LONE PINE VISITOR'S CENTER & MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015

The 2015 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 gives information about drinking water supplied to Lone Pine Visitor's Center and Mountain View Trailer Court during the 2015 calendar year. The data are compared to current State and Federal Standards. Only those constituents that were detected are listed. This report is required by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and was prepared in accordance with Division of Drinking Water (DDW) guidelines.

THE BOTTOM LINE – REPORT SUMMARY

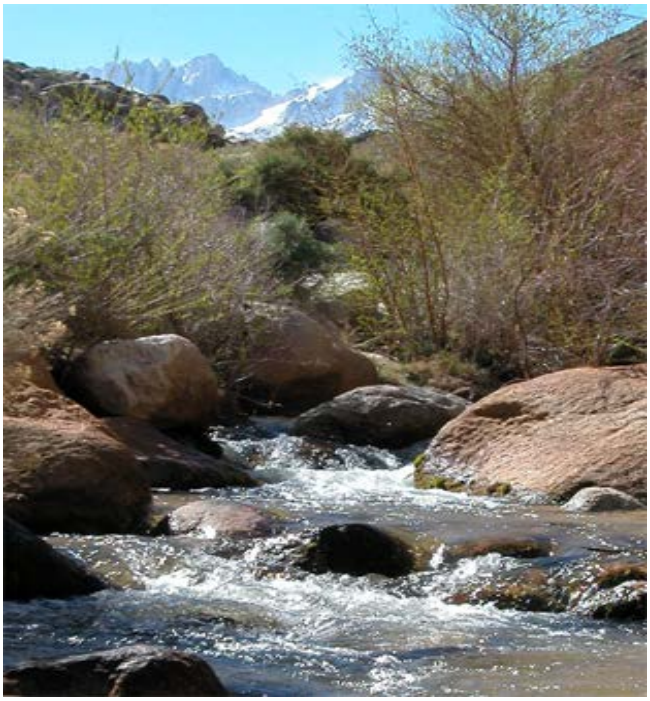
The drinking water at the Lone Pine Visitor's Center and Mountain View Trailer Park Court is in compliance with all State and Federal drinking water requirements. Fluoride was the only substance with a primary standard that was detected. Water samples collected in 2014 were not analyzed for fluoride, mercury, nitrite, chloride and sulfate. These constituents were sampled and analyzed this year. Some constituents, although representative, are not required to be collected annually. Monthly bacteriological samples were not collected in April and August of 2015, which is a violation of monitoring requirements and LADWP has received a citation.

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 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.

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

SDWS (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.

Variances 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 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 in 2015. 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 sample results were well below the federal action level of 15 µg/L. The results ranged from non-detect to 1.3 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 water has been in your pipes 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.

In 2018 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 done on June 5, 2014. Everything was in order. The inspection was conducted with Ms. Kathe Barton of Inyo County Environmental Health.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING VIOLATION

Monthly bacteriological samples were not collected in the distribution system during the months of April and August of 2015. Samples collected before and after these two months had no bacteria detected. This incident was investigated, and it occurred due to operational miscommunication. The situation has been corrected, and our Treatment Operators will be more stringent on the verification of sample collection. Please feel free to contact our small system supervisor, Mike Mercado at (213) 367-0395 if you have any further questions.

LONE PINE MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT – 2015 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	mg/L	0.23	2	**YES**	1	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING

Constituent/Parameter	Units	# samples exceeding AL	90th Percentile	Action Level	Meet Action Level?	PHG	Major Source in Drinking Water
Copper (at-the-tap)	µg/L	0	424.5	1300	**YES**	300	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead (at-the-tap)	µg/L	0	1.05	15	**YES**	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

Abbreviations for Tables

ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
µS/cm microSiemens per centimeter

Sampling Dates – Data reported in the above tables are from the analyses of samples collected in 2015 except those marked with (a). All unregulated drinking water constituents were collected in 2014. Microbiological samples were analyzed once every month but no microbial contaminant was detected.

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?	Major Source in Drinking Water
		Detected Level			
Chloride	mg/L	1.15	500	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (a)	Units	3	15	YES	Naturally-occurring organic matter
pH, Field (a)	Units	6.9	6.5 - 8.5	YES	Natural constituents
Specific Conductance (a)	µS/cm	108	1600	YES	Natural constituents
Sulfate	mg/L	3.31	500	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (a)	mg/L	82	1000	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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, Bicarbonate	mg/L	57.3	Natural constituent
Calcium	mg/L	9.81	Natural constituent
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	31	Natural constituent
Magnesium	mg/L	1.65	Natural constituent
Potassium	mg/L	1.81	Natural constituent
Silica	mg/L	28.6	Erosion of natural deposit
Sodium	mg/L	9.65	Natural constituent

For more information regarding this report, please call Ms. Cherylee Sevilla of the Water Quality Division at (213) 367-4009.