



2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

COMMITTED TO WATER QUALITY: ABOUT THE CCR

La Puente Valley County Water District is committed to keeping our customers informed about the quality of the safe, reliable drinking water we provide to your homes 24/7 that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards.

Our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual drinking water quality report that the Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to provide to its customers and includes important information on where our water comes from and the quality of our water.

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información o preguntas con respecto a este informe, póngase en contacto con el **Sr. Greg Galindo 626-330-2126**.

此報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要信息。可以翻譯此報告或與了解它的人交談。
这报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。可以翻译此报告或与了解它的人交谈。



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Henry P. Hernandez, *President*
David Hastings, *Vice President*
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MEETINGS HELD 2ND AND 4TH MONDAYS AT 5:30 P.M.



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LA PUENTE, CA



626-330-2126



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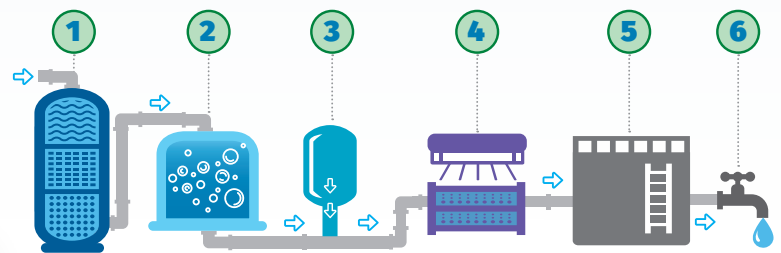
OUR GROUNDWATER SUPPLY

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (LPVCWD) relies on local groundwater for our water supply. The groundwater supply primarily comes from the District's Wells 2, 3, and 5 located in the Main San Gabriel Basin along with a small portion of water supplied to our customers from Industry Public Utilities, who in turn receive water from San Gabriel Valley Water Company. A top priority for our District is ensuring this groundwater is safely treated to meet some of the highest water quality standards in the world.

Water delivered to the District's customers undergoes a significant treatment process. The treatment systems are designed to treat specific types of contaminants. This entire process is monitored closely and the water is sampled regularly to verify the treatment systems are effective.



HOW WE TREAT YOUR WATER



1. Air Stripping Towers remove VOCs to below detection levels.
2. A single pass ion exchange system uses resin specifically manufactured to remove perchlorate.
3. A hydrogen peroxide injection system injects hydrogen peroxide in preparation for the UV reactors.
4. UV reactors treat for NDMA and 1, 4-Dioxane.
5. Water exiting the facility is chlorinated to provide a disinfectant residual in the water system.
6. Treated water then enters the water system and is delivered to your home.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for LPVCWD was completed in March 2008. The goal of this assessment was to identify types of activities in the proximity of our drinking water sources that could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded LPVCWD's water sources are most vulnerable to contaminants from the following activities or facilities, including leaking underground storage tanks (known as contaminant plumes), high-density housing and transportation corridors, including freeways and state highways.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC) was updated in October 2008. The assessment concluded SGVWC's water sources are most vulnerable to contaminants from the following activities or facilities, including leaking underground storage tanks (known as contaminant plumes); hardware/lumber/parts stores; hospitals; gasoline stations; above ground storage tanks; spreading basins; storm drain discharge points; and transportation corridors, such as freeways and state highways.

REQUEST A SUMMARY OF THE LPVCWD OR SGVWC ASSESSMENT BY CONTACTING GREG GALINDO AT 626-330-2126.

PRECAUTIONS FOR IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PEOPLE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer taking chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. Immuno-compromised people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

US-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.**

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: SAMPLING RESULTS



Your drinking water is tested thousands of times per year to ensure it meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. Our water is tested by certified professionals at certified laboratories to ensure the highest levels of safety.

Important information about the tables in this report:

- Tables show the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested during the 2019 calendar year.
- The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.
- Unless otherwise noted, the data in this table are from the testing performed from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2019.
- The table lists all the contaminants detected in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards.
- Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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 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.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

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

NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL): NLs are health-based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs. When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their NL, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

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 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.

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.

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

INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Drinking water sources (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As the water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, the water dissolves naturally occurring minerals – sometimes including radioactive material – and can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity.

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](tel:1-800-426-4791).

Natural contaminants present in source water prior to treatment may 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

NITRATE ADVISORY

At times, nitrate in your tap water may have exceeded half the MCL, but it was never greater than the MCL. The following advisory is issued because in 2018, the District recorded a nitrate measurement in its treated drinking water above half the nitrate MCL. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

LEAD AND DRINKING WATER

Regulations require local water agencies to test for lead at all K-12 schools constructed before 2010. K-12 schools (total of 3) within the boundaries of the LPVCWD water system were sampled and tested for lead in 2018. 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.

LPVCWD 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, 1-800-426-4791](tel:1-800-426-4791), or epa.gov/lead.



LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 2019 WATER QUALITY TABLE

CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	DLR	TREATED WATER		TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
				AVERAGE [1]	RANGE (MIN-MAX)	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Health-Related Standards						
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2	<2 [2]	ND - 2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1 - 0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.4	0.23 - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	7.3	5.2 - 8.0	Leaching from fertilizer use
RADIOACTIVITY						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	4.2	ND - 4.95	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	2.1	1.2 - 5.7	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	271	17 - 58	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	534	410 - 710	Substances that from ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	56.9	30 - 84	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	335	230 - 480	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST						
Alkalinity (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	158.6	150 - 230	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	63.3	50.3 - 103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	219	168 - 338	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	10	0.02	1	3.5	2.4 - 6.7	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial waste discharge
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	14.7	10.2 - 20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (unit)	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.6 - 8.2	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	2.7	2.4 - 5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	24.9	12-30	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS REQUIRING MONITORING						
CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	NL	PHG OR (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE (MIN-MAX)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
Chlorate (µg/l) [3]	800	NA	230	170 - 300	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes	
Chlorodifluoromethane (µg/l) [3]	NA	NA	0.07	ND - .14	Refrigerant	
Molybdenum (µg/l) [3]	NA	NA	2.68	2.3 - 2.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Strontium (ppb) [3]	NA	NA	605	550 - 660	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Vanadium (µg/l)	50	NA	5.2	ND - 5.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY - COLIFORM BACTERIA						
CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL	MCLG OR (MRDLG)	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS	NO. OF VIOLATIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	>1 positive monthly sample	0	0	NONE	Naturally present in the environment	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY - OTHER PARAMETERS						
CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL OR (MRDL) OR <SMCL>	MCLG OR (MRDLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE (MIN-MAX)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	(4)	(4)	1.12	1.06 - 1.17	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	60	NA	1.20	1.1 - 1.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	TT	NA	1.1	ND - 64	Naturally present in the environment	
Odor (threshold odor number)	<3>	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	80	NA	8.0	3.0 - 13.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Turbidity (NTU)	<5>	NA	0.002	ND - 0.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - 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	0.2	1.5	0/27	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.17	0/27	Corrosion of household plumbing	

A total of 27 residences were tested for lead and copper in August 2017. Lead was detected in 1 sample, but did not exceed the AL. Copper was detected in 18 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, trigger treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2017, 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. The next required sampling for lead and copper will be performed in the summer of 2020.

NOTES

AL = Action Level
DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter
ng/l = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NA = No Applicable Limit
ND = Not Detected at DLR
NL = Notification Level
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for aesthetic characteristics (taste, odor, color)
TT = Treatment Technique
µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

[1] The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during year 2017 or from the most recent tests.

Treated water data from La Puente Valley County Water District and Industry Public Utilities.

[2] Constituent was detected but the average result is less than the DLR.

[3] Monitoring data from Industry Public Utilities.