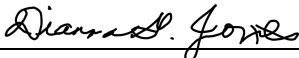


**Consumer Confidence Report**  
**Certification Form**  
*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Control Gorge Power Plant  
Water System Number: CA1400155

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 24, 2020 (date) 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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Dianna Jones  
Signature:   
Title: Manager of Regulatory Affairs and Consumer Protection  
Phone Number: (213) 367-3307 Date: 8/21/2020

*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: Distributed via email
  
- "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)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
  
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.
  
- For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

CCR posted in the following locations:

- Bulletin board in the control room of Control Gorge Power Plant. 1501 Gorge Rd, Bishop, Ca., 93514



## CONTROL GORGE POWER PLANT

2019

## DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

This 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report for Control Gorge Power Plant (CGPP) system 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 provides information about drinking water at CGPP during the 2019 calendar year. Only those constituents that were detected are listed.

### SUMMARY

The water provided to the CGPP meets all state and federal drinking water requirements. Only the following substances with primary standards were detected at low levels in the water supplied to CGPP: arsenic, chlorine, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, and uranium. SWRCB-DDW allows us to monitor for a number of contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The data for lead and copper on table are the results of residential tap monitoring conducted in 2019 as required by the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). For more information on these contaminants, please refer to Table 1 "Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Substances Detected."

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

## WHERE DOES THE 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.

Control Gorge Power Plant receives natural spring water. The domestic water supply comes exclusively from Bircham Canyon Spring, an artesian well located along Bircham Canyon Road near the plant. It is disinfected with chlorine to ensure bacterial quality of the water. It is also treated by filtration to decrease turbidity and remove arsenic and other constituents.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2015, LADWP 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.

Regular monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Giardia indicates that their presence is infrequent and at very low levels.

## 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 (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system. 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 are naturally-occurring, or come from urban water run-off including industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. These can also come from gas stations, urban water run-off, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring, or be generated by oil and gas production and mining activities.

## 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 State-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. 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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**NL (Notification Levels) - 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 Standard or PDWS:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**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.

**TT (Treatment Technique):** Required treatment process which will reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. For example, the filtration process is a treatment technique used to reduce turbidity (the cloudiness of water) and microbial contaminants from water. High turbidity may indicate poor or inadequate filtration.

### 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 our water, only those constituents that are detected are listed in the tables.

#### 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. 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 USEPA at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

### Arsenic

The current EPA standard for arsenic in drinking water is 10 ppb. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment adopted a Public Health Goal of 0.004 ppb in April 2004. In November 2008, DDW adopted the EPA arsenic standard as the new State drinking water standard for arsenic. Arsenic compliance is based on a running annual average. In 2019, the average amount of arsenic was 2.2 ppb.

### Lead in Drinking Water

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) sampling was conducted in April and May of 2019. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile values for lead and copper at Control Gorge were below the Action Levels for both constituents. This data, as well as other water quality data, are shown in tables on the following pages. Residential tap water sampling, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), will be conducted in 2020.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels may be higher at one home than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in each home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before consuming water. More information is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791, or at <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

### Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

### Unregulated Constituents

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

## CONTROL GORGE POWER PLANT – 2019 CALENDAR YEAR

### TABLE 1 – Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents/ Contaminants	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	MEETS PRIMARY STANDARD?	State Primary Standard (MCL) or [MRDL]	State PHG or Federal [MRDLG] or (MCLG)	Control Gorge Water Quality	
						Range	Average
<b>Arsenic</b>	Natural hot springs; erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	10	0.004	0-13.2	2.2
<b>Chlorine Residual</b>	Disinfectant	mg/L	YES	[4]	[4]	2.27-3.67	2.69
<b>Copper (at-the-tap)<sup>a</sup></b> <i>April and May 2019</i>	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	AL=1300	300	Number of samples exceeding AL = 0 in 5	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile value = 192
<b>Fluoride</b>	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes good dental health	mg/L	YES	2	1	0.742	0.742
<b>Lead (at-the-tap)<sup>a</sup></b> <i>April and May 2019</i>	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	AL = 15	0.2	Number of samples exceeding AL = 0 in 5	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile value = 8
<b>Nitrate (as N)</b>	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10	0.377	0.377
<b>Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)</b>	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10	0.38	0.38
<b>Turbidity<sup>b</sup></b>	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	TT	TT	100%	0.31
<b>Uranium<sup>c</sup></b>	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/L	YES	0.43	0.43	4	4

### TABLE 2 - Aesthetic-Based Secondary Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents/ Contaminants	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	MEETS SECONDARY STANDARD?	Secondary MCL	Control Gorge Water Quality	
					Range	Average
<b>Chloride</b>	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	mg/L	YES	500	36.8	<b>36.8</b>
<b>Color</b>	Naturally-occurring organic materials	Units	YES	15	3.0	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Copper</b>	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	1000	12.4	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Odor</b>	Naturally-occurring organic materials	Units	YES	3	<1	<b>&lt;1</b>
<b>pH</b>	Natural constituents	Units	YES	6.5 - 8.5	6.99-7.9	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Specific Conductance</b>	Natural constituents	µS/cm	YES	1600	367	<b>367</b>
<b>Sulfate</b>	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	500	16.6	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)</b>	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	1000	243	<b>243</b>
<b>Turbidity</b>	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	5	<0 – 1.08	<b>0.36</b>

## CONTROL GORGE POWER PLANT – 2019 CALENDAR YEAR

### TABLE 3 - Unregulated Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents/ Contaminants	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	Control Gorge Water Quality
			Level Detected
<b>Alkalinity, Bicarbonate</b>	Natural constituent	mg/L	<b>110</b>
<b>Bicarbonate Alkalinity</b>	Naturally occurring dissolved gas	mg/L	<b>135</b>
<b>Boron NL = 1000</b>	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	<b>796</b>
<b>Bromide</b>	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	µg/L	<b>23.3</b>
<b>Calcium</b>	Natural constituent	mg/L	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Chromium, Hexavalent</b>	Industrial Discharge, erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	<b>0.161</b>
<b>Hardness, Total (as CaCO<sub>3</sub>)</b>	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	<b>62</b>
<b>Magnesium</b>	Natural constituent	mg/L	<b>3.87</b>
<b>Phosphate (as PO<sub>4</sub>)</b>	Erosion of natural deposits, agricultural runoff	µg/L	<b>34</b>
<b>Potassium</b>	Natural constituent	mg/L	<b>3.55</b>
<b>Silica</b>	Erosion of natural deposit	mg/L	<b>52.3</b>
<b>Sodium</b>	Natural constituent	mg/L	<b>45.4</b>

#### Footnotes for Tables

- a. At-the-tap monitoring in 2019 was conducted semi-annually, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule. A system is out of compliance if the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value of all samples taken exceeds the Action Level of 15 µg/L and 1300 µg/L of lead and copper, respectively.
- b. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. For 2019, turbidity was recorded every 15 minutes at the effluent of the filtration plant. We monitor it because turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We report the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the requirements specified for this technology.
- c. Radioactivity was last analyzed in 2019. Groundwater is required to be tested once every three years for radiological constituents.

#### Abbreviations for Tables

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

**NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

**pCi/L** = picocuries per Liter (a unit of radioactivity)

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

**µS/cm** = micro Siemens per centimeter

**TT** = Treatment Technique

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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.

LADWP, the largest municipal utility in the nation, was established more than 100 years ago. The utility now provides a 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](http://www.ladwp.com/board) or by calling (213) 367-1351.

For general information about LADWP, call (800) 342-5397 or visit [www.ladwp.com](http://www.ladwp.com).

For more information regarding this report or the Source Water Assessment, please call Mr. Michael Mercado of the Water Quality Division at (213) 367-0395