2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Independence Municipal Water System** Report Date: August 17, 2015

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, 2014.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water Well

Name & location of source(s): Well 357 and well 384 are both located near the town of Independence and are owned And controlled by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The Source Water Assessment was completed in June 2002 and a Copy of the complete assessment is available for review at the Inyo County Public Works Dept. or call (760) 878-0201

time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:
Inyo County Board of Supervisors, scheduled for Tuesdays in Independence, Ca

For more information, contact: Wilder-Barton, Inc., System Operators **Phone:** (760) 873-8624

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.

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).

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 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.

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	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	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 AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) – 7/2/12	5	< 1.0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) – 7/2/12	5	0.019	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household 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)	8/20/14	19.9	n/a	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	8/20/14	54	n/a	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

*****Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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**
Arsenic (ppb)	8/20/14	< 2.0	n/a	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	8/20/14	ND	n/a	15	0	Pluming residue and natural
Fluoride (ppm)	8/20/14	< 1.0	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	8/20/14	12.8	n/a	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	8/20/14	0.91	n/a	45	45	Leachate from septic tanks, sewage and
Nitrite as N (ppm)	8/20/14	< 0.020	n/a	1	1	Fertilizers. Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	8/20/14	17.0	n/a	none	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

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**
Chloride (ppm)	8/20/14	10.1	n/a	500	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	8/20/14	20.0	n/a	500	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	8/20/14	109	n/a	1000	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos)	8/20/14	216	n/a	1600	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	8/20/14	2.74	n/a	none	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (Std. Units)	8/20/14	8.01	n/a	6-9 SU	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppm)	8/20/14	< 4.0	n/a	6	n/a	Industrial Bi-product

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Chromium (VI) (ppb)	12/11/14	< 1.0	NA	By-product of Industrial and Chemical activity.

*****Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 USEPA'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. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The water was tested for Volatile Organic Compounds and none were detected.

The water was tested for Trihalo amine compounds and none were detected.

The water was tested for 2 Synthetic Organic Compounds, Dibromochloropropane (< 0.010 ppb) and Ethylene dibromide
(<0.020 PPB)

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

All water testing results were within the recommended Maximum Containment Levels (MCL) for 2014.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.