CITY OF BISHOP

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Small Town with a Big Backyard!

Annual Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2020

This report provides information on the quality of water the City of Bishop delivered to its customers in 2020. Since 1903 the City of Bishop has provided a high-quality, safe, affordable, and dependable supply of water. The Department of Public Works of the city works hard to carry on that tradition.

Water Sources: City of Bishop water comes from three wells. Well 4 is the primary source of water for the City. It is located about 2 miles west of Bishop on West Line Street. Well 4 produces about 85% of the City's water. Well 2 is the second source of water for the City. It is located near Sierra Street within the City limits. This well produces about 15% of the City's water. Well 2 runs when Well 4 can't keep up with high demand, such as during the summer months. During the warm summer months the City averages 750 gallons per day per person. Well 1 is located behind the Bishop Police Department near Line Street. Fluoride in Well 1 is slightly over the limit the State sets for fluoride and so Well 1 can only be used as a standby well. Well 1 produced no water in 2020.

Water Conservation: Average daily water consumption in Bishop is about 360 gallons per person per day which is 10% below the 2013 average but still way above the national average of 125 gallons per person per day. The state uses 2013 as a reference for water consumption.

It is important to remember it costs money to pump water out of the ground and, even though water rates in Bishop are flat rates, using more water means higher rates for all customers. Water use is the highest by far during the summer when outside irrigation use overwhelms inside uses. For this reason, good irrigation practices could drastically reduce water consumption City-wide. Irrigation should be done only in the early morning and only enough to wet the soil – not the sidewalk and street. The City of Bishop offers a Water Conservation Incentive Program to its customers to promote conservation and some state water conservation mandates are still in place.

Water Quality: The state and federal governments require that we test our water for a number of contaminants and report the results to our customers. The results of those tests are shown on the next few pages (called a Consumer Confidence Report) and show the quality of Bishop water to be excellent.

More Information: Please contact the City of Bishop Public Works Department at 760-873-8458 or publicworks@cityofbishop.com for more information about City of Bishop Water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency also provides information about contaminants and potential health effects through its Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Water Is A Valuable Resource – Use It Wisely!

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of Bishop** Report Date: May 26, 2021

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 - December 31, 2020

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Well 4 and Well 2, near and in Bishop

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment for these sources was completed by Inyo County Environmental Health in May 2003. These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with any detected Contaminants: historic gas stations, sewer collection systems, and animal activities.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The second Tuesday every other month, at 301 West Line Street, Bishop, CA 93514

For more information, contact: Deston Dishion *Phone:* (760) 873-8458

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 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 (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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 storm water runoff, 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 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding NL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) 07/14/2020	20	ND	0	0.015	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 07/14/2020	20	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	4/02/19	9.3	4.6-14	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	4/02/19	38.5	38.5-39	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	4/02/19	3.02	ND-6.04	15	(0)	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	4/02/19	4.3	ND-8.6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Flouride (ppb)	4/02/19	0.037	0.011-0.063	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N(ppm)	4/14/20	ND	ND	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/12/20	ND	ND	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	Weekly 2019	0.18	0-0.37	[MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG= 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	4/02/19	85.5	73-98	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	8/05/19	175	100-250	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	4/02/19	2.0	ND-4.0	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	4/02/19	6.65	4.1-9.2	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Proposed MCL	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium 6) (ppb)	04/02/2019	0.12	10	Chromium is a heavy metal that occurs throughout the environment. It is a potential carcinogen when inhaled or ingested.