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YEAR 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

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.

The District is dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water. We have a proactive water quality monitoring program. In 2012, our certified water treatment plant operators collected approximately 2,100 water samples and conducted various tests for over 100 different contaminants. We are proud to report that during 2012, the drinking water provided by the District met or surpassed all Federal and State drinking water standards.

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.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

La Puente Valley County Water District's water supply comes from wells located in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The water is treated by an air-stripping unit, an ion-exchange unit and by ultraviolet light. The treatment technologies and processes are permitted by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). Treated groundwater is disinfected with chlorine before it is delivered to your home. More information regarding water can be found at:

<http://www.lapuentewater.com/water-quality/water-treatment>

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and 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.
- **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 for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment 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 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 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.

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.
- **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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or can 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).

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).

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 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 or at:

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

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 the District recorded a nitrate measurement in its 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."

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.

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.

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 2012 WATER QUALITY TABLE

CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	DLR	LPVCWD TREATED WATER		TYPICAL ORIGINS
				Average [1]	Range (Min-Max)	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Health-Related Standards						
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.10	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.42	0.42	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/l)	45	45	2	31	29 - 32	Leaching from fertilizer use
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	6.5	6.5	Leaching from fertilizer use
RADIOACTIVITY						
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	1.6	1.6	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	31	27 - 36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	350	300 - 410	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	540	540	Substances that from ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	47	ND - 55	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST						
Alkalinity (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	170	150 - 180	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	59	58 - 60	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	210	200 - 210	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	NA	0.02	1	2.7	2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	14	14 - 15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
NDMA (ng/l)	NL=10	3	NA	<2.0 [2]	ND - 2.0	Treated wastewater; industrial discharge
ortho-Phosphate (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	0.9	0.12 - 1.33	Drinking water treatment chemical for aesthetic quality
pH (unit)	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.5 - 8.2	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	2.7	2.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	26	26	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium (µg/l)	NL=50	NA	3	<3.0 [3]	ND - 5.1 [4]	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY						
CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	Average [1]	Range (Min-Max)	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Total Coliform Bacteria	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	--	Naturally present in the environment	
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	80	NA	10	5.0 - 10	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	60	NA	1.3	ND - 1.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	(4)	(4)	0.89	0.70 - 1.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Odor (threshold odor number) [5]	3	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials	
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	ND <5	1/27	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.08	0/27	Corrosion of household plumbing	

A total of 27 residences were tested for lead and copper in July 2011. Lead was detected in three samples, one which exceeded the AL. Copper was detected in 14 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 2011, 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 2014.

NOTES

AL = Action Level	MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting	MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	NA = No Applicable Limit	PHG = Public Health Goal
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ND = Not Detected at DLR	µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter	NL = Notification Level	µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter
ng/l = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter		

[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.

[2] Constituent does not have a DLR. Constituent was detected but the average result is less than the analytical Method Reporting Limit.

[3] Constituent was detected but the average result is less than the DLR.

[4] Vanadium results reported are from monitoring conducted in 2009 and 2010.

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