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YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

La Puente Valley County Water District is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report is provided to you annually and it includes information describing where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards. Last year we conducted various tests for over 80 contaminants. Many tests were performed weekly to ensure good water quality delivered to your home. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

GOVERNANCE

The La Puente Valley County Water District was founded in August of 1924 and is governed by a five member Board of Directors that is elected at large from its service area. Regularly scheduled board meetings of The La Puente Valley County Water District are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at 112 North First Street, La Puente, CA 91744. These meetings provide an opportunity for the public to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

La Puente Valley County Water District's water supply comes from wells located in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The water is treated by an air-stripping unit, an ion-exchange unit and by ultraviolet light. The treatment technologies and processes are permitted by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). Treated groundwater is disinfected with chlorine before it is delivered to your home.

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The

chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and CDPH have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.

- **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 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.

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water generally 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**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or can be the

result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

- **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.

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

WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Your drinking water is regularly tested using CDPH-approved methods to ensure its safety. The table in this report lists all the constituents **detected** in your drinking water that have Federal and State drinking water standards. This table also includes detected unregulated constituents and some other constituents of interest.

ARE THERE ANY PRECAUTIONS THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONSIDER?

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).

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for La Puente Valley County Water District was completed in December 2002. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded that the La Puente Valley County Water District's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: leaking underground storage tanks, known contaminant plumes and high density of housing. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following facility not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: transportation corridors – freeways/ state highways. A copy of the complete assessment is available at La Puente Valley County Water District at 112 North First Street, La Puente, CA 91744. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Mr. Greg Galindo at 626-330-2126.

QUESTIONS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Greg Galindo at 626-330-2126.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Sr. Greg Galindo. Telefono: 626-330-2126.

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 2008 WATER QUALITY TABLE

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL or (NL)	PHG or (MCLG)	DLR	LPVCWD TREATED WATER		TYPICAL ORIGINS
				Average [1]	Range (Min-Max)	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Health-Related Standards						
ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Carbon Tetrachloride (ng/l)	500	100	500	ND	ND - 1,000	Industrial discharges ²
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/l) (1,2-DCA)	500	400	500	ND	ND - 1,000	Industrial discharges ²
Trichloroethylene (µg/l) (TCE)	5	0.8	0.5	ND	ND - 1.9	Industrial discharges
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.37	0.37	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/l)	45	45	2	3.8	ND - 8.4	Leaching from fertilizer use
RADIOACTIVITY						
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	2.1	2.0 - 2.1	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	125	110 - 160	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	452	346 - 536	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	610	610	Substances that form ions in water
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST						
Alkalinity (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	96	59 - 110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	58	53 - 61	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	200	200	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	NA	NA	NA	3.4	3.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	14	14	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/l) ^[3]	(10)	NA	NA	ND	ND - 2.1	Industrial discharges
pH	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.6 - 8.10	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	2.8	2.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	28	28	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY						
CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	(4)	(4)	1.0	0.8 - 1.2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Odor (threshold odor number) ^[4]	3	NA	1	1 - 2	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Turbidity (NTU) ^[4]	5	NA	0.1	ND - 4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
LEAD AND COPPER AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS						
CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (µg/l)	15	2	ND <5	1/21	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.17	0.08	0/21	Corrosion of household plumbing	
<p>A total of 21 residences were tested for lead and copper in November 2008. Lead was detected in one sample, which exceeded the AL.</p> <p>Copper was detected in 10 samples, none of which exceeded the AL. The ALs for lead and copper are the concentrations which, if exceeded in more than ten percent of the samples tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2008, lead was detected over the AL in less than ten percent of the samples; therefore, La Puente Valley County Water District complied with the lead action level.</p>						

NOTES

AL = Action Level DLR = Detection Limit for the Purpose of Reporting MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter	MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal NA = No Applicable Limit ND = Not Detected at DLR ng/l = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter NL = Notification Level	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units pCi/l = picoCuries per liter PHG = Public Health Goal µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter
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[1] The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during year 2008 or from the most recent tests.

[2] **MCL EXCEEDANCE** - Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC) and 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) above the MCL of 500 ng/l were detected in the treated water leaving the District's groundwater treatment plant on October 13, 2008 and October 20, 2008. This was due to a failure of treatment plant equipment. The equipment failure was identified and repaired on October 21. Follow-up samples collected on October 27, 2008 and October 29, 2008 were non-detect for CTC and 1,2-DCA. The monthly averages of water sample results for CTC and 1,2-DCA in October 2008 were below the MCL. Additional monitoring equipment has been installed and monitoring procedures added to prevent a re-occurrence of this nature.

Carbon Tetrachloride – "Some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have increased risk of getting cancer."

1,2-Dichloroethane – "Some people who use water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer."

[3] NDMA is tested weekly in LPVCWD treated water. Only one sample in 2008 had a detectable level of NDMA and this sample was below the Notification Level.

[4] This water quality is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic characteristics (taste, odor, color).