



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



REPORTING YEAR 2025

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 the drinking water provided by the City during 2025 met or surpassed all Federal and State drinking water standards. Providing a safe, reliable, and high quality water supply remains our top priority. This report contains water quality data collected during 2025 and is published the following year to allow time for laboratory testing and verification of all results.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

The City provided water to customers from groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin. The water provided by the City of Glendora is disinfected and tested in order to meet or exceed federal and state drinking water standards.



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 drinking water sources which could pose a threat to water quality.

The assessment concluded the City'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 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. Individuals with health considerations should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Centers 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, radiological 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 occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants: Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

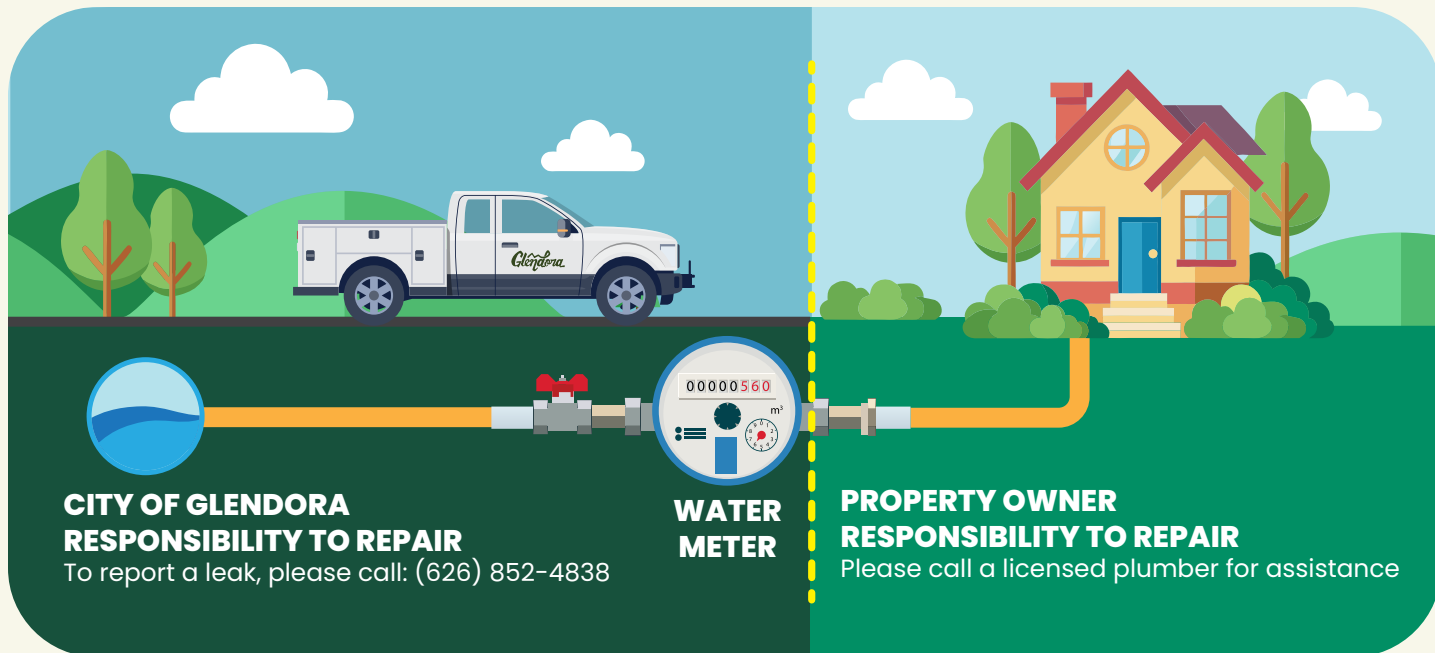
Organic Chemical Contaminants: Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

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 the 2025 reporting period 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.



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.**



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 has completed the required lead service line inventory and has determined it has no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement in its distribution system. The statement is available for viewing at cityofglendora.gov/water.

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 el departamento de agua a 626-852-4838 para asistirlo en español.



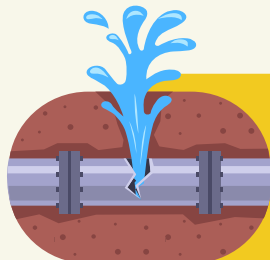


MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS MOVING FORWARD IN GLENDORA

The City continues to invest in water and street infrastructure improvements to improve system reliability, fire protection, and roadway conditions.

NORTH GLENDORA RESERVOIR REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Construction of two new reservoirs will improve fire flow capacity and emergency water storage reliability. Construction expected to begin mid 2027.



GLENDORA AVENUE WATER AND STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Replacement of aging water infrastructure and major roadway improvements, including pavement rehabilitation, ADA upgrades, and traffic signal improvements. Construction expected to begin mid 2027.

CYPRESS AVENUE WATER AND STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Water pipeline replacements and roadway rehabilitation improvements will be completed in phases to reduce traffic impacts. Construction expected to begin late 2026.



COLORADO AVENUE WATER AND STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

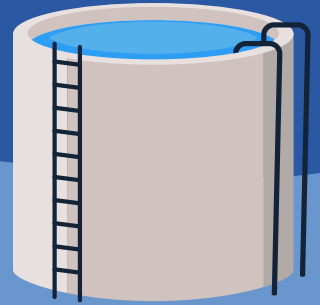
Replacement of aging water infrastructure and roadway improvements to enhance pavement conditions and accessibility. Construction expected to begin late 2026.



For more information on capital projects, please scan the QR code.

WHY DO THESE PROJECTS MATTER?

Nearly 20% of potable drinking water is lost due to leaks and system inefficiencies. Glendora's upcoming water and roadway infrastructure improvement projects will help strengthen system reliability, improve efficiency, and support long term service.



GLENDORA STATS



Water Leaks in 2025:
282



Total Gallons of Water Loss Due to Leaks in 2025:
10,313,875 gallons



**Miles of Water Lines that will be replaced
between 2026 and 2027:**
4.2 miles



**Street Improvements that will be replaced
between 2026 and 2027:**
600,000 square feet

CITY OF GLENDORA 2025 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)							
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	0.05	<0.05	ND - 0.084	No	Water treatment chemical or natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2	<2	ND - 3.1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.11	ND - 0.31	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l)	10	0.02	0.1	0.51	ND - 1.7	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.25	0.2 - 0.37	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.4	<0.4	ND - 1.6	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/l)	6	1	1	<1	ND - 2	No	Industrial waste discharge
RADIOACTIVITY (b)							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	<3	ND - 3.8	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	1.1	ND - 2.1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health Related (b)							
Aluminum (µg/l)	200	600	50	<50	ND - 84	No	Water treatment chemical or natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	36	23 - 61	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	NA	NA	1	1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	520	370 - 850	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	36	19 - 77	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	300	160 - 560	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	NA	0.17	ND - 0.51	No	Soil runoff
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST (b)							
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	170	120 - 280	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	190	120 - 370	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (ng/l)	NL=500	NA	NA	<3	ND - 3.6	N/A	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFAS) (ng/l)	NL = 1.0 µg/L	NA	NA	<3	ND - 4.8	N/A	Industrial and consumer products containing PFAS
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (ng/l)	NL = 6.5 (c)	1	NA	<4	ND - 4.5	N/A	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	NA	<3	ND - 3.8	N/A	Industrial waste discharge
pH (pH Units)	NA	NA	NA	7.5	7.2 - 7.7	N/A	Dissolved carbon dioxide and minerals
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	28	23 - 34	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES							
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l) (d)	80	NA	NA	42	1.6 - 53	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l) (d)	60	NA	NA	6.2	ND - 9.6	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l) (d)	[4]	[4]	NA	0.78	0.06 - 1.9	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Odor-Threshold (Units) (d)	3	NA	NA	1	1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) (d)	5	NA	NA	<0.1	ND - 0.75	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

AT-THE-TAP LEAD AND COPPER	Action Level	PHG	DLR	90th Percentile Value	Range Min-Max	Sites Exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contaminant / Health Effects Language
Lead (µg/l) (e)	15	0.2	5	ND	ND - 8.1	0 / 32	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	0.36	ND - 0.86	0 / 32	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.

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	ug/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	ND = Not Detected or average less than the DLR	umho/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	NR = Monitoring Not Required	N/A = Not Applicable
ng/l = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units	
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 2025 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 sources in 2023 to 2025, except for radioactivity which was tested in 2022, 2023, and 2025. The most recent results are included.
- (c) Effective October 29, 2025, the Notification Level for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid was changed to 4.0 ng/l. A Notification Level for perfluorohexanoic acid of 1,000 ng/l was also established.
- (d) Samples were collected in the distribution system. For TTHM, HAA5 and chlorine residual, the highest quarterly running annual average in 2025 is reported as "Results," while the maximum and minimum of the individual results are reported as "Range." The MCL for odor and turbidity is a secondary standard. Color was not detected in 2025.
- (e) Concentrations were measured at the tap at 32 residences in the water system. The 90th percentile concentration is reported in the table. Lead was detected in two samples above the DLR; none of the lead results exceeded the regulatory Action Level. Copper was detected above the DLR in thirty-one samples; none of the copper results exceeded the Action Level. The samples were collected in September 2025. 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.

CONSTITUENTMAJOR ORIGINS IN DRINKING WATER LANGUAGE

Any PFAS chemical	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
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CONSTITUENTHEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	Some people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, liver, and kidney effects. There is also a potential concern for cancer associated with HFPO-DA exposure. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHXS)	Some people who drink water containing PhXS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHXS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as elevated cholesterol levels, immune effects, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PNA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.



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 (626) 852-4838  [CityofGlendora.gov](https://www.cityofglendora.gov) | City Council Meetings: 2 & 4 Tuesday at 7:00 PM

