



2020 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT & EASTERN SIERRA VISITOR CENTER

The 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report for the Mountain View Trailer Court (MVTC) and the Eastern Sierra Visitor Center (ESVC) and 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 MVTC and ESVC during the 2020 calendar year. Only those constituents that were detected are listed.

REPORT SUMMARY

The drinking water provided to the ESVC/MVTC meets all Federal and State drinking water requirements. The only substance with a primary standard that was detected at low level in the water supplied to the ESVC/MVTC was fluoride. 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.

**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.



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. Another assessment of the watershed between 2015 and 2020; that report will be completed in 2021.

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. 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.

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. SWRCB-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 which can be naturally-occurring, or be generated by 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 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 PHGs and MCLGs 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 USEPA.

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 USEPA.

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 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 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.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) sampling was conducted at MVTC in September 2018. Samples were collected after water remained unused in the pipes for at least six 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$). One $\mu\text{g/L}$ is roughly equal to one pinch of salt in one ton of potato chips.

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 lead in your 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 by phone at 800-426-4791 or at <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

We will conduct residential tap water sampling, as required by the LCR, in 2021.

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.

WATER QUALITY UPDATE

The MVTC system is actively maintained to provide drinking water of high quality to the population it serves.

The MVTC system received no violations and met all primary drinking water standards in 2020. There were no Unsafe Water Alert events for 2020.



MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAILER COURT – 2020 CALENDAR YEAR

Table 1: Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents / Contaminants	Sampled	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	Meets Primary Std / Action Level?	Primary Std (MCL)	PHG	MVTC 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 over AL = 0
Fluoride	2020	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	YES	2	1	0.2
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 over AL = 0

Table 2: Aesthetic-Based Secondary Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents / Contaminants	Sampled	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	MEET SECONDARY STANDARD?	State Secondary MCL or Federal Secondary MCL	MVTC Water Quality [] = avg of results
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	N/A	59
Calcium	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	N/A	10
Chloride	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	500	1.4
Color	2020	Naturally-occurring organic materials	Units	YES	15	4
Hardness as CaCO ₃	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	N/A	31
Magnesium	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	N/A	1.6
pH, field	2020	Natural constituents	units	YES	6.5-8.5	[6.8]
Sodium	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	N/A	10
Specific Conductance	2020	Substance that form ions when in water	µS/cm	YES	1600	[105]
Sulfate	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	500	4
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	1000	73
Turbidity	2020	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	5	[0.2]

Table 3: Unregulated Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents / Contaminants	Sampled	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	MVTC Water Quality
				Level Detected
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	2020	Natural constituent	mg/L	49
Alkalinity (total) as CaCO₃	2020	Natural constituent	mg/L	49
Calcium	2020	Natural constituent	mg/L	10
Hardness, Total (as CaCO₃)	2020	Natural constituent	mg/L	31
Magnesium	2020	Natural constituent	mg/L	2
Sodium	2020	Natural constituent	mg/L	10

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

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 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 or the Source Water Assessment, please contact Michael Mercado at (213) 367-0395, or via email at michael.mercado@ladwp.com.