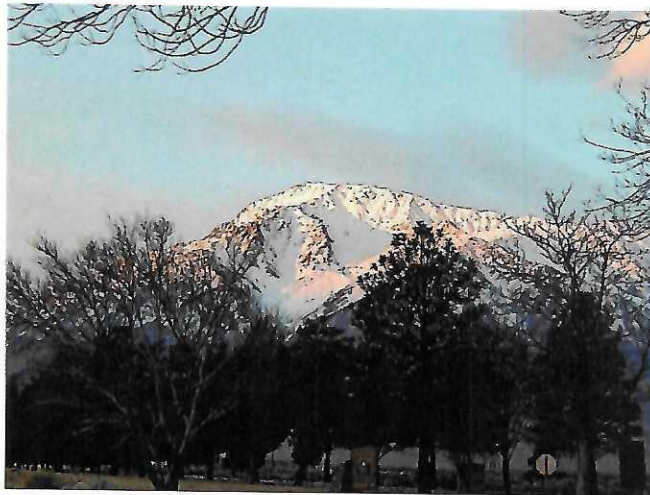


Owens Valley Conservation Camp 2024 Consumer Confidence Report



Attached is the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report for the Owens Valley Conservation Camp. The number one goal of the water crew is to provide our customers with a good tasting, safe, and reliable water supply. We live in a drought prone area with limited water supplies. We are required to submit drought reports (S-552) and are subject to the requirements of the bill. Be waterwise! Please conserve as much as possible. During the months we are not irrigating we typically use less than 350,000 gallons. Once we start irrigation that number skyrockets to usage as high as 3,000,000. Thank you for continuing to support us in conservation efforts. Last year we used 18,066,00 gallons of water! Last year we also completed our initial lead line survey and none was found. Initially I had issues reporting our survey to the proper location but that was resolved by the end of the year. We also are under new Cross Connection Control Regulations {Assembly Bills 1671 (2017, Chapter 533) and 1180 (2019, Chapter 455)}. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Chief Operator Joe Tabush at 760-702-1602 and he will be happy to answer any of your questions

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Owens Valley Conservation Camp

Report Date: 6/22/2025

Type of Water Source in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #1 (WID#1410800-001)

Well #2 (WID# 1410800-002)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

	Source ID	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)
001	Well 001	Septic systems (low density), Sewer collection system, liquid waste ponds
002	Well 002	Septic systems (low density), Sewer collection system, liquid waste ponds

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Joe Tabush- Chief Operator. Phone: 760-702-1602

About This Report

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Owens Valley Conservation Camp a 2781 South Round Valley Road Bishop, CA 93514 Ph.: 760-702-1602 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Owens Valley Conservation Camp 以获得中文的帮助: 2781 South Round Valley Road Bishop, CA 93514 Ph.: 7670-1702-1602

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Owens Valley Conservation Camp 2781 South Round Valley Road Bishop, CA 93514 o tumawag sa 760-702-1602 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Owens Valley Conservation Camp tại 2781 South Round Valley Road Bishop, CA 93514 Ph.: 760-702-1602 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Owens Valley Conservation Camp ntawm 2781 South Round Valley Road Bishop, CA 93514 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
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.

Term	Definition
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	1	1	1 positive monthly Sample (b)	0	Naturally present in the environment

- (a) 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*.
- (b) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/13/2023	7	0	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/13/2023	7	0	0	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

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)	5/25/2023 12/16/2022	7.4	6.8-8.0	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/16/22 5/25/23	44.5	44-45	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
Nitrates (Mg/L)	2/26/24	Not Detected	Not Detected	10.4	0.4	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; SEAWATER INFLUENCES
Fluoride (Mg/L)	12/16/22 5/12/23	0.150	0.140-0.160	10	20	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS, WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH, DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES

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
Sulfate (Mg/L)	12/16/22 5/12/23	6.3	6.1-6.5	500	N/A	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; SEAWATER INFLUENCES
TDS (Mg/L)]	12/16/22 5/12/23	92	85-99	1000	N/A	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; SEAWATER INFLUENCES
Color (Units)	12/16/22 5/12/23	5.0	<5.0-5.0	15	N/A	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; SEAWATER INFLUENCES
Conductivity (umhos)	12/16/22 5/12/23	125	120-130	1600	N/A	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; SEAWATER INFLUENCES

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None					

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: 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. Owens Valley Conservation Camp is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Owens Valley Conservation Camp Chief Operator Joe Tabush (760-720-1602). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Tier 2: Failure to Develop an Initial Inventory (Lead service lines)	The initial lead inventory was completed (10/14/24) and reported but not to	10/16/24-12/19/24	Once notified that the initial inventory was submitted to the wrong location it was	<i>Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can</i>

Tier 3: Failure to Submit an initial Inventory	the new portal developed for reporting. Resulting in a Tier 2 violation The initial lead inventory was completed on time but not submitted to the proper portal resulting in a Tier 3 violation		immediately submitted once we were approved to log onto the new portal. Notification was made and certified	cause new learning and behavior problems <i>OR</i> exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
--	--	--	---	--

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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
<i>E. coli</i>	0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				