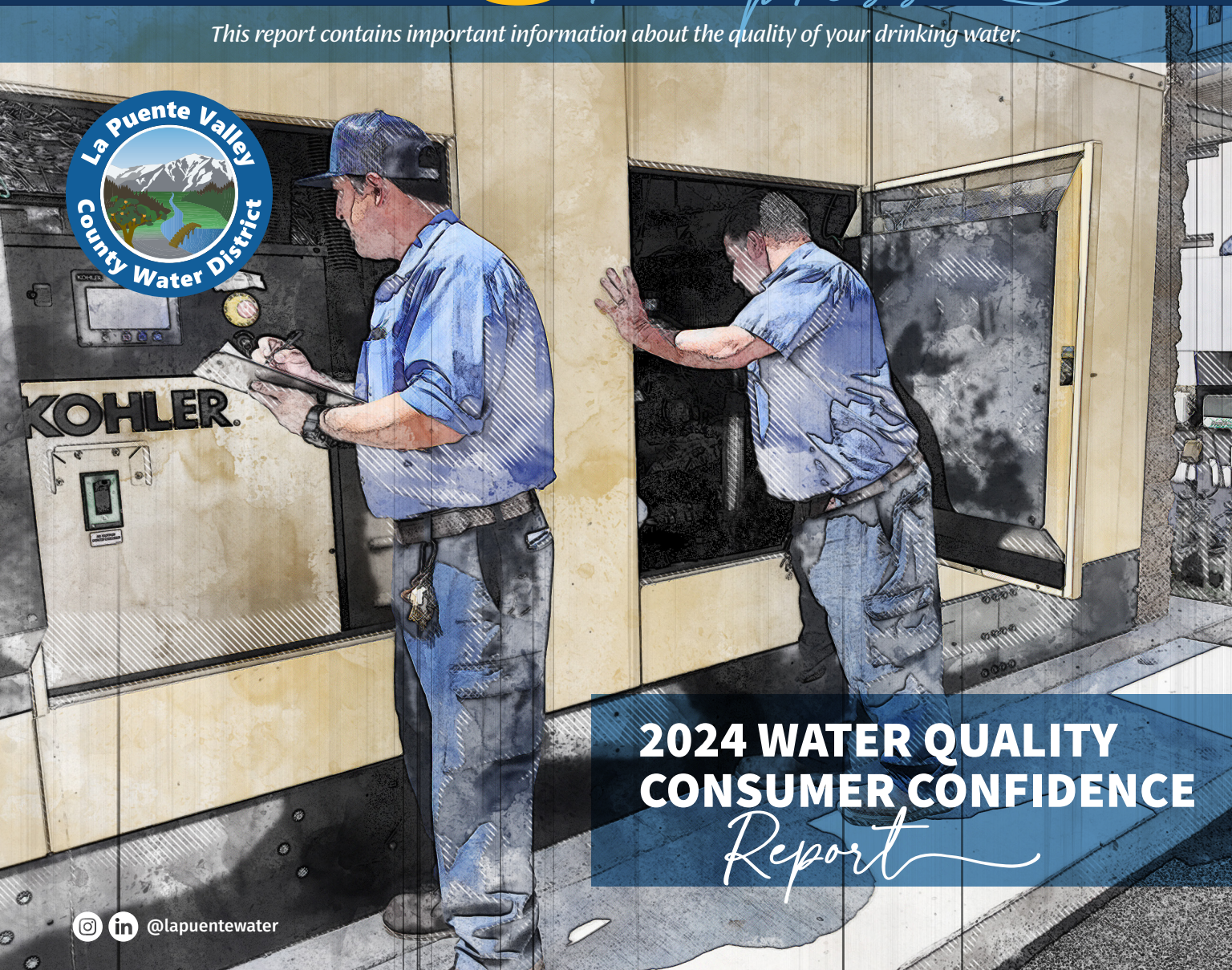
Published June 2025

BridgeTown press

This report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water.



2024 WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE Report

@lapuentewater

For more than 100 years, La Puente Valley County Water District (LPVCWD) has served as a proud steward of the water supply in our local community. Trustworthy water quality is at the heart of our mission and an unwavering priority to ensure your water exceeds all regulatory standards. Managing this responsibility requires long-term planning, infrastructure investment, and a commitment to excellence.

Extreme weather events and increasing supply demands make our water future an ever-evolving opportunity to embrace innovation and build more resilient systems. We hope our Nitrate Treatment System, Recycled Water System, Well 2 Rehabilitation, and other large-scale projects are shining examples of our dedication to a secure water future.

There is a spirit of cooperation between the District, its employees, our customers, and regional supporters. Behind the details of this report is a team working together every day to exceed expectations. Strong partnerships contribute to resilience, and we remain steadfast in our duty to protect the public health of our community.

Thank you for your continued trust and support.

Roy Frausto
General Manager

Board of Directors

PRESIDENT
John P. Escalera

VICE PRESIDENT
Cesar J. Barajas

DIRECTORS
William R. Rojas
Henry P. Hernandez
David E. Argudo

The La Puente Valley County Water District was formed in August 1924. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large from its' service area and provides potable water to approximately 10,000 consumers through 2,500 service connections in portions of the cities of La Puente and Industry.

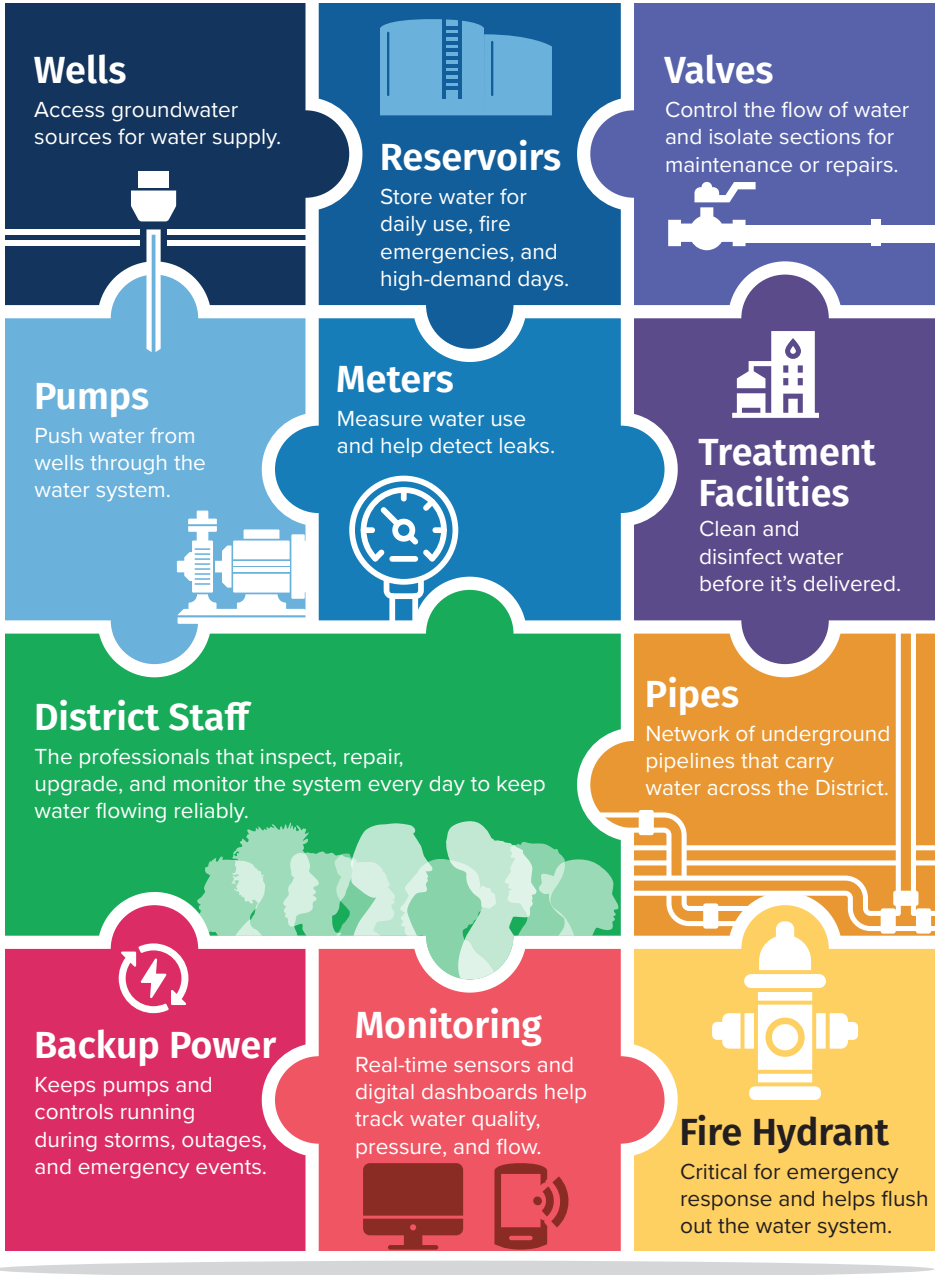
Every Piece Matters When Building a Reliable Water System

Water reliability doesn't happen by chance—it's the result of many connected parts working together. From groundwater wells to water reservoirs, every piece of the system plays a vital role in delivering safe, dependable water to your tap every day.

- *Each part of the system is carefully maintained to ensure uninterrupted service.*
- *Backup systems protect the water supply during power outages or emergencies.*
- *Professionally trained staff respond quickly to repairs and system checks.*
- *Water storage reservoirs keep water supplies ready for peak demand.*
- *Fire hydrants and valves support safety and system maintenance.*

LPVCWD's water system encompasses 2.5 square miles (about 1,600 acres of land).

The infrastructure of this system includes 33 miles of pipeline.



Approximately 2,500 service connections deliver water to residential, commercial, industrial, and irrigation customers. Through such proactive maintenance efforts, the District is committed to enhancing its water supply system's overall performance and reliability.

Nitrate Treatment System

We are excited to announce that the new Nitrate Treatment System has been operational and fully permitted since May 2024!

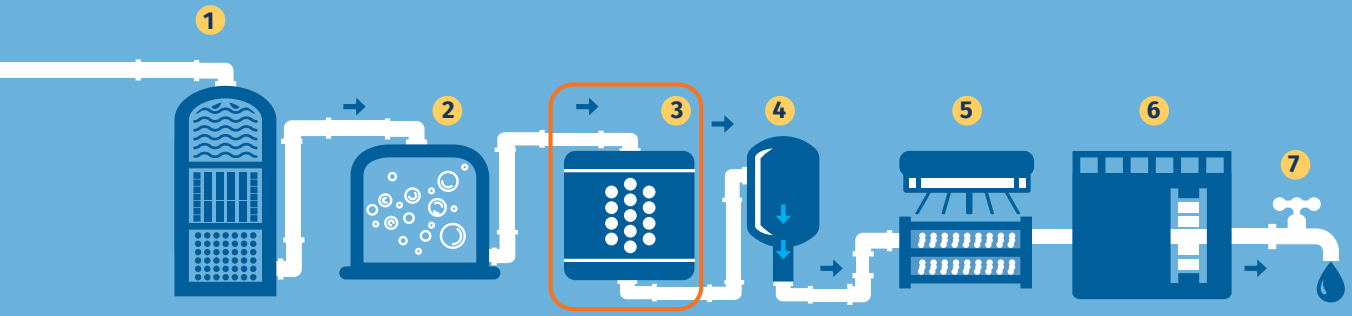
Providing our customers with a clean, reliable water supply now and in the future is a top priority of LPVCWD. Once nitrate levels were observed to be on an increasing trend, LPVCWD searched for an innovative treatment solution to remove nitrates in our drinking water.

Nitrates will be 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.

Project Highlights

- **3 Nitrate Removal Vessels**
- **1 Brine Making System Skid & Bulk Brine Storage Tank**
- **1 Water Softener System Skid**
- **1 Main PLC Control Panel**

The new treatment system will be incorporated into the District's existing BPOU treatment facility as shown below.



1. *Air Stripping Towers remove Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) to below detection levels.*
2. *A single pass ion exchange system uses resin designed to remove perchlorate.*
3. *A regenerable ion exchange system uses resin to remove nitrate.*
4. *A hydrogen peroxide injection system injects hydrogen peroxide for the UV reactors.*
5. *UV reactors treat for NDMA and 1, 4-Dioxane.*
6. *Water exiting the facility is chlorinated to provide a disinfectant residual in the water system.*
7. *Treated water enters the water system for delivery to your home.*

The Nitrate Treatment System treats up to 1,500 gallons of water per minute using a regenerable ion exchange process.

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 2024 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 Alyssa Arana, (626) 330-2126.**

Where Does Your Water Come From

La Puente Valley County Water District relies on local groundwater for it's 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.

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 la Sra. Alyssa Arana, (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

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.

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 Alyssa Arana 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.

In 2024, LPVCWD met all State and Federal Drinking Water Standards for all drinking water constituents!

Contaminants in Drinking Water

Lead and Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. LPVCWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact LPVCWD at **(626) 330-2126**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Lead Service Line Inventory

The 2024 Lead Service Line Inventory program, mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), requires all community and non-transient non-community water systems to develop and submit an inventory of their service line materials by October 16, 2024. This inventory encompasses both utility-owned and customer-owned portions of the service lines and identifies any locations with lead piping or galvanized piping requiring replacement.

Through completing field investigations and historical records review, LPVCWD has determined there is no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. This statement can be found at **lapuentewater.com** under Water Quality.

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 2024, 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.

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

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.

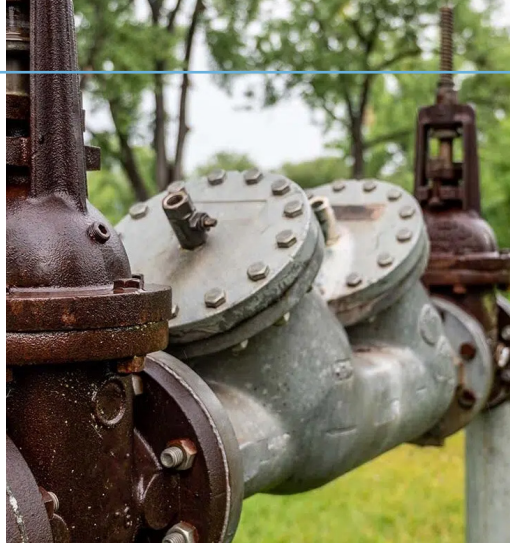
Natural Contaminants Present in Source Water Prior to Treatment May Include:

- **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.

LPVCWD is excited to share that the recycled water system is now up and running with four active connections! Recycled water is being used for landscape irrigation at four sites, including the Homestead Museum. This important project helps LPVCWD save drinking water and become more self-sufficient.

Cross-Connection Control Program

The Cross-Connection Control program is designed to protect the water quality of our system by putting protective devices and procedures in place.



What is a Cross-Connection?

A point where non-drinkable water from a customer's internal plumbing system can potentially enter the public water supply.

Common Cross-Connections

Residential properties have lawn irrigation systems or swimming pools. Commercial properties have fire sprinklers, boilers, etc.

What is Backflow?

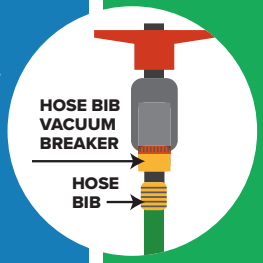
Water flowing backward from the customer's internal plumbing system and into the public water supply due to high pressure.

What is Backsiphonage?

Water flowing backward from the customer's internal plumbing due to an area of the water system using a lot of water, such as putting out a fire.

What is a Backflow Prevention Assembly?

A device that prevents backflow from occurring and is connected to the on-site plumbing directly after the customer's meter.



Homeowner Tip

Placing hose bib vacuum breakers on hose bibs helps protect against backflow.

Safe Alternatives to Unsafe Water Habits

- Submerging a hose in water while filling a pool. Instead, leave the hose running in a spot that is above the water.
- Leaving a hose connected to pesticide or fertilizer spray. Instead, remove toxic sprays after use and install a hose bib vacuum breaker.
- Using toilets that are not outfitted with anti-siphon protection. Instead, outfit your toilet with anti-siphone ballcock assemblies.

Protecting Your Home and Business

If you are unsure what type of backflow protection is needed for your home or business, the District can perform a hazard assessment for properties that may pose a risk to the public water supply.

The Cross-Connection Control Program Specialist will tell you the level of BPA protection needed, but the type of device will be decided by the customer. **Contact us for more information at (626) 330-2126.**

The District is dedicated to identifying and eliminating potentially hazardous cross-connections.

Tables show the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested during the 2024 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 — 2024 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	1.12	1.1 – 2.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.11	0.09 –0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.50	0.19 – 0.46	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	10	0.02	0.1	3.7	2.3 – 6.2	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial waste discharge
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	7.8	4.3 –9.0	Leaching from fertilizer use
RadioActivity						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	4.8	ND – 4.86	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	50	(0)	4	4.2	ND – 4.18	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	1.9	1.2 – 6.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	36	21 – 60	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	571	420 – 890	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	56	30 – 84	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	355	250 – 520	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Other Constituents of Interest						
Alkalinity (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	172	140 – 260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	64.6	53.1 – 102	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	224	176 – 338	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	15.1	10.5 – 20.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (unit)	NA	NA	NA	7.8	7.4 – 8.0	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	2.9	2.7 – 5.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	26	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 2024 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, 2024. 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*
Chlorodifluoromethane (µg/l) [**4**]	NA	NA	ND	ND	Refrigerant
Strontium (ppb) [**4**]	NA	NA	0.031	ND – 0.032	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)	1.19	0.76 – 1.52	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	60	NA	1.45	ND – 2.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	TT	NA	0.36	ND – 23	Naturally present in the environment
Odor (threshold odor number)	<3>	NA	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	80	NA	11	2.5 – 19	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	<5>	NA	0.08	ND – 0.30	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	1.1	0/26	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.1	0/26	Corrosion of household plumbing

A total of 26 residences were tested for lead and copper in July 2023. Lead and Copper was not detected above the action level in any of the sample locations and La Puente Valley County Water District is in full compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. The next required sampling for lead and copper will be conducted in the summer of 2026.

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.

112 N. 1st Street
La Puente, California 91744

Conservation Starts at Home

Water conservation starts at home but benefits the whole community. By making small changes—like shortening showers or turning off the tap while brushing—we can protect our water supply and keep our region resilient. Every mindful choice helps ensure water is available for our neighbors today and for future generations.

(626) 330-2126 @lapuentewater lapuentewater.com

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.) at 112 N. 1st Street, La Puente

make it last, LA PUENTE

Office Hours Monday — Thursday: 7:00am to 4:30pm
Alternate Fridays: 7:00am to 3:30pm