Published June 2026

BridgeTown press

La Puente Valley County Water District

2025 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Delivering Championship-Quality Water to Our Community

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

@lapuentewater

Water Quality You Can Trust

I am proud to present our 2025 Consumer Confidence Report. This report reflects our continued commitment to delivering safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water to the communities we serve. In 2025, the District once again met or exceeded all State and Federal drinking water standards, a goal we work hard to achieve every single day.

We are incredibly grateful to our residents, businesses, and community partners for the trust you place in us. Providing dependable water service is more than our responsibility, it is our commitment to protecting public health, supporting our community, and planning for the future.

This past year, the District continued investing in critical infrastructure improvements, sustainability initiatives, and innovative technologies that strengthen the reliability of our water system. From expanding recycled water use to adding new zero-emission equipment to our fleet, we remain focused on building a stronger and more sustainable future for our community.

As we look ahead, LPVCWD remains dedicated to maintaining championship-quality water service through proactive planning, responsible investment, and exceptional customer service. None of this would be possible without the hard work of our staff, the support of our Board of Directors, and the continued partnership of our customers.

Thank you for allowing us to serve you.

Roy Frausto
General Manager

Board of Directors

Cesar J. Barajas
President

Henry P. Hernandez
Vice President

David E. Argudo
Director

William R. Rojas
Director

John P. Escalera
Director

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 in portions of the cities of La Puente and Industry.

Championship-quality water starts with a strong commitment to safety, reliability, and continuous improvement.

That commitment is supported daily through testing, maintenance, infrastructure investment, and dedicated service to the community.

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 2025 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.

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.

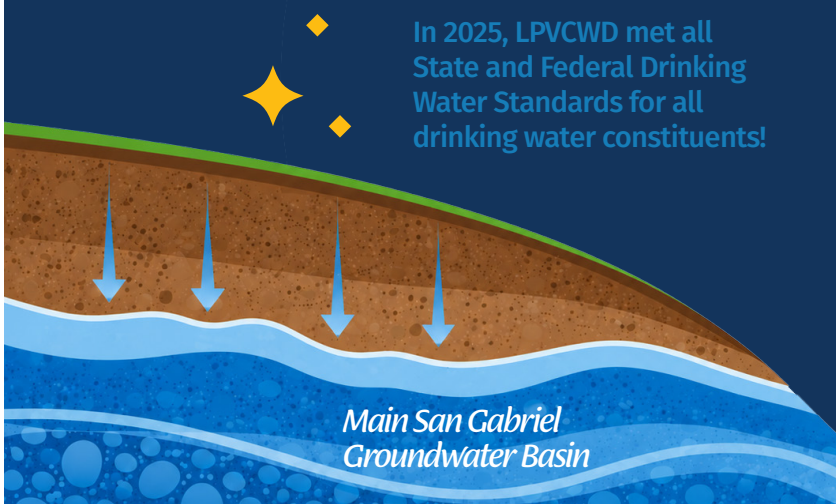
該報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要信息
讓某人為您翻譯或與理解它的人交談

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.

In 2025, LPVCWD met all State and Federal Drinking Water Standards for all drinking water constituents!



Powerful Addition to the Team CASE 580EV Electric Backhoe

Position: Utility Player
Team: LPVCWD Field Operations
Joined the Roster: 2026
Power Source: 100% Electric
Program Assist: $319,000 California CORE Voucher
Final District Cost: Approximately $65,000
Key Strengths:

- Water Main Repairs
- Service Installations
- Trenching
- Emergency Leak Response
- Zero-Emission Field Support

Game-Changing Impact

LPVCWD scored a major win for sustainability with the addition of a new CASE 580EV Electric Backhoe. This all-electric equipment helps support critical field operations while reducing emissions, lowering long-term fuel and maintenance costs, and promoting cleaner, quieter operations.

Community Win

Through the CORE Program and additional Disadvantaged Community funding enhancements, the District was able to significantly reduce the cost of this equipment while investing in a cleaner future for our customers.

Goal for a Greener Future

LPVCWD is proud to add this championship-level equipment to the team as we continue building a stronger, more reliable, and more sustainable water system — one goal at a time.

Website Updates

The Cross-Connection Control Program website page has been updated to make it easier for customers and backflow testers to stay informed! Check out the website at **lapuentewater.com/your-water/cross-connection** to see our:

- ***New*** **Annual Backflow Testing Submittal Form**
- ***New*** **Digital Tester Code of Conduct Submittal**
- ***New*** **Approved List of Backflow Testers***
  **Updated annually*
- ***New*** **Customer Education on Backflow Prevention Page**

Cross-Connection Control Program

Cross-Connection Surveys

A key component of the Cross-Connection Control Program is to survey customer properties for actual or potential cross-connections on an ongoing basis.

What can you expect?

District staff will arrive at the property and request to be ushered to all water facilities on the property – indoors and outdoors. This includes being shown where any water fixtures are located, such as but not limited to:

- Horse stables with automatic water stations
- Bathrooms
- Water softeners
- Medical equipment permanently connected to water
- Pools

What if I do not want to provide access to my property?

If the District is not provided with access to visually inspect the water facilities, the District has the authority to require the installation of a reduced pressure backflow prevention assembly for the protection of the public water system.

If any actual or potential cross-connections are found, the District may require the installation of a backflow prevention assembly.

Business Corner

The updated Cross-Connection Control Program has a regulation that may have a **financial impact on businesses**. According to the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook, public water systems must ensure that properties with fire protection systems have a minimum level of backflow protection. Single check backflow prevention assemblies (left) must be upgraded to at least a double check backflow prevention assembly (right).

Single Check Backflow Prevention Assembly

Double Check Backflow Prevention Assembly

Be on the lookout for further communication from the District via social media posts, flyers, and notices along with your water bill.

A Strong Defense Against Water Waste

Summer Is Incoming — Check for Leaks

As we head into the summer season, remember that conserving water is especially important. Taking a few minutes to check for leaks can help protect local water supplies and reduce unnecessary water waste.

What to do if there's a leak

A leak can waste water and increase your utility bill, often without being immediately noticeable. If your eCoder leak indicator shows possible continuous water use, use the checklist below to help identify common sources common sources of water loss around the home or property.

Leak Inspection Checklist

- ***Check*** **all faucets for possible leaks or dripping water.**
- ***Check*** **all toilets and toilet valves for continuous running or leaks.**
- ***Check*** **the ice maker and water dispenser for leaks or faulty connections.**
- ***Check*** **the yard and surrounding grounds for wet spots or signs of a leaking pipe.**

Don't Let Hidden Leaks Score

Use this simple game plan when using toilet tank leak detecting tablets at home.

1. **Drop tablets in the tank of the toilet.**
2. **Wait 15 minutes. If color appears in bowl, you have a leak.**
3. **Please make repairs.**

Free toilet leak detection tablets are available at our office while supplies last. These tablets can help identify silent toilet leaks that may otherwise go unnoticed.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Contaminants in Drinking Water

Lead and Drinking Water

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. La Puente Valley County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Alyssa Arana at (626) 330-2126. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **http://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 2025, 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.

The District's new Nitrate Treatment System treats up to 1,500 gallons of water per minute using a regenerable ion exchange process. 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 2025 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 — 2025 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)	1	2	0.1	0.11	ND - 0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	10	0.02	0.1	3.50	2.3 - 6.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.40	0.19 - 0.42	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	7.1	3.2 - 8.3	Leaching from fertilizer use
RadioActivity						
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	2.2	1.2 - 6.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	33	18 - 55	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	551	390 - 890	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	59	28 - 76	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	353	220 - 530	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Other Constituents of Interest						
Alkalinity (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	178	150 - 290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	66.0	50 - 107	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	228	17 - 355	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	15.3	10 - 20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (unit)	NA	NA	NA	7.7	6.9 - 8.04	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	2.8	2.8 - 5.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	25	12 - 36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Your water is protected and maintained at the highest standards of quality and safety.

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 2025 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, 2025. 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	ND	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	0.82 - 1.49	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	60	NA	1.50	ND - 3.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	TT	NA	5.03	ND - 740	Naturally present in the environment
Odor (threshold odor number)	<3>	NA	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	80	NA	12	4.6 - 20	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	<5>	NA	0.07	ND - 0.35	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.

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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

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

make it last, LA PUENTE