

2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Published June 2023

BridgeTown

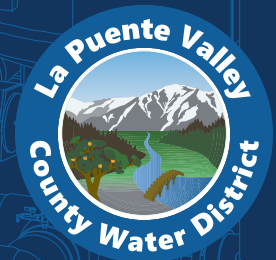
press

*Meet Our New
Team Member pg. 7*



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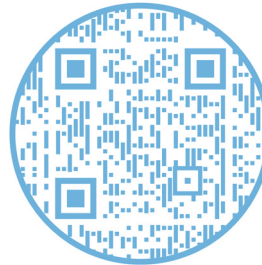
Water is What Drives Us

For nearly 100 years, La Puente Valley County Water District has been proudly serving our community by providing a reliable and safe water supply.

Through a team of water professionals that include certified water distribution and treatment operators, we understand the vital role water plays in your daily lives. Our staff's unwavering commitment to excellence, combined with their devotion for water, is what ensures that water delivered to your homes and businesses meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards.

At La Puente Water, treating and serving water is not just a responsibility; it is our passion, and your trust is what drives us to continuously work towards providing a sustainable water supply for future generations to come.

Roy Frausto
General Manager



For more information on the latest news or upcoming activities, follow us on Instagram. Just scan this QR code with your smartphone.

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Director



*Coming
Soon* **Puente Valley Operable Unit (PVOU)
Water Treatment Facility**

Follow us on Instagram for
information about our future
Ribbon Cutting Ceremony!

 @lapuentewater

We are excited to announce that the new state-of-the-art PVOU-IZ groundwater treatment facility will be coming into operation in 2024, further enhancing our ability to provide clean and safe drinking water to our valued customers.

Now that the treatment plant has been constructed, the next stage of the project requires demonstration of the treatment plants' ability to treat impaired water from seven wells to meet or exceed all federal and state drinking water standards for potable drinking water.

Upon completion of the proving out stages, supporting data will be submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water for review and approval. Once an approved operating permit is issued, we can then begin serving water to the community from this new resource.





Committed to Water Quality: **About the Consumer Confidence Report**

La Puente Valley County Water District is committed to keeping our customers informed about the quality of their water. We provide a safe, reliable drinking water supply to your homes continuously that meets or exceeds all State and Federal drinking water standards.

Our 2022 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 your water.

For information or questions regarding this report, please contact Paul Zampielo, (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. Paul Zampielo, (626) 330-2126.

該報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要信息
讓某人為您翻譯或與理解它的人交談



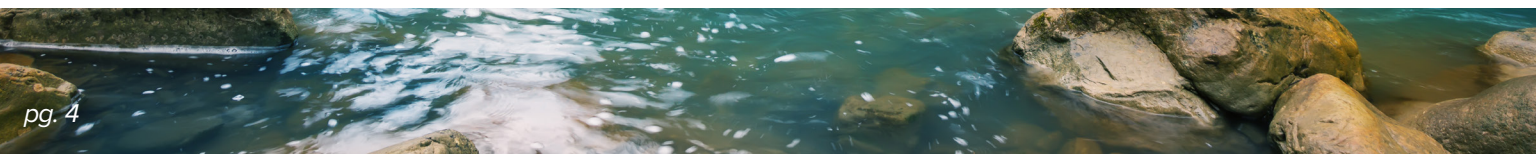
Where does your water come from?

La Puente Valley County Water District relies on local groundwater for its 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 from Industry Public Utilities, who in turn receive water from San Gabriel Valley Water Company.

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.



Groundwater Basin






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.

 **To request a summary of the District's or SGVWC Drinking Water Source Assessment, contact Paul Zampielo 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 and laboratories to ensure the highest levels of safety.

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 2022, 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 2) 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 **USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.**

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.

Stage 1 Water Supply Emergency

The La Puente Valley County Water District Board of Directors voted to return to a Stage 1 Water Supply Emergency on June 12, 2023.

- Outdoor watering is limited to 3 days per week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday
- Repair leaks within 5 days after receiving notice from LPVCWD
- No outdoor irrigation between 9a.m. and 5p.m.

make it last,
LA PUENTE



Meet Teddy Treatment

The District would like to introduce its newest employee, Teddy Treatment. Teddy joined the District with an extensive amount of experience in water treatment. He is skilled at explaining difficult concepts to students and children. Teddy will help the District with many useful resources and child-friendly education materials.



*New Materials
Coming Soon*

New water treatment handouts will feature Teddy Treatment by providing a simplified look at how water is treated. Students will be encouraged to care for water — our most precious resource.



Information About Your Drinking Water

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**.

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.



Elevating Water Quality

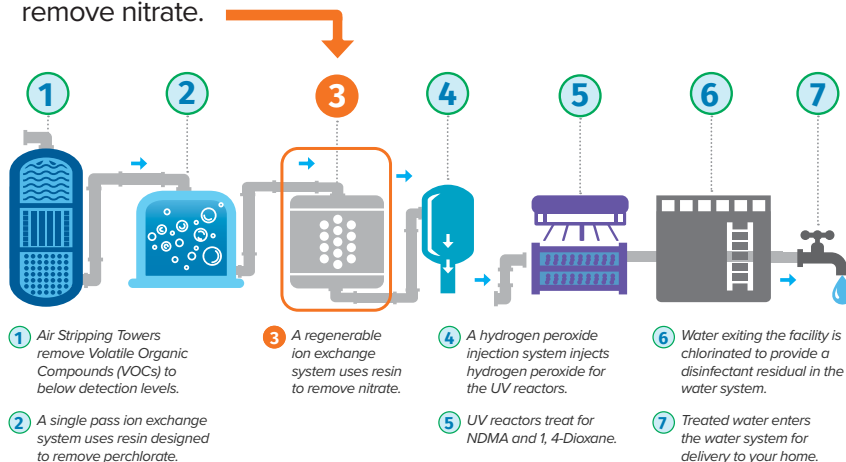
Nitrate is a widespread contaminant in groundwater that is largely associated with historical farming practices and the use of fertilizer in agricultural fields.

We are thrilled to announce that our nitrate treatment project is nearing completion, marking a significant milestone in our efforts to enhance water quality. This regenerable ion exchange treatment process was designed and constructed to effectively remove nitrates from our water sources.

Currently, the project is near 95% complete and is anticipated to be permitted and operational by the end of 2023.

Regenerable Ion Exchange

Nitrates are removed from the groundwater with a regenerable ion exchange system that uses nitrate specific resin. This is the most effective, long-term and financially prudent treatment option to remove nitrate.



Tables show the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested during the 2022 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.

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT — 2022 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 - 2.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.11 - 0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.4	0.19 - 0.39	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	7.6	2.5 - 8.7	Leaching from fertilizer use
RadioActivity						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	3.0	ND - 4.93	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	1.5	1.2 - 6.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	31.5	14 - 72	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	0.02	ND - 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	561	420 - 890	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	59.9	27 - 100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	346	220 - 530	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Other Constituents of Interest						
Alkalinity (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	160.7	150 - 250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	64.8	49.9 - 113	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	223	164 - 370	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	10	0.02	1	3.7	2.8 - 7.2	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial waste discharge
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	15.0	9.7 - 21.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (unit)	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.7 - 8.1	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	2.7	2.7 - 5.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	24	12 - 36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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 2022 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.

Unless otherwise noted, the data in this table are from the testing performed from January 1 to December 31, 2022. 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.

Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring					
Constituents and (Units)	NL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average (1)	Range (Min-Max)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorate (µg/l) [4]	800	NA	4.6	ND - 300	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chlorodifluoromethane (µg/l) [4]	NA	NA	0.001	ND - 0.14	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	4.5	ND - 4.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Distribution System Water Quality — Coliform Bacteria					
Constituents and (Units)	MCL	MCLG or (MRDLG)	Number of Detections	Number 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)	0.96	0.66-1.35	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	60	NA	2.30	1.2-3.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	TT	NA	0.07	ND-3	Naturally present in the environment
Odor (threshold odor number)	<3>	NA	ND	ND-3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	80	NA	12.1	3.6-17.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	<5>	NA	0.04	ND-0.29	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 Sits	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	0.23	1/27	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.14	0/27	Corrosion of household plumbing

A total of 25 residences were tested for lead and copper in August 2020. Lead was detected over the AL in 1 sample, the customer was notified and provided with information about mitigating the risk of lead. Copper was detected but none of samples 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 2020, 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 2023.

School Lead Sampling	
Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling (2017)	3



112 N. 1st Street
La Puente, California 91744

 (626) 330-2126  @lapuentewater  lapuentewater.com

The La Puente Valley County Water District was formed in August 1924. In its infancy, most of the water produced from the District's Wellfield was delivered to meet the valley's agricultural irrigation needs. To this day, the District's Wellfield continues to be the District's main source of water supply.

Today the District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large from its service area and provides potable water to approximately 9,000 consumers through 2,500 service connections in portions of the cities of La Puente and Industry.



Board Meetings (Reuniones De La Junta Directiva)

2nd and 4th Monday at 4:30 p.m. (2º y 4º lunes a las 4:30 p.m.)
112 N. 1st Street, La Puente

Office Hours (Horario de Oficina)

Monday — Thursday (lunes a jueves): 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Friday (viernes): 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.