Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: La Puente Valley County Water District

Water System Number: 1910060

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **June 17, 2020** to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:
Name: Paul Zampiello
Signature:
Title: Operations & Maintenance Superintendent
Phone Number: (626) 330-2126 Date: August 19, 2020

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery – **Direct delivery (hand delivery) to apartment complex managers and postings in common areas**

☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.lapuentewater.com/ccr.pdf
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places – **City Hall, Library, & Community Center**
- ☒ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets – **Facebook and Twitter**
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.lapuentewater.com/ccr.pdf

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

The District directly mails a post card to all customers informing them that the Consumer Confidence Report is available at http://www.lapuentewater.com/ccr.pdf. In addition, the post card also advises customers that printed copies can be requested by calling 626-330-2126 or picked up at our District office.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

NOW AVAILABLE:

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

La Puente Valley County Water District

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT'S 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT is now available. This annual report is required under the State Drinking Water Act and provides information on where our water comes from and the quality of our water.

The water that we provide you – our valued customer – continues to meet or exceed all state and federal water quality standards for health and safety.

TO LEARN MORE AND VIEW THE REPORT, VISIT

WWW.LAPUENTEWATER.COM/CCR.PDF

HARD COPIES OF THE REPORT ARE ALSO AVAILABLE AT OUR DISTRICT OFFICE, 112 N. 1ST ST., LA PUENTE.

We are committed to communicating important, up-to-date information with our customers.

112 N. 1ST STREET
LA PUENTE, CA

626-330-2126

SERVICE@LAPUENTEWATER.COM

LAPUENTEWATER.COM

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

COMMITTED TO WATER QUALITY: ABOUT THE CCR

La Puente Valley County Water District is committed to keeping our customers informed about the quality of the safe, reliable drinking water we provide to your homes 24/7 that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards.

Our 2019 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 our water.

For information or questions regarding this report, please contact **Greg Galindo, 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 el **Sr. Greg Galindo 626-330-2126**.

此份有關妳的食水報告, 內有重要資料和訊息, 請找他人為妳翻譯及 解釋清楚。

这份关于您的供水的报告, 内有重要资料和信息, 请找别人为您翻译 和解释清楚。

La Puente Valley County Water District

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Henry P. Hernandez, *President*
David Hastings, *Vice President*
Cesar J. Barajas, *Director*
John P. Escalera, *Director*
William R. Rojas, *Director*

MEETINGS HELD 2ND AND 4TH MONDAYS AT 5:30 P.M.

112 N. 1ST STREET
LA PUENTE, CA

626-330-2126

LAPUENTEWATER.COM

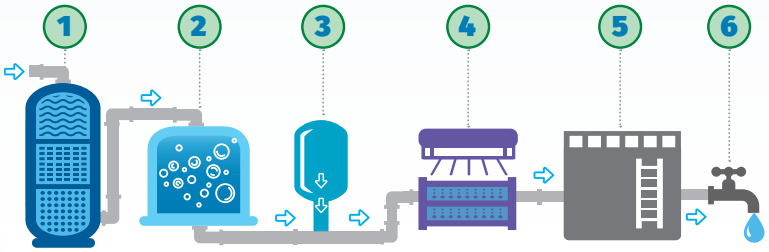
SERVICE@
LAPUENTEWATER.COM

OUR GROUNDWATER SUPPLY

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (LPVCWD) relies on local groundwater for our 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 to our customers from Industry Public Utilities, who in turn receive water from San Gabriel Valley Water Company. A top priority for our District is ensuring this groundwater is safely treated to meet some of the highest water quality standards in the world.

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.

HOW WE TREAT YOUR WATER



1. Air Stripping Towers remove VOCs to below detection levels.
2. A single pass ion exchange system uses resin specifically manufactured to remove perchlorate.
3. A hydrogen peroxide injection system injects hydrogen peroxide in preparation for the UV reactors.
4. UV reactors treat for 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 water system and is delivered to your home.

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.

REQUEST A SUMMARY OF THE LPVCWD OR SGVWC ASSESSMENT BY CONTACTING GREG GALINDO AT 626-330-2126.

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.

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 at certified laboratories to ensure the highest levels of safety.

Important information about the tables in this report:

- Tables show the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested during the 2019 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.
- Unless otherwise noted, the data in this table are from the testing performed from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2019.
- 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.

WATER QUALITY 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.

INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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.

CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

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 2018, 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.

LEAD AND DRINKING WATER

Regulations require local water agencies to test for lead at all K-12 schools constructed before 2010. K-12 schools (total of 2) within the boundaries of the LPVCWD water system were sampled and tested for lead in 2018. 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.

LPVCWD 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, 1-800-426-4791, or epa.gov/lead**.

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 2019 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)	10	0.004	2	<2 **[2]**	ND - 2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1 - 0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.4	0.23 - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	7.3	5.2 - 8.0	Leaching from fertilizer use
RADIOACTIVITY						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	4.2	ND - 4.95	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	2.1	1.2 - 5.7	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	27.1	17 - 58	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	1	1	Naturally occuring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	534	410 - 710	Substances that from ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	56.9	30 - 84	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	335	230 - 480	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST						
Alkalinity (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	158.6	150 - 230	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	63.3	50.3 - 103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	219	168 - 338	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	10	0.02	1	3.5	2.4 - 6.7	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial waste discharge
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	14.7	10.2 - 20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (unit)	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.6 - 8.2	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	2.7	2.4 - 5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	24.9	12-30	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS REQUIRING MONITORING

CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	NL	PHG OR (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE (MIN-MAX)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Chlorate (µg/l) **[3]**	800	NA	230	170 - 300	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chlorodifluoromethane (µg/l) **[3]**	NA	NA	0.07	ND - .14	Refrigerant
Molybdenum (µg/l) **[3]**	NA	NA	2.68	2.3 - 2.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium (ppb) **[3]**	NA	NA	605	550 - 660	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium (µg/l)	50	NA	5.2	ND - 5.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY - COLIFORM BACTERIA

CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL	MCLG OR (MRDLG)	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS	NO. 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)	1.12	1.06 - 1.17	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	60	NA	1.20	1.1 - 1.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	TT	NA	1.1	ND - 64	Naturally present in the environment
Odor (threshold odor number)	<3>	NA	1	1	Naturally occuring organic materials
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	80	NA	8.0	3.0 - 13.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	<5>	NA	0.002	ND - 0.1	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 SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	1.5	0/27	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.17	0/27	Corrosion of household plumbing

A total of 27 residences were tested for lead and copper in August 2017. Lead was detected in 1 sample, but did not exceed the AL. Copper was detected in 18 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, trigger treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2017, 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 2020.

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 2017 or from the most recent tests. Treated water data from La Puente Valley County Water District and Industry Public Utitlites.

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

[3] Monitoring data from Industry Public Utilities.