

# CITY OF GLENDORA



## 2022 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 2022, 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 2022, the City of Glendora provided water to customers from two sources: 1) groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin and 2) filtered surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The MWD imported water sources are a blend of State Water Project water from northern California and water from the Colorado River Aqueduct. The water provided by the City of Glendora is disinfected and tested in order to meet or exceed federal and state drinking water standards.

### 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 2022 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 individuals 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 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 areas with more than 1 house per one-half acre. 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. Dale Wert at 626-914-8256.

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 2020 and the State Water Project was updated in 2021. 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 (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

### **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>

### **QUESTIONS?**

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Dale Wert at 626-914-8256.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Dale Wert. Telefono: 626-914-8256.**

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. Dale Wert at 626-914-8256.

# CITY OF GLENDORA 2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

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)									
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)	TT = 1 NTU 95%≤0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NR		0.04 100%	-- --	No No	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS (c)									
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	0.05	ND	ND	0.16	0.058 - 0.24	No	Water treatment chemical or natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2	<2	ND - 3.1	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.13	ND - 0.3	0.11	0.11	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Bromate (µg/l)	10	0.1	1	NR	NR	ND	ND - 7.6	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Fluoride (mg/l) - naturally-occurring	2	1	0.1	0.24	0.16 - 0.39	NR	NR	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) - treatment-related	2	1	0.1	NR	NR	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	0.73	ND - 5.1	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Perchlorate (µg/l)	6	1	2	<2	ND - 2.4	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
RADIOACTIVITY (c)									
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	1	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	<3	ND - 3.7	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity (pCi/l)	50	(0)	4	NR	NR	6	4 - 7	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	0.96	ND - 2.2	2	1 - 3	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health Related (c)									
Aluminum (µg/l)	200	600	50	ND	ND	160	58 - 240	No	Water treatment chemical or natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	40	26 - 61	100	98 - 110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Color Units)	15	NA	NA	ND	ND	1	1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	NA	1	1	1	3	3	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	530	390 - 820	990	960 - 1,000	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	42	24 - 81	220	210 - 230	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	340	230 - 530	640	630 - 640	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST (c)									
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	170	130 - 260	130	130	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (mg/l)	NL=1	NA	0.1	<0.1	ND - 0.13	0.14	0.14	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	200	120 - 360	280	280	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/l) (d)	50	NA	NA	<0.4	ND - 0.86	ND	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	NA	NA	NA	7.5	7.2 - 7.9	8.1	8.1	N/A	Dissolved carbon dioxide and minerals
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	32	23 - 36	100	98 - 100	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	TT	NA	0.3	NR	NR	2.4	1.7 - 2.6	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES									
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l) (e)	80	NA	NA	47	9.7 - 58	Regulatory compliance for these constituents is determined in the City of Glendora's distribution system.	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l) (e)	60	NA	NA	12	ND - 14		No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection	
Chlorine Residual (mg/l) (e)	[ 4 ]	[ 4 ]	NA	0.85	0.03 - 6.4		No	Disinfectant added for treatment	
Color (Color Units) (e)	15	NA	NA	<3	ND - 5		No	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Odor-Threshold (Units) (e)	3	NA	1	1	1		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU) (e)	5	NA	0.1	<0.1	ND - 0.8	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
MICROBIALS	MCL	MCLG	DLR	Highest Number of Detections		No. of Months in Violation		Typical Source of Bacteria	
E. coli	(f)	0	NA	1 (g)		0		Human and animal fecal waste	
AT-THE-TAP LEAD AND COPPER	Action Level	PHG	DLR	90th Percentile Value		Sites Exceeding AL		MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant / Health Effects Language
Lead (µg/l) (h)	15	0.2	5	5		1 / 41		No	Corrosion of household plumbing / Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper (mg/l) (h)	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.44		0 / 41		No	Corrosion of household plumbing / Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
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
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (µg/l)	NA	NA	NA	5.1		ND - 10.4		N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (µg/l)	NA	NA	NA	8.7		ND - 17.6		N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (µg/l)	NA	NA	NA	9.1		ND - 18.2		N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
ACRONYMS AND FOOTNOTES									
AL = Action Level		MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level		NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units					
DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting		MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal		pCi/l = picoCuries per liter					
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level		NA = No Applicable Limit		PHG = Public Health Goal					
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal		ND = Not Detected or average less than the DLR		µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter					
mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter		NL = Notification Level		µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter					
ng/l = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter		NR = Monitoring Not Required		"<" = constituent was detected but average of test results is less than the DLR					
				N/A = Not Applicable					
(a) The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2022 or from the most recent tests, except for Filter Effluent Turbidity, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), Chlorine Residual, Lead, and Copper which are described below. The surface water source includes results from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Weymouth Plant).									
(b) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the water filtration system. The table gives the highest single turbidity measurement that was recorded and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity requirement.									
(c) Constituents were tested in groundwater and surface water sources in 2020 to 2022, except for radioactivity in groundwater sources which was tested in 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2019, and 2022. The most recent results are included.									
(d) Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 µg/l but was not detected, based on the DLR of 20 µg/l. Manganese was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.									
(e) Samples were collected in the distribution system. For TTHM, HAA5 and chlorine residual, the highest quarterly running annual average in 2022 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.									
(f) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .									
(g) Although <i>E. coli</i> was detected, there is no violation of the <i>E. coli</i> MCL.									
(h) Concentrations were measured at the tap at 41 residences in the water system. The 90th percentile concentration is reported in the table. Lead was detected in five samples above the DLR; one of the lead results exceeded the regulatory Action Level. Copper was detected above the DLR in thirty-nine samples; none of the copper results exceeded the Action Level. The samples were collected in June 2022. 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.									



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