



LONE PINE VISITOR'S CENTER & MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2011



THE BOTTOM LINE – REPORT SUMMARY

The drinking water at the Lone Pine Visitor's Center and Mountain View Trailer Park Court is in compliance with all State and Federal drinking water requirements. The only substance with a primary standard detected at a low level in the water supplied to the distribution system is fluoride. The detected levels are below the respective maximum contaminant levels (MCL), which are the health protective standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), but below the recommended optimal level of 0.7 parts per million (ppm) for dental health.

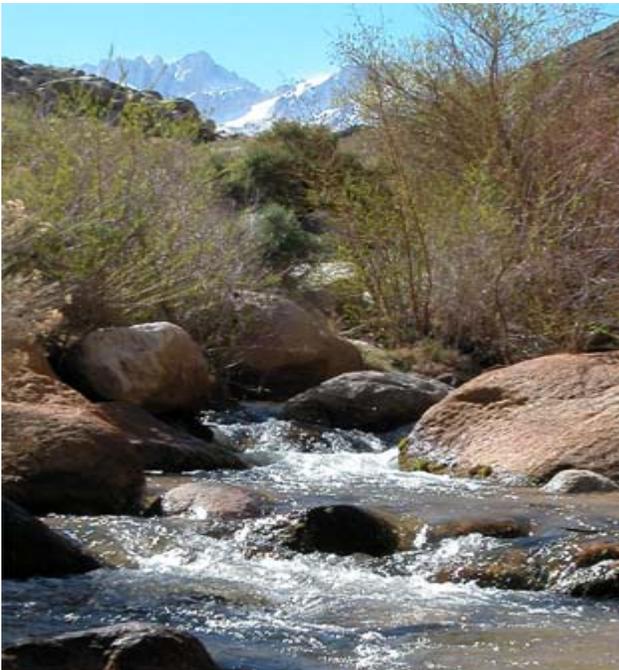
The 2011 Water Quality Report for the Lone Pine Visitor's Center and Mountain View Trailer Court was prepared by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). The report is required by the CDPH and was prepared in accordance with CDPH guidelines. The report gives information about drinking water supplied to Lone Pine Visitor's Center and Mountain View Trailer Court during the 2011 calendar year. The data are compared to the current State and Federal Standards. Only those constituents that were detected are listed.

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

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The term “source water” describes where LADWP obtains the water you drink. All drinking water, tap or bottled, comes from either surface water or groundwater sources. Surface water sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, or reservoirs. Groundwater sources are springs or wells.

Lone Pine Visitor’s Center and Mountain View Trailer Court receives water from Well 01 located in Lone Pine, California. The water from this well is not disinfected. However, monthly microbiological testing confirmed that it is free from bacterial contamination.



WHY IS DRINKING WATER MONITORED AND TREATED?

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 human activity.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the 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. Contaminants that may be present in source waters include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts, and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm run-off, 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 run-off, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO IMMUNO-COMPROMISED CONSUMERS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risks from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791).

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

DLR (Detection Limit for Reporting Purposes): The DLR is the lowest level at which all CDPH certified laboratories can accurately and reliably detect a compound. The DLR provides a standardized basis for reporting purposes. For example, if two separate laboratories report that lead is 'not detected', it is understood that the amount of lead in both water samples was less than 5 µg/L, the DLR for lead.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the PHGs and MCLGs (see below) as economically or technologically feasible. For certain contaminants, compliance with the MCL is based on the average of all samples taken throughout the year.

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. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

NL (Notification Level - State): Health-based advisory levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

PHG (Public Health Goal - State): 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards: Primary MCLs, specific Treatment Techniques adopted in lieu of primary MCLs, and monitoring and reporting requirements for MCLs that are specified in regulations.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards: These standards are based on aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance, which affect customer acceptance. They are not considered a health risk if exceeded.

MONITORING OF REGULATED CONSTITUENTS

There are over 110 regulated constituents (or contaminants). Utilities monitor for each constituent at varying frequencies based on the type of constituent and the type of source water. For example, groundwater sources are generally sampled once every three years. Those constituents that pose acute risk require more frequent monitoring - nitrate sampling is required annually, and bacteriological sampling is required monthly. Since most constituents are not detected in Well 01, only those constituents that were detected are listed in the tables.

MONITORING OF UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

There are constituents found in drinking water that are not yet regulated. Some of these “unregulated constituents” are monitored because they could be candidates for future regulations or are of interest to our consumers.

NOTICE REGARDING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

The Mountain View Trailer Court distribution system was sampled for lead during 2009. Samples were collected after water stayed in the pipes for at least 6 hours in order to obtain values representing a typical stagnation period. All results were well below the federal action level of 15 µg/L. The results ranged from non-detect to 2.5 µg/L. (One µg/L is roughly equal to one pinch of salt in one ton of potato chips.) 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 lead service lines and home plumbing. The LADWP 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 you 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>.

REGULARLY SCHEDULED WELL INSPECTION

Regular inspection of the well, pressure tank and operations was done on June 14, 2010. Everything was in order. The inspection was conducted with Ms. Kathe Barton of Inyo County Environmental Health.

For more information regarding this report, please call Mr. James Campbell of the LADWP Northern District office at (760) 873-0202

LONE PINE MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT – 2011 CALENDAR YEAR

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS FOUND IN THE WATER

Constituents	Units	Mountain View Trailer Court Well Water Quality	Primary Standard (MCL)	MEET PRIMARY STANDARD?	PHG	Major Source in Drinking Water
		Detected Level				
Fluoride (a)	mg/L	0.22	2	YES	1	Erosion of natural deposits

2009 Lead and Copper Monitoring

	Units	# samples exceeding AL	90 th Percentile	Action Level	Meet Action Level?	PHG	Major Source in Drinking Water
Copper (at-the-tap)	µg/L	1	1254	1300	YES	300	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead (at-the-tap)	µg/L	0	<2.0	15	YES	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

LONE PINE MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT – 2011 CALENDAR YEAR

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS FOUND IN THE WATER

Constituents/ Contaminants	Units	Mountain View Trailer Court Well Water Quality	State Secondary MCL or Federal Secondary MCL	MEET SECONDARY STANDARD?	
		Detected Level			Major Source in Drinking Water
Chloride (a)	mg/L	1.2	500	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (a)	Units	8	15	YES	Naturally-occurring organic matter
Conductivity	µS/cm	101	1600	YES	Natural constituents
pH, Field	units	6.58	6.5 - 8.5	YES	Natural constituents
Sulfate (a)	mg/L	3.3	500	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (a)	mg/l	75	1000	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	0.37	5	YES	Soil runoff

LONE PINE MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT – 2011 CALENDAR YEAR

UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS FOUND IN THE WATER

Parameters/ Constituents	Units	Mountain View Trailer Court Well Water Quality	
		Detected Levels	Major Source in Drinking Water
Alkalinity (a)	mg/L	47	Natural constituent
Calcium (a)	mg/L	9.1	Natural constituent
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃) (a)	mg/L	32	Natural constituent
Magnesium (a)	mg/L	1.6	Natural constituent
Phosphate (as Phosphorus) (a)	µg/L	58	Erosion of natural deposit; agricultural runoff
Silica (a)	mg/L	26	Erosion of natural deposit
Sodium (a)	mg/L	9.3	Natural constituent

Abbreviations for Tables

mg/L = milligrams per Liter (equivalent to parts per million)

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

µg/L = micrograms per Liter (equivalent to parts per billion)

µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter

Sampling Dates – data reported in the above tables are from the analyses of samples collected in 2011 except those marked with (a). All data in the unregulated table were last collected in 2008. Complete inorganic and organic analysis is only performed every three years because well water quality changes very little over time. Microbiological samples were analyzed once every month but no microbial contaminant was detected.