

# BridgeTown *press*

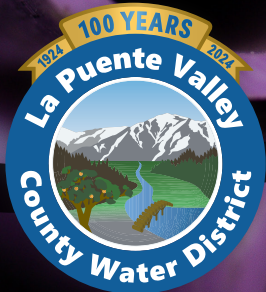
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## 2023 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

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*This report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water.*

*What is purple pipe?  
Read page 3!*



*We're Celebrating*  
**100 Years**

*See page 4 for details!*

100 Years of Service

# Providing Drinking Water Since 1924

## La Puente Valley County Water District is thrilled to be celebrating 100 years of dedicated service to our community!

Since our inception, we have been persistent in our commitment to providing a safe and reliable water supply to our 10,000 valued customers.

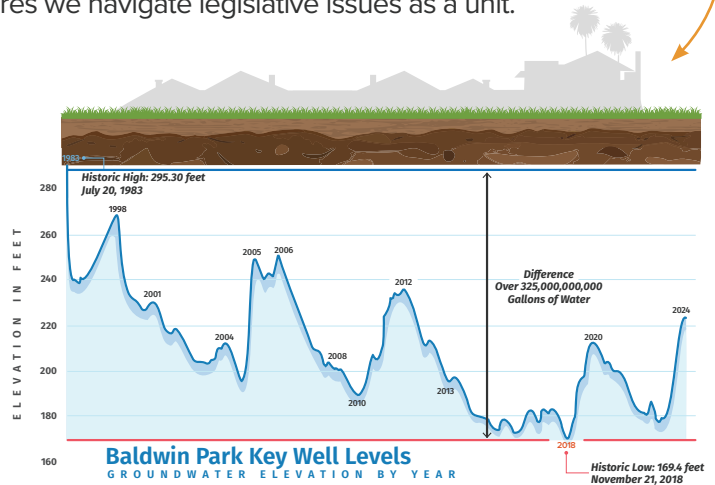
Reflecting on the past century, we are filled with gratitude for the opportunity to serve and contribute towards the well-being of our community. From strengthening our water supply through the addition of a Nitrate Treatment System to inking critical partnerships with Northrop Grumman Systems, each milestone has been guided by a vision revolved around a thriving and resilient future.

As we embark on the next 100 years, we anticipate more frequent and severe droughts along with altered weather patterns. Going from a historic low at the Baldwin Park Key Well in 2018 to a record statewide snowpack in 2023, we must continue our efforts to enhance water conservation and acclimate ourselves to adaptive management strategies. Additionally, our regional success hinges on partnerships with our neighboring utilities. Our collaborative efforts through the Public Water Agencies Group bolsters our emergency preparedness program and our united voice with the San Gabriel Valley Water Association ensures we navigate legislative issues as a unit.

To culminate our 100-year celebration, La Puente Valley County Water District invites you to celebrate with us this coming fall. Join us to spend a family fun night with music, activities, giveaways, and food! Lastly, thank you for entrusting us as we continue with our mission to provide a high quality water supply at the most reasonable cost.



Roy Frausto  
General Manager



### Board of Directors

William R. Rojas  
President

John P. Escalera  
Vice President

David E. Argudo  
Director

Henry P. Hernandez  
Director

Cesar J. Barajas  
Director

# What is Purple Pipe?

Have you ever seen purple pipes or fire hydrants around and wondered what they're for? These aren't just colorful additions to our infrastructure; they serve a very important purpose. Known as "purple pipe" systems, these pipes are a key part of our water recycling efforts.

The color purple was chosen to differentiate these pipes from the regular water supply and is a universal color for recycled water systems.

## New Recycled Water System Designed to Deliver 18,000,000 Gallons

The District is proud and excited to announce that as of December 2023, it is now delivering recycled water. This new resource reduces the need for higher-priced imported water and bolsters our commitment to conservation. The new recycled water system was designed to deliver 55 acre feet of local recycled water for irrigation use.



*The Homestead Museum is now being irrigated with recycled water.*



### Sustainable Landscaping

Recycled water is ideal for irrigation to help community landscapes stay green without using our potable water supply.



### Conserving Potable Water

Using recycled water for suitable purposes saves potable water for drinking, cooking and bathing.



### Cost-Effective

Recycled water is more cost-effective than treating and transporting potable water. Although not for consumption, it is safe for other uses.



### Safe for Non-Potable Use

Recycled water undergoes rigorous treatment and testing to ensure it meets strict health and safety standards for non-potable use.

*Focusing on water treatment and recycled water projects further enhances the District's ability to provide clean and safe water sources to our customers.*

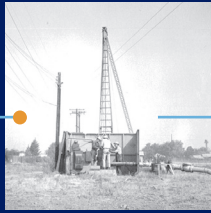


# We're Celebrating 100 Years

*A hundred years ago, our commitment to ensuring clean and safe water began.*



**In 1924**, the District was formed by popular vote.



**In the early years**, the District consisted of 1,300 acres and 200 customers.



**Initially**, water was produced to meet agricultural irrigation needs of the valley.



**On July 3, 2001**, the District began operations at the BPOU Treatment Plant.



**On December 1, 2002**, the District relocated its headquarters to 112 N. First Street.



**On December 24, 2023**, operations begin at the Puente Valley Operable Unit Water Treatment Facility.

*After 100 Years of Service the District has grown to approximately 1,600 acres and 2,500 customers.*

## Join Us for a Community Event Celebration!

As we celebrate this centennial milestone, we invite you to participate in upcoming events in 2024. Follow us on social media for all the details and scan this QR Code to RSVP!



Make plans to join us for our anniversary event this fall! Guests will enjoy food, music, activities, giveaways, and more! Event details will be updated on the District's website at: [lapuentewater.com/celebrate](http://lapuentewater.com/celebrate)

## Committed to Water Quality

### About the Consumer Confidence Report

La Puente Valley County Water District is committed to keeping our customers informed about the quality of their water. We provide a safe, reliable drinking water supply to your homes continuously that meets or exceeds all State and Federal drinking water standards.

Our 2023 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 your water. **For information or questions regarding this report, please contact Paul Zampielo, (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. Paul Zampielo, (626) 330-2126.*

該報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要信息讓某人為您翻譯或與理解它的人交談

## ? Where Does Your Water Come From

La Puente Valley County Water District relies on local groundwater for its 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 from Industry Public Utilities, who in turn receive water from San Gabriel Valley Water Company.

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.



The diagram illustrates the water supply process. On the left, a cross-section of the ground shows a blue layer at the bottom labeled 'Groundwater Basin'. Two blue arrows point upwards from this basin through a brown soil layer and a green grassy layer. On the right, a blue house with white windows and a chimney is shown. Two blue arrows point upwards from the house towards the sky, representing the water supply to the household.

Groundwater Basin

### 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 and laboratories to ensure the highest levels of safety.

## 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.

**To request a summary of the District's or SGVWC Drinking Water Source Assessment, contact Paul Zampello 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.**

### *Did You Know...*

*The District's water system encompasses 2.5 square miles (about 1,600 acres of land). The infrastructure of this system includes 33 miles of pipeline.*

*Approximately 2,500 service connections deliver water to residential, commercial, industrial, and irrigation customers.*

# 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 2023, 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.

*Nitrate is a widespread contaminant in groundwater that is largely associated with historical farming practices and the use of fertilizer in agricultural fields.*

## 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 **USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.**

## 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 Your Drinking Water

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.

### Did You Know...

*The District is now treating for nitrate. In May of 2024, the District received approval from the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water to operate the District's Nitrate Treatment System. The Nitrate Treatment System Treats up to 1,500 gallons of water per minute using a regenerable ion exchange process. This is the most effective, long-term and financially prudent treatment option to remove nitrate.*





## Enhancing Our Ability to Provide Clean & Safe Drinking Water

The District is committed to enhancing the condition of its water system through wise and sound investments in capital improvement projects. Some of the projects improve the performance of the water system while other projects extend the life of existing facilities and equipment. All improvement projects are well planned for and are selected based on the best value to the District's Customers.



### Water Quality & Safety

*Maintenance, upgrades and expansion of infrastructure reduces the risk of contaminants ensuring health and safety standards are met.*



### Efficiency and Reliability

*Modern and more efficient systems reduce water loss due to leaks and breakdowns in the water system.*



### Conservation

*Infrastructure investments reduce water waste and support sustainable water management practices.*



### Disaster Resilience

*Upgrades reduce the risk of service disruptions during critical times and provide essential backup supplies.*

## Investing in Today's Water Needs and Planning for Future Generations



The Puente Valley Operable Unit (PVOU) Water Treatment Facility began operational testing in December 2023. This phase of the project requires demonstration of the treatment plants' ability to treat impaired water from seven wells to meet or exceed all federal and state drinking water standards for potable drinking water.

Upon completion of the proving out stages, supporting data will be submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water for review and approval. Once an approved operating permit is issued, we can then begin serving water to the community from this new resource.

*The PVOU-13 is designed to treat over 2.8 Million Gallons per Day*



Tables show the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested during the 2023 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.

## La Puente Valley County Water District — 2023 Water Quality Table

Constituents and (Units)	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	DLR	Treated Water		Typical Source of Contaminant
				Average (1)	Range (Min-Max)	
<b>Primary Drinking Water Standards — Health-Related Standards</b>						
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>						
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2	1.42	1.4 - 2.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.11	0.11 - 0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.38	0.19 - 0.39	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	7.6	6.9 - 8.8	Leaching from fertilizer use
<b>RadioActivity</b>						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	0.8	ND - 4.93	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	2.3	1.2 - 6.4	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Secondary Drinking Water Standards — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related</b>						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	33	14 - 62	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	0.02	ND - 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	532	420 - 890	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	62	28 - 91	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	358	230 - 530	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
<b>Other Constituents of Interest</b>						
Alkalinity (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	166	150 - 250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	64.9	63.3 - 106.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	224	169 - 344	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	10	0.02	1	3.7	2.8 - 7.2	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial waste discharge
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	15.0	14.6 - 15.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (unit)	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.7 - 8.1	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	3.0	2.7 - 5.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	25	12 - 36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

### 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

Unless otherwise noted, the data in this table are from the testing performed from January 1 to December 31, 2023. 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.

Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring					
Constituents and (Units)	NL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average (1)	Range (Min-Max)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorodifluoromethane (µg/l) [4]	NA	NA	0.001	ND - 0.14	Refrigerant
Strontium (ppb) [4]	NA	NA	12.1	ND - 660	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Distribution System Water Quality – Coliform Bacteria					
Constituents and (Units)	MCL	MCLG or (MRDLG)	Number of Detections	Number 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)	1.17	0.70 - 1.48	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	60	NA	2.10	1.2 - 3.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	TT	NA	1.44	ND - 77	Naturally present in the environment
Odor (threshold odor number)	<3>	NA	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	80	NA	12.8	6.5 - 19.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	<5>	NA	0.08	ND - 0.35	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 Sits	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	1.1	0/26	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.1	0/26	Corrosion of household plumbing

A total of 26 residences were tested for lead and copper in July 2023. Lead and Copper was not detected above the action level in any of the sample locations and La Puente Valley County Water District is in full compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. The next required sampling for lead and copper will be conducted in the summer of 2026.

[1] The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during year 2023 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] Constituent does not have a DLR. Constituent was detected but the average result is less than the analytical Method Reporting Limit.

[4] Monitoring data from Industry Public Utilities.



112 N. 1st Street  
La Puente, California 91744

### *In Memory of Keith Bowman*



*La Puente Valley County Water District tragically lost one of our team members, Keith Bowman. Keith served the District as a Distribution Supervisor, dedicating his time and expertise to our water system. For more than 24 years Keith was a valued member of our team and his loss is deeply felt by all who knew him professionally and personally. His legacy will live on in the many lives he touched and the positive impact he had on our community.*

*The La Puente Valley County Water District was formed in August 1924. In its infancy, most of the water produced from the District's Wellfield was delivered to meet the valley's agricultural irrigation needs. To this day, the District's Wellfield continues to be the District's main source of water supply. Today the District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large from its' service area and provides potable water to approximately 10,000 consumers through 2,500 service connections in portions of the cities of La Puente and Industry.*

 (626) 330-2126     @lapuentewater     lapuentewater.com

### **Board Meetings (Reuniones De La Junta Directiva)**

2nd and 4th Monday at 4:30 p.m. (2º y 4º lunes a las 4:30 p.m.) at 112 N. 1st Street, La Puente

**New Office Hours**  **Monday — Thursday: 7:00am to 4:30pm** **Alternate Fridays: 7:00am to 3:30pm**



*make it last,*  
LA PUENTE