwc.com

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL
INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR 2010

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluímos 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 requisitios.

¿De Dónde Proviene el Agua que Tomo?
Su agua de la llave proviene de 2 fuentes: de las aguas naturales (subterránea) y de aguas superficiales (de los ríos). Bombeamos aguas naturales de profundos pozos locales. También usamos agua superficial de la agencia Metropolitan Water District del Sur de California (MWD) importada del Río Colorado y del proyecto State Water Project del Norte de California. Estas dos fuentes de agua nos abastecen en las áreas de servicio que se muestran en el mapa adjunto. Este reporte informa sobre la calidad de nuestra agua subterranea y el abastecimiento del agua superficial del MWD.

¿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 de Protección Ambiental Federal (Agencia de Protección Ambiental) limita la cantidad de ciertas sustancias permitidas en el agua del grifo. En California, el Departamento de Salud Pública (CDPH) regula la calidad de agua del grifo haciendo cumplir límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como la Agencia de Protección Ambiental Federal. Históricamente, los límites de California son más rigurosos 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 requireren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua. La primer 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 concentracion 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 realizen análisis más frecuentemente en el abastecimiento del agua por un corto período. 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 puenden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales como los viruses 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 applicación y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales puenden ocurrir naturalmente o que puenden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

A fin de asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental y el Departamento de Salud Pública de California (CDPH) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el echar agua proporcionado por sistemas de echar agua públicos. Las regulaciones de CDPH también establecen límites para contaminantes en el echar agua embotellado 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:

- www.epa.gov/OGWDW (página federal de la USEPA)
- www.cdph.ca.gov (sitio Web de CDPH)

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. Bellflower Somerset la Compañía de Agua Mutua 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/safewater/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 imunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimoterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes imunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente suseptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guias 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

El distrito Metropolitano de agua del Sur de California completo una valoración de su abastecimiento del Río Colorado y del Proyecto de Agua del Estado en el 2002. El abastecimiento del Río Colorado es considerado más vulnerable a la recreación, al agua que corre de la ciudad después de una tormenta, a la creciente urbanización en la cuenca, y aguas residuales. El Proyecto de abastecimiento de agua del Estado es considerado más vulnerable al agua que corre de la ciudad después de una tormenta, a la fauna, la agricultura, la recreación, y aguas residuales. Téléphone el distrito Metropolitano de agua del Sur de California para un copie de una valoración al (213) – 217-6850.

La compañía de agua Bellflower-Somerset Mutual condujo una valoración de sus aguas subterráneas in el 2003. Sus aguas subterráneas son consideras ser mas vulnerables al la contaminación a través del plomo, tanques contenedores sobre la tierra, corredores de ferrocarriles, herbicidas usados en las vías publicas, pozos de agua, estaciones de gas históricas, escapes en los tanques contenedores colocados bajo tierra, y localidades de almacenamiento utilizadas por constructores o agencias gubernamentales. Para obtener una copia de este estudio, correo en un petición o usar el teléfono.

¿ Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar ?

El público es bienvenidos asisten a las Reuniones de la junta directiva localizadas en 10016 Calle de Flor, Bellflower, CA sostuvo el 3r lunes del mes excepto enero y febrero a las 17h00. La reunión mensual para enero y febrero es sostenida el 3r martes a las 17h00.

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?

Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre su calidad de agua del grifo, por favor póngase en contacto con Sherrie Dixon o Carl Wendell en (562) 866-9980.

Algunas extremidades provechosas de la conservación del agua

- Fijan grifos agujereados en su casa – salvan hasta 20 galones cada día de cada agujero parado
- Ajustan sus aspersores de modo que tierras de echar agua en su césped/jardín, no la acera/calzada – salven 500 galones por mes
- Usan el pajote orgánico alrededor de plantas para reducir la evaporación – salvan cientos de galones un año
- Usan showerhead eficiente de echar agua. Ellos son baratos, fáciles para instalar, y pueden salvarle hasta 750 galones por mes.

Visítenos en www.bsmwc.com

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
INORGANICS Sampled from 2008 to 2010 (b)							
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND	ND	0.14	ND - 0.23	1	0.6 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l)	2.6	ND - 4.9	2.6	ND - 3.2	10	0.004 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.15	0.14 - 0.18	0.07	ND - 0.13	1	2 (c)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) (k)	0.40	0.34 - 0.45	0.80	0.4 - 1.0	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as NO3)	6.7	ND - 12	0.90	ND - 3.15	45	45 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use / septic tanks / sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) Analyzed 4 consecutive quarters every 4 years (results are from 2007 to 2010) (b)							
Gross Alpha (d)	3.29	1.8 - 5.4	4.7	ND-9.3	15 (e)	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	2.8	ND-9.7	50 (e)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	0.13	0.04 - 0.21	ND	ND	5 (l)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.15	ND - 0.42	ND	ND		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2.46	2.1 - 3.1	2.7	1.6-3.7	20 (e)	0.5 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE % POSITIVE	RANGE % POSITIVE			
Total Coliform Bacteria	2%	0% - 2%	5%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E.Coli* Bacteria	0%	0%	0%	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Turbidity (NTU)	0.20	0.1 - 0.4	TT	-	Soil runoff

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (f) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	19.5	ND - 52.6	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	6.8	ND - 22.3	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.69	ND - 1.9	4.0 (g)	4.0 (h)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2008	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL			
Copper (mg/l)	0.41 (i)	0	1.3 AL	0.17 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	5.4 (i)	1	15 AL	2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDAR 'ANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTH PURPOSES

Sampled in 2008-2010 (b)

	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY	MCLG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.1	12.0 - 13.0	12.1	12.0 - 12.3	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (j)	ND	ND	140	ND - 230	200	600 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	37.1	24 - 51	83.3	67 - 94	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	ND	ND	1	1-2	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (uS/cm)	648.8	560 - 750	833.3	460 - 1000	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Langlier Index (corrosivity) (SI)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Manganese (µg/l)	8.33	ND - 32	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	0.13	ND - 1	2.3	2.0 - 3.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate (mg/l)	80.9	57 - 110	167.7	55 - 250	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	422.5	360 - 490	496.7	290 - 630	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.14	ND - 0.64	0.04	0.03 - 0.16	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY	MCLG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	
Color (color units)	ND	<0.3	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled in 2008-2010 (b)

	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	200	200.0	106	63 - 130
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	150	120 - 220
Bromate (µg/l)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium (mg/l)	79.1	63 - 92	53	26 - 71
Magnesium (mg/l)	14.6	11.0 - 17.0	21.7	11 - 28
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NA	NA	1	ND - 5
Perchlorate (µg/l)	ND	ND	ND	ND
pH (standard unit)	7.9	7.7 - 8.0	8.0	7.5 - 8.6
Potassium (mg/l)	3.9	3.4 - 4.4	4	2.5 - 3.9
Sodium (mg/l)	28.8	25 - 35	85.3	58 - 98
Total Hardness (mg/l)	257.5	200 - 300	216.7	84 - 300
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA	1.9	1.3 - 2.4
Vanadium (µg/l)	NA	NA	2.7	ND - 5.6

FOOTNOTES

(a) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in groundwater or surface water sources.
(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) Gross alpha standard also includes Radium-226 standard.
(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) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.
(k) MWD started adding flouride at each treatment plant in fall 2007. MWD was in compliance with the provisions of the State's requirements
(l) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.

ABBREVIATIONS

mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
NA = constituent not analyzed
ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
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)

< = less than
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
SI = saturation index
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
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.

Review Report

The firm of Beaver, Menkes & Hass, certified public accountants, is preparing a review report. Due to the timing of the annual meeting, the review was incomplete at the time the annual report went to print, so we used the 2008 report. A complete review report for 2008-2009 will be available for Stockholders inspection by September 16, 2010, at the business office at 10016 Flower Street, Bellflower, California during regular working hours. The following is the balance sheet of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company as of June 30, 2009.

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

JUNE 30, 2009 BALANCE SHEET

CURRENT ASSETS	2009		2008	**Current Assets**	2009		2008	
CASH				Office Furniture and Equipment	16,363.		16,363.	
Change Fund	900.		900.	Treatment and Testing Equipment	11,227.		11,227.	
General	105,935.		32,504.0	Communication Equipment	23,337.		23,337.	
Payroll	39,460.		33,071.	Parking Improvements	73,624.		73,624.	
Savings (including CD and				Computer and Equipment	68,942.		68,942.	
T-Bills maturing currently)	4,679,311.		4,184,852.	Telephone Equipment	19,740.		19,740.	
Accounts Receivable				Total	11,045,164.		11,026,532.	
Billed	436,191.		441,989.	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	3,927,537.		3,743,233.	
Unbilled	218,408.		234,826.	Net Fixed Assets	7,117,627.		7,283,299.	
Other Bellflower Municipal (Note 7)			103,147.	Other Asset	2,656,859.		2,265.311.	
Notes Receivable	4,451.		5,511.	Total Assets	15,447,094.		14,788,163.	
City of Bellflower Receivable	25,000.		35,000.	**Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity**				
Materials & Supplies	140,753.		120,793.	**Current Liabilities**				
Prepaid Expense Insurance	23,199.		46,960.	Accounts Payable	288,590.		291,631.	
Prepaid Water Leases				Accrued Bellflower Franchise Tax	36,237.		36,261.	
Investments in Marketable Securities				Accrued California Franchise Tax	00.		00.	
				Accrued Deferred Compensation	00.		5,853.	
				Accrued Pension	16,363.		116,072.	
Total Current Assets	5,673,608.		5,239,985.	Accrued Vacation Pay	41,146.		39,585.	
Fixed Assets				Customer Deposits	127,850.		110,275.	
				Deferred Gain	1,482.		00.	
Water Rights	236,985.		236,985.	Total Current Liabilities	511,668.		599,677.	
d and Land Rights	257,966.		257,966.	Contributions in aid of Construction	712,925.		725,197.	
d Improvements	3,511.		3,511.	Total Liabilities	1,224,593.		1,324,874.	
dcture Improvements	705,742.		705,742.	**Shareholders' Equity**				
Wells	898,978.		898,978.	Common Stock-No Par Value: 25,000 Shares				
Pumping Equipment	245,755.		245,755.	Authorized; issued and Outstanding				
Reservoirs and Tanks	242,047.		242,047.	20,513 in 2008 and 20495 in 2007	245,074.		245,074.	
Transmission and Distribution	6,430,507.		6,430,507.	Additional Paid-In Capital	81,788.		81,788.	
Services	402,390.		402,390.	Special Assessments	16,303.		16,303.	
Meters	207,072.		207,072.	Retained Earnings: Appropriated	12,500,000.		11,500,000.	
Fire Hydrants	740,834.		740,834.	Retained Earning: Unappropriated	1,379,336.		1,620,124.	
Vehicles	202,888.		184,256.	Total Shareholders' Equity	14,222,501.		13,463,289.	
Machinery and Equipment	257,256.		257,256.	Total Liabilities Shareholders' Equity	15,447,094.		14,788,163.	

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2009/2010 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

BUSINESS OFFICE

10016 E. FLOWER STREET, BELLFLOWER, CALIFORNIA

P O BOX 1697

REGULAR HOURS 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM Monday - Friday

TWENTY FOUR HOURS OR EMERGENCY CALL

562 866-9980 FAX 562 866-2245

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT KARL KALMA

VICE PRESIDENT CHERYL HARRIS

SECRETARY/TREASURER LEO STRUIKSMA

DIRECTOR LARRY LARSEN

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CITY OF BELLFLOWER

RESOLUTION NO. 92-19

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER REPEALING MANDATORY CITY WATER CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS AND ENCOURAGING CONTINUED WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. 91-29.

WHEREAS, as a result of continued improvement in reservoir storage levels in Northern California, the State Department of Water Resources has increased Metropolitan Water District's allocation of water from the State Water Project for 1992; and

WHEREAS, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Central Basin Municipal Water District have scaled back mandatory water conservation requirements to voluntary water conservation; and

WHEREAS, though water supplies have increased, Southern California's increasing demand on water supplies necessitates that sound water conservation practices continue; and

WHEREAS, Subsection 10-3.1 of the Bellflower Municipal Code establishes the City Council's authority to establish water conservation measures.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The City Council of the City of Bellflower hereby repeals Resolution No. 91-29.

SECTION 2. The City Council of the City of Bellflower declares that water conservation practices should continue and encourages all water users to maintain a 10% reduction in water usage. The following activities are hereby discouraged during this period of voluntary conservation:

1. Use of a hose to wash walkways, driveways, parking areas, and other hard surfaces;

2. Cleaning, filling or refilling non recirculating decorative fountains;

3. Serving water to restaurant customers, unless expressly requested;

4. Watering lawns and landscaped areas between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.;

5. Allowing water leaks to continue without repair.

SECTION 3. Pursuant to City ordinance and state law, low flow toilets and shower heads shall be required on new installations.

SECTION 4. Drought tolerant landscaping shall be installed on new construction projects.

SECTION 5. The Mayor, or presiding officer is authorized to affix his signature to this resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Bellflower, and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy is directed to attest thereto.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER THIS 13TH DAY OF APRIL 1992.

W. J. Pendleton
MAYOR, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

ATTEST:

Debra U. Bauchman
CITY CLERK, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS
CITY OF BELLFLOWER)

I, **DEBRA D. BAUCHOP,** City Clerk of the City of Bellflower, California, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing Resolution No. 92-19 was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Bellflower at its Regular Meeting of April 13, 1992, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: Councilmembers - Ansdell, Bomgaars, Cvetko, Stone, and Mayor Pendleton
NOES: Councilmembers - None
ABSENT: Councilmembers - None

Dated: April 13, 1992

Debra D. Bauchop, City Clerk
City of Bellflower, California

(SEAL)

CITY OF BELLFLOWER

RESOLUTION NO. 91-29

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER ESTABLISHING AN EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION 10-3.1 OF THE BELLFLOWER MUNICIPAL CODE.

WHEREAS, the City obtains potable water through the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), which serves approximately 40% of the water needs of local residents; and

WHEREAS, CBMWD wishes to reduce deliveries to the City by approximately 30% commencing April 1, 1991; and

WHEREAS, severe drought conditions have caused water shortages throughout the State of California; and

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Water District cut deliveries to 27 water agencies in the State of California by 30%, commencing April 1, 1991; and

WHEREAS, Subsection 10-3.1 of the Municipal Code empowers the City Council to ablish water conservation measures by reason of a shortage of water supply.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. An emergency water conservation plan is hereby established, as follows:

Part I - Definitions: Words, Terms and Phases

DROUGHT RESISTANT LANDSCAPING: Refers to a water conserving landscape design, giving careful attention to the soil type, existing vegetation, slope and drainage, sun exposure, prevailing winds, and existing structures.

FLUSHING WATER MAINS: Process to clear out magnesium, iron and other mineral deposits in the water system.

POTABLE WATER: Water suitable for drinking and other general water supply purposes.

RECLAIMED WATER: Water not for drinking consumption but allowable by State of California Health Standard for irrigation and body contact.

ULTRA-LOW FLOW TOILETS: Systems which use less than an average of 1 1/2 gallons per flush.

WATER RECYCLING SYSTEMS: Process that reuses rinse water.

Part II - Use Restrictions

The City of Bellflower shall cooperate with local water companies to ensure the compliance by local water service users of the following use restrictions:

A. With respect to irrigation practices:

(1) Except as provided below, lawn watering and irrigation with potable water is permitted between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. only. Golf courses, parks, school grounds and recreational fields may be irrigated with potable water on any day and golf course greens and tees may be irrigated at any time. Agricultural users, commercial nurseries/landscape contractors and irrigation of livestock and irrigation of propagation beds may continue to irrigate with potable water as management practices dictate, but are requested to curtail all non-essential water uses.

(2) Irrigation with reclaimed water is permitted at anytime.

(3) Watering is permitted at any time if a hand held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle is used, a hand held faucet filled bucket of five (5) gallons or less is used, or a drip irrigation system is used.

B. With respect to exterior washing practices:

(1) Washing of buildings, facilities, equipment, autos, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes, and other types of mobile equipment is prohibited except where a hand held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle for quick rinses is used. Whenever possible, such as when washing vehicles, a bucket wash is encouraged.

(2) Washing is permitted at any time on the immediate premises of a commercial car wash.

(3) Washings are exempted from these regulations where the health, safety and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle or other facility or equipment cleaning, such as garbage trucks and vehicles used to transport food and perishables.

(4) Water shall not be used to wash down sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas except to alleviate immediate fire, sanitation or health hazards.

(5) Water shall not be allowed to run off landscaped areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks, or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.

C. With respect to ornamental or recreational use:

(1) Filling or refilling swimming pools or spas is discouraged, but should be permitted only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

(2) Filling and refilling of ponds, fountains, and artificial lakes is discouraged and the recycling of water in ponds, fountains, and artificial lakes should be encouraged.

D. With respect to other uses:

(1) Water from fire hydrants shall be used only for fire fighting and public health, safety and welfare activities.

(2) Flushing water mains will not be permitted except as necessary to protect the public health.

(3) Restaurants shall not serve water to their customers unless specifically requested.

E. Water leaks must be repaired as soon as discovered and shall not be allowed to continue more than forty-eight hours.

Part III - Water Saving Requirements on New Construction

A. The City shall encourage the installation of ultra-low flow toilets and shower heads for all new residential and commercial construction. Amendments to the Plumbing Code shall be pursued to require such water saving low flow devices on all new construction.

B. Drought resistant landscaping shall be required for all new construction.

C. The City shall encourage the installation of automatic shut-off faucets for all new construction with public facilities. Amendments to the Plumbing Code shall be pursued to require automatic shut-off faucets on new construction with public facilities.

D. All new vehicle washing facilities, including car and truck washes shall be be required to develop on-site water recycling systems for washing practices.

E. All new construction projects shall be required to install automatic sprinkler systems for irrigation practices.

Part IV - Increased Use of Reclaimed Water

A. Bellflower will work with the Sanitation District to install a metered hydrant connected to the reclamation waterline at Ruth R. Caruthers Park.

B. Construction sites will be required to use reclaimed water if available for dust control.

C. City street sweeper and water trucks will use reclaimed water as available.

D. Alternative mobile uses of reclaimed water that will replace the use of potable water in the City of Bellflower will be explored.

E. Bellflower will continue to support the efforts of the Central Basin Municipal Water District to expand reclamation waterlines from the Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant.

SECTION 2. Administrative Review

A. The City recognizes that the enforcement of the water conservation plan will impose inconvenience upon the public and desires that hardships be mitigated whenever feasible. Water customers shall be afforded the opportunity to contest findings, correct errors, and alleviate unusual and extraordinary hardships. The administrative review process set forth in this section is adopted to further these goals.

B. The City Administrator, or his duly appointed representative may grant relief to customers upon demonstrating hardship in complying with a specific water conservation measure(s). The City Council shall review appeals from the decision of the City Administrator as soon as practical.

SECTION 3. The Emergency water conservation plan shall remain in effect until June 30, 1992. At such time on or before the aforementioned date, the City Council determines that the shortage of water supply ceases to exist, the City Council may adopt a resolution to declare an end to the water conservation plan.

SECTION 4. The Mayor, or presiding officer is authorized to affix his signature to this resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Bellflower, and the City Clerk or her duly appointed deputy is directed to attest thereto.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER THIS 25TH DAY OF MARCH 1991.

MAYOR, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS
CITY OF BELLFLOWER)

I, **DEBRA D. BAUCHOP**, City Clerk of the City of Bellflower, California, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing Resolution No. 91-29 was duly passed, approved and adopted by the City Council of the City of Bellflower at its Regular Meeting of March 25, 1991, by the following vote to wit:

AYES:	Councilmembers -	Stone, Pendleton, Ansdell, Cvetko and Mayor Bomgaars
NOES:	Councilmembers -	None
ABSENT:	Councilmembers -	None
ABSTENTIONS:	Councilmembers -	None

Dated: March 26, 1991

Debra D. Bauchop

Debra D. Bauchop, City Clerk
City of Bellflower, California

(SEAL)

CITY OF BELLFLOWER

RESOLUTION NO. 90-47

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER REQUESTING AND ENCOURAGING WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES BY ALL WATER USERS IN THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER.

WHEREAS, the Southern California area is in its fourth consecutive year of drought; and

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Water District has declared a water shortage in its service area, which includes the City of Bellflower, and has urged its member agencies to voluntary reduce water consumption by ten percent; and

WHEREAS, all member agencies and cities served by the Metropolitan Water District have been requested to adopt a voluntary drought resolution; and

WHEREAS, failure to meet the ten percent reduction may result in mandatory reduction in greater levels later in the summer.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The City Council of the City of Bellflower declares that a water shortage exists and requests and encourages all water users to reduce water usage by at least ten percent.

SECTION 2. The following activities are hereby discouraged during this period of voluntary conservation:

1. Use of a hose to wash walkways, driveways, parking areas and other hard surfaces;

2. Cleaning, filling, or refilling non-recirculating decorative fountains;

3. Serving water to restaurant customers, unless expressly requested;

4. Watering lawns and landscape areas between 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.;

5. Allowing water leaks to continue without repair.

SECTION 3. Bellflower Water users are further urged to consider the installation of water efficient plumbing fixtures and the use of drought-tolerant landscaping when possible.

SECTION 4. The Mayor of the City of Bellflower is hereby authorized to affix his signature to this resolution thereby signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Bellflower, and the City Clerk or her duly appointed deputy is directed to attest to the Mayor's signature.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 23RD DAY OF APRIL, 1990.

MAYOR, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

Sherrie Dixon

From: "Jeffrey Hughes" <jeffrey@cuwcc.org>
To: <sherrie@bsmwc.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 23, 2005 6:21 PM
Subject: CUWCC Membership Application Approval (Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company)

Hello Ms. Dixon:

Congratulations! The Council's Membership Committee has approved BSMWC's application for membership. We cordially invite you to attend our next Plenary session set for Wednesday, September 7th at the Irvine Ranch Water District in Irvine. The final application approval, by the Plenary, is agendized for 9:55 a.m., with introduction and welcome of new Signatories agendized for 10:00 a.m. A meeting agenda and packet will be sent to you via snail-mail later this week, while an e-copy will also be available via our website at: www.cuwcc.org/calendar.asp.

We hope you will be able to attend. We are looking forward to meeting you.

Best,

~ Jeffrey

Jeffrey Hughes
Executive Assistant
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