



# 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

## KNOW YOUR WATER

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Greg Galindo at (626) 330-2126.

This publication summarizes the quality of the water that La Puente Valley County Water District (District) provided to its customers in 2013. It details water sources, the constituents found in the water, and how the water compares with State and Federal standards.

Our District is dedicated to providing you with safe, healthy water. We also strive to keep you informed about the state of your water supply.

# A LEGACY OF DEDICATION AND RELIABILITY

This year marks the District's 90th anniversary of providing a reliable water supply at reasonable rates to our community. In that time we have grown from serving about 200 customers to more than 2,500. Ninety years later, our mission remains the same: to deliver you high quality water at a reasonable cost with outstanding customer service.

Our well-trained and experienced staff dedicates itself each and every day to ensure when you turn on your tap, safe drinking water comes out, not just sometimes, but every time. Our staff understands that customer service is not just answering the phone with a friendly voice, but it is in our response to customer concerns and taking care of the day to day business of the District in an efficient and effective manner. The nine employees that make up our field operations staff have more than 90 years of experience and possess over 22 technical certifications. In order to comply with all state and federal drinking water regulations and provide the highest quality service to our customers, our technicians regularly attend trainings and continually develop their skills.

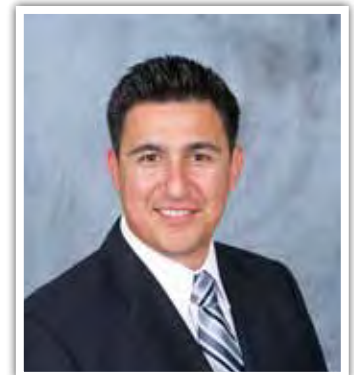
Recent years have been particularly challenging for all water purveyors in California, as we face severe drought conditions. However, working together with our customers, we can continue to meet our conservation goals and ensure a sustainable future. You can take an active role in protecting our water resources by doing your best to use water wisely and by taking advantage of rebates for high-efficiency appliances. We are committed to doing our part by carefully managing our water resources and by educating our customers about the drought and water conservation.

Keeping water costs as low as possible is a high priority for the District. We have reduced costs through leasing water at lower rates, pre-purchasing water at below market prices, increasing the operating efficiency of our pumping facilities, and planning ahead for the future needs of our customers. This ongoing effort has resulted in lower water rates for our customers.

As we continue our tradition of working hard for our customers, we invite any comments and questions you may have for us.

Yours in service,

*Greg Galindo*  
General Manager





# CELEBRATING 90 YEARS OF SERVICE

In August of 2014, La Puente Valley County Water District will be celebrating its 90th anniversary!

The District was formed by popular vote in 1924, when voters approved a \$135,000 general obligation bond issue to purchase the Puente City Water Company and build five miles of sixteen and twenty inch water mains to connect the District's well field – located near Puente Avenue and Francisquito Avenue – to the Hudson Avenue Booster Plant and the reservoirs located on Main Street in what was then the township of Puente.

Over the last 90 years, the District has grown from about 200 customers in a 1,300-acre, largely agricultural service area, to about 2,500 customers in a 1,600-acre urban area. But while the District has evolved with our community, our commitment to service is unchanged. As the region continues to grow and change, we remain dedicated to providing reliable water service to help our community thrive.



## THROUGH THE YEARS



Photos of early  
La Puente life

1920s



2nd and Old  
Valley Boulevard



Hacienda and  
Glendora

1950s



Air Stripper No. 1



Main Street Reservoir

1990s



TODAY

# WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

## WATER SOURCES

La Puente Valley County Water District's water supply comes from wells located in the Main San Gabriel Basin, as well as from Industry Public Utilities. (Industry Public Utilities, meanwhile, gets water both from San Gabriel Valley Water Company and La Puente Valley County Water District.) Well water is treated by an air stripping unit, ion-exchange technology, and ultraviolet light in order to ensure that it is safe and healthy to deliver to local families and businesses. These treatment technologies and processes are all permitted by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

Throughout the treatment process, your water is closely monitored and tested to ensure compliance with all Federal

and State drinking water regulations. Our dedicated staff brings substantial training, technology, and expertise to providing a safe and reliable supply of drinking water to our community, and to ensuring that these resources are available for future generations of area residents to enjoy.



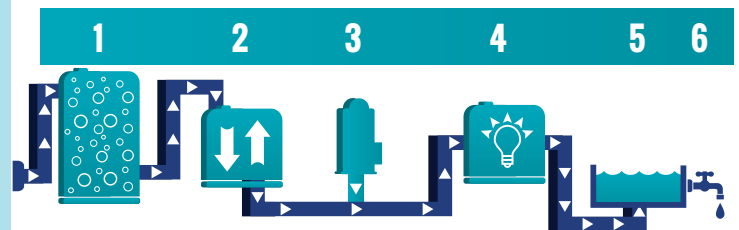
## DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

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.

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 Mr. Greg Galindo at (626) 330-2126.

## THE TREATMENT PROCESS

La Puente Valley County Water District has developed and implemented a water treatment process comprised of separate treatment components designed to treat specific types of contaminants: after water is pumped from our wells, it flows through two parallel air stripping towers, an ion exchange system, one hydrogen peroxide injection system, and two ultraviolet light reactors operating in a series. After treatment, water is then piped to a booster station and then into the District's water system. This entire process is monitored closely and the water is sampled regularly to verify the treatment systems are effective.



Water moving through the treatment system follows the steps below:

1. Air stripping towers remove VOCs to below detection levels.
2. An ion exchange system uses resin specially manufactured to remove perchlorate.
3. A hydrogen peroxide injection system injects hydrogen peroxide in preparation for the UV reactors.
4. UV reactors remove NDMA and 1, 4-dioxane.
5. Water exiting the facility is chlorinated to provide a disinfectant residual in the water system.
6. Treated water then enters the District's water system and 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 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).

## LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT MEETS NEW CHROMIUM-6 STANDARD

On April 15, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) announced a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for chromium-6 (hexavalent chromium) in drinking water at 10 parts per billion (ppb).

La Puente Valley County Water District chromium-6 levels average about 3 ppb in the water produced from its wells, which means your water district is already in compliance with this new regulation.

Prior to this decision, California's MCL for total chromium – all types of chromium combined – was 50 ppb. The federal MCL for total chromium is 100 ppb. California is the first state in the nation to regulate chromium-6, with the new MCL scheduled to go into effect July 1, 2014.

Knowing that the California legislature required the CDPH to establish an MCL specifically for chromium-6, La Puente Valley County Water District has been monitoring and reporting its levels to our customers for the last two years.

Chromium-6 is being regulated in drinking water because of potential health impacts after many

decades of consumption, not for any immediate health risks. Other water districts will be working to meet this new mandate, which LPVCWD already does.

An MCL is the regulated maximum amount of a constituent that can be present in water provided by California's water purveyors. Many MCLs are measured in parts per billion (ppb), an extremely small amount equal to one drop in 10,000 gallons, the size of an average residential swimming pool. MCLs take into account health risks and other factors such as how easily and affordably a constituent can be detected or removed from water.

There is a Public Health Goal (PHG) of 0.02 ppb for chromium-6. However, there is currently no feasible technology to reliably measure or attain this PHG. As detection and treatment technology evolves, so will drinking water standards.

At La Puente Valley County Water District, meeting all State and Federal drinking water standards is a top priority, ensuring that we will continue to provide local families and businesses with high quality water as we have done for the past 90 years.

# 2013 SAMPLE RESULTS

	PRIMARY STANDARDS									
	ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	AVERAGE [1]	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
	Benzo(a)pyrene	2013	ng/l	200	7	100	<100 [2]	ND - 130	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains.
	INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
	Arsenic	2013	µg/l	10	0.004	2	<2 [2]	ND - 2.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Barium	2013	mg/l	1	2	0.1	<0.1 [2]	ND - 0.16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride	2013	mg/l	2	1	0.1	0.45	0.33 - 0.47	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrate [as N] [3]	2013	mg/l	10	10	0.4	6.6	1.8 - 7.2	No	Leaching from fertilizer use
	Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	2013	mg/l	45	45	2	29	7.8 - 38	No	Leaching from fertilizer use
	RADIOLOGICALS									
	Gross Beta Particle Activity	2013	pCi/L	50	0	4	<4 [2]	ND - 6.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Uranium	2013	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	1.3 [4]	ND - 1.6 [4]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	SECONDARY STANDARDS									
	ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	Chloride	2013	mg/l	500	NA	NA	38	27 - 140	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Odor-Threshold [7]	2013	TON	3	NA	1	1	1	No	Natural organic materials
	Specific Conductance	2013	µmho/cm	1600	NA	NA	550	530 - 700	No	Substances that form ions in water
	Sulfate	2013	mg/l	500	NA	0.5	47	ND - 61	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Total Dissolved Solids	2013	mg/l	1000	NA	NA	340	310 - 460	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	Alkalinity	2013	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	170	140 - 220	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits	
	Calcium	2013	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	64	56 - 82	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits	
	Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	2013	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	220	200 - 280	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits	
	Hexavalent Chromium	2013	µg/l	NA	0.02	1	2.6	ND - 3.8	Erosion of natural deposits	
	Magnesium	2013	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	15	13 - 17	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits	
	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	2013	ng/l	NL = 10	3	NA	<2 [5]	ND - 2.9	Treated wastewater; industrial discharge	
	pH	2013	Unit	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.8 - 8.1	Hydrogen ion concentration	
	Potassium	2013	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	2.9	2.7 - 4.2	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits	
	Sodium	2013	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	27	26 - 29	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits	
	Vanadium	2010	µg/l	NL = 50	NA	3	<3 [2]	ND - 5.1 [6]	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits	
	UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES									
	ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	Total Coliform Bacteria	2013	positive/negative	< 1 positive monthly sample	0		0	--		Naturally present in the environment
	Total Trihalomethanes	2013	µg/l	80	NA		58	4.8 - 58		By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Haloacetic Acids	2013	µg/l	60	NA		22	ND - 22		By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Chlorine Residual	2013	mg/l	(4)	(4)		0.92	0.69 - 1.1		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY									
	Odor-Threshold [7]	2013	TON	3	NA		1	1		Naturally occurring organic materials
	ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	Copper	2011	mg/l	1.3	0.3		0.08	0/27		Corrosion of household plumbing
	Lead	2011	µg/l	15	0.2		ND < 5	1/27		Corrosion of household plumbing
	LEAD & COPPER									
	ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	AL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	90TH %TILE	SITES ABOVE AL	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	Copper	2011	mg/l	1.3	0.3		0.08	0/27		Corrosion of household plumbing
	Lead	2011	µg/l	15	0.2		ND < 5	1/27		Corrosion of household plumbing

## 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  
 TON = Threshold Odor Number

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 2013 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. State MCL is 45 mg/l as Nitrate, which is equivalent to 10 mg/l as N.

4. Uranium results reported are from monitoring conducted in 2012 and 2013.
5. Constituent does not have a DLR. Constituent was detected but the average result is less than the analytical Method Reporting Limit.
6. Vanadium results reported are from monitoring conducted in 2009 and 2010.
7. This water quality is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic characteristics (taste, odor, color).



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 2013 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 2013 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."



# CONNECT WITH US

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

Office Hours: Monday - Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m.  
Phone: (626) 330-2126  
Fax: (626) 330-2679  
E-mail: [Info@lapuentewater.com](mailto:Info@lapuentewater.com)

**After hours emergency service:**  
(626) 330-2126

## 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.

**112 North First Street • La Puente, CA 91744 • [www.LaPuenteWater.com](http://www.LaPuenteWater.com)**