



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

## 2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



## CITY OF GLENDORA



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#### 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 2018, 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 2018, the City of Glendora provided water to customers from three sources: 1) groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin, 2) filtered surface water from the Covina Irrigating Company (CIC), and 3) filtered surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The water is disinfected with chlorine (groundwater) or chloramines (CIC and MWD) before it is delivered to your home. MWD imported water sources are a blend of State Water Project water from northern California and water from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

#### 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 2018 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).

### **ABOUT ARSENIC**

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

### **ABOUT NITRATE**

Although nitrate in your drinking water never exceeds the MCL of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/l), nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 for advice from your health care provider.

### **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.

The City of Glendora purchases surface water from MWD. Every five years, MWD is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source water. The most recent watershed sanitary surveys of MWD's source water supplies from the Colorado River was updated in 2015 and the State Water Project was updated in 2016. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality. USEPA also requires MWD to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWD completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWD at (213) 217-6000.

The City of Glendora also purchases surface water from CIC. Every five years, CIC is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its surface source water.

A Watershed Sanitary Survey for CIC's surface water source was updated in December 2015. The watershed sanitary survey concluded that CIC's surface water source is vulnerable to: erosion, debris removal, forest fires and recreational activities. USEPA also requires CIC to complete a SWA that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary survey. The SWA was completed in April 2003. The SWA concluded that CIC's surface source is considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities that may contribute to detected microbiological and turbidity contaminants in the raw supply: animal feeding operations, permitted discharges, unauthorized dumping, septic systems, campgrounds and recreational areas. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities for which no associated chemical contaminant has been detected: historical mining operations and animal feeding operations. Copies of CIC's most recent Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by contacting CIC at (626) 332-1502.

### **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



CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	DLR	GROUNDWATER SOURCES		TREATED SURFACE WATER		MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Results (a)	Range Min-Max	Results (a)	Range Min-Max		
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Health-Related Standards									
FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY (b)									
Covina Irrigating Company (CIC)	TT = 1 NTU 95%≤0.2 NTU	NA	NA	NR	0.1 100%	— —	No No	Soil runoff	
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)	TT = 1 NTU 95%≤0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NR	0.06 100%	— —	No No	Soil runoff	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS (c)									
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	0.05	ND	ND	0.077	ND - 0.22	No	Residue from water treatment process
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2	<2	ND - 3.1	<2	ND - 6.7	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.12	ND - 0.28	<0.1	ND - 0.118	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Bromate (µg/l)	10	0.1	1	NR	NR	5	ND - 10	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.3	0.17 - 0.35	0.44	0.17 - 0.90	No	Naturally occurring and added to water
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	0.53	ND - 5.2	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
RADIOACTIVITY (c)									
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	<3	ND - 3.7	<3	ND - 3.2	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	<1	ND - 2.2	<1	ND - 1.7	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health Related (c)									
Aluminum (µg/l)	200	600	50	ND	ND	77	ND - 220	No	Water treatment chemical or natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	48	27 - 63	72	47 - 97	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Color Units)	15	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	NA	1	1	1	2	1 - 3	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1600	NA	NA	560	340 - 830	702	440 - 1,010	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	46	23 - 81	123	27 - 236	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1000	NA	NA	350	200 - 560	418	240 - 639	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.1	<0.1	ND - 0.2	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST (c)									
1,4-Dioxane (ppb) (d)	NL = 1	NA	NA	<0.07	ND - 0.09	<0.07	ND - 0.07	N/A	Industrial Waste Discharge
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	160	100 - 260	119	107 - 130	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (mg/l)	NL=1	NA	0.1	<0.1	ND - 0.17	0.12	0.1 - 0.13	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chlorate (µg/l) (d)	NL=800	NA	NA	48	29 - 66	170	22 - 380	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l) (d)	NA	0.02	NA	0.21	0.13 - 0.28	0.34	0.16 - 0.57	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (µg/l) (e)	50	(100)	NA	<0.2	ND - 0.31	0.33	ND - 0.62	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	210	95 - 390	197	140 - 274	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Molybdenum (µg/l) (d)	NA	NA	NA	2.1	1.8 - 2.3	3.8	1.8 - 5.7	N/A	Erosion/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	NA	NA	NA	7.5	7.3 - 7.8	8.1	7.9 - 8.2	N/A	Dissolved carbon dioxide and minerals
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	38	26 - 55	68	34 - 103	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium (µg/l) (d)	NA	NA	NA	460	430 - 490	390	360 - 420	N/A	Erosion/leaching from natural deposits
Testosterone (µg/l) (d)	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND	<0.0001	ND - 0.00024	N/A	Municipal waste discharges
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	TT	NA	0.3	NR	NR	2.5	2 - 3.3	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium (µg/l) (d)	NL = 50	NA	NA	1.6	1.2 - 2	3.4	1.2 - 6.1	N/A	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES									
Total Coliform (f)	5.0%	(0)	NA	1.3%	—	Regulatory compliance for these constituents is determined in the City of Glendora's distribution system.	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l) (g)	80	NA	NA	37	ND - 46		No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection	
Halooacetic Acids (µg/l) (g)	80	NA	NA	6.0	1.1 - 9.7		No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection	
Chlorine Residual (mg/l) (g)	[ 4 ]	[ 4 ]	NA	0.75	0.05 - 4.4		No	Disinfectant added for treatment	
Color (Color Units) (g)	15	NA	NA	ND	ND - 10		No	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Odor-Threshold (Units) (g)	3	NA	1	1	1 - 2		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU) (g)	5	NA	0.1	0.18	ND - 18		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
AT-THE-TAP LEAD AND COPPER									
	Action Level	PHG	DLR	9					