ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

Lathrop

Presented By

City of Lathrop

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PWS ID#: 3910015

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The water supplied to you by the City of Lathrop includes (1) groundwater from four online water supply wells located within the city limits that is treated at the Louise Avenue water treatment facility, and (2) surface water that is treated and delivered by the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) to the city's water service area.

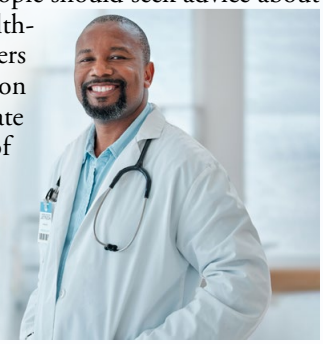
Water Treatment Process

All groundwater from the city's online groundwater wells is pumped to the Louise Avenue water treatment facility, where it is treated using a coagulation/filtration process to remove arsenic to meet drinking water standards. A fifth well (Well 9) has been offline since 2018 due to water quality concerns. Surface water purchased from the SSJID is treated at the DeGroot Water Treatment Plant, which is located near Woodward Reservoir and uses a submerged membrane filtration process.

Important Health Information

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.



Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our citizen's forum during our city council meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The city council's meeting agenda and schedule are posted on the city's website at ci.lathrop.ca.us/meetings. The city council typically meets the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, 390 Towne Centre Drive.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection. For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Jonah Sonner, Compliance Engineer, Public Works Department at (209) 941-7443.

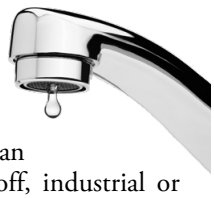
Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment for Well 6 was completed in January 2001 and for Wells 7, 8, and 9 in May 2001. A source water assessment for Well 10 was completed in April 2008. These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: septic systems; airport maintenance and fuel areas; wastewater treatment plants; and metal plating, finishing, and fabrication facilities. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board - Drinking Water Division, Field Operations Branch, District 10, 3021 Reynolds Ranch Parkway, Suite 260, Lodi, CA 95240 or at the City of Lathrop Public Works Department, 390 Towne Centre Drive, Lathrop, CA 95330. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Bhupinder Sahota, District Engineer, at (209) 948-7696, or Public Works Engineering at the City of Lathrop at (209) 941-7430.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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, 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Lathrop is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Lathrop Public Works Department at (209) 941-7430. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The City of Lathrop completed its inventory in October 2024 and identified no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement. The lead service inventory may be obtained by contacting the City of Lathrop Public Works Department at (209) 941-7430. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG)

You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

> "Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."
>
> –W.H. Auden

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:

- Pour FOG down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a wastebasket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect FOG into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products, including nonbiodegradable wipes.

What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use three to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				LAWTF–Treated GW		SSJID–Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells–Raw GW			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	7.7	6–12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	0.2–1.2	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2024	50	(100)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	15	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.4[1]	3.7–8.3[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39	22–51	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	2.6–5.2	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2018	5	0.019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39	22–51	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	20	0.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2[3]	2.1–6.4[3]	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community[4]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.13	NA	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				SSJID-Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells-Raw GW			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	12	NA	NA	NA	53	31–77	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NS	NA	NA	60	ND–60	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	0.7–40	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	85	NA	NA	NA	621	539–692	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	1.6	NA	NA	NA	25	17.3–31.3	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	68	NA	NA	NA	390	350–430	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.13	0.1–0.15	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5.0	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.05	ND–0.05	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [5]

		SSJID-Treated SW		Distribution System (Combined GW and SW)		City Wells-Raw GW		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	2024	37	NA	NA	NA	203	200–210	Naturally present in the environment
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2024	37	NA	NA	NA	250[6]	250–250[6]	Naturally present in the environment
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	2.8	2–5	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	4.4	ND–8	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium (ppm)	2024	10	NA	NA	NA	57	46–70	Naturally present in the environment
Chloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	3	ND–4	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	32.5	7–49	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	2.4	ND–5	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	3.44	ND–7	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	17	6–22	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	34	NA	NA	NA	196	164–240	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	1.9	NA	NA	NA	13	11–16	Naturally present in the environment
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	3	ND–4	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt)	2024	NA	NA	4	4–5	4	ND–7.5	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	2024	NA	NA	4	NA	3	ND–4.7	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2024	NA	NA	15	13–17	8	ND–23	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	ND–3	Fire training/fire response sites; industrial sites; landfills and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
pH (units)	2024	8	NA	NA	NA	7.8	7.7–7.8	Measurement of alkalinity/acidity (neutral = 7.0)
Sodium (ppm)	2024	3.6	NA	NA	NA	46	40–50	Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	14.8	6–21	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Vanadium (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] Well 10 sampled in 2024; Wells 6 and 9 sampled in 2022; Wells 7 and 8 sampled in 2020.
[2] Wells 6, 7, 8, and 9 sampled in 2006; Well 10 sampled in 2018.
[3] Wells 7 and 8 sampled in 2020; Wells 6, 9, and 10 sampled in 2022.
[4] Lead and copper monitoring is required every three years. Monitoring will occur next in 2027.
[5] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[6] Sampled in 2023.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

GW: Groundwater.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SW: Surface water.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

Q&A

Why save water?

Although 80 percent of the Earth's surface is water, only 1 percent is suitable for drinking. The rest is either saltwater or permanently frozen, and we can't drink it, wash with it, or use it to water plants.

Which household activity wastes the most water?

Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40% of total water use). Toilets use about 4 to 6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

Should I be concerned about what I'm pouring down my drain?

If your home is served by a sewage system, your drain is an entrance to your wastewater disposal system and eventually to a drinking water source. Consider purchasing environmentally friendly home products whenever possible, and never pour hazardous materials (e.g., car engine oil) down the drain. Check with your health department for more information on proper disposal methods.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water can be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of treated drinking water?

It can take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.