

2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Dear Consumer:

The annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) describing the features and quality of our drinking water supply is contained in this document. State law requires that all water retailers inform their customers about the quality of water delivered. The Mayor and City Council are pleased to provide this information.

The City of Upland Water Division is dedicated to providing you with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. **The water delivered to you meets all State and Federal Drinking Water Standards for quality and safety.** We continually test our water using the most sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. A summary of our 2023 laboratory test results which demonstrate detection of trace contaminants in the water supply, is included in the Test Results Table of this report.

For Information on City of Upland Consumer Confidence Report in Spanish, contact Michelle Madriz (909) 291-2935.

Para obtener información sobre el Informe de confianza del consumidor de la ciudad de Upland en español, comuníquese con Michelle Madriz (909) 291-2935.

I. WATER SOURCES

To better understand how the City of Upland supplies water to its customers, the following summary of water sources may be helpful. Each of these sources may be impacted by drought conditions. For the past years the City of Upland, along with the rest of California, grappled with significant water challenges from aging infrastructure, water quality, and ultimately water scarcity, mostly driven by persistent drought conditions.

Water is an extremely important commodity. The City of Upland has acquired water rights over the years to ensure this resource would be available for the benefit of the community.

The mission of the City's Water Division is to provide a safe, reliable, and cost effective supply of high quality drinking water that meets all regulatory requirements. The City has access to local and imported water supply resources. Locally, the City has adjudicated groundwater water rights in the Chino, Cucamonga, and Six Basins. These adjudicated groundwater basins are actively managed and overseen by a designated Watermaster in accordance with their respective court decrees.

The City has a **93%** shareholder interest in West End Consolidated Water Company (WECWco.). The water received from WECWCo. is local groundwater. The City has a **68%** shareholder interest in San Antonio Water Company (SAW Co.). Both local groundwater and surface water from San Antonio Canyon is provided by SAW Co. San Antonio Canyon surface water supply is subject to availability and is closely tied to rain and snowpack. This local surface is treated at the City's San Antonio Water Treatment Plant. In addition to the local surface and groundwater supplies, the City invested and owns **22% interest** in an 81 million gallon imported water treatment plant, Water Facilities Authority (WFA-JPA), Agua de Lejos located on Benson Avenue north of 17th Street. The WFA water treatment plant receives Northern California State Project imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) our MWD member agency. In 2013, IEUA completed regional pipeline facilities and began delivering recycled water. Recycled water is predominantly available in the southeastern sector of the City and is mostly used for large landscape irrigation areas, such as the Upland Hill Country Club Golf Course, City Parks, several school grounds, and the Euclid Avenue median.

Upland gets its water from three primary sources: groundwater, local surface water from San Antonio Creek, and imported water. To protect these valuable resources, the City asks customers to continue using water as efficiently as possible. We as a community must embrace "conservation as a California way of life", which allows us to avoid buying costly imported supplies, and helps to ensure we can maintain the resiliency we have long benefited from. The City is committed to encouraging efficient water use with programs, incentives, and by providing informational assistance to customers to help our customers implement water conservation measures at home or places of business. These services remain an important part of fulfilling the City of Upland's promise to maintain a robust and resilient water system for our community. For more ways to save water, please call (909) 291-2935 or visit: www.uplandca.gov/water

The City of Upland used **4.5 billion gallons** of potable water in 2023.

1. GROUNDWATER ~ About **1.9 billion gallons** of groundwater was pumped from nine City of Upland wells, seven San Antonio Water Company wells, and four West End Consolidated Water Company wells, fulfilling **42%** of our customer's needs. Groundwater produced by the water wells mentioned above was extracted from the Chino, Claremont Heights, and Cucamonga Aquifers.

2. SURFACE WATER ~ About **1.53 million gallons** of surface water was processed through the City's San Antonio Canyon Water Treatment Plant fulfilling **34%** of our customer's needs.

3. IMPORTED WATER ~ About **1.07 billion gallons**, or **24%** of our water, originated from high mountain streams in Northern Sierra Nevada. It flows via the State Water Project to Lake Silverwood, north of the City of San Bernardino. The journey to the City of Upland is completed through a 120-inch diameter pipeline that crosses Upland beneath 18th Street. The imported water is purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and treated at the Water Facilities Authority (WFA - JPA), Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant located on Benson Avenue, north of 17th Street.

4. RECYCLED WATER ~ The City utilized **172 million gallons** of recycled water for greenbelts and various sites, using a valuable asset to maintain the City of Upland's motto, "The City of Gracious Living".

II. WATER PERMIT

The permits to operate the City of Upland and the West End Consolidated Water Company water systems were issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water. The permit for the City of Upland and West End Consolidated Water Company was last issued in 1993, but has been amended to include new water facilities as they are constructed. This regulatory agency also completes yearly inspections of both the City of Upland and the West End Consolidated Water Company systems. This same regulatory agency also receives laboratory analyses directly via Electronic Data Transfer (EDT) from the State certified laboratory and monitors all laboratory analyses on a continual basis. This assures you, the consumer, that all mandatory monitoring is performed as required.

III. WATER QUALITY ~ DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Individual water suppliers do not decide what constitutes "safe" water. As required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, all public water suppliers in California must meet stringent quality standards set by the United States Environmental Agency (USEPA) and regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) - Division of Drinking Water. These two organizations set standards to protect the public from potential health risks. In California, drinking water standards (also called Maximum Contaminant Levels or MCL's) are set in two categories. Primary Standards relate to public health, and Secondary Standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor. A comprehensive list of sampling results for all Upland water sources is listed in the Test Result Section of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

Before the water reaches your tap, samples from wells, water treatment plants, and the distribution system have been collected and tested in State-certified laboratories. Last year, as in years past, your water met all Environmental Protection Agency and State drinking water health standards. The Public Works Department conducts more than **3,600 tests** on the water delivered to its consumers each year, which includes sampling for over **300 different contaminants**. This regular program of water analysis and system inspection assures safe water is provided to you and your family.

IV. FINAL AND CURRENT WATER QUALITY SAMPLING GROUNDWATER DISINFECTION RULE (GDR)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issued a rule to further protect America's drinking water by requiring action to protect groundwater sources of public drinking water supplies from disease causing viruses and bacteria. The rule will protect more than 100 million Americans by requiring identification of deficiencies in water systems that could lead to contamination and corrective actions to reduce risk from any identified deficiencies. The rule includes provisions for monitoring for systems with sources at risk, and actions to remove or inactivate contaminants, if found, to prevent them from reaching drinking water consumers. The compliance date for triggered monitoring was December 1, 2009.

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING

Lead and Copper Sampling was completed in 2023.

SAN ANTONIO CANYON WATERSHED SURVEY

Every fifth-year, the City of Upland, City of Pomona, and San Antonio Water Company prepare and submit a Watershed Survey of the San Antonio Canyon Water Flow to the SWRCB. This report requires water quality sampling and monitoring of the watershed to enhance the protection of our local watershed flow from potential contamination. The first report was submitted to the CDPH in March 2001. **The 2021 report was completed and filed, the next report is due in 2026.**

V. TREATMENT

The City of Upland receives imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) via the Water Facilities Authority - Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant after it undergoes a four-stage treatment process. The first process is coagulation/flocculation that allows particles suspended in the water to cluster together and form larger particles called "floc". The second process is sedimentation, where the "floc" is allowed to settle out of the water. Filtration removes any remaining fine particles by passing the water through a filter bed. The last process is where chemicals are added to ensure the safety of the water in the distribution system. The treated water is then delivered to Upland's reservoir at 17th Street and Benson Avenue.

The surface water we receive from San Antonio Creek flows to the San Antonio Canyon Water Treatment Plant (SACWTP). This surface water goes through several treatment processes, which removes impurities and disinfects the water. First, chemicals are mixed into the water to help the suspended impurities (particles) cluster together. Next, the water flows into filter modules, initially upward through the first stage filters, which trap some particles. Then the water flows downward through the final filters to remove any remaining particles. The final step consists of disinfection and storage in a large reservoir. From the reservoir the treated water flows into the distribution system and then into your home.

Water that the City receives from local groundwater wells is of such good quality that it is only treated with chlorine and then pumped into reservoirs, and in some instances blended with other water sources. This water then flows into the distribution system and then into your home.

VI. WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS AND IMPORTANT REMINDERS

Filtration and disinfection of surface water supplies are necessary for the protection of public health. The Water Facilities Authority – Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant, supplies a portion of the water delivered by the City of Upland. Water is filtered and disinfected.

VII. REPORTING PERIOD

The City of Upland routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Law. The City's Test Results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2023. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

VIII. SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

An assessment of the City of Upland's drinking water sources was **completed in 2019. The San Antonio Creek water source assessment was completed in 2021.**

***A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the City of Upland Public Works Department or at the Department of Water Resources, San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, Ca. 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the SWRCB District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

IX. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Less Than Number Shown (<)

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 MCLs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is below detection level.

No Standards (NS)

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10 million.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Trillion (PPT): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10 billion.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measurement of the radioactivity in water.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Levels (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

X. TEST RESULT TABLE HEALTH EFFECT LANGUAGE

The following health effect language is required for this report if any contaminant has been detected in the water supply. The City's domestic water supply meets all State and Federal Drinking Water Quality Standards.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Aluminum

Some people who drink water containing Aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.

Bromate

Some people who drink water containing Bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chlorine

Some people who use water-containing Chlorine well in excess of MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Chlorite

Some infants and young children who drink water containing Chlorite in excess of MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Chromium

Some people who use water containing Chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.

Combined Radium 226/228

Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used treatment methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause Cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at a greater risk of developing life threatening illness. Individuals at risk should consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)

Some people who use water containing Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Fluoride

Some people who drink water containing Fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water-containing fluoride in excess of the state's MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

Gross Beta Particle Activity

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Haloacetic Acids

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Hexavalent Chromium

Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead

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 Upland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but the City 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 drinking 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Microbiological Contaminants – Total Coliform bacteria, Fecal coliform and E. coli

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Nitrate

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 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 advice from your health care provider.

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)

Some people who use water containing Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Total Organic Carbon

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THM's) and Haloacetic Acids, (HAA's). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes (THM's) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems and may have an increased cancer risk.

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Uranium

Some people who drink water-containing Uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems and an increased risk of getting cancer.

XI. Public Health Information

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; it also 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 salt and metals, which can be natural-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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). Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website (<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>).

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).



2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT IS OUR WATER SAFE TO DRINK?



The water provided by the City of Upland meets all State and Federal standards and regulations for domestic drinking water. The City will continue to strive to provide the citizens of Upland with the highest quality of water that they have come to expect from “The City of Gracious Living.”

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this report or your water utility, please contact Mr. Norberto Ferreira, Chief Water Treatment Operator, at (909) 291-2930. It is the City’s goal for you, our valued customers, to be informed about their water quality.

City Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of every month, and Public Works Committee meetings are held quarterly. All items that are heard by the City Council or the Public Works Committee are placed on the required agendas and posted at City Hall located at 460 North Euclid Avenue, Upland, California. The City of Upland Consumer Confidence Report can also be found on the City’s Web Site www.UplandCA.gov.

Thank you for allowing the City to continue providing you, your family, friends and neighbors with clean, quality water this year; and for your effort to conserve our precious water supply. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, the City sometimes needs to make improvements that will benefit all customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

The City works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap and requests that all of our customers help protect and preserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children’s future.

Sincerely,

Chris Alanis
Interim Public Works Director



CITY OF UPLAND

PUBLIC WORKS WATER QUALITY REPORT

2023

TABLE 1 PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	STATE MCL	STATE PHG (MCLG) (AL)	DETECTED RANGE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS/ SACWTP FILTRATION PERFORMANCE						
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (a)	% Positive	TT	No State PHG	ND - ND	0.00% Positive	Naturally present in the environment
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI	% Positive	TT	0 Positive	ND - ND	0.00% Positive	Human and animal fecal waste
CLARITY: TURBIDITY	NTU	TT	TT	0.011 - 0.520	0.0298	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (a)	% Positive	5%	No State PHG	(3 false positive samples out of 1513 total samples)	0.19%	Naturally present in the environment
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI	% Positive	0%	0	A - A	0.00%	Human and animal fecal waste
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES						
2,4-D (µg/L)	ppb	70	20	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (µg/L)	ppb	50	3	ND - ND	0.00	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (µg/L)	ppb	2	4	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (µg/L)	ppb	1	0.15	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Bentazon (µg/L)	ppb	18	200	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (ng/L)	ppt	200	7	ND - ND	0.00	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains
Carbofuran (µg/L)	ppb	18	0.7	ND - ND	0.00	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Chlordane (ng/L)	ppt	100	30	ND - ND	0.00	Residue of banned insecticide
Dalapon (µg/L)	ppb	200	790	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way, and crops and landscape maintenance
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate (µg/L)	ppb	400	200	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (µg/L)	ppb	4	12	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides
DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (b)	ppt	200	3	ND - 140	14.00	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Dinoseb (µg/L)	ppb	7	14	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
Diquat (µg/L)	ppb	20	6	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Endothall (µg/L)	ppb	100	94	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Endrin (µg/L)	ppb	2	0.3	ND - ND	0.00	Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide
Ethylene Dibromide [EDB] (ng/L)	ppb	50	10	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Glyphosate (µg/L)	ppb	700	900	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ng/L)	ppt	10	8	ND - ND	0.00	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ng/L)	ppt	10	6	ND - ND	0.00	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (µg/L)	ppb	1	0.03	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories; byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (µg/L)	ppb	50	2	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ng/L)	ppt	200	32	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens
Methoxychlor (µg/L)	ppb	30	0.09	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock
Molinate [Ordram] (µg/L)	ppb	20	1	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Oxamyl [Vydate] (µg/L)	ppb	50	26	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated Biphenyls] (ng/L)	ppt	500	90	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (µg/L)	ppb	1	0.3	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicide uses
Picloram (µg/L)	ppb	500	166	ND - ND	0.00	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (µg/L)	ppb	4	4	ND - ND	0.00	Herbicide runoff
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	ppb	70	42	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Toxaphene (µg/L)	ppb	3	0.03	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE (c)	ppt	5	0.7	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.



CITY OF UPLAND

PUBLIC WORKS WATER QUALITY REPORT

2023

TABLE 1 PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	STATE MCL	STATE PHG (MCLG) (AL)	DETECTED RANGE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Benzene (µg/L)	ppb	1	0.15	ND - ND	0	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ng/L)	ppt	500	100	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	ppb	600	600	ND - ND	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	ppb	5	6	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	ppb	5	3	ND - ND	0	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	ppt	500	400	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	ppb	6	10	ND - 0.5	0.000208	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	ppb	6	13	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	ppb	10	50	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (µg/L)	ppb	5	4	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	ppb	5	0.5	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,3-Dichloropropene (ng/L)	ppt	500	200	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	ppb	300	300	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (µg/L)	ppb	13	13	ND - 4.4	0.048	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Monochlorobenzene (µg/L)	ppb	70	70	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities
Styrene (µg/L)	ppb	100	0.5	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)	ppb	1	0.1	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L)	ppb	5	0.06	0.00 - 8.5	2.17	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)	ppb	5	5	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	ppb	200	1000	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	ppb	5	0.3	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (µg/L)	ppb	5	1.7	ND - 1.6	0.138	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (µg/L)	ppb	150	150	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L)	ppb	150	1300	ND - ND	0.000	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
Vinyl Chloride (ng/L)	ppt	500	50	ND - ND	0.00	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes (mg/L)	ppm	1.75	1.8	ND - ND	0.000	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent



CITY OF UPLAND

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TABLE 1 PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	STATE MCL	STATE PHG (MCLG) (AL)	DETECTED RANGE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
INORGANICS CONSTITUENTS						
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	0.027 - 0.23	0.18	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony	ppb	6	1	ND - ND	0.000	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (µg/L)	ppb	10	0.04	ND - 1.6	1.27	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	ppm	1	2	0.026 - 0.086	0.043	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (µg/L)	ppb	4	1	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (µg/L)	ppb	5	0.04	ND - ND	0.000	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium [Total] (µg/L)	ppb	50	100	ND - 1.30	0.24	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (µg/L)	ppb	150	150	ND - ND	0.000	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/L)	ppm	2	1	0.07 - 0.42	0.2738	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (µg/L)	ppb	2	1.2	ND - ND	0.000	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (µg/L)	ppb	100	12	ND - ND	0.00	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	ppm	10	10	0.11 - 13.00	4.71	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L)	ppm	1	1	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	ppb	6	1	ND - 2.4	0.348	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (µg/L)	ppb	50	30	ND - ND	0.00	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (µg/L)	ppb	2	0.1	ND - ND	0.000	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
LEAD AND COPPER						
LEAD (g)	ppm	0.015	0.002	0.00 - 0.039 (one of the 30 samples exceeded action level)	0.0022 (90th Percentile)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
COPPER	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.00 - 0.26	0.19 (90th Percentile)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
RADIOACTIVE CONSTITUENTS						
ALPHA ACTIVE, GROSS (e)	pCi/L	15	0	0.0558 - 4.99	2.31	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
BETA ACTIVITY, GROSS	pCi/L	50	0	0.543 - 2.27	1.255	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 226	pCi/L	See Below	0.05	0.0011 - 0.106	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 228	pCi/L	See Below	0.019	0.0287 - 1.51	0.420	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 226 & 228 COMBINED (f)	pCi/L	5	(0) ^g	0.0011 - 1.51	0.23	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND - ND	0.000	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT, DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS						
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	ppb	80	N/A	ND - 64	12.52	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	ppb	60	N/A	ND - 23	6.540	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	ppm	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)]	0.21 - 1.82	0.92	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment



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TABLE 2 SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	STATE MCL	DETECTED RANGE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Aluminum	ppb	200 µg/L	27 - 230	177.00	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color	units	15 Units	ND - ND	0.00	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	ppm	1.0 mg/L	0.00 - 0.26	0.19 (90th Percentile)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	ppb	500 µg/L	ND - 0.12	0.007	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	ppb	300 µg/L	ND - 0.028	0.00154	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50 µg/L	ND - 2.1	0.09141	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether [MTBE]	ppb	5 µg/L	ND - ND	0.00	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor---Threshold	units	3 Units	ND - 2.1	0.53	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver	ppb	100 µg/L	ND - ND	0.00	Industrial discharges
Thiobencarb	ppb	1 µg/L	ND - ND	0.00	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Turbidity	units	5 Units	0.011 - 0.520	0.03	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5.0 mg/L	ND - 33	2.48	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	ppm	1,000 mg/L	170 - 570	286.76	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600 µS/cm	16 - 860	453.88	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500 mg/L	1.3 - 56	18.04	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500 mg/L	21 - 59	32.36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes



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TABLE 3 ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER PARAMETERS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	STATE MCL	DETECTED RANGE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
HARDNESS (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	77 - 400	210.88	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
SODIUM (Na)	ppm	N/A	5.8 - 32	14.46	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
TOTAL ALKALINITY	ppm	N/A	3.2 - 290	161.65	The measure of water's ability to neutralize acids.





2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Certification Form

Water System Name: City of Upland

PWS I.D. No.: CA3610050

Water System Name: West End Consolidated Water Company

PWS I.D. No.: CA3610086

The water systems named above hereby confirm that its Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the systems certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified By: Chris Alanis

Interim Public Works Director

Phone No. (909) 931-4102 Date: July 1, 2024

“Good Faith” efforts were used to reach non-bill-paying consumers. Those efforts include the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

The City of Upland Consumer Confidence Report notification was mailed to customers by the City of Upland stating that the Consumer Confidence Report would be available online at www.UplandCA.gov/water-quality. Customers that do not have internet access were notified they could call Public Works at (909) 291-2930 or (909) 291-2933 to have a copy mailed to them.



**You can depend on us
to keep your
drinking water safe,
and you informed!**

1370 N Benson Avenue, Upland, CA 91786

Phone: (909) 291-2930 • Website: www.uplandca.gov



**CITY OF UPLAND
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**

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