



The 2017 City of Glendora, Water Division Consumer Confidence Report is now available!

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report that the California Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the City of Glendora to provide you with. The purpose of the CCR is to raise customers' awareness of the quality of their drinking water, where their drinking water comes from, what it takes to deliver water to their homes, and the importance of protecting drinking water sources. The City of Glendora is proud to share with its customers and residents that the drinking water being provided to you has met or exceeded all standards set by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Please go to www.CityOfGlendora.Org/2017ccr
to view your 2017 Consumer Confidence Report
and to learn more about your drinking water.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2017 Consumer Confidence Report
mailed to you or would like to speak with someone about the report,
please call (626) 852-4838.

**THIS NOTICE CONTAINS INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOU TO OBTAIN
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER. TRANSLATE
IT, OR SPEAK WITH SOMEONE WHO UNDERSTANDS IT.**

**Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener informacion
importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.**



City of Glendora
116 E. Foothill Blvd.
Glendora, CA 91741

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CITY OF GLENDORA



2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The City of Glendora is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report is provided to you annually. 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. We are proud to report that during 2017, the drinking water provided by the City of Glendora 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.

Regularly scheduled meetings of the City of Glendora City Council are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at 116 E. Foothill Blvd., Glendora, California 91741. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality and reliability of your water.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

During 2017, the City of Glendora provided water to customers from groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin. The water is disinfected with chlorine before it 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 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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:** 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 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** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts 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 City of Glendora routinely tests drinking water from its wells and distribution system pipes for bacterial and chemical contaminants. The chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2017 or from the most recent tests. The State allows the City to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, although 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).

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Glendora was completed in December 2001. 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 City of Glendora's groundwater wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: crops irrigation, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, and known contaminant plumes. In addition, the groundwater wells are considered most vulnerable to the following facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: utility stations maintenance areas, above ground storage tanks and high density of housing. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City of Glendora at 116 E. Foothill Blvd., Glendora, CA 91741. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Steve Patton at 626-914-8249.

LEAD IN TAP 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 City of Glendora 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/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

COLIFORM BACTERIA

This Consumer Confidence Report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

QUESTIONS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Steve Patton at 626-914-8249.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Steve Patton. Telefono: 626-914-8249.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。
Mr. Steve Patton at 626-914-8249

CITY OF GLENDORA 2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	DLR	GROUNDWATER SOURCES		MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Results (a)	Range Min-Max		
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Health-Related Standards							
INORGANIC CHEMICALS (b)							
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2	<2	ND - 3.1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.14	ND - 0.28	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.3	0.19 - 0.41	No	Naturally occurring and added to water
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	<0.4	ND - 2.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Perchlorate (µg/l)	6	1	4	<4	ND - 4	No	Industrial waste discharge
RADIOACTIVITY (b)							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	<3	ND - 3.7	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	<1	ND - 2.2	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health Related (b)							
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	48	27 - 63	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	NA	1	1	1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	560	340 - 830	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	46	23 - 81	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	350	200 - 570	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.1	<0.1	ND - 0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST (b)							
1,4-Dioxane (ppb) (c)	NL = 1	NA	NA	<0.07	ND - 0.09	N/A	Industrial Waste Discharge
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	160	100 - 260	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (mg/l)	NL=1	NA	0.1	<0.1	ND - 0.17	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chlorate (µg/l) (c)	NL=800	NA	NA	48	29 - 66	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l) (d)	NA	0.02	1	<1	ND - 1.8	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (µg/l) (e)	50	(100)	NA	<0.2	ND - 0.31	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	210	95 - 390	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Molybdenum (µg/l) (c)	NA	NA	NA	2.1	1.8 - 2.3	N/A	Erosion/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	NA	NA	NA	7.5	7.3 - 7.6	N/A	Dissolved carbon dioxide and minerals
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	38	26 - 55	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium (µg/l) (c)	NA	NA	NA	460	430 - 490	N/A	Erosion/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium (µg/l) (c)	NL = 50	NA	NA	1.6	1.2 - 2	N/A	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES							
Total Coliform (f)	5.0%	(0)	NA	3.5%	--	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l) (g)	80	NA	NA	46	8.4 - 54	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l) (g)	60	NA	NA	9.3	ND - 11	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l) (g)	[4]	[4]	NA	0.85	ND - 1.7	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Color (Color Units) (g)	15	NA	NA	ND	ND - 10	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units) (g)	3	NA	1	1	1 - 2	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (g)	5	NA	0.1	0.28	ND - 14	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
AT-THE-TAP LEAD AND COPPER	Action Level	Health Goal	DLR	90th Percentile Value	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (µg/l) (h)	15	0.2	5	ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Copper (mg/l) (h)	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.54	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES--OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST							
CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Results (a)	Range Min-Max	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorate (µg/l) (c)	800	NA	NA	60	57 - 62	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l) (d)	NA	0.02	NA	0.27	0.25 - 0.29	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (µg/l) (e)	MCL = 50	(100)	NA	0.27	0.25 - 0.28	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Molybdenum (µg/l) (c)	NA	NA	NA	2.1	2 - 2.2	N/A	Erosion/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium (µg/l) (c)	NA	NA	NA	450	440 - 460	N/A	Erosion/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium (µg/l) (c)	50	NA	NA	1.7	1.6 - 1.7	N/A	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
ACRONYMS AND FOOTNOTES							
AL = Action Level		MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal		PHG = Public Health Goal			
DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting		NA = No Applicable Limit		µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter			
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level		ND = Not Detected or average less than the DLR		µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter			
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal		NL = Notification Level		"<" = constituent was detected but average of test results is less than the DLR			
mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter		NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units		N/A = Not Applicable			
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level		pCi/l = picoCuries per liter					
(a) The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2017 or from the most recent tests, except for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), Chlorine Residual, Lead, and Copper which are described below.							
(b) Constituents were tested in groundwater in 2015 to 2017; radioactivity was tested in groundwater sources in 2013, 2014, 2016, and 2017. The most recent results are included.							
(c) Constituent was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.							
(d) There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.							
(e) Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 µg/l, but was not detected, based on its detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 µg/l. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.							
(f) Coliforms are bacteria used as an indicator that if present, indicates other potentially harmful organisms may be present. No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform-positive. The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliforms/E. Coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.							
(g) Samples were collected in the distribution system. For TTHM, HAA5 and chlorine residual, the highest quarterly running annual average in 2017 is reported as "Results," while the maximum and minimum of the individual results are reported as "Range." The MCL for color, odor, and turbidity is a secondary standard.							
(h) Concentrations were measured at the tap at 30 residences in the water system. The 90th percentile concentration is reported in the table. Lead was detected in three samples above the DLR; none of the lead results exceeded the regulatory Action Level. Copper was detected above the DLR in all but two samples; none of the copper results exceeded the Action Level. The samples were collected in August and September 2015. The concentrations reported may not be indicative of the water at your tap; copper was not detected in the City's water supply sources and lead is not required to be tested at the City's water supply sources. In 2017, no school submitted request to be sampled for lead.							