



2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The 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 100 contaminants. Many tests were performed weekly to ensure high quality water is delivered to your home. We are proud to report that during 2018, the drinking water provided by the District met or surpassed all Federal and State drinking water standards. The District remains dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it. 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 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.

此份有關妳的食水報告，內有重要資料和訊息，請找他人為妳翻譯及解釋清楚。
这份关于您的供水的报告，内有重要资料和信息，请找别人为您翻译和解释清楚。



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 second and fourth Monday 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.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JOHN P. ESCALERA, *President*
HENRY P. HERNANDEZ, *Vice President*
CESAR J. BARAJAS, *Director*
DAVID HASTINGS, *Director*
WILLIAM R. ROJAS, *Director*

CONNECT WITH US

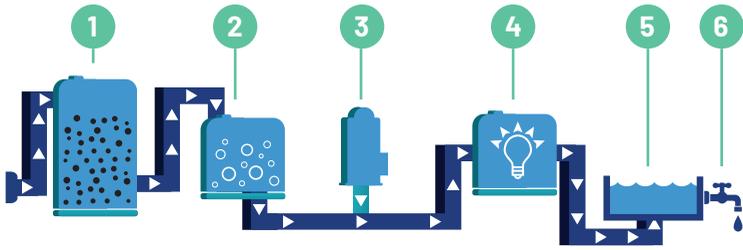
OFFICE HOURS: Monday - Thursday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Friday 7 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
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WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

WATER SOURCES

La Puente Valley County Water District's groundwater supply comes from Wells 2, 3, and 5 located in the Main San Gabriel Basin along with Industry Public Utilities' Well 5 (In turn, Industry Public Utilities receives water from both San Gabriel Valley Water Company and La Puente Valley County Water District). Well water is treated by an air-stripping unit, ion-exchange unit, and ultraviolet light. Final treated water is then disinfected with chlorine before it is delivered to your home. The treatment technologies and processes mentioned above are permitted and regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

The majority of the water delivered to customers through the water system 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.



WATER TREATMENT PROCESS:

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.

QUESTIONS ?

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información o preguntas con respecto a este informe, póngase en contacto con el Sr. Greg Galindo. Teléfono: (626) 330-2126.

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 March 2008. 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**.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for SGVWC was updated in October 2008. The assessment concluded that SGVWC's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: leaking underground storage tanks, hardware/lumber/parts stores, hospitals, gasoline stations, and known contaminant plumes. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the watersupply: above ground storage tanks, spreading basins, storm drain discharge points and transportation corridors. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Mr. Greg Galindo at **(626) 330-2126**.

WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Your drinking water is tested by certified professional water system operators and certified laboratories to ensure its safety. The table in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2018 or from the most recent tests. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. 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.



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)**.

WHAT ARE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS?

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

An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinkingwater system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council/county board of supervisors). In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW 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 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.

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."

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING 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 gasoline 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. 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)**.

INFORMATION ON LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

New regulations now require local water agencies to test lead levels by July 1, 2019 at all K-12 schools constructed before 2010. All K-12 schools (total of 3) within the boundaries of La Puente Valley County Water District 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. The La Puente Valley County Water District 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)** or at: <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 2018 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 - 2.9 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (mg/l) | 1 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ND - 0.21 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (mg/l) | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.22 - 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as N (mg/l) | 10 | 10 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 3.2 - 8.7 | Leaching from fertilizer use |
| RADIOACTIVITY | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/l) | 15 | (0) | 3 | <3 [2] | ND - 11.8 | 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 | 27.1 | 16 - 54 | 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 | 540.8 | 390 - 770 | Substances that from ions in water |
| Sulfate (mg/l) | 500 | NA | 0.5 | 55.9 | 23 - 83 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l) | 1,000 | NA | NA | 342 | 310 - 560 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (mg/l) | NA | NA | NA | 156.7 | 150 - 240 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Calcium (mg/l) | NA | NA | NA | 62.3 | 44 - 100 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/l) | NA | NA | NA | 214.7 | 150 - 350 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l) | 10 | 0.02 | 1 | 3.3 | 2.4 - 7.1 | Erosion of natural deposits; industrial waste discharge |
| Magnesium (mg/l) | NA | NA | NA | 14.3 | 8.8 - 20 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| pH (unit) | NA | NA | NA | 7.9 | 7.6 - 8.0 | Hydrogen ion concentration |
| Potassium (mg/l) | NA | NA | NA | 2.6 | 2.3 - 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) | MCL | PHG OR (MCLG) | AVERAGE [1] | RANGE (MIN-MAX) | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT | |
| Chlorate (µg/l) [4] | 800 | NA | 4.6 | ND - 300 | By product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes | |
| Chlorodifluoromethane (µg/l) [4] | NA | NA | 0.001 | ND - .14 | Refrigerant | |
| Molybdenum (µg/l) [4] | NA | NA | 0.05 | ND - 2.9 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits | |
| Strontium (ppb) [4] | NA | NA | 12.1 | ND - 660 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits | |
| Vanadium (µg/l) | 50 | NA | 4.6 | ND - 4.6 | 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) | 1.10 | 0.92 - 1.25 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment | |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) | TT | NA | <1 | ND - 4 | Naturally present in the environment | |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | <3> | NA | 1 | 1 | Naturally occurring organic materials | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l) | 80 | NA | 11.8 | 5.6 - 18 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | <5> | NA | ND | ND | 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, triggers 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. | | | | | | |
| SCHOOL LEAD SAMPLING | | | | | | |
| Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling (2017) | 3 | | | | | |
| 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 2018 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] Constituent does not have a DLR. Constituent was detected but the average result is less than the analytical Method Reporting Limit. | | | | | | |
| [4] Monitoring data from Industry Public Utilities. | | | | | | |