



**CONTROL GORGE
POWER PLANT**

**2020
DRINKING WATER
QUALITY REPORT**

This 2020 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 2020 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 residual, fluoride, nitrate, and copper. SWRCB-DDW allows LADWP 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.

LADWP is required to monitor drinking water for specific contaminants at specific intervals. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not the drinking water meets health standards. In 2020, we were required to monitor for Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) in September. We collected samples during the month of August 2020 for DBP, and therefore, we could not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. The results of the samples met compliance even though they were collected in advance of the required sampling month.

LADWP also was required to take lead and copper samples between June and September 2020. The samples were not taken until October 2020; therefore, we could not be sure of the quality of water during that time. The samples taken in October did not meet the ninety-percentile action level of 15 ppb, therefore LADWP did not comply with the Lead and Copper Rule. LADWP is performing corrective actions to bring the system into compliance.

The data for lead and copper on Table 1 are the results of residential tap monitoring conducted in 2020 as required by the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR).

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 2020, LADWP completed the 2020 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 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 quantity 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 quarterly, 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.

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 2020, the average amount of arsenic was 0.1 ppb.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) sampling was conducted in October. The 90th percentile values for copper at Control Gorge was below the Action Level but that of lead was above the Action Level. Samples were also taken in October and therefore, cannot be sure of the water quality during that time. 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 2021.

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. 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. LADWP is required to monitor drinking water for specific contaminants at specific intervals. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not the drinking water meets health standards.

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.

Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids)

Total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are byproducts of the disinfection process. The most recent analytical results show that levels of both contaminants are well below their respective MCLs. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids and/or trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems may also be experienced with long term consumption of water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL. The SWRCB-DDW issued a citation for Disinfection byproducts monitoring violation to Control Gorge. LADWP collected samples in August 2020 instead of September 2020. In response to the citation, all required documents were submitted and action items were completed.

CONTROL GORGE POWER PLANT – 2020 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
Arsenic	Natural hot springs; erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	10	0.004	0-1.0	0.1
Chlorine Residual	Disinfectant	mg/L	YES	[4]	[4]	2.27-3.67	2.69
Copper (at-the-tap) ^a <i>October 2020</i>	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	AL=1300	300	No. of samples exceeding AL= 0 in 5	90 th Percentile value = 533
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes good dental health	mg/L	YES	2	1	0.748	0.748
Lead (at-the-tap) ^a <i>October 2020</i>	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	NO	AL = 15	0.2	No. of samples exceeding AL= 2 in 5	90 th Percentile value = 21
Nitrate (as N)	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10	0.4	0.4
Nitrate + Nitrite (asN)	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10	0.4	0.4
Total Trihalomethane [TTHM]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection, compliance based on running annual average	µg/L	YES	80	None	-	1.79
Turbidity ^b	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	TT	TT	100%	0.3
Uranium ^c	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/L	YES	20	0.43	5.6	5.6

Footnotes for Tables

- a. At-the-tap monitoring in 2020 was conducted annually, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule. A system is out of compliance if the 90th 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 and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. The Primary Drinking Water Standard for turbidity at the treatment plant is less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements taken in any month, and must not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants and can harbor pathogens. The reporting requirement for treatment plant turbidity is to report the highest single measurement in the calendar year and the lowest monthly percentage of measurements less than or equal to 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is monitored at 15-minute intervals all year round.
- c. Radioactivity was last analyzed in 2019. Groundwater is required to be tested once every three years for radiological constituents.

CONTROL GORGE POWER PLANT – 2020 CALENDAR YEAR

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
Chloride	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	mg/L	YES	500	20.7	20.7
Color	Naturally-occurring organic materials	Units	YES	15	4.0	4.0
Copper	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	1000	4.7	4
Odor	Naturally-occurring organic materials	Units	YES	3	1	1
pH	Natural constituents	Units	YES	6.5 - 8.5	6.99-7.9	7.5
Specific Conductance	Natural constituents	µS/cm	YES	1600	338	338
Sulfate	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	500	16.2	16.2
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	1000	228	228
Turbidity	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	5	<0 – 0.9	0.36
Zinc	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	µg/L	YES	5000	17	17

TABLE 3 - Unregulated Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents/ Contaminants	Major Source in Drinking Water	Units	Control Gorge Water Quality
			Level Detected
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	Naturally occurring dissolved gas	mg/L	151
Boron NL = 1000	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	796
Bromide	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	µg/L	23.3
Calcium	Natural constituent	mg/L	19.5
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	65
Magnesium	Natural constituent	mg/L	4.06
Sodium	Natural constituent	mg/L	46.9

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)

Abbreviations (cont'd)

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 or by calling (213) 367-1351.

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