



Los Angeles
Department of
Water & Power



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT & EASTERN SIERRA VISITOR CENTER

The 2019 Water Quality Report for the Eastern Sierra Visitor Center (ESVC) and Mountain View Trailer Court (MVTC) was prepared by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). This annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as a Consumer Confidence Report) is required by the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) and is prepared in accordance with their guidelines. The report gives information about drinking water supplied to ESVC and MVTC during the 2019 calendar year. Only those constituents that were detected are listed. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, may be more than one year old.

REPORT SUMMARY

The drinking water at ESVC/ MVTC is in compliance with all Federal and State drinking water regulations. Nitrate and fluoride were the only substances with a primary standard that were detected in the water supplied to the distribution system.

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.

The ESVC and MVTC receive 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.



SURFACE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2015, we completed an assessment of the Owens Valley and Mono Basin watersheds that supply the Los Angeles Aqueduct. These sources are most vulnerable to geothermal activities that release naturally occurring arsenic into creeks that feed the Owens River. Other activities that impact water quality in these watersheds are livestock grazing, wildlife, and unauthorized public use of storage reservoirs. The impact to water quality from these activities is deemed to be minimal.

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 at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Health Advisory for People with Weakened Immune Systems

Although LADWP treats its water to meet drinking water standards, some people may be more vulnerable to constituents 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 individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA /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 U.S. USEPA at www.epa.gov/safewater

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW 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 come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

AL (Regulatory 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 DDW certified laboratories can accurately and reliably detect a compound. The DLR provides a standardized basis for reporting purposes.

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 or technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs 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. Environmental Protection Agency.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The 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 DDW 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: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MONITORING OF REGULATED CONSTITUENTS

There are over 110 regulated constituents (or contaminants). Utilities monitor for each one 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. Constituents that pose an acute risk require more frequent monitoring - nitrate sampling is required annually, and bacteriological sampling is required monthly. Since most constituents were 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 MVTC distribution system was sampled for lead in September 2018. Samples were collected after water remained unused in the pipes for at least 6 hours in order to obtain values representing a typical stagnation period. All sample results were below the Federal action level of 15 micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$). The results ranged from non-detect to 0.92 $\mu\text{g/L}$. (One $\mu\text{g/L}$ 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. 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 your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed

water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 EPA at www.epa.gov/lead or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

In 2021, we will again be asking you for your assistance in the residential tap water sampling, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR).

REGULARLY SCHEDULED WELL INSPECTION

Regular inspection of the well, pressure tank and operations was completed on October 10, 2017. The inspection was conducted with Ms. Kathe Barton of Inyo County Environmental Health Services. Well maintenance and operations were found to be in compliance.



MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT – 2019 CALENDAR YEAR

Table 1: Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Constituents / Contaminants	Sampled	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	MEET PRIMARY STANDARD / ACTION LEVEL?	Primary Standard (MCL)	PHG	Mountain View Trailer Court Well 01 Water Quality
Copper (at-the-tap)	2018	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	Action Level (AL) = 1300	300	90 th percentile value= 671; Samples exceeding AL = 0
Fluoride	2017	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	YES	2	1	0.239
Lead (at-the-tap)	2018	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	Action Level (AL) = 15	0.2	90 th percentile Value = 0.83; Samples exceeding AL = 0
Nitrate (as N)	2019	Run off and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	YES	10	10	0.127

Table 2: Aesthetic-Based Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Constituents / Contaminants	Sampled	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	MEET SECONDARY STANDARD?	State Secondary MCL or Federal Secondary MCL	Mountain View Trailer Court Well 01 Water Quality
Chloride	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	500	1.34
Color	2017	Naturally-occurring organic materials	Units	YES	15	3
Sulfate	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	500	3.19
Specific Conductance	2017	Substance that form ions when in water	µS/cm	YES	1600	99.6
pH, field	2017	Natural constituents	units	YES	6.5 - 8.5	7.38
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	1000	79
Turbidity	2017	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	5	1.1

Table 3: Unregulated Drinking Water Constituents Detected

Constituents / Contaminants	Sampled	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	Mountain View Trailer Court Well 01 Water Quality
				Detected Levels
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	2017	Natural constituent	mg/L	58.6
Alkalinity (total) as CaCO₃	2017	Natural constituent	mg/L	48.6
Calcium	2017	Natural constituent	mg/L	9.09
Hardness, Total (as CaCO₃)	2017	Natural constituent	mg/L	30
Magnesium	2017	Natural constituent	mg/L	1.55
Potassium	2017	Natural constituent	mg/L	1.76
Silica	2017	Erosion of natural deposit	mg/L	27.3
Sodium	2017	Natural constituent	mg/L	9.32

Abbreviations for Tables

- **mg/L** = milligrams per liter or parts per million (**ppm**)
- **µg/L** = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (**ppb**)
- **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- **µS/cm** = micro Siemens per centimeter

GENERAL INFORMATION

LADWP, the largest municipal utility in the nation, was established more than 100 years ago. The utility provides reliable and safe water and electric supply to the city’s more than 4 million residents and businesses. LADWP is governed by a five-member Board of Water and Power Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The Board meets regularly on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 10:00 a.m.

Meetings are held at:

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1555H
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2694

The meeting agenda is available to the public on the Thursday prior to the week of the meeting. You can access the Board agenda at www.ladwp.com/board or by calling (213) 367-1351.

For general information about LADWP, call (800) 342-5397 or visit www.ladwp.com.

For questions regarding information in this report, please contact Michael Mercado at (213) 367-0395, or via email at michael.mercado@ladwp.com.