INDUSTRY PUBLIC UTILITIES

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

KNOW YOUR WATER

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 2015, 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.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it. For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Greg Galindo at (626) 336-1307.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información o preguntas con respecto a este informe, póngase en contacto con el Sr. Greg Galindo (626) 336-1307.

Connect With Us

Industry Public Utilities Commission

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Commissioner

GOVERNANCE

Regularly scheduled meetings of Industry Public Utilities Commission are held on the third Thursday of each month at 9:00 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Office Hours: Monday - Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
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WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

WATER SOURCES

Industry Public Utilities water system is operated and managed by the La Puente Valley County Water District. During 2015, Industry Public Utilities' water supply came from San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC) and 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.

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.

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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW 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).

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

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or can 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 2015 or from the most recent tests. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. 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 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: https://www.epa.gov/lead.

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 2015 we recorded a nitrate measurement in the treated drinking water which exceeded one-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."

2015 SAMPLE RESULTS

PRIMARY STANDARDS

ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	AVERAGE [1]	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Inorganic Chemicals									
Arsenic	2015	µg/l	10	0.004	2	2.2	ND - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2015	mg/l	1	2	0.1	0.12	ND - 0.19	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2015	mg/l	2	1	0.1	0.33	0.23 - 0.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	2015	µg/l	10	0.02	1	3.3	2.1 - 4.7	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate as N	2015	mg/l	10	10	0.4	7.1	1.7 - 8.4	No	Leaching from fertilizer use
Radiologicals									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2015	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	4.4	ND - 12	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	2015	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	3.2	1.2 - 5.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS

ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Chloride	2015	mg/l	500	NA	NA	29	19 - 44	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Foaming Agents	2015	µg/l	500	NA	NA	<50 [2]	ND - 50	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor-Threshold [6]	2015	TON	3	NA	1	1	1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	2015	µmho/cm	1,600	NA	NA	590	410 - 790	No	Substances that from ions in water
Sulfate	2015	mg/l	500	NA	0.5	44	26 - 70	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	2015	mg/l	1,000	NA	NA	380	260 - 530	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST

ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Alkalinity	2015	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	190	140 - 270	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	2015	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	80	54 - 110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	2015	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	260	180 - 350	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	2015	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	15	10 - 20	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	2015	Unit	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.8 - 8	No	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium	2015	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	3.8	2.6 - 5.1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	2015	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	20	13 - 29	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [4]

ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Chlorate	2015	µg/l	800	NA	260	210 - 300	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chlorodifluoromethane	2015	µg/l	NA	NA	<0.08	ND - 0.13	No	Refrigerant
Molybdenum	2015	µg/l	NA	NA	2.6	2.3 - 2.8	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium	2015	µg/l	NA	NA	630	590 - 660	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	2015	µg/l	50	NA	1.6	ND - 3.2	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Coliform Bacteria	2015	positive/ negative	< 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	2015	µg/l	80	NA	13	4.2 - 13	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	2015	µg/l	60	NA	1.4	ND - 1.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	2015	mg/l	(4)	(4)	1	0.8 - 1.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Odor-Threshold [5]	2015	TON	3	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity [5]	2015	NTU	5	NA	<0.1 [3]	ND - 0.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

LEAD & COPPER

ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNIT	AL	PHG (MCLG)	90TH %TILE	SITES ABOVE AL	MAJOR SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead	2013	µg/l	15	0.2	ND <5	0/20	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	2013	mg/l	1.3	0.3	0.44	0/20	Corrosion of household plumbing

A total of 20 residences were tested for lead and copper in July 2013. 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 2016.

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 2015 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. Constituent does not have a DLR. Constituent was detected but the average result is less than the analytical Method Reporting Limit.
3. "<" means the constituent was detected but the average result is less than the indicated reporting limit or DLR.
4. Monitoring data provided by San Gabriel Valley Water Company.
5. This water quality is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic characteristics (taste, odor, color).