

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS SITE 9

Water System Number: 1910138

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on JULY 1, 2012 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Edwin W. Schramm III

Signature: 

Title: System Operator

Phone Number: (714.433.7618)

Date: 7/23/2012

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: U S Postal Service; customers email (ralph.a.anton@nasa.gov;blair.brim@abm.com)

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____

Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS - SITE 9 **Report Date:** June 4, 2012

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2011.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water

Name & location of source(s): East and West Wells located at 2825 E Avenue P, Palmdale, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was performed by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) in July 2001. The assessment concluded that this water system is most vulnerable to airport maintenance and fueling activities, chemical processing and storage, and other general activities related to military bases. A copy of the assessment may be obtained by contacting the CDPH at (818) 551-2004 or on the DPH website at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinking_water/ages/DWSAP.aspx

For more information, contact: Robert Freeman Phone: (424) 646-6474

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

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

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

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

UNITS

µS/cm: micro ohms per centimeter

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, 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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	9.1	1 (Bldg. 701 Women’s Restroom)	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	20	190	0	1300	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	04/16/2010	32	31-33	None	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	04/16/2010	56.5	48-65	None	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 3 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	09/13/11	4.7	3.1-6.2	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppb)	04/16/10	130	120-140	2000	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/l)	2008	1.9	ND-3.4	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/l)	2008	3.2	ND-8.1	50	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	08/21/09	2.3	ND-1.1	80	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	04/16/10	15.6	7.2-24	200	none	Erosion of natural deposits: residual from some surface treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	04/16/10	11.9	8.7-15	500	none	Internal corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (ppb)	04/16/10	15	11-19	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	04/16/10	59.5	19-100	300	none	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	04/16/10	1.4	0.5-2.3	50	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	04/16/10	1.0	1.0	3	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (μ S/cm)	04/16/10	245	220-270	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	04/16/10	20	17-23	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	04/16/10	155	140-170	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	04/16/10	.25	.11-.38	5	none	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	04/16/10	3.5	ND-6.9	5000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) ground water wells supply water that meets State and Federal standards. In 2011, we sampled for many drinking water contaminants; only contaminants that were detected are included in this annual report. If you would like more information on our drinking water sampling plan, please contact Robert Freeman at (424) 646-6474.

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 the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).