Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

Water System Name: SCE Bishop Creek Plant 4

Water System Number: 1400078

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 29, 2020 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: Violet Calero

Signature: Violet Calero

Title: Environmental Advisor/D1

Phone Number: (626) 407-1991 Date: 7/6/2020

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: _____

☐ "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

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

Delivery Method: Posted the CCR (Admin Bulletin Board)

Violet Calero

From: Samantha Nelson
Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2020 9:26 AM
To: Violet Calero
Subject: FW: 2019 Bishop Plant 4 Consumer Confidence Report

Samantha Nelson
Production Manager- Bishop/ Mono Basin
Generation (Eastern Operations)
***Division Hours of Operation*: Mon-Thurs, 7:00-17:30**
W. 760-873-0724
M. 909-222-0690

4000 Bishop Creek Road, 93514

The COVID-19 SharePoint site (Coronavirus Disease 2019) . Covid information hotline (800.500.4723)

From: Karen Erwin
Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2020 7:20 AM
To: Samantha Nelson <Samantha.Nelson@sce.com>
Subject: RE: 2019 Bishop Plant 4 Consumer Confidence Report

Posted here.

Karen Erwin
Division Accounting Clerk
Generation | Eastern Operations Accounting
T. 760-873-0760 | P. 13760

4000 East Bishop Creek Road, Bishop, CA. 93514

From: Samantha Nelson
Sent: Monday, June 29, 2020 6:00 PM
To: Karen Erwin <Karen.Erwin@sce.com>
Subject: FW: 2019 Bishop Plant 4 Consumer Confidence Report

Please post on the admin bulletin board.

Samantha Nelson
Production Manager- Bishop/ Mono Basin
Generation (Eastern Operations)
***Division Hours of Operation*: Mon-Thurs, 7:00-17:30**
W. 760-873-0724
M. 909-222-0690

4000 Bishop Creek Road, 93514

The COVID-19 SharePoint site (Coronavirus Disease 2019) . Covid information hotline (800.500.4723)

From: Violet Calero
Sent: Monday, June 29, 2020 9:28 AM
To: Samantha Nelson <Samantha.Nelson@sce.com>
Cc: Theodore Murray <theodore.m.murray@sce.com>; Eric Hodder <Eric.Hodder@sce.com>; Seema Sutarwala Turner <seema.turner@sce.com>
Subject: 2019 Bishop Plant 4 Consumer Confidence Report

Hi Samantha,

Please see attached for the final 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is required to be distributed by July 1. Could you help distribute the CCR by posting it in the Admin building and sending an email notification?

I uploaded the CCR to the DRINC Portal (https://drinc.ca.gov).

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Violet Calero
Cell: (626) 407-1991

Delivery Used: Electronically

Violet Calero

From: Samantha Nelson
Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2020 6:51 AM
To: Violet Calero
Subject: FW: 2019 Bishop Plant 4 Consumer Confidence Report
Attachments: 2019 CCR SCE Bishop Creek Plant 4.pdf

Here it is.

Samantha Nelson
Production Manager- Bishop/ Mono Basin
Generation (Eastern Operations)
***Division Hours of Operation*: Mon-Thurs, 7:00-17:30**
W. 760-873-0724
M. 909-222-0690

4000 Bishop Creek Road, 93514

The COVID-19 SharePoint site (Coronavirus Disease 2019) . Covid information hotline (800.500.4723)

From: Samantha Nelson
Sent: Monday, June 29, 2020 6:00 PM
To: Aaron McGraw <Aaron.McGraw@sce.com>; Andrew Russell <Andrew.Russell@sce.com>; Anthony R Williams <Anthony.R.Williams@sce.com>; Benjamin J Wagner <Benjamin.J.Wagner@sce.com>; Blake Bell <Blake.Bell@sce.com>; Charles Partridge <Charles.Partridge@sce.com>; Christian Hubbard-Shinto <Christian.Shinto@sce.com>; Courtney Charles Morrison <courtney.c.morrisoniii@sce.com>; Daniel Mcintosh <Daniel.Mcintosh@sce.com>; Deston Rogers <Deston.Rogers@sce.com>; Duncan Cloud <Duncan.Cloud@sce.com>; Gwyn Antonio Patriarca <Gwyn.Patriarca@sce.com>; James Wagoner <James.Wagoner@sce.com>; Jennifer De Jesus <jennifer.dejesus@sce.com>; Jeremiah McCarthy <Jeremiah.Mccarthy@sce.com>; Jeremy Veenker <Jeremy.Veenker@sce.com>; Joe Maders <Joe.Maders@sce.com>; Joshua Rhodes <Joshua.Rhodes@sce.com>; Karen Erwin <Karen.Erwin@sce.com>; Keith Inderbieten <Keith.Inderbieten@sce.com>; Kevin Bigham Jr <Kevin.Bigham@sce.com>; Michael Riggs <Michael.Riggs@sce.com>; Paul Schmidt <Paul.Schmidt@sce.com>; Robert Duane McIntosh <robert.d.mcintosh@sce.com>; Ronny Newcomb <Ronny.Newcomb@sce.com>; Ryan Schmidt <Ryan.Schmidt@sce.com>; Scott Leikam <Scott.Leikam@sce.com>; Seth Carr <Seth.Carr@sce.com>; Steven Veenker <Steven.Veenker@sce.com>; Theodore Murray <theodore.m.murray@sce.com>; Travis Dagenhart <Travis.Dagenhart@sce.com>; Tyler A Castro <tyler.a.castro@sce.com>; Vince White <Vince.White@sce.com>; Wayne Yarnall <Wayne.Yarnall@sce.com>
Subject: FW: 2019 Bishop Plant 4 Consumer Confidence Report

Attached is the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report.

Samantha Nelson
Production Manager- Bishop/ Mono Basin
Generation (Eastern Operations)
***Division Hours of Operation*: Mon-Thurs, 7:00-17:30**
W. 760-873-0724
M. 909-222-0690

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Subject: 2019 Bishop Plant 4 Consumer Confidence Report

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Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Violet Calero
Cell: (626) 407-1991

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **SCE Bishop Creek Plant 4 #1400078** Report Date: July 1, 2020

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 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse SCE Bishop Creek Plant 4 a 4000 Bishop Creek Road, Bishop, CA 93514, (760) 937-6224, para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater well.

Name & general location of source(s): Well 01 S is located at the Bishop Creek Plant 4 facility.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The source assessment was updated in March 2012. The source is considered vulnerable to the following activities not associated with a detection in the water supply: sewer collection systems and septic systems-low density. The complete assessment is available for review at the Inyo County Environmental Health Services, 207 W. South Street, Bishop, or call (760) 873-7865.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Not applicable

For more information, contact: Violet Calero Phone: (626) 407-1991

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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)
µs/cm: microsiemens per centimeter

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, that 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*, that 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, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 State Board 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample[a]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples Collected**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	6/24/19	5	14	1	15	0.2	Not applicable (n/a)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/24/19	5	0.092	0	1.3	0.3	n/a	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – 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)	10/17/18	7.8	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/17/18	60.2	n/a	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – 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**
Fluoride (ppm)	10/17/18	0.14	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	7/28/16	3.9	n/a	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	10/17/18	0.81	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor	10/17/18	1	n/a	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µs/cm)	10/17/18	170	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	10/17/18	6.6	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	10/17/18	110	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA'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. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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 service lines and home plumbing. Bishop Creek Plant Creek Plant 4 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 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your 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 using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Failure to submit a Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan.	Inyo County Environmental Health Services issued a notice of violation (no. 05-44-19N-103) for failure to submit a bacteriological sample siting plan for 2010 to 2019.	2010 -2019	A routine bacteriological sample siting plan for routine collection of samples for total coliform analysis was submitted to Inyo County Environmental Health Services on 1/31/2020.	The health effects of this violation are unknown.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	0 (In the year)	n/a	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0 (In the year)	n/a	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0 (In the year)	n/a	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste