

# INDUSTRY PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Jeff Parriot, Chairman

John P. Ferrero, Board Member

Roy M. Haber, III, Board Member

Pat Marcellin, Board Member

Tim Spohn, Board Member

## YEAR 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

Industry Public Utilities is committed to keeping you informed on the quality of your drinking water. This report is provided to you annually and it includes information on where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards. We are proud to report that during 2012, the drinking water provided by Industry Public Utilities met or surpassed all Federal and State drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

Regularly scheduled meetings of Industry Public Utilities Commission are held on the second Thursday of each month at 8:30 am at 15651 East Stafford Street, City of Industry. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.

### WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Industry Public Utilities water system is operated and managed by the La Puente Valley County Water District. During 2012, Industry Public Utilities' water

supply came from San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC), La Puente Valley County Water District wells and the City of Industry Well No. 5, all located within the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. This well water is treated and then disinfected with chlorine before it is delivered to your home.

### WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

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

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH 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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **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.
- **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 drinking water 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).

### WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and CDPH 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 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.

### 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**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

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).

### 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 chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2012 or from the most recent tests. The chart 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).

### NITRATE ADVISORY

At times, nitrate in your tap water may have exceeded one-half the MCL, but it was never greater than the MCL. The following advisory is issued because in 2012 we recorded a nitrate measurement in the treated drinking water which exceeded one-half the nitrate MCL.

"Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 milligrams per liter (mg/L) (or the equivalent 10 mg/L as N) 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 45 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."

### INFORMATION ON LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 Industry Public Utilities 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 or at:

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

### DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

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 water supply: above ground storage tanks, spreading basins, storm drain discharge points and transportation corridors. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting La Puente Valley County Water District's office at 626-330-2126.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for La Puente Valley County Water District was completed in March 2008. 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. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting La Puente Valley County Water District's office at 626-330-2126.

### QUESTIONS?

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 potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Sr. Greg Galindo.**

**Telefono: 626-330-2126**

# INDUSTRY PUBLIC UTILITIES YEAR 2012 WATER QUALITY TABLE

CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	DLR	Treated Water		TYPICAL ORIGINS
				Average [1]	Range (Minimum-Maximum)	
<b>PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Health-Related Standards</b>						
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>						
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	0.05	<0.05 [2]	ND - 0.0033	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2	<2	ND - 2.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.14	0.1 - 0.16	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.39	0.36 - 0.42	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	45	45	2	25	17 - 33	Leaching from fertilizer use
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/l)	10	NA	0.4	5.7	3.9 - 7.4	Leaching from fertilizer use
Perchlorate (µg/l) [3]	6	6	4	<4	ND - 5.8	Industrial discharge
<b>RADIOACTIVITY</b>						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	3.3	ND - 5.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	<1	ND - 1.6	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related</b>						
Aluminum (µg/l)	200	600	50	<50	ND - 3.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	99	27 - 170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	1	1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	730	540 - 840	Substances that from ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	31	ND - 55	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	460	300 - 540	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
<b>OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST</b>						
Alkalinity (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	180	150 - 210	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	76	58 - 78	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	250	200 - 260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	NA	0.02	1	2	ND - 4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	15	14 - 16	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	NA	NA	NA	7.6	7.5 - 8.2	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	3.7	2.7 - 4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	40	26 - 55	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

<b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY</b>					
CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	Average	Range (Minimum-Maximum)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliforms	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	80	NA	2.6	ND - 2.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	60	NA	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	(4)	(4)	1	0.6 - 1.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Odor (threshold odor number) <sup>[4]</sup>	3	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU) <sup>[4]</sup>	5	NA	<0.1	ND - 0.14	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

<b>LEAD AND COPPER AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS</b>					
CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	ND <5	0/20	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.15	0/20	Corrosion of household plumbing

A total of 20 residences were tested for lead and copper in October 2010. Lead was not detected above the reporting limit in any of the samples. Copper was detected above the reporting limit in 11 samples, none of which exceeded the AL. The Industry Public Utilities complies with the Lead and Copper Rule. The next required sampling for lead and copper will be conducted in the summer of 2013.

## 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

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level  
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal  
NA = No Applicable Limit  
ND = Not Detected at DLR

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter  
PHG = Public Health Goal  
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 2012 or from the most recent tests.

Treated water data are provided by San Gabriel Valley Water Company and La Puente Valley County Water District.

[2] "<" means constituent was detected but the average result is less than the indicated reporting limit or DLR.

[3] On March 9, 2012 Industry Public Utilities was notified by its wholesale water supplier, San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC), that a malfunction had occurred at one of their groundwater treatment plants located in Baldwin Park, which allowed water containing perchlorate above the drinking water standard to enter their water system. Upon notification the water deliveries from San Gabriel Valley Water Company to the Industry Public Utilities' water system were discontinued and Industry Public Utilities' personnel collected samples from the system's storage reservoirs and distribution system to determine the level of perchlorate in the water that had been delivered into the water system. Testing results showed that perchlorate levels did not exceed the drinking water standard. Water deliveries from San Gabriel Valley Water Company resumed after verification that water in their system met drinking water standards.

[4] This water quality is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic characteristics (taste, odor, color).