Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

Control Gorge Power Plant

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

The 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report for Control Gorge Power Plant (CGPP) 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 2022 calendar year (January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022). Only those constituents that were detected are listed in this report.

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, Lead, Uranium, and Nitrate. 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 a year old. The data for lead and copper on Table 1 are the results of residential tap monitoring conducted in 2022 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 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.

CGPP receives natural spring water. The domestic water supply comes from a spring located adjacent to Lower Rock Creek in Birchim Canyon near the plant. It is disinfected with chlorine to address possible microbial contamination. It is also treated by filtration, coagulation, and flocculation to decrease turbidity and remove arsenic and other constituents. All monitoring and analyses of source and treated waters are conducted by LADWP personnel.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

LADWP is required to conduct a source water assessment every five years. In 2020, LADWP conducted 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.

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 organics, that are by-products 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 a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the SWRCB-DDW 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.

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 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).

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 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).

WATER QUALITY UPDATE

During the 2022 calendar year, CGPP issued one Unsafe Water Alert to all its residents. A mechanical outage that occurred on January 21, 2022 led to a loss in water pressure within the distribution system. Repairs were completed, and water pressure was restored in the distribution system. The distribution system was disinfected, bacterial sampling was completed, and DDW approved the cancellation of the Unsafe Water Alert.

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.

Arsenic

Arsenic compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA). In 2022, the RAA of arsenic was 4.9 ppb. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) sampling was conducted in May/June and in September, 2022. Both the 90^{th} percentile values for lead and copper at CGPP were below their respective Action Levels. These data, as well as other water quality data, are shown in the tables on the following pages. Tap water sampling, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), will be conducted in 2023.

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. LADWP 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 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).

MONITORING OF UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

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

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

AL (Action Level) – Federal: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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. MCLs are set as close to the PHGs and MCLGs (see below) as economically and 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) - Federal: 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 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

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 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.

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

SDWS (Secondary Drinking Water Standard): Highest level a constituent allowed in drinking water that may affect the taste, odor or appearance. SDWSs are set by the U.S. EPA.

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

CONTROL GORGE POWER PLANT – 2022 CALENDAR YEAR

TABLE 1: Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents	Major Source in Drinking Water	Sampled	Units	MEET PRIMARY STANDARD / ACTION LEVEL(AL)?	Primary Standard (MCL)	PHG	Control Gorge Power Plant Water Quality	
							Range	Average
Arsenic[a]	Natural hot springs; erosion of natural deposits	2022	µg/L	YES	10	0.004	3.8 – 6.2	4.9
Chlorine Residual, Total (as Cl_2)[a]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	2022	mg/L	YES	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl2)]	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl2)]	2.6 – 2.7	2.7
Copper (at-the-tap)[b] *May/June 2022*	Internal corrosion of interior water plumbing systems	2022	µg/L	YES	AL=1300	300	number of samples exceeding AL = 0 out of 5	90th Percentile value = 811
Copper (at-the-tap)[b] *September 2022*	Internal corrosion of interior water plumbing systems	2022	µg/L	YES	AL=1300	300	number of samples exceeding AL = 0 out of 5	90th Percentile value = 625
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits	2022	mg/L	YES	2	1	0.76 -0.78	0.77
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	2021	pCi/L	YES	15	0	5.0	5.0
Lead (at-the-tap)[b] *May/June 2022*	Internal corrosion of interior water plumbing systems	2022	µg/L	YES	AL=15	0.2	number of samples exceeding AL = 1 out of 5	90th Percentile value = 5.5
Lead (at-the-tap)[b] *September 2022*	Internal corrosion of interior water plumbing systems	2022	µg/L	YES	AL=15	0.2	number of samples exceeding AL = 0 out of 5	90th Percentile value = 1.1
Nitrate (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	2022	mg/L	YES	10	10	0.4	0.4

TABLE 1 (CONT'D): Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents	Major Source in Drinking Water	Sampled	Units	MEET PRIMARY STANDARD / ACTION LEVEL(AL)?	Primary Standard (MCL)	PHG	Control Gorge Power Plant Water Quality	
							Range	Average
Total Tri-Halomethanes[c]	Disinfection by-product	2022	µg/L	YES	80	none	1.95	1.95
Turbidity[d]	Soil runoff	2022	NTU	YES	TT	TT	% of readings ≤ 0.3: 100%	Highest: 0.28
Uranium[e]	Erosion of natural deposits	2020	pCi/L	YES	20	0.43	6.2	6.2

Abbreviations for Tables

- mg/L = milligrams per Liter (equivalent to parts per million)
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- µS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
- µg/L = micrograms per Liter (equivalent to parts per billion
- pCi/L = picocuries per liter

Footnotes for Table 1

a. Values reflect Running Annual Average (RAA). RAA is a calculated average of all samples collected within the previous 12-month period, which may include test data from the previous calendar year.
b. At-the-tap monitoring in 2022 was conducted bi-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.
c. The federal Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR) requires compliance monitoring and reporting for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) based on Locational Running Annual Averages (LRAAs) of established monitoring locations.
d. 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.
e. Radioactivity was last analyzed in 2020. Groundwater is required to be tested once every three years for radiological constituents.

Table 2: Regulated Substances with Secondary Drinking Water Standards Detected

Constituents	Major Source in Drinking Water	Sampled	Units	Secondary MCL	Control Gorge Power Plant Water Quality
					Level Detected
Chloride	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	2022	mg/L	500	32.5
Color	Naturally-occurring organic materials	2022	ACU	15	3
Specific Conductance	Substances that form ions when in water	2022	µS/cm	1600	369
Sulfate (as SO_4)	Natural constituent	2022	mg/L	500	16.6
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	2022	mg/L	1000	243
Turbidity	Soil runoff	2022	NTU	5	0.3

Table 3: Unregulated Drinking Water Substances Detected

Constituents	Major Source in Drinking Water	Sampled	Units	Control Gorge Power Plant Water Quality
				Level Detected
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	Natural constituent	2022	mg/L	116
Boron	Natural constituent	2022	µg/L	819
Calcium	Natural constituent	2022	mg/L	19.8
Magnesium	Natural constituent	2022	mg/L	4.12
pH	Naturally-occurring dissolved gases and minerals	2022	Unit	8.3
Sodium	Natural constituent	2022	mg/L	44.9
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Natural constituent	2022	mg/L	65
Vanadium	Natural constituent	2022	µg/L	6.9
Zinc	Natural constituent	2022	µg/L	17.5

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 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 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 the Thursday prior to the week of the meeting. You can access the Board agenda and view the meetings live online at http://www.ladwp.com/board.

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, or the Water Quality Hotline at 213-367-3182.