Consumer Confidence Report

Reporting Year 2024

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

About the Consumer Confidence Report

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 2024, 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.

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

In 2024, the City of Glendora supplied water from two sources: ground water from the **Main San Gabriel Basin** and filtered surface water from the **Metropolitan Water District (MWD)**. MWD's supply is a mix of State Water Project and Colorado River water. All water is disinfected and tested to meet or exceed federal and state standards.

Groundwater Basin

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.

To request a summary of the City of Glendora's Drinking Water Source Assessment, please call us at (626) 852-4838.

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 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 form 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.

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.

Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

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.

Information About Your 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.

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 virus 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 occuring 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:** Can be naturally occuring 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.

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 2024 or from the most recent test. 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.

Lead In Tap Water

Lead in the drinking water can cause serious health issues for people of all ages, particularly pregnant individuals, infants, and young children. While the City of Glendora provides high-quality water and works to remove lead service lines, lead can still enter your water from household plumbing materials. Since lead levels can vary, exposure is possible even if tests show no lead at one time. To reduce your risk, use a certified water filter for lead removal, flush your pipes by running water before use, and always use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula- boiling does not remove lead. If your home has a lead or galvanized service line, you may need to flush longer. For testing or concerns, call the City of Glendora at 626-852-4838. More information is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

The City of Glendora completed its service line inventory ahead of the October 16, 2024 deadline and found no lead or galvanized lines requiring replacement. The statement is available for viewing at **cityofglendora.gov/lcrr**.

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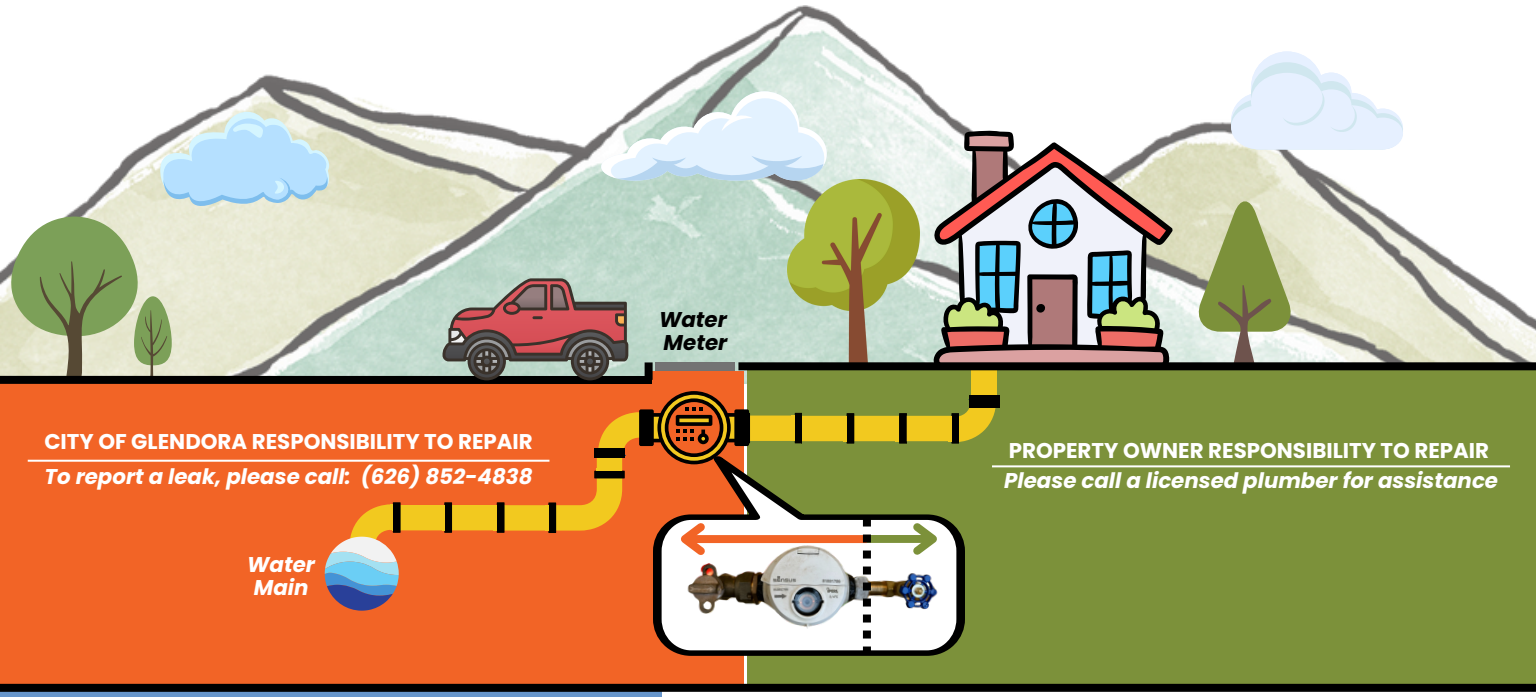
Questions?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact the Water Division at 626-852-4838.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con al departmento de agua a 626-852-4838 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 以获得中文的帮助 *626-852-4838.*

WATER METER CONNECTION RESPONSIBILITY



SUSPECT A LEAK?

For your safety and to help protect the water meter shut off valve from damage, please contact the City of Glendora, Water Division at (626) 852-4838 to have your water service turned on or off. Our team is available Monday through Friday, from 8 am to 5 pm.

Have an emergency after hours, on a weekend, or a holiday?

Our staff is available 24/7 to assist you. Please call the Glendora Police Department non-emergency number at (626) 914-8250, and a Water Division representative will be dispatched to help.

We're here to ensure your water service is handled safely and efficiently- any time you need us.

MAKING CONSERVATION A CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE

California experiences periodic droughts, and every household is being asked to reduce their water usage to conserve local water supplies. This may seem challenging, but adopting some simple habits into your routine can make a big difference.

Here are some ways to reduce:

INSTALL AERATORS
saves 1.2 gallons per person per day.

WASH FULL LOADS OF CLOTHES
saves 15-45 gallons per load

INSTALL HIGH-EFFICIENCY TOILETS
saves 6-35 gallons per day.

FILL THE BATHTUB HALFWAY OR LESS
saves 12 gallons of water per bath

TAKE 5-MINUTE SHOWERS
saves 12.5 gallons per shower

TURN OFF WATER WHEN BRUSHING TEETH OR SHAVING
saves 10 gallons per person each time you brush your teeth or shave.

RECYCLE INDOOR WATER AND USE IT TO IRRIGATE YOUR GARDEN
cuts water use by 30%

USE A DISHWASHER INSTEAD OF HANDWASHING
saves up to 24 gallons per load of dishes.

Glendora

2025 REBATE PROGRAMS

Pool Cover	$125
Dish Washer (Energy Star)	$175
Landscape Design Reimbursement	$500
Landscape Installation Reimbursement	$500

For more details, visit: CityOfGlendora.gov/WaterRebates

Rebates are limited and subject to change without notice.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Join Glendora's water conservation efforts! Our price match water device rebate program, in partnership with the Metropolitan Water District, offers financial incentives for water efficient devices. Save money and help protect our water resources.

Get paid to transform your yard! MWD offers $3 per square foot, plus $1 extra from the City of Glendora, and $100 per tree (up to five). Funds are first come, first served. Apply today!

- Turf Replacement
- High Efficiency Toilets
- Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers
- Clothes Washers
- Rain Barrels

For more details, visit: bewaterwise.com®

WATER SAVING TIPS FOR YOUR H_2OME

#1 One drip every second adds up to five gallons per day! Check your faucets and showerheads for leaks.	#2 Plug the sink instead of running the water to rinse your razor and save up to 300 gallons a month.	#3 Monitor your water bill for unusually high use. Your bill and water meter are tools that can help you discover leaks.	#4 Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and save up to 4 gallons a minute. That's up to 200 gallons a week for a family of four.
#5 Look for WaterSense® labeled toilets, sink faucets, urinals, and showerheads.	#6 Dishwashers typically use less water than washing dishes by hand. Now, Energy Star® dishwashers save even more water and energy.	#7 Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the bowl, without flushing, there's a leak. Fix it and start saving gallons of water.	#8 If your toilet flapper doesn't close properly after flushing, replace it.
#9 Time your shower to keep it under 5 minutes. You'll save up to 1,000 gallons per month.	#10 Use a WaterSense® labeled showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons per month.	#11 Toilet leaks can be silent! Be sure to test your toilet for leaks at least once a year.	#12 While you wait for hot water, collect the running water and use it to water plants.
#13 Take 5-minute showers instead of baths. A full bathtub requires up to 70 gallons of water.	#14 If your shower fills a one gallon bucket in less than 20 seconds, replace your showerhead with a WaterSense labeled model.	#15 Run your water and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.	#16 Don't use running water to the thaw food. Defrost food in the refrigerator.

EPA WaterSense PARTNER

SIMPLE WAYS TO SAVE WATER AROUND THE HOUSE

California experiences periodic droughts, and every household is being asked to reduce their water usage to conserve local water supplies. This may seem challenging, but adopting some simple habits into your routine can make a big difference.

2024 Drinking Water Quality Data

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		0.06 100%	-- --	No No	Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals (c)									
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	0.05	ND	ND	0.093	ND - 0.15	No	Water treatment chemical or natural deposits
Arsenic (ug/l)	10	0.004	2	<2	ND - 3.1	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.12	ND - 0.31	0.12	0.12	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Bromate (ug/l)	10	0.1	1	NR	NR	2	ND - 9.2	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/l)	10	0.02	0.1	0.54	ND - 1.9	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)-natural occurring	2	1	0.1	0.26	0.19-0.4	NR	NR	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)-treatment related	2	1	0.1	NR	NR	0.7	0.3-0.8	No	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	<0.4	ND - 3.4	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Perchlorate (ug/l)	6	1	1	<1	ND - 2.6	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
RADIOACTIVITY (c)									
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	<3	ND - 3.4	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity (pCi/l)	50	(0)	4	NR	NR	ND	ND - 5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	1.1	ND - 2.2	ND	ND - 3	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards, Not Health Related (c)									
Aluminum (ug/l)	200	600	50	ND	ND	93	ND - 150	No	Water treatment chemical or natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	30	9.7 - 61	110	96 - 120	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	NA	1	1	ND	ND	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	530	340 - 860	1,000	910 - 1,100	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	39	18 - 79	230	200 - 250	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	320	180 - 540	630	570 - 690	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	NA	0.12	ND - 0.3	ND	ND	No	Soil runoff

ACRONYMS & FOOTNOTES

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 or average less than the DLR
NL= Notification Level
NR = Monitoring Not Required
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
ug/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
umho/com = micromhos per centimeter
"<" = constituent was detected but average or test results in 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 2024 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. 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 2024, except for radioactivity in groundwater sources which was tested in 2016, 2019, 2022, and 2023. The most recent results are included.

(d) Samples were collected in the distribution system. For TTHM, HAA5 and chlorine residual, the highest quarterly running annual average in 2024 is reported as "Results", while he maximum and minimum of the individual results are reported as "Range". The MCL for color, odor and turbidity is a secondary standard. Color was not detected in 2024.

(e) 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.

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)		
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST (c)									
Alkalinity as CacO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	180	130 - 260	120	110 - 130	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (mg/l)	NL=1	NA	NA	ND	ND	0.14	0.14	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	190	110 - 340	270	240 - 300	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (ng/l)	NL = 500	NA	NA	<3	ND - 3	ND	ND	N/A	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	NA	<3	ND - 5.7	ND	ND	N/A	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (ng/l)	NL = 6.5	1	NA	<4	ND - 4.7	ND	ND	N/A	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	NA	<3	ND - 4.2	ND	ND	N/A	Industrial waste discharge
pH (pH Units)	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.5 - 8.1	8.2	8.2	N/A	Dissolved carbon dioxide and minerals
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	25	19 - 34	110	93 - 120	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	TT	NA	NA	NR	NR	2.4	2.1 - 2.6	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES									
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/l)(d)	80	NA	NA	37	2.3 - 54	Regulatory compliance for these constituents is determined in the City of Glendora's distribution system.		No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/l)(d)	60	NA	NA	11	ND - 9.1			No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)(d)	[4]	[4]	NA	0.77	0.12 - 1.8			No	Disinfection added for treatment
Odor- Threshold (Units)(d)	3	NA	NA	1	1			No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)(e)	5	NA	NA	<0.1	ND - 1.3			No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
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 (ug/l) (e)	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) (e)	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 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.

City of Glendora
116 E Foothill Blvd
Glendora, CA 91741

(626) 852-4838 CityofGlendora.gov **CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS:** 2nd & 4th Tuesday at 7:00 PM